

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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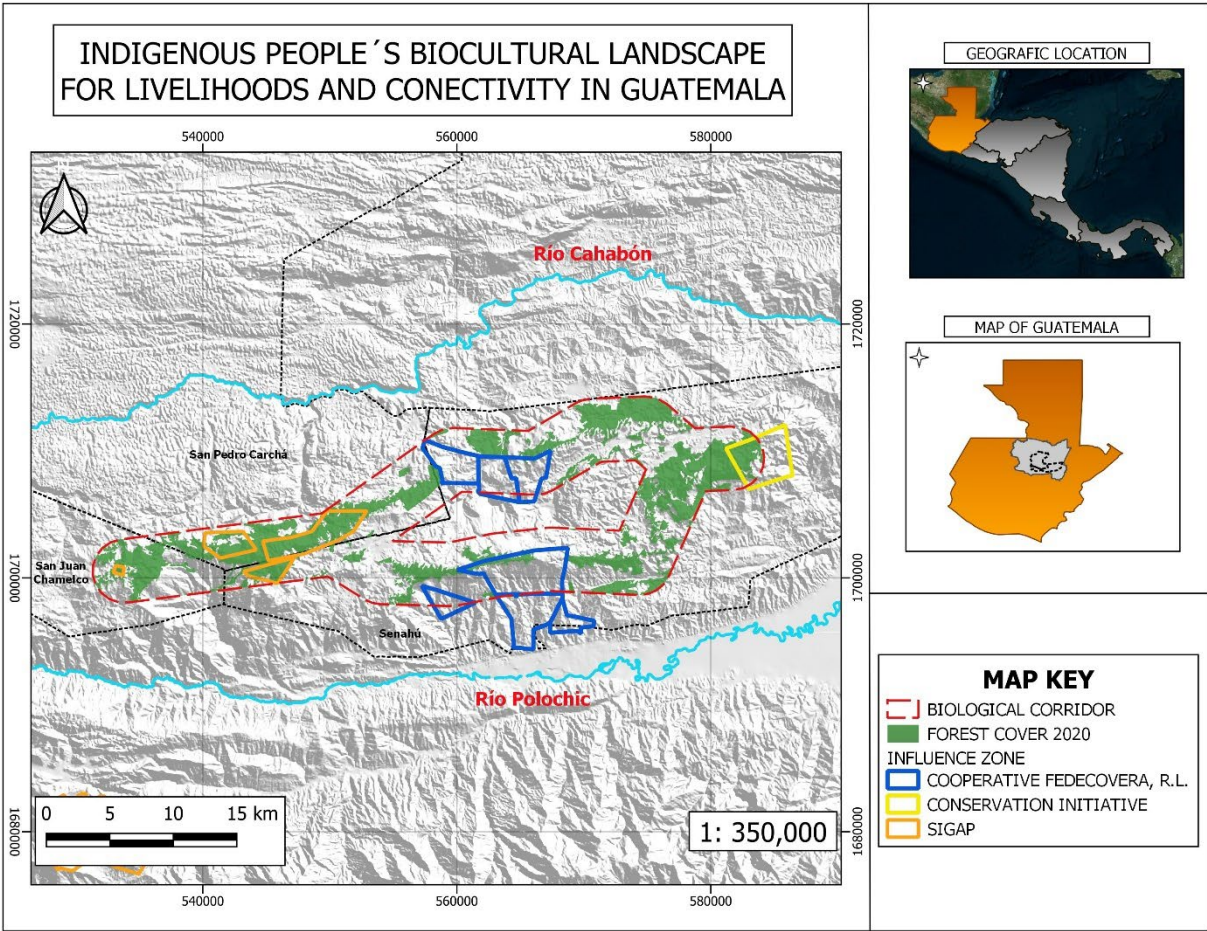
Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DI 29-019
Project title	Biocultural landscapes for livelihoods and connectivity in Verapaces, Guatemala.
Country/ies	Guatemala
Lead Partner	University of Greenwich
Project partner(s)	Federation of Cooperatives of the Verapaces, FEDECOVERA, Association Private Nature Reserves of Guatemala, ARNPG
Darwin Initiative grant value	£560,799
Start/end dates of project	Start 01,09,22; end 30,08,25
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023 – Mar 2024. Annual Report 2.
Project Leader name	Jeremy Haggar
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Jeremy Haggar and Pamela Katic, UoG Benjamin Bol, FEDECOVERA Juan Zelada, ARNPG 3rd May 2024

1. Project summary

The cultural and biological megadiversity of Guatemala is vulnerable to forest fragmentation and climate extremes, isolating highland endemic species and increasing poverty through landslides cutting off communities from markets and taking lives. The aims of the proposal were identified by partners FEDECOVERA and ARNPG, selecting Sierra Yalijux as a key biodiversity area with indigenous cooperatives and private nature reserves members of the two organizations. Communities are affected by the need to generate livelihoods for their families that lead to land clearance contributing to landslides and recent water shortages. Both traditional knowledge about nature is being lost, and scientific recording of biodiversity is limited. FEDECOVERA wish to recover traditional knowledge and develop livelihoods that respect nature. Private nature reserves and associated communities need to generate income sources that enable them to

continue conserving the remaining forest. Integrating registers of traditional knowledge, and biological monitoring will help identify priority areas for forest conservation, while agroforestry and reforestation will improve landscape connectivity for biodiversity. Potential income sources from eco-tourism, forestry incentives and production of medicinal or other native plants will further support forest conservation. A biological corridor is proposed as a potential co-management area between cooperatives and private nature reserves (SIGAP).



2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project is implemented by Guatemalan project partners FEDECOVERA and ARPNG working with the primary beneficiaries 10 indigenous cooperatives and four private nature reserves. Nevertheless, the two organizations work as a team with ARPNG conducting biological monitoring and diagnosis of eco-tourism development in some of the cooperatives, and FEDECOVERA providing logistic and linguistic support for working with the private nature reserves, and qualified forestry staff for forest inventories. Additional to the above mentioned beneficiaries commitment has been made by the two institutions to the Chicacnab indigenous community to access support to conserve the forest on their lands.

The University of Greenwich as lead provides methodological support and training on biocultural protocols, biodiversity monitoring, carbon foot-printing and sequestration estimation, as well as general project management. Virtual meetings are held monthly where partners report on progress against workplans. In person meetings between partners are held approximately every 8-10 months to report progress against log-frame output indicators, assess progress towards outcomes, and plan for the following year.

Project advances, plans and areas of collaboration are shared with stakeholders (local government institutions, municipalities, beneficiary representatives) approximately every 6 months (see activity 1.1). Once or twice per year we update the Defra representative in the British Embassy on project progress.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

1.1. Six-monthly workshops were held with stakeholders including National Protected Areas Council (CONAP), National Institute for Forests (INAB), Guatemalan Institute for Tourism (INGUAT), Private Nature Reserves association (ARNPG), municipalities, and FEDECOVERA including participating community representatives share advances and agree actions to support activities of mutual interest. Collaboration and buy-in from local institutions is critical to project. Key stakeholders are CONAP who review and approve private nature reserve management plans, engage in co-management plans with communities including supporting eco-tourism, INAB manage forest conservation and reforestation incentives, and INGUAT support eco-tourism development.

1.2 Workshops held in 10 cooperatives to agree areas for reforestation, agroforestry and forest conservation, with participation of 108 men and 119 women from the communities. Implementation in 3.1 and maps of areas planted are shown in Annex 4 under activity 3.1

1.3 Two management plans for private nature reserves (Chelemha and K'anti Shul) in process of being updated based on biological monitoring results (see 2.2/2.3) and interviews with owners to develop conservation strategy and implementation plan. Additionally, Chelemha is being supported to apply for forest conservation incentives under the Probosque programme. This will enable them to continue the maintenance and protection of the reserve, when their support from an external philanthropist ends later this year.

2.1 Biocultural protocols completed in 3 communities with participation of 103 men and 181 women, and subsequently approved in the cooperative assembly. Activities to develop protocol initiated in 7 communities with participation of 140 men and 134 women. The objective of these biocultural protocols is to empower members of cooperatives to design a management instrument for the conservation, use and access to biodiversity resources and associated traditional knowledge. The protocols were developed through a consultative process (facilitated by the project's team but led by a "writing group" selected by each cooperative), which outlined the cultural and spiritual values associated with nature and the customary laws related to traditional knowledge and management of natural resources. Based on these values and laws, the protocols aim to provide clear terms and conditions to regulate access to traditional knowledge and natural resources. The protocols are property of the cooperatives, who establish the conditions of access to them by the external public.

2.2/2.3 Monitoring of birds, mammal and amphibian species and vegetation description in wet and dry seasons was conducted by biologists from ARPNG in two private nature reserves (natural forest and reforested areas) and in two cooperatives (forest fragments and agroforestry with coffee or cardamon). Threatened species (IUCN red listed) found included four endemic or regional endemic frog species, one endemic lizard and three bird species. Results from camera traps for mammal sightings are still being processed but included margay (near threatened), brocket deer, tayra and cacomistle all found in forest.

3.1 Across the 10 cooperatives 100 ha of reforestation, 29 ha of cardamon agroforestry and 20 ha of coffee agroforestry were established, representing 124,774 trees planted across the landscape. Trees were provided from the FEDECOVERA nursery and planted by members of the cooperatives. All coffee agroforestry was planted in areas collectively managed in 7 of the coops. Cardamon agroforestry was established in collectively managed areas in 5 of the coops, plus 190 individual plots across 8 of the coops. Reforestation was established in collective areas of all coops, plus 139 individual plots across the coops. Maps are provided in annex 4.

3.2/3.3 A protocol was developed to establish permanent inventory plots for coffee and cardamon agroforestry selecting plantations of varying ages (0-5, 5-10, 10-20 years) and species composition (Inga, Gliricidia, pine, mahogany and Spanish cedar) to estimate growth rates. This will be used as entry data to the Cool Farm Tool (see 4.4 below) to estimate carbon sequestration. Six FEDECOVERA staff were trained. One hundred and five 500 m² permanent plots were established with locations georeferenced and tree heights and diameters measured. Data are currently being processed for use in estimation of changes in carbon stocks.

3.4 The Chicacnab community have requested support to obtain permits to harvest palm leaves (Xiat, Chaemadora spp.) from their forest patches. There are local buyers for the leaves. ARNPG are consulting with CONAP the process for requesting permits and developing a management plan for extraction of this non-timber forest product. Approval would enable an income source from the forest compensating the recent ending of forest incentive payments to some members of the community.

4.3 The two cooperatives (Actela and Las Nubes) where last year cardamon driers were installed (4.1) and the coop Sta Maria where an ecological coffee processing plant was installed (4.2) received training of cooperatives in management of the new machinery at the start of the 2023 harvest in October. Across the 3 cooperatives 31 men and 44 women received training from FEDECOVERA technical staff.

4.4 The Cool Farm Tool was selected for assessment of carbon footprint of coffee and cardamon production as being widely used by the coffee industry and being continually updated and maintained. Thus, it is a tool that FEDECOVERA could continue to use post-project. Staff time of University of Greenwich expert on life-cycle analysis was reduced to pay for access to the Cool Farm Tool. An initial training in the tool was given by University of Greenwich to FEDECOVERA staff (18 people), this was followed up by a broader socialisation of the tool to among FEDECOVERA staff.

5.1 Baseline survey of the contribution of sustainable activities to Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods was presented with the half-yearly report in Oct 2023.

5.2 Three of the project staff (two men, one woman) from FEDECOVERA are taking part in a diploma on medicinal plant uses to build their capacity to support cooperative members in the production and processing of these plants. Initial training has been given to 19 men and 37 women (half of them younger women) in two cooperatives (Sta Maria and Sta Rosita).

5.3 The construction of secure propagation areas has started in both cooperatives in the form of a walled garden with covered propagation units and dedicated water supply. Expect to be completed by May 2024 for plants to be established with the start of the rains.

5.5 A diagnostic of the potential for eco-tourism was conducted by an experienced consultant in two communities associated with private nature reserves – Chelemha and Chicacnab, and two cooperatives – Santa Monica and Ruinas Mayas Chijolom. Chelemha and Chicacnab have intact forest suitable for bird-watching including the national bird the quetzal. Chelemha has a high quality ecolodge, while Chicacnab needs to re-furbish some rooms to receive visitors. Chijolom has Mayan ruins and receives visitors who conduct Mayan rituals. Santa Monica has within its lands one of the thirteen sacred hills to the Q'eqchi' people, called Q'awa Siyab, within which is an underground cave system where Mayan rituals are conducted by some visitors. In all cases the main limitation is the poor road access during the rainy season, and except for Chelemha the need to provide improved accommodation and facilities. Overall conditions are more suitable for adventure or rural tourism accepting of minimal facilities.

5.6 Some training has started on tourism with an initial general training on tourism given in Chicacnab and Chelemha communities (not Chelemha Ecolodge) for them to understand the requirements of developing tourism; 21 men and 4 women participated across these two events. A more targeted training was given in Santa Monica cooperative on speleology to understand the requirements of offering tours or access to the two caves in the cooperative, with 15 men and 12 women participating.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. Sustainable landscape management plan co-developed between Indigenous coops, private landowners, and local authorities.

1.1 All stakeholders agree on the need to conserve remaining forest and increase tree cover across the landscape. There are however major limitations to achieving this including: i) Among the cooperatives the need to provide land to youth to prevent them from migrating out of the area, and to be able to grow food to meet their family needs. ii) The need to provide economic

incentives for forest conservation and reforestation either through direct payments or income from ecotourism. iii) The threat of land invasion or theft of timber and hunting for those whose land holdings include the last large fragments of forest (see log-frame assumptions). iv) The poor access between the different cooperatives and private nature reserves limits engagement of government agencies and development of a coordinated strategy to protect the landscape. The priorities are well identified so meeting indicator 1.1, however the challenges put at risk achievement of indicator 1.3 and the development of an effective co-management plan across the whole landscape. See Annex 4 for example minutes of meeting.

1.2 The project is in the process of renewing management plans for two private nature reserves (Chelemha and K'anti Shul). The other private nature reserves have been effectively abandoned by their NGO owners. One (Chinajux) is subject to invasion, the other reserve is privately held land in Chicacnab but it is respected by the community who have also conserved forest on their own lands. We have elected to support the Chicacnab community in place of the privately held private nature reserve. Similarly, the invasion and deforestation of the farm FEDECOVERA had planned to declare a private nature reserve puts this in doubt, although they are still analysing the situation. In place we are seeking to work with communities to establish at two co-management plans between the communities and CONAP (National Protected Areas Council). One of these would be with the Chicacnab community, the other between three cooperatives to protect remanent forest on a limestone ridge called Se Jum. Further details on the status of the private nature reserves is provided in Annex 4.

2. Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, values and heritage about nature are registered in a community biocultural protocol complemented by monitoring of key biodiversity in the landscape.

2.1 Biocultural protocols are partly completed and generate much interest among communities but are only complete for 3 communities so far. These three protocols have been officially approved by the cooperatives in their annual assembly meetings of members (see Annex 4). The development of biocultural protocols represents a building block of a more extensive process aimed at cooperative empowerment, in line with CONAP's promotion of community-based biocultural conservation. FEDECOVERA are committed to completing for all 10 cooperatives.

2.2/2.4. The first year of biological monitoring is complete covering both forest and agroforestry systems in a selection of private nature reserves and cooperatives. Additional nature reserves and coops will be added in 2024. Initial results show a high diversity of endemic or regional endemic frog species with seven species identified, three of which are classed as Vulnerable and one Critically Endangered (*Craugastor daryi*). These are present both in the cloud forest private nature reserves as well as the lower altitude forest fragments in the cooperatives. The later actually have a higher diversity of amphibian species, demonstrating the importance of protecting these forest fragments. Initial results indicate that cardamon agroforestry may have more species of birds and amphibians than the forest fragments in the cooperatives. Further sampling and analysis is needed to confirm this and whether the agroforestry systems host similar or different species and especially the threatened regional endemics. More details are given the annex 4 and section 12.

2.3 Results of biological monitoring have been presented to the communities and will be annexed to the biocultural protocols. There is uncertainty as to how or whether to share content of the protocols with CONAP, as they indicate possible use of protected species.

3. Forest restoration and agroforestry to mitigate climate change and generate income

3.1 100 ha of reforestation, 29 ha cardamon agroforestry and 20 ha coffee agroforestry have been established, slightly under half the project target. Remainder to be planted in 2024. All plantings are georeferenced – see Annex for example maps and more details on distribution among cooperatives.

3.2 Employment generated through establishment of reforestation and agroforestry taken from records of payments of the participating cooperatives.

Activity	Number of people working	Days of work generated	Income generated
Reforestation 100ha	478 women 2187 men 2665 total	6,827 days	██████████
Cardamon agroforestry 29 ha	357 women 1395 men 1752 total	1,968 days	██████████
Coffee agroforestry 20 ha	284 women 1640 men 1924 total	1,344 days	██████████

3.3 105 inventory plots established and data taken (full excel data base available upon request). Location and map of plots and example data sheet provided in annex 4.

3.4 Where eligible reforestation and agroforestry will be registered for payments with INAB. Eligibility depends on species composition (many native species are not approved as not considered productive forestry species) and planting density. We anticipate only some plantings will be eligible for payments limiting income.

4. Carbon footprint of coffee and cardamom production assessed and reduced

4.1/4.2 Two fuel wood efficient cardamon driers and one ecological coffee mill were installed in year 1 and made operational during following harvest in 2023. Acts of receipt of equipment are provided in annex 4.

4.3 Carbon footprint estimation tool purchased, training given and data collection started.

Initial results of fuel wood use in new cardamon driers and water use of ecological coffee mill indicate smaller gains than expected. The two cardamon driers only resulted in a 15% reduction in firewood use as against the 30% reduction expected. Water use by the ecological coffee mill was only 12% less than the traditional mill. In both cases more training may be required as possibly those operating the machinery are concerned about damaging the crop if they reduce the use of water or firewood. Also, technical revision of the coffee mill will be conducted to make sure it is correctly adjusted. If improvements are not found, then any reduction in carbon footprint will be less than anticipated.

5. Capacity developed for inclusive and sustainable livelihood options

5.1 Construction of production facilities and training in medicinal plant production started early 2024.

5.2 Diagnostic of tourism potential has been completed (see Annex 4 for example). Chelemha Ecologde after having received no visitors since COVID up to March 2023, over the past year has received promotional visits from two Guatemalan media outlets and has received at least one group of visitors during the first months of 2024 (numbers to be confirmed).

5.3 Training and promotion will be undertaken in coming year.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Sierra Yalijux biocultural landscape providing equitable and improved livelihoods, greater connectivity for biodiversity, and mitigating climate change

0.1 4500 households reporting improved livelihoods equitable across ethnicity, generations and gender by 2025 (DI-D16).

Base line data indicated that income from the production of sustainably produced commodities i.e. certified organic and fairtrade sold through the cooperative represents only about 20% of income.

The baseline survey indicated the highest annual income levels (approx. £1,100) were for middle aged women mainly due to sales of small livestock. Men across all age groups had similar income levels (£640-730) while older and younger women had lower incomes of just £320 and £430 respectively. Income derived from cooperative based activities was more consistent representing 17-19% of total income, except for middle aged women for whom it was just 9%. The main source of this income was payment for working on collective production areas within the cooperative with about 80% of men of all ages, 70% of younger, 60% middle aged and 30% older women deriving income this way. Sales of agricultural products to the coop was more limited with only 20-30% of respondents selling to the coop, and slightly higher among women than men. Given that the income from cooperative sources is one of the main routes by which the project may affect livelihoods it is important to recognise the relatively limited contribution this makes to many households. Similarly other potential income sources such as eco-tourism and sales of medicinal plants are likely to be of small scale and only benefit a limited number of families. Broader livelihood benefits from project actions such as increased resilience to impacts of climate extremes such as landslides or lack of water, through forest conservation and reforestation are likely to take years if not decades to manifest.

0.2 500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020. (DI-D01)

In 2020 there was an estimated 1767 ha of primary forest in private nature reserves, nominally protected. Within the cooperatives there was an estimated 228 ha of primary forest. The project is working with cooperatives and their members to bring as much of this area as possible under co-management with CONAP. Additionally, there is about 4380 ha of secondary forest and agroforestry in the cooperatives. In 2023 100 ha of additional reforestation was established, plus 20 ha of coffee agroforestry and 29 ha of cardamon agroforestry. These areas are mapped (see examples in annex 4) and need to be cross-referenced to past land-use to validate how much of this area is additional.

0.3 20% change in greenhouse gas emissions – tonnes of GHG emissions reduced or avoided by 2025 as compared to 2020 baseline as a result of the project [ICF KPI 6 24] (DI-D06)

Estimation of carbon footprint of coffee and cardamon production will be completed in 2024. Initial estimates of reductions in use of firewood in cardamon drying and water use in coffee processing are smaller than anticipated only 10-15% (see output 4.3), and thus the associated reduction in GHG emissions will be limited. Estimates of carbon sequestration will also be completed in 2024 and allow estimation of the increased future carbon sequestration from the establishment of additional trees in coffee and cardamon agroforestry areas.

0.4 Proportion of cooperative members who know traditional methods to derive value from biodiversity including the traditional language, songs, dances, stories and ceremonies associated with these practices increased by 20% compared to 2020 baseline by end of project.

The three biocultural protocols developed have been presented to, shared with and approved by all members of the corresponding cooperatives. Initial feedback suggests that the protocols themselves, and the process implemented to design them, have played a key role in knowledge sharing among cooperative members. Estimates of knowledge transmission will be completed in 2024.

0.5 Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (4500 households) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights over traditional knowledge (DI-B06)

Three biocultural protocols were approved by the cooperatives annual assembly meetings, who represent 1239 households in total.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The following assumptions have not held and have the following impacts.

Assumption Outcome: No or mild impact of extreme climate events such as hurricanes or drought

Extreme climate events have significantly impacted work, especially heavy rains leading to landslides and restricting access to communities and private nature reserves. In terms of implementation of activities this has caused some delays, and the need to request adjustments to budget across years. More critical to project outcomes are the impacts of poor road infrastructure and communications on a) development of eco-tourism potential b) engagement of different actors in co-management processes due to limited access between communities and private nature reserves, and long distances to travel to meet in regional towns. While the project can help cover costs of transport, during at least half the year access to some areas is not possible or at best uncertain. Ecotourism potential is focused on dry season access, and actions focused on preparing communities to receive visitors for the Jan-April 2025 dry season.

Assumption Output 1: There are no land nor governance conflicts in the territory that impede participation of stakeholders

As indicated in the meetings with stakeholders there is a considerable problem of land-invasion and theft of natural resources from private landholdings where the main remaining forest areas occur. This has led to land-owners effectively abandoning the land (as in the case of the Chinajux reserve), or seeking to sell it in the case of K'anti Shul. Similarly, the farm owned by FEDECOVERA foreseen to become a private nature reserve has been invaded and thus the plan suspended while they assess and try to resolve the situation. In response we have focused on working with communities who have better control of their land to support them in conserving their remaining forest, this includes both cooperative members of FEDECOVERA and the Chicanab community where there is considerable forest area outside the small private nature reserve already existing.

Assumption Output 3: Guatemalan government assigns sufficient budget for the payment of reforestation incentives.

Forestry incentive payments are managed through INAB National Forestry Institute but are dependent upon funds allocated by the Guatemalan government and approved by the national assembly. The main incentive available to smallholders without full legal title is PINPEP but this is oversubscribed, and payments are being staggered or reduced. This in particular affects the Chicanab community who had been receiving payments for forest conservation, but also the options for the cooperatives to apply for new incentive payments. Through their participation in the multi-actor forum Chicanab have made contact with INAB and hopefully should receive some further payment. Because of this situation INAB are not accepting new applications that would have supported further reforestation and forest conservation. Nevertheless, there are other funding streams that some of the communities may be able to access. FEDECOVERA is analysing with INAB which other incentives may be accessible to communities.

Assumption Output 4: Acceptance and good maintenance of energy efficient driers

Comment: As indicated the increase efficiency of the driers and ecological coffee mill have not been as expected (4.3). Technical review is being undertaken by FEDECOVERA to try to identify the possible causes.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

Impact Statement: Indigenous people's managing their biocultural landscape generating sustainable equitable livelihoods, increased populations of endemic biodiversity from a landscape resilient to climate change.

Land-use change assessments demonstrated increasing conversion of forested land to agriculture over the past 10 years in the Yalijux landscape (see base line study). Observation in the field indicated that remaining forest fragments in the cooperatives were being cleared or degraded, while larger forest areas in the private nature reserves were also being eroded. In the cooperatives there is growing concern that deforestation is affecting water supplies, but at the same time there was little knowledge of the unique biodiversity found in their forests. The project has initiated a discussion with the communities about the need to conserve forest in the cooperatives and engage in reforestation for its future recovery. Livelihoods have depended on production of export crops and food leading to land clearance, but forest conservation requires developing income streams that either come from the forest such as incentive payments, extraction of non-timber forest products, or eco-tourism, or are not land-intensive for their production, such as medicinal plants. While communities are clear that forest conservation is critical to their resilience against climate extremes, they also need to be able to meet the food and income needs of their families. National and international development agencies need to recognise the trade-off between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, while providing the enabling conditions for local organizations and communities to navigate a path to finding a balance between these two objectives.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

During the reporting period there was a change in government in Guatemala. While engagement with local agencies has been maintained the project needs to take up contact again with national offices of CONAP the focal point for CBD commitments. Under the previous administration we agreed to share our experience on biocultural protocols with indigenous communities with the Indigenous Peoples unit of CONAP, as we believe this is the first time such protocols have been developed in Guatemala. This is a priority action for the coming year prior to the Biodiversity COP in Colombia where we understand engagement and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples will be a key theme.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The process of development of the biocultural protocols and their reception by the cooperatives and other local and national actors indicates that these may become effective mechanisms to reduce poverty in the long-term through the strengthening of community governance and increased awareness about biodiversity and its associated cultural values, knowledge and traditions.

The biocultural protocols developed emphasise the cooperatives' customary rules and laws and their cultural heritage, while at the same time making visible and explicit their local norms. Thus, they hold great potential to become powerful tools for achieving substantive equity and procedural fairness in respect of access to biological resources and associated traditional knowledge by:

- Gaining recognition within national and transnational environmental discourses;
- Transforming nonindigenous peoples' ideas of their identities not only within the nation-state, but also in transnational arenas;
- Limiting the risk of the cooperatives' local rules and procedures from being subverted or ignored, and thus their tangible and intangible heritage from being misappropriated;
- Promoting legal by linking national and international laws to a procedure rooted in the cooperatives' worldviews. Even if not formally recognised yet, the protocols have been introduced and acknowledged by different authorities with different scopes.

Besides the impact of the protocols themselves on justice, the process of drafting the protocols following consensus-based decision-making can also be understood as an outcome of collective action. The in-depth discussions and debates about the protocols helped strengthen cooperative members' ties to one another in preparation for a time when pressure from outside actors for their consent would be more present. This process also gave momentum for the cooperatives to bolster their internal organisation, strengthen their internal understanding, and

become a more unified collective actor. In other words, the protocols are helping strengthen the cooperatives' capacities with a better understanding of the legal and political contexts they are in, and of the claims they hold most dear.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	One third, one of three partners ARNPG representative is a woman.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	Two of three partners are led by women, University of Greenwich VC and NRI Director are women. ARNPG Executive Director is a woman.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

A fundamental part of the project is the support to indigenous Q'eqchi' communities to recognise their traditional knowledge and relationship with nature through the development of biocultural protocols. Participation in the development of the protocols explicitly required equitable participation from men and women, but also of youth and elders from the community. Most of the cooperative administrative councils are dominated by men, despite women making up about a third of coop associates. The coops usually have an associated women's groups but the often do not participate in the main decision-making body of the coop. Greater inclusion of women and also youth in the decision making processes is something that is actively discussed by the FEDECOVERA staff with the cooperatives.

As part of the baseline study we have assessed the relative income levels from different sources across men and women of different age groups, to help understand their differential participation in different economic activities. Output 5 of the project specifically seeks to develop complementary economic activities for women and youth in eco-tourism and medicinal

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

plant production. This seeks to compensate the greater participation of men in the reforestation and agroforestry activities under Output 3. We recognise that this strategy of developing specific activities for women is limiting in terms of its transformational capacity of women's role overall. We hope that the greater inclusion of women in project activities will slowly lead to a broader participation in society generally.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Project partners report against the log-frame targets they are responsible for at our half-yearly internal meetings to review progress, and subsequently in the multi-actor workshops with stakeholders. Where these targets relate to direct products from implementation of activities such as areas reforested or management plans developed this is fairly straightforward. The georeferencing and mapping of activities is conducted by the GIS staff member at FEDECOVERA with support from the technical field staff. In other cases additional research or data collection is required to respond to the indicator, such as the case of estimating employment or income, or carbon stocks and feedback to activities takes longer.

Our monthly planning meetings are an important forum also to review the assumptions that underpin the work, and the changing circumstances and demands of project beneficiaries. This often requires reprioritising activities or even changing them to respond to new limitations or opportunities that occur. One example of this is the decision to provide support to the Chicacnab community to extract palm fonds as a non-timber forest product, as a more secure income source from the forest than eco-tourism.

As regards the outcome indicators the project can only dedicate resources to their estimation at the start and end of the project as part of the baseline and end-project evaluations. While methodologically this is led by University of Greenwich, data collection is mostly conducted by Guatemalan partners.

8. Lessons learnt

Use of lessons learned is important for continuous improvement and adaptive management. This includes lessons from all levels including administrative, management, technical, and M&E. When writing this section, consider the following:

- What worked well, and what didn't work well, this past year?
- If you had to do it again, what would you do differently?
- What recommendations would you make to others doing similar projects, for example tackling the same issues or working in the same geographical area?
- How are you going to build this learning into the project and future plans?
- Are you going to change your plan next year as a result of this learning? Do you plan to submit a Change Request?

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

Responses to previous annual report review:

- i. A full base-line study was provided with the half-yearly report.
- ii. Log-frame indicators under 3.1 have been clarified and updated.
- iii. Participation of women in project activities has been broadly achieved, although with variations in degree depending on the activity. There is a dominance of men in the cooperative decision making structures which is beyond the remit of the project to address. Ensuring women's (and youth and elders) participation in the biocultural protocols may provide an example of how broader participation can be achieved in something of fundamental to the communities identity. Base-line data indicate women have a strong participation in the family economy although with some differences in the main sources of income from men. The project follows that pattern in also supporting the development of activities that may be more compatible with women's responsibilities and interests.

10. Risk Management

Main risks were temporary lack of access to communities due to road blocks in September (protesting attempt to overturn election results) and landslides after intense rain in October. This led to a budget change request to due to delays in activities into the following financial year – particularly biodiversity monitoring. Change was approved.

10. Sustainability and legacy

Promotion of the project has primarily been with local authorities who have responded positively to requests for coordination and support on topics such as forest incentives (INAB), co-management plans (CONAP) and tourism (INGUAT). CONAP in particular has interest to understand the role of the biocultural protocols with the communities. We aim to have an exchange with them on this in the coming year. Engagement with national bodies has been limited due to the change in government and authorities and the project focusing on implementation of field activities to have results to share in the coming year. Within the main project partner FEDECOVERA this is the first time they have participated in a project with a strong biodiversity component. There has been good buy-in and substantial interest to learn how to support their cooperative members in conserving their cultural and natural heritage. Institutionalisation of these themes in FEDECOVERA is the most secure route to their sustainability in the future.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

As reported last year the British Embassy participated in the launch of the project and Darwin Initiative logo was used in the promotion, presentation and reporting of the launch. Subsequently Darwin Initiative logo and name has been used in all presentations and reports of the project, in particular at the half-yearly multi-stakeholder meetings and also recognised as funding source for the Biocultural Protocols. All project partners and stakeholders in Guatemala are familiar with the Darwin Initiative. Postings on social media (mostly facebook and LinkedIn) have tried to link back to Darwin Initiative or BCF although the switch between the two has caused some confusion.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No but any reporting would be reported to the institutional focal point of the partner
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No challenges not specific lessons	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. FEDECOVERA are requesting training from the National Council for Attention of People with Incapacity.	

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.
None

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.
None reported

13. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				Increased costs of fares
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	215,303	215,326		

Project expenditure is provisional values based on summary reports submitted by partners, details of expenditure are still under review and will be submitted at the end of May as required

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Reduced overhead for University of Greenwich Salary counterpart for FEDECOVERA technical staff Cooperative beneficiaries counterpart labour costs

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			Additional 387 ha agroforestry planted in the project cooperatives financed MasterCard Foundation between 2022-2023
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11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

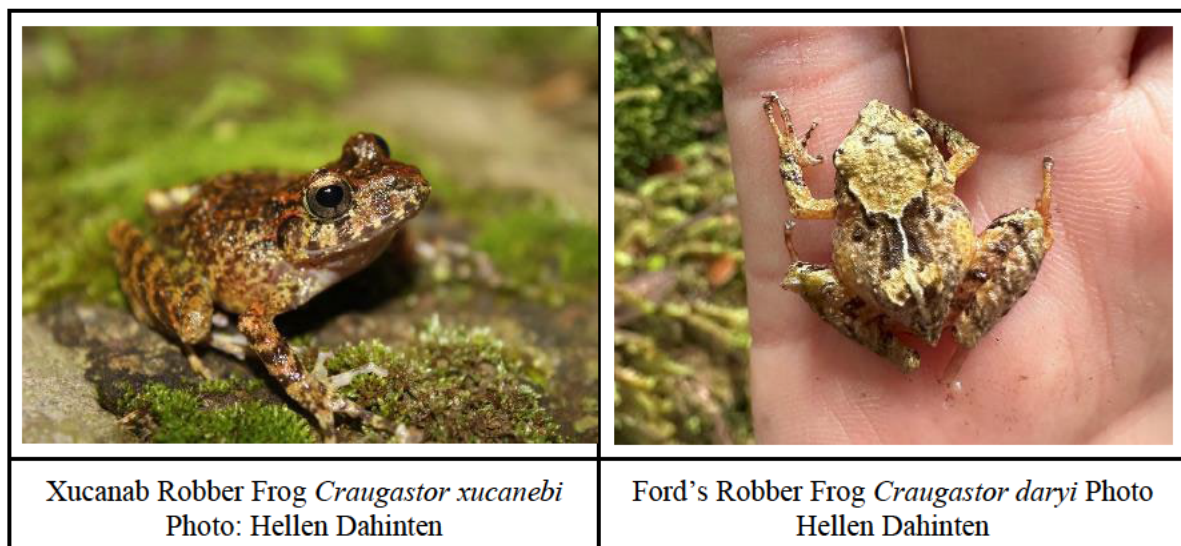
No further comments

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The montane forests of Guatemala are a recognised biodiversity hotspot especially for amphibians, one of the world’s most threatened taxonomic groups. Our herpetology surveys have been led by Hellen Dahinten working with the Association for Private Nature Reserves of Guatemala. To date she has identified seven endemic or regional endemic frog species across the Sierra Yalijux landscape of which three are classed as vulnerable (*Craugastor xucanebi*, *Craugastor brocchi*, and *Ptychohyla hypomykter*) and one critically endangered (*Craugastor daryi*). Three of these endangered frog species plus the endemic vulnerable Mushroom Tongue Salamander (*Bolitoglossa helmrichi*) were found in the oak cloud forest of the Chelemha Private Nature Reserve. However, these rare amphibians are not restricted to these remote cloud forest remnants, but at least two of the endangered species were also found in forest fragments within the indigenous Q’eqchi’ cooperatives, along with the near threatened Giant Palm Salamander (*Bolitoglossa dofleini*). When sharing the results of monitoring with local communities, although they recognised the animals, they had no idea some were unique to the mountains of their region of Guatemala. The salamanders were considered to be toxic or poisonous to humans and in particular children, a belief we were able to dispel. Surprisingly higher amphibian species richness was found in the cardamon agroforestry systems than the forest fragments. As cardamon production is the main agricultural product and source of income for these Q’eqchi’ communities hopefully this means the unique amphibian fauna of the Sierra Yalijux can be conserved into the future.

Example images are provided below: originals can be provided if of interest together with consent for use.





Guatamalan Robber Frog *Craugastor brocchi*, Photo: Jeremy Haggar



Copan Stream Frog *Ptychohyla hypomykter* Photo: Hellen Dahinten



<p>Giant Palm Salamander <i>Bolitoglossa dofleini</i> Foto: Hellen Dahinten</p>	<p>Mushroom Tongue Salamander <i>Bolitoglossa helmrichi</i> Foto: Hellen Dahinten</p>
	
<p>Hellen Dahinten Photo: Juan Zeleda</p>	

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Indigenous people’s managing their biocultural landscape generating sustainable equitable livelihoods, increased populations of endemic biodiversity from a landscape resilient to climate change</p>	<p>We have initiated the process of indigenous communities documenting their local knowledge and facilitating discussion on how to respect nature while supporting the livelihoods of their families.</p>	
<p>Outcome Sierra Yalijux biocultural landscape providing equitable and improved livelihoods, greater connectivity for biodiversity, and mitigating climate change</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 4500 households reporting improved livelihoods equitable across ethnicity, generations and gender by 2025 (DI-D16)</p>		<p>Develop income opportunities including eco-tourism, forestry incentives and production and processing of medicinal herbs</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2_500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020. (DI-D01)</p>	<p>100 ha of land reforested plus 49 ha established in agroforestry.</p>	
<p>0.3 20% change in greenhouse gas emissions – tonnes of GHG emissions reduced or avoided by 2025 as compared to 2020 baseline as a result of the project [ICF KPI 6 24] (DI-D06) .</p>	<p>Installation of more efficient coffee and cardamon processing reducing fuel use by 15% and water use by 12%</p>	
<p>0.4 Proportion of cooperative members who know traditional methods to derive value from biodiversity including the traditional language, songs, dances, stories and ceremonies associated with these practices increased by 20% compared to 2020 baseline by end of project</p>		<p>Biocultural protocols to be completed and shared in 7 more communities</p>
<p>0.5 Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (4500 households) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights over traditional knowledge (DI-B06)</p>	<p>Three of ten communities representing 1239 households have completed their biocultural protocols and have been approved by their assembly.</p>	<p>Remaining 7 communities to complete biocultural protocols</p>
<p>Output 1 Sustainable landscape management plan co-developed between Indigenous coops, private landowners, and local authorities</p>		

Output indicator 1.1 Private nature reserve owners and Indigenous coops identify priority concerns and activities for nature (2023)	Concerns and challenges identified in year 1 workshops. Year 2 workshops bring actors together to collaborate and initiate support for conservation co-management, tourism and forestry incentives.	
Output indicator 1.2, One new and three improved management plans available and endorsed by CONAP by 2024 (DI-B01)	Two improved management plans drafted pending submission to CONAP	Develop plans for co-management between communities and CONAP for additional areas
1.3 Node established for co-management of landscape between private nature reserves, cooperatives and communities of Sierra Yalijux by 2025		Continue multi-institutional meetings to consolidate node
Output 2. Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, values and heritage about nature are registered in a community biocultural protocol complemented by monitoring of key biodiversity in the landscape		
Output indicator 2.1. Community biocultural protocol developed by Indigenous communities registering traditional knowledge and identifying priority activities for nature by 2023	Biocultural protocols completed in three communities	Complete biocultural protocols in seven more communities
Output indicator 2.2. Register of bird, mammal and amphibian species on nature reserves and selected cooperatives by 2023	Register of species completed on two nature reserves and two cooperatives	Registers to be completed on at least one more nature reserve and one more cooperative
2.3 Integrated sociocultural and biological registers of biodiversity and nature by 2024		Biological registers to be integrated into community biocultural protocols
2.4 Proportion of oak-pine and montane forest restricted range species utilizing agroforestry and reforestation determined by 2024.		Data analysis required to establish presence of regional endemics in agroforestry and reforestation.
Output 3. Forest restoration and agroforestry to mitigate climate change and generate income		
3.1 300 ha of improved sustainable agriculture practices (100 ha agroforestry and 200 ha reforestation) benefitting people to be more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends (DI-D10) by 2024	100 ha of reforestation and 49 ha of agroforestry established in 2023	
3.2 3200 of people (including 500 youth) benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends by 2024 (DI-D11)	At least 2665 people including 478 women employed for 10,139 days total in establishment of agroforestry and reforestation.	

3.3 Inventory plots established and monitored of forest restoration and agroforestry for estimation carbon sequestration by 2024	105 inventory plots established and assessed	
3.4 10 cooperatives registered to receive reforestation and forest conservation payments for their 9000 associates by 2025		Eligibility and availability of incentives needs to be confirmed
Output 4 Carbon footprint of coffee and cardamom production assessed and reduced		
4.1 Installation of energy efficient cardamom driers in 2 coops by 2023	Installed in 2023, acts of receipt in annex	
4.2 Installation of ecological coffee mill by 2023	Installed in 2023, act of receipt in annex	
4.3 Carbon footprint assessed by 2024		Implementation of Cool Farm Tool to assess footprint
4.4 Strategy for carbon neutrality developed by 2025.		Analysis of options for carbon neutrality
Output 5 Capacity developed for inclusive and sustainable livelihood options		
5.1 350 women reporting adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities by 2025 (DI-B10)		Production and processing of medicinal herbs initiated
5.2 Eco-tourism established in at least one additional private nature reserve or cooperative by 2024	Eco-tourism potential diagnosed in four communities	Training and promotion of eco-tourism in communities
5.3 Number of people (50) reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training (DI-A04)		Assess results of different training activities
5.4 Two of unique papers submitted for publication in peer reviewed journals by 2025 (DI-C17)		Draft one paper on Biocultural protocols and second on biodiversity monitoring

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Indigenous people’s managing their biocultural landscape generating sustainable equitable livelihoods, increased populations of endemic biodiversity from a landscape resilient to climate change (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Sierra Yalijux biocultural landscape providing equitable and improved livelihoods, greater connectivity for biodiversity, and mitigating climate change</p>	<p>0.1 4500 households reporting improved livelihoods equitable across ethnicity, generations and gender by 2025 (DI-D16) 0.2 500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020. (DI-D01) 0.3 20% change in greenhouse gas emissions – tonnes of GHG emissions reduced or avoided by 2025 as compared to 2020 baseline as a result of the project [ICF KPI 6 24] (DI-D06) . 0.4 Proportion of cooperative members who know traditional methods to derive value from biodiversity including the traditional language, songs, dances, stories and ceremonies associated with these practices increased by 20% compared to 2020 baseline by end of project. 0.5 Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (4500 households) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights over traditional knowledge (DI-B06)</p>	<p>0.1 Household survey of 5% of cooperative members on income sources 0.2 Monitoring of forest cover and georeferencing of reforestation, private nature reserves and community forest designations. 0.3 Carbon footprint analysis incorporating fuel efficient driers, ecological coffee mill and carbon capture from agroforestry 0.4 Household survey of 5% of cooperative members on the use and transmission of methods, knowledge, language, ceremonies, dances, prayers, oral histories, stories and songs related to traditional knowledge of biodiversity, as well as in relevant cultural/ceremonial practices 0.5 Records of cooperative assembly meetings approving biocultural protocols and implementation strategies.</p>	<p>International markets for coffee and spices do not experience extreme fluctuation in price or demand No or mild impact of extreme climate events such as hurricanes or drought Reasonable political stability and functioning government</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Sustainable landscape management plan co-developed between Indigenous coops, private landowners, and local authorities</p>	<p>1.1 Private nature reserve owners and Indigenous coops identify priority concerns and activities for nature (2023)</p> <p>1.2 One new and three improved management plans available and endorsed by CONAP by 2024 (DI-B01)</p> <p>1.4 Node established for co-management of landscape between private nature reserves, cooperatives and communities of Sierra Yalijux by 2025</p>	<p>1.1 Recordings and minutes of meetings within and between cooperatives and private landowners and local authorities.</p> <p>1.2. Updated management plan documents for 3 nature reserves and submission of documents for nature reserve to CONAP</p> <p>1.4 Minutes of meetings between stakeholders in co-management of Sierra Yalijux</p>	<p>Members of Indigenous and ladino communities are willing to meet and discuss areas of common interest. CONAP continue to register new reserves and review documents</p> <p>There are no land nor governance conflicts in the territory that impede participation of stakeholders</p>
<p>2. Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, values and heritage about nature are registered in a community biocultural protocol complemented by monitoring of key biodiversity in the landscape</p>	<p>2.1 Community biocultural protocol developed by Indigenous communities registering traditional knowledge and identifying priority activities for nature by 2023</p> <p>2.2 Register of bird, mammal and amphibian species on nature reserves and selected cooperatives by 2023</p> <p>2.3 Integrated sociocultural and biological registers of biodiversity and nature by 2024</p> <p>2.4 Proportion of oak-pine and montane forest restricted range species utilizing agroforestry and reforestation determined by 2024.</p>	<p>2.1 Community protocols setting out Indigenous Peoples' customary values, rights and rules about biocultural heritage recognising the experience and holistic worldviews of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>2.2 Report and photo records of birds, mammals and amphibians on private nature reserves and their sociocultural significance</p> <p>2.3 Work flows for data collection and inventory integrating biodiversity surveys, geographical information systems, historical research and participant observation</p> <p>2.4 Report on use of existing agroforestry and reforestation areas by restricted range species.</p>	<p>Members of Indigenous communities are capable and willing to engage and lead a process of development of biocultural protocols, which set the terms under which they share their traditional knowledge</p> <p>Climate extremes or security don't impede biodiversity monitoring</p> <p>There are no land nor governance conflicts in the territory that impede participation of stakeholders</p>
<p>3. Forest restoration and agroforestry to mitigate climate change and generate income</p>	<p>3.1 300 ha of improved sustainable agriculture practices (100 ha agroforestry and 200 ha reforestation) benefitting people to be more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends (DI-D10)by 2024</p>	<p>3.1 GPS monitoring of reforestation and agroforestry areas and integration into land-cover maps</p> <p>3.2 Coop records of employment in reforestation and agroforestry plantations.</p>	<p>Cooperative members remain willing to dedicate land to reforestation and agroforestry systems</p> <p>Guatemalan government assigns sufficient budget for the payment of reforestation incentives.</p>

	<p>3.2 3200 of people (including 500 youth) benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends by 2024 (DI-D11)</p> <p>3.3 Inventory plots established and monitored of forest restoration and agroforestry for estimation carbon sequestration by 2024</p> <p>3.4 10 cooperatives registered to receive reforestation and forest conservation payments for their 9000 associates by 2025.</p>	<p>3.3 GPS locations and database of estimated carbon stocks.</p> <p>3.4 Submission of management plans to PROBOSQUES/INAB for reforestation payments</p>	
4. Carbon footprint of coffee and cardamom production assessed and reduced	<p>4.1 Installation of energy efficient cardamom driers in 2 coops by 2023</p> <p>4.2 Installation of ecological coffee mill by 2023</p> <p>4.3 Carbon footprint assessed by 2024</p> <p>4.4 Strategy for carbon neutrality developed by 2025.</p>	<p>4.1 Contract for purchase and installation of driers</p> <p>4.2 Monitoring of firewood use at drying plants.</p> <p>4.3 Report from carbon foot-print study</p> <p>4.4 Strategy document for carbon neutrality</p>	<p>Acceptance and good maintenance of energy efficient driers</p> <p>Markets demand for coffee and spices maintained without extreme variations.</p> <p>EU import requirements to demonstrate carbon foot printing and market demand for carbon neutral products maintained</p>
5. Capacity developed for inclusive and sustainable livelihood options	<p>5.1 350 women reporting adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities by 2025 (DI-B10)</p> <p>5.2 Eco-tourism established in at least one additional private nature reserve or cooperative by 2024</p> <p>5.3 Number of people (50) reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training (DI-A04)</p> <p>5.4 Two of unique papers submitted for publication in peer reviewed journals by 2025 (DI-C17)</p>	<p>5.1 Survey of adoption of biocultural restoration strategies and contribution to women's livelihoods</p> <p>5.2 Report detailing additional eco-tourism services offered by private nature reserves.</p> <p>5.3 Standard survey of those who received training in different themes conducted 6 months after event or programme completed.</p> <p>5.4 E-mail receipts of submission of papers for publication.</p>	<p>Youth maintain interest in rural employment</p> <p>Existing commitments allow women to participate in biocultural restoration activities</p> <p>Personal security concerns don't affect tourists, and no disease related travel restrictions</p>

Activities

- 1.1 Stakeholder meetings between local and national decision makers including National Protected Areas Council (CONAP), Institute for Forests (INAB), Private Nature Reserves association (ARNPG), municipalities, and FEDECOVERA
- 1.2 Workshop and field visits between cooperatives and private nature reserves in Sierra Yalijux to agree priority areas for reforestation.
- 1.3 Elaboration and updating of management plans for 3 private nature reserves.
- 1.4 Diagnostic field study, technical report written and submitted to CONAP for a new private nature reserve for FEDECOVERA
- 1.5 Workshops between local stakeholders for development of a “node” between private nature reserves, cooperatives and municipalities for maintenance of a biological corridor along the Sierra Yalijux.
- 2.1 Indigenous men, women and youth from 10 coops develop community biocultural protocols, under which they register traditional knowledge, cosmovision of nature, identify and map the distribution of culturally significant plants and animals and identify priority activities for cultural and natural heritage conservation.
- 2.2 Bird, mammal and amphibian species monitored in forest of private nature reserves and forest fragments in cooperatives
- 2.3 Bird, mammal and amphibian species monitored in reforestation and agroforestry areas that are potential biological corridors
- 2.4 Participatory workshop to recognise the interconnected dynamics of cultural and natural heritage related to biodiversity within a joint monitoring protocol.
- 2.5 Workshop to co-develop a plan for landscape biodiversity conservation between private nature reserves, Indigenous cooperatives and local authorities.
- 3.1 Planting of 200 ha of reforestation, 60 ha of cardamon agroforestry and 40 ha of coffee agroforestry across 10 cooperatives
- 3.2 Training in use of tool for estimation of carbon stocks in reforestation and agroforestry and establishment of monitoring plots.
- 3.3 Measurement of carbon stocks in reforestation and agroforestry and estimation of carbon sequestration.
- 3.4 Elaboration of management plans for forest conservation, reforestation, agroforestry and forest remnants for application for forestry incentives from PROBOSQUES
- 3.5 Mapping of forest remnants and reforestation to estimate effects on connectivity
- 4.1 Purchase and installation of cardamon drying plants in 2 cooperatives
- 4.2 Purchase and installation of ecological coffee mill and solar dryers.
- 4.3 Training of cooperatives in management and use of processing plants.
- 4.4 Training in use of tool for estimation of carbon footprint in production and processing of coffee and cardamom for FEDECOVERA.
- 4.5 Assessment of carbon footprint presented to and discussed with FEDECOVERA
- 4.6 Options identified for the reduction in the carbon footprint of coffee and cardamom of FEDECOVERA
- 5.1 Baseline and end of project survey of contribution of sustainable activities to Indigenous Peoples’ livelihoods
- 5.2 Training and capacity building among women in production and sale of biocultural products, identified in 2.1.
- 5.3 Establishment of production areas by women for biocultural products e.g. medicinal plants.
- 5.4 Establishment of production preparation and sales areas by women for biocultural products.
- 5.5 Diagnostic of tourism potential and plan for eco and ethnic tourism among private nature reserves in Sierra Yalijux
- 5.6 Training of private nature reserve members in development of eco-tourism offer (trail development, attention to tourists, estimating costs and charges etc)
- 5.7 Strategy for promotion of Sierra Yalijux reserves as part of touristic offer of the Cloud Forest Biological Corridor Association implemented through website offer, leaflets and signage.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D01	500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020	Hectares	Reforestation	0	100		100	200
DI-D01	500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020	Hectares	Agroforestry		49		49	100
DI-D01	500 ha of additional land under sustainable management practices (reforestation, private nature reserves or community forest) in 2025 compared to 2020	Hectares	Forest management					200
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (4500 households) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights over traditional knowledge	Number	Communities		3		3	10
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (4500 households) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) rights over traditional knowledge	Number	Households		1239		1239	4500
DI-D11	3200 of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends by 2024	Number	Men		2187		2187	2500
DI-D11	3200 of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends by 2024	Number	Women		478		478	700

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B01	Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed by CONAP	Number	Improved					3
DI-B01	Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed by CONAP	Number	New					1

Table 2 Publications

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

5.2 A copy of one of the diagnostic reports on the potential for tourism for Santa Monica Cooperative is provided as a separate document. File name: DI 29-019 Output 5.2 Tourism Diagnostic

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	