

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE:	STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AND LOCAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR THE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY FORESTS IN WESTERN GUATEMALA
SERIAL NUMBER:	PD 949/25 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE:	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY:	GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE:	SPANISH

SUMMARY

In 2009, as a result of an ITTO-supported pre-project **implemented in the Departments of Quiché and Huehuetenango**, CALMECAC, in coordination with local partners, launched a process to identify strategies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and capacity building activities for good forest governance, integrated fire management and sustainable forest management of forest plantations and agroforestry systems. However, natural tropical forests are under threat from agricultural encroachment, forest fires, population growth, illegal firewood and timber logging and trade, and overall unsustainable use of natural resources.

This project will strengthen governance systems and regulatory frameworks to build the resilience and sustainability of municipal and community forests in western Guatemala. This will be achieved by strengthening **engagement structures, dialogue, regional and municipal cross-sectoral agreements and action to combat illegal logging, prevent forest fires and promote sustainable forest management with high ecological and commercial value species. The objectives of the project are: (1) consolidate Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango and Quiché (Region vii), linking institutional, municipal and community stakeholders; (2) implement fire management actions to reduce deforestation and degradation of municipal and community forests; (3) strengthen sustainable forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (Pinabete) in Western Guatemala; (4) implement ecosystem-based adaptation actions in 325 hectares, following different strategies: 15 hectares under agroforestry, 20 hectares under forest plantations, 40 hectares under reforestation for rehabilitation, and 250 hectares for protection; and (5) strengthen the Technical Council of the National Strategy for Pinabete Conservation and Protection as a governance operation mechanism to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products.**

Direct project beneficiaries will include 3 national institutions, 6 local authorities and 240 producers boosting forest legality actions and the prevention, succession and restoration of fire impacted areas, and fostering 325 hectares by implementing pinabete agroforestry systems, plantations, restoration, and conservation. Finally, strengthening the pinabete value chain will boost economic income associated with legal and sustainable forest management.

EXECUTING AGENCY	FUNDACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DEL HOMBRE Y SU ENTORNO – CALMECAC	
DURATION	36 MONTHS	
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	UPON APPROVAL	
PROPOSED BUDGET AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES	Source	Contribution in US\$
	ITTO	459,086.96
	CALMECAC	237,295.00
	TOTAL	696,381.96

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT BRIEF	2
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	4
MAP OF PROJECT AREA	5
PART I. PROJECT CONTEXT	6
1.1 Origin/background	6
1.2 Relevance	7
1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities	7
1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country's policies	7
1.3 Target area	8
1.3.1 Geographic location	8
1.3.2 Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects	10
1.4 Expected outcomes at project completion	12
2 PART 2 PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES	13
2.1 Rationale	13
2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues	13
2.1.2 Stakeholder analysis	13
2.1.3 Problem analysis	16
2.1.4 Logical framework matrix	19
2.2 Objectives	23
2.2.1 Development objective and impact indicators	23
2.2.2 Specific objectives and impact indicators	23
3 PART 3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS	24
3.1 Outputs and activities	24
3.1.1 Outputs	24
3.1.2 Activities	24
3.2 Implementation approaches and methods	25
3.3 Work Plan	27
3.4 Budget	29
3.4.1 Master budget	29
3.4.2 Consolidated budget by component	32
3.4.3 ITTO budget by component	34
3.4.4 Executing agency budget by component	36
3.5 Assumptions, risks and sustainability	38
3.5.1 Assumptions and risks	38
3.5.2 Sustainability	38
4 Part 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	40
4.1 Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms	40
4.1.1 Executing agency and partners	40
4.1.2 Project management team	41
4.1.3 Project steering committee	41
4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement mechanisms	41
4.1.5 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation	42
5 ANNEX 1. PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY	44
6 ANNEX 2. RESPONSE TO 60TH ITTO EXPERT PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS	47

PROJECT BRIEF

This project was developed as a result of CALMECAC's efforts since 2009 in coordination with local partners, in the context of ITTO pre-project RED-PPD 006/09 Rev. 2 (F) and ITTO Project 721/13 Rev. 2 (F) Both initiatives helped identify and describe the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation in municipal and community lands in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché. Quantitative and qualitative analyses highlighted the increase in agricultural encroachment, recurrent forest fires, population growth, illegal logging and illegal timber and firewood trade, as well as poor forest and environmental law enforcement, all of which are an ongoing severe threat to natural tropical forests, *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (pinabete) ecosystems and associated water resources.

The above have highlighted the institutional and operational gap in municipal, regional, and national forest governance mechanisms, especially in interinstitutional coordination platforms, forest crime prevention and integrated fire management. In addition, there is a need to strengthen technical, legal and community capacities focusing on sustainable management of strategic species such as *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (pinabete), which is an endemic, threatened species whose use and legal trade are dependent on highly regulated certified management schemes.

The project will strengthen local and regional forest governance and legal frameworks as the pathway to improved sustainability and resilience of municipal and community forests in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché. The initiative hinges on three key areas: a. Consolidation of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables for institutional and community coordination; b. Strengthening of integrated fire management in the context of the National Fire Management Strategy of Guatemala (2023-2032), by equipping, training and launching municipal fire brigades; and c. Strengthening of sustainable management, conservation and rehabilitation of Pinabete and other high ecological value ecosystems, in coordination with the Technical Council of the National Strategy for Pinabete Conservation and Protection (2019-2028).

The project approach is based on local, municipal, departmental and national coordination, and on articulated involvement of governing institutions (INAB, CONAP, MARN, CONRED, municipal authorities, law enforcement officials and community organizations). The approach will encourage forest regulatory compliance and the incorporation of Ecosystem-based Actions in 325 hectares, under different modalities including rehabilitation, natural forest protection, and agroforestry systems combining annual crops and plantations.

Direct beneficiaries will include 140 pinabete growers at the trading stage, and 100 new producers currently entering the industry, as well as target municipalities and law enforcement officials who will strengthen their capacity to monitor and control forests. At the community level, ANPROIGUA and the 'Enredémonos por el Corazón Verde' (Let's get involved in the green heart) will be strengthened.

It is expected that this project will strengthen a land-based forest governance model in line with national policies and ITTO principles, and that it will prove to be operationally viable, reduce illegal activity, and increase sustainable forest management and climate resilience, through a legal, ecologic, social and institutional approach.

The initiative is directly associated with action sustainability. Firstly, activities will be completed in community settings, so community members will identify their interests and commitments, focusing on the common assets and their governance and organization systems. Secondly, activities are focused on supporting livelihoods, in a manner that allows continuity, by considering forest production cycles, forest practice planning and their direct link to local, regional and national forest chains. Project training, planning and proposal efforts, with communities and municipalities, are based on local decision-making mechanisms, which will foster long-term operations and actual commitments.

The Pinabete production chain is one of the most important ones in the western region of Guatemala, both in forest plantations and agroforestry systems, because of the traceability of its products and by-products, responding to Christmas market demand. Therefore, year on year, Government institutions prioritize activities that contribute to the protection and conservation of this species.

There is nationwide interest in this issue because of the importance of the species which is listed as a threatened and/or endangered species by CONAP. Voluntary plantations of Pinabete make a contribution to production chain sustainability, to the economy of households working with the species, and to the reduction of illegal logging in, and pressure on natural forests.

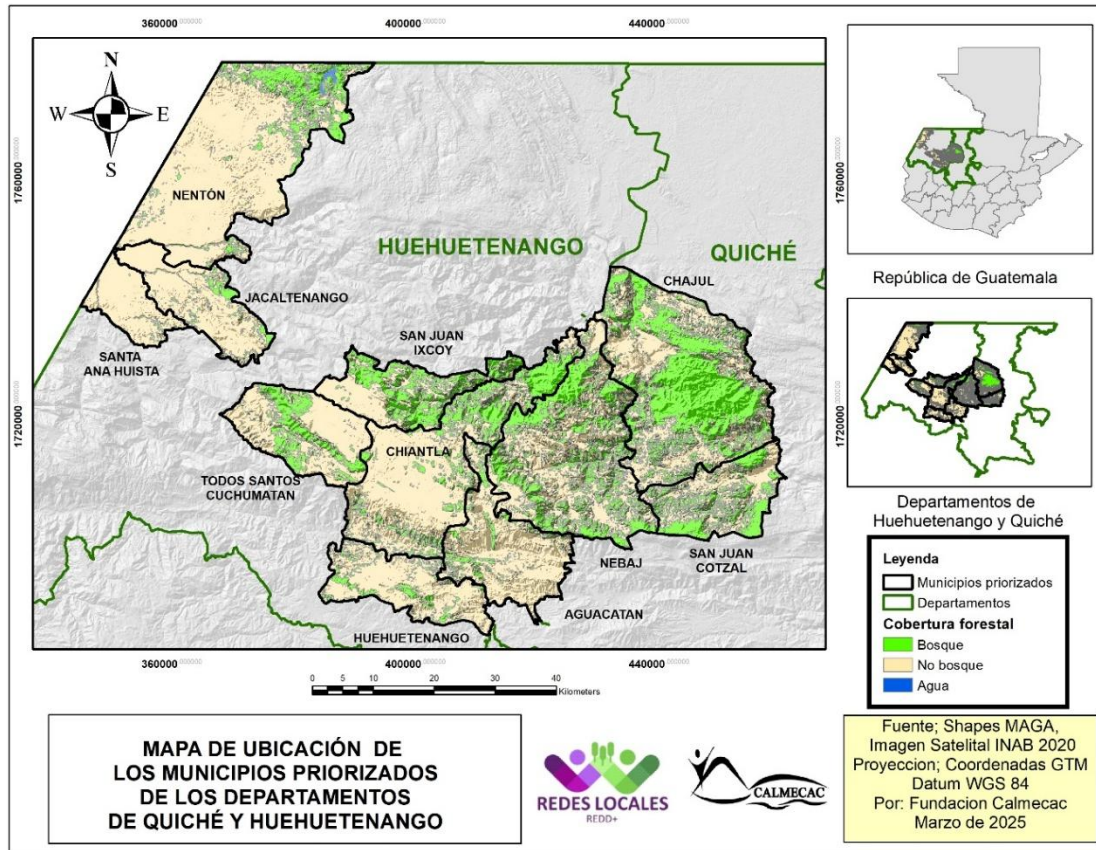
Financial Sustainability:

Funding Source	Contribution (US\$)	%
ITTO	459,086.96	65
CALMECAC	237,295.00	35
TOTAL	696,381.96	100

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFOLU: Agriculture, silviculture and other land use sector
ANPROPIGUA: Asociación Nacional de Pinabicultores de Guatemala (*National Pinabete Growers Association of Guatemala*)
CALMECAC: Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno (*Holistic Human and Environmental Development Foundation*)
CC: Climate change
COEIF: Centros de Operaciones de Emergencia de Incendios Forestales (*Fire Emergency Operations Centres*)
CONAP: Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (*National Council for Protected Areas*)
CONRED: Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres (*National Disaster Reduction Coordinating Office*)
EA: Executing Agency
EbA: Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions
FCPF: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank
FTN: Franja Transversal del Norte (*Northern Transversal Strip*)
GIS: Geographic Information System
Ha: Hectares
IDB: Inter-American Development Bank
INAB: Instituto Nacional de Bosque (*National Forest Institute*)
ITTA: International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
JNR: Jurisdictional & Nested REDD+ Framework
MARN: Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (*Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources*)
MASL: Metres above mean sea level
MIPRETIH: Mesa Interinstitucional para la Prevención de Tala Ilegal de Huehuetenango (*Inter Institutional Roundtable for Illegal Logging Prevention in Huehuetenango*)
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
OFM: Oficina Forestal Municipal (*Municipal Forest Office*)
PINPEP: Programa de Incentivos Forestales para Pequeños Poseedores de Tierra forestal y agroforestal (*Forest Incentive Programme for Small Forest and Agroforestry Land Owners*)
PROBOSQUES: Programa de Incentivos para el establecimiento, recuperación, manejo, producción y protección de bosques en Guatemala (*Incentives Programme for Forest Establishment, Restoration, Management, Production and Protection in Guatemala*)
REDD: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SIFGUA: Sistema de Información Estadística Forestal de Guatemala (*Guatemala's Forest Statistics Information System*)
VCS: Voluntary Carbon Standard
YPO: Yearly Plan of Operation

MAP OF PROJECT AREA



PART I. PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin/background

The departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché are the third major forest cover region in the country (14.6%), with a total holding of 523,531 ha and 0.6% annual deforestation rate (equivalent to 1,599.8 ha)¹. 63% of the region's forests are located on communal lands². The climate change vulnerability study for the western highlands shows that the target area has recorded a medium index, which points to high-risk exposure to factors including climate change and events such as forest fires, soil erosion, water demand, deforestation and degradation.³

In 2009 CALMECAC started implementing forest analyses and management in the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala, in particular in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché through ITTO pre-project RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F); this pre-project helped identify strategies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and to strengthen forest governance, with the active involvement of local stakeholders and communities.

In coordination with the National Forest Institute (Instituto Nacional de Bosques, INAB), the National Protected Areas Council (Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, CONAP), the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres, CONRED) and municipalities through their Forest Offices (Oficinas Forestales, FO) and local communities, forest and environmental planning initiatives were implemented in the REDD+ Strategy context, which helped protect and conserve natural forests, rehabilitate water catchment areas, restore forest areas, and promote sustainable use of natural resources.

ITTO project 721/13 Rev.2 (F), implemented between 2017 and 2021, consolidated significant outcomes in the Nebaj municipal area, within the Department of Quiché, including:

- Development and implementation of sustainable forest management plans for community forests, 77.12 hectares incorporated into the PINPEP and PROBOSQUES programs as forest plantations and natural protection forests;
- Reforestation of 35.18 hectares with the direct involvement of local community beneficiaries;
- The municipal nursery was strengthened and produced an average 45,000 plants annually over three production cycles;
- Training was organized on forest incentives, community forest management and forest fire control, in coordination with INAB, CONRED and the Municipality of Nebaj;
- Establishment and operation of the Inter-institutional Roundtables for the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction in Nebaj, which has developed action plans for forest control, community monitoring and response to forest fires;
- Development of a PPD for community forests prioritized in the project.

To date, these initiatives have been implemented as a joint effort, but the Inter-institutional Roundtables for Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments (region VII of Guatemala) have concluded that it is important to focus on three strategic areas:

1. Strengthening of technical and institutional capacities in control and monitoring to reduce illegal logging, and integrated fire management – due to increasing incidence of forest fires.
2. Promotion of sustainable forest plantation management and legal trade of timber and non-timber products, especially those from iconic species such as *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (Pinabete).

¹ INAB, CONAP, MAGA, MARN, UVG and URL (2023). Dinámica de Cobertura Forestal 2016-2020 de Guatemala

² Silvel, e. 2008. "Diagnóstico y análisis de la situación actual de la conservación de recursos naturales en tierras comunales" CONAP, CALMECAC, ProPetén, Sotzil, FUNDAECO, TNC, FCG, CI, CALAS, INAB, Guatemala.

³ Biota, S. A. and The Nature Conservancy. (2014). Climate change vulnerability analysis in the highlands of Guatemala

3. Consolidation of forest governance processes in communities and municipalities, focusing on the implementation of current forest policies and regulations.

In view of the above, it is relevant to develop a new initiative to ensure the continuity and sustainability of achievements, promoting rehabilitation actions, sustainable forest management, reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and increasing climate resilience in target areas.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities

In conformity with the objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement - ITTA, the project will focus on: Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation **(c)**; it will encourage and implement reforestation activities in tropical timber forests and will restore degraded forest lands, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources **(j)**; it will strengthen the capacity of members to improve forest law enforcement and governance, and address illegal logging and related trade in tropical timber **(n)**; and it will encourage members to recognise the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management, and develop strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests **(r)**.

Furthermore, this initiative is related to the strategic priorities set out in the ITTO's Strategic Action Plan for 2022-2026: **Governance and investment**, by strengthening good governance and regulatory frameworks to improve legal and sustainable supply chains for forest products (high commercial value species such as the Pinabete production chain); **Resilience, restoration and conservation**, by implementing and strengthening activities that will help reduce tropical deforestation and forest degradation, improving forest landscape restoration and forest ecosystem climate change resilience; and it is related to cross-cutting strategies in **Capacity building in member countries**, by supporting initiatives that promote national and local inter-sectoral coordination, such as MIPRETIH, ANPROIGUA, the Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Conservation Strategy in Guatemala, and the second-tier network *Let's Get Involved in the Green Heart (Enredémonos por el Corazón Verde)*.

1.2.2 Relevance to the submitting country's policies

The project will support enforcement of the following laws:

1. National Forest Law and Policy (Decree 101-96)
2. Law regulating the reduction of vulnerability, compulsory adaptation to the impact of climate change, and the mitigation of greenhouse gases (Decree 7-2013) and National Climate Change Policy
3. Environmental protection and strengthening law (Decree 68-86)
4. Protected Areas Law (Decree 4-89)

Regarding national strategies and plans, the project will contribute to the implementation of the following:

1. National REDD+ Strategy of Guatemala (2020-2050)
2. National Fire Management Strategy of Guatemala (2023-2032)
3. National Pinabete *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder Conservation Strategy (2019-2028)
4. National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy: Mechanism for Guatemala's Sustainable Rural Development (2015-2045)
5. National Strategy for Development with Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the agriculture, silviculture and other land use (afolu) sector
6. National Strategy for Natural Resource Management and Conservation in Community Lands
7. Inter-institutional Action Plan for Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction in Guatemala.

Regulations:

1. Forest Law Regulation
2. Management of Pinabete Plantations and Seed Production Area Regulations.

This will be achieved by strengthening activities that contribute to the governance of community and municipal forests; protection of strategic forest ecosystems, such as tropical forests, through a range of activities that strengthen integrated fire management in high occurrence seasons; fostering plantation management and silviculture with a view to reforestation of forest-denuded areas, and finally, strengthening markets for Pinabete plantation products and by-products.

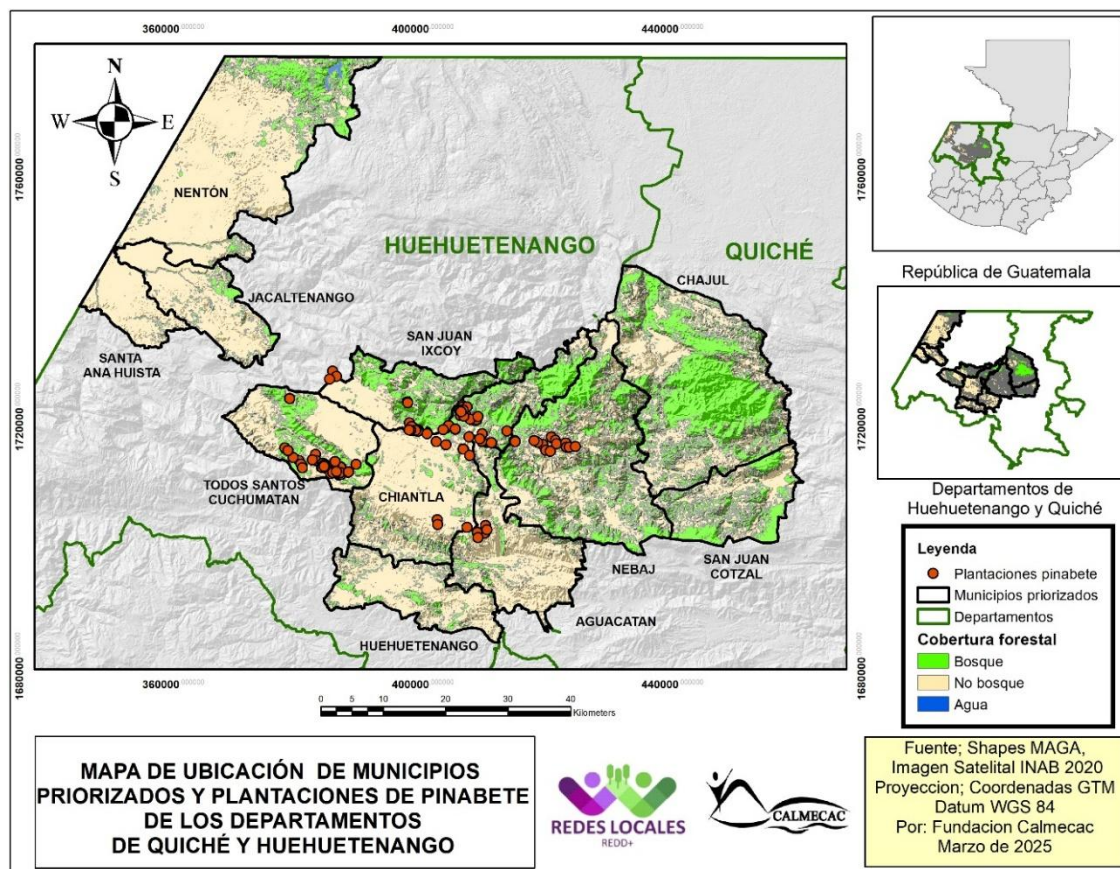
1.3 Target area

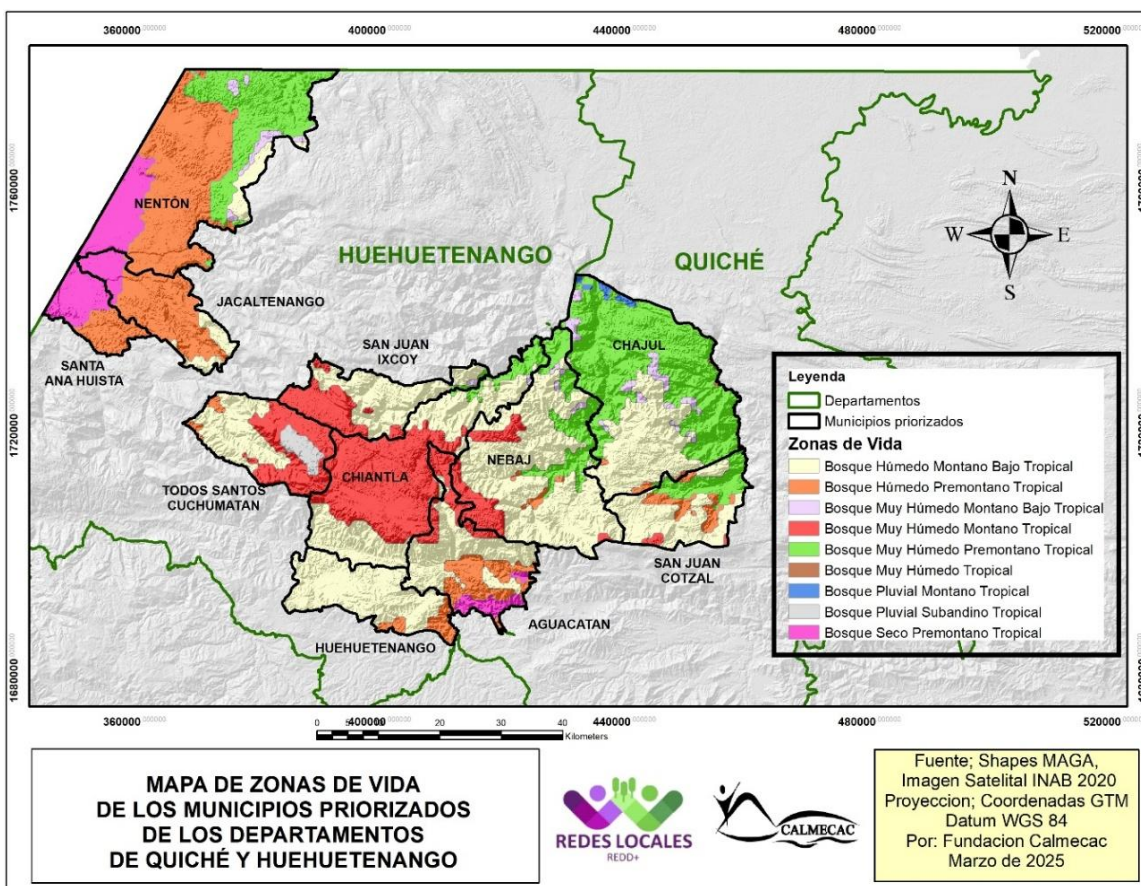
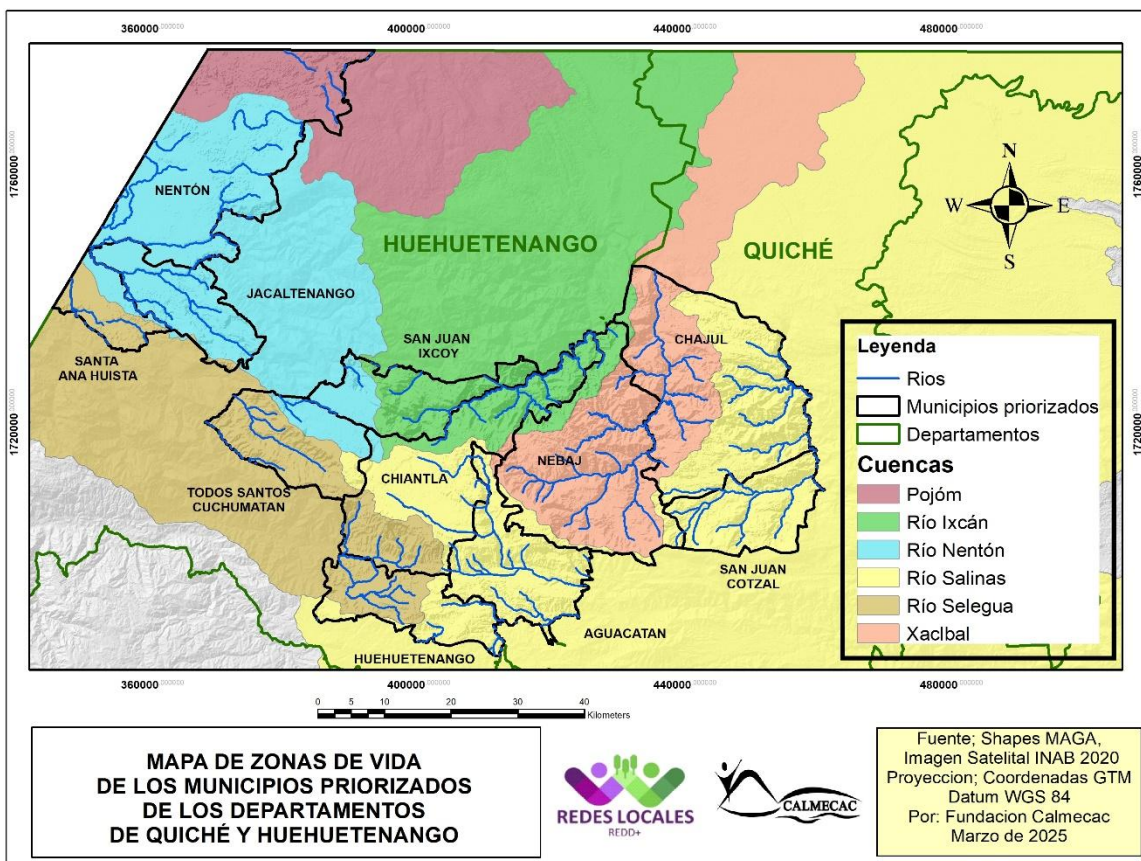
1.3.1 Geographic location

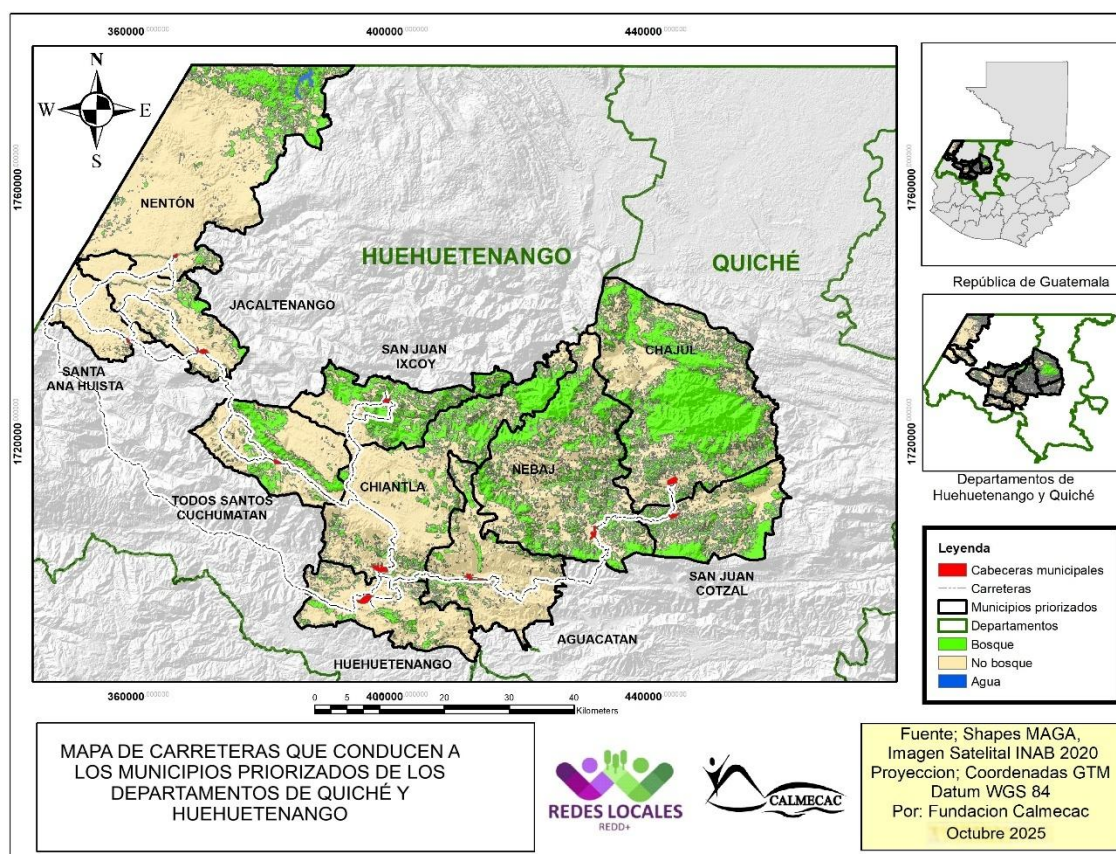
The project will be implemented in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments

Municipality	Coordinates	Average altitude (masl)	Area (km ²)
Jacaltenango, Huehuetenango	Latitude 15° 14' 00" Longitude 91° 42' 45"	1437	212
Chiantla, Huehuetenango	Latitude 15.35484 Longitude -91.45807	2792	536
Huehuetenango, Huehuetenango	Latitude 15.31918 Longitude -91.47241	1890	204
Nebaj, Quiché	Latitude 15.40614 Longitude -91.14682.	1825	608
Cotzal, Quiché	Latitude 15.43368 Longitude -91.03481	1887	182
Chajul, Quiché	Latitude 15.48523 Longitude -91.0352	1323	598

Maps of the project's target area:







1.3.2 Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects

- Social and cultural aspects

The municipalities of Huehuetenango, Chiantla and Jacaltenango, located in the Department of Huehuetenango in Western Guatemala, are a geographically, culturally and socioeconomically diverse region, making them strategically significant areas for sustainable management of natural resources and local development.

These municipalities have an estimated population of 280,000, with high density population in urban areas of Huehuetenango, and rural sparse population in Jacaltenango and Chiantla. Regarding gender, females account for 53.2% of the population, and males account for 46.8%. Young people are the dominant sector, with high economic dependency and significant poverty levels, mainly in rural communities. There are major gaps in access to basic services including health care, education, water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas. Internal and external migration, mainly towards the United States of America, is a significant social feature.

Mam, Jakalteko and Q'anjob'al are the majority indigenous ethnic groups, with 64.6% of the population, while 35.4% is mestizo. Seventy-five percent of the population lives in rural areas, with 25% living in urban areas. Finally, 49% of the population is considered to live in poverty, with 22% in the extreme poverty range; the human development index is 0.644.⁴

The Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul municipalities in the Department of Quiché constitute the Ixil language community; the population here faces significant challenges in terms of access to basic services: migration to urban areas and other countries is a common strategy in an effort to improve economic conditions.

⁴ National Human Development Report, Huehuetenango - 2022

Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul, **the three municipalities known as the Ixil region in the Department of Quiché**, have 154,400 inhabitants; women account for 51.5% of the population, and men account for 48.5%. Ixil is the majority indigenous ethnic group with 90% of the population, while 10% is mestizo.

Seventy-two percent of the population lives in rural areas, with 28% living in urban areas. The Ixil region is mostly populated by young people; half of the population is below the mean age, 19, and most households in these municipalities consist of 6 persons. Finally, 55% of the population is considered to live in poverty, with 26% in the extreme poverty range; the human development index is 0.610.⁵

- **Economic and environmental aspects.**

The Huehuetenango Department has reported an approximate forest cover of **250,734 hectares, representing 34.1% of the area of the Department; the Department of Quiché has a reported 272,797 hectares under forest cover, the equivalent of 37.5% of the area of the Department. The Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché comprise the third largest forest cover region in Guatemala (14.6%), covering a total of 523,531 hectares. However, the region has an annual deforestation rate of 0.6% (1,599,800 hectares).**⁶

Seven life zones are found in the **target** area area (**Jacaltenango, Chiantla, Huehuetenango, Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul municipalities**) as follows: (1) Humid Low Montane Tropical Forest, (2) Humid Premontane Tropical Forest, (3) Very Humid Low Montane Tropical Forest, (4) Very Humid Premontane Tropical Forest, (5) Very Humid Tropical Forest, (6) Montane Tropical Rainforest, and (7) Very Humid Montane Tropical Forest.⁷ Six strategic water catchment basins provide a livelihood to rural and urban communities in the project municipalities: (1) Pojom River basin, (2) Ixcán River basin, (3) Nentón River basin, (4) Salinas River basin, (5) Selegua River basin, and (6) Xaclbal River basin.

Employment in Huehuetenango Department is divided as follows: agriculture 71% of the Department's EAP, trade 7%, construction 5%, and industry 4%; female trade and agriculture share is 69% and 24% respectively. In Quiché, 49% of the population works in agriculture, 21% in trade, and 13% in manufacture.⁸

Jacaltenango, Chihantla and Huehuetenango are socially, economically, and environmentally interdependent. Because of their cultural diversity, natural resources and strategic location, they are target areas for initiatives focusing on sustainable development, integrated landscape management, and strengthening of forest governance. The three municipalities are part of a region of high ecologic importance and water catchment functions for the Selegua watershed.

Climate conditions in project municipalities are conducive to a local **economy** focused on agriculture, livestock, **and forestry, mainly subsistence farming. In Jacaltenango there is a focus on coffee (Coffea arabica). For Jacaltenango and Chiantla, agricultural crops include maize (Zea mays), potatoes (Solanum tuberosum) and black beans (Phaseolus vulgaris).**

Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul municipalities grow both annual and perennial crops such as maize (**Zea mays**), corn (**Triticum sp.**), **black** beans (**Phaseolus vulgaris**), potatoes (**Solanum tuberosum**), white beans (**Vicia faba**), green peas (**Pisum sativum**) and, to a lesser extent, coffee (**Coffea arabica**), sugar cane (**Sacchurum officinarum L.**), rice (**Oryza sativa**) and tobacco (**Nicotiana tabacum**).

⁵ National Human Development Report, Quiché - 2022

⁶ INAB, CONAP, MAGA, MARN, UVG y URL. (2023). *Dinámica de Cobertura Forestal 2016-2020 de Guatemala*

⁷ IARNA-URL. (2018). *Ecosistemas de Guatemala basado en el sistema de clasificación de zonas de vida. Guatemala*

⁸ Departmental Development Plan for Huehuetenango and . Departmental Development Plan for Quiché

1.4 Expected outcomes at project completion

The first outcome of the project will be **the development and implementation of yearly plans of operation for two** Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables for the Department Huehuetenango **(1)** and for the Municipality of Nebaj, Quiché **(2)**. These operational plans will be consistent with national policy regulatory frameworks and will respond to local needs and issues with a view to promoting legal forest activities involving national, municipal and community stakeholders. Activities will include implementing capacity building, coordination for forest control and monitoring, and regulation enforcement including illegal forest activity reporting; **the aim is for these Roundtables to become institutions and implement subsequent operational plans.**

The second outcome of the project will be the capacity building of **stakeholders at the national level (technical staff of INAB, CONAP, CONRED in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché), municipal level (technical staff of technical offices of prioritized municipalities), and community (local) level** stakeholders in fire prevention and fighting as well as restoration of forest fire affected areas in the municipalities of Huehuetenango and Quiché. This will be implemented within the context of **the Forest Fire Emergency Operations Centres, COEIF, and will be consistent with the National Fire Management Strategy of Guatemala. In order to achieve this outcome, the project will focus on capacity-building in forest fire prevention and control, enhancing coordination, communication, equipment and organization with a view to an effective response. It is expected that the installed capacity will enable brigades established to prevent and control forest fires to rise to the challenge after the project has been completed, and that CORED, INAB and CONAP remain in charge of COEIFs.**

Finally, the third outcome will be the promotion of pinabete (*Abies guatemalensis* Rehder) plantation sustainability and the sustainability of natural forests through the interinstitutional implementation of technical, social and economic actions.

The project will promote capacity building for 240 Pinabete growers in best silvicultural practices, restoration and protection of natural forests over 325 hectares of pinabete, thus ensuring the genetic conservation of the species and the climate resilience of beneficiaries through the establishment of agroforestry systems with annual crops of maize (*Zea mays*), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) and beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). At the social level, the project will promote community organization and the inclusion of women and youth; at the economic level, it will foster production diversification and the development of value chains for Pinabete (*Abies guatemalensis* Rehder); and lastly, it will consolidate institutional sustainability through action coordination with INAB, CONAP and municipal governments, incorporating actions within the framework of the National Strategy for Pinabete Conservation.

PART 2. PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 Institutional set-up and organizational issues

Currently, the forest sector has municipal governance structures in place (Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Nebaj, Department of Quiché, and Jacaltenango, Department of Huehuetenango), as well as departmental governance structures (Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables of the Department of Huehuetenango, MIPRETIH); these structures consist of public and private institutions working in the environmental and forestry fields; however, there is a need to strengthen the implementation of Yearly Plans of Operation (YPOs) and close links with law enforcement.

Regarding the various forest fire activities, the project will coordinate with the National Disaster Reduction Coordinating Office - CONRED; the National Forest Institute - INAB; the National Council for Protected Areas - CONAP, and municipal governments that have forest brigades.

In relation to tropical forest protection and sustainable management of *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder, the project will coordinate with the Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Conservation Strategy in Guatemala and the National Association of Pinabete Producers - ANPROPIGUA; these agencies are looking at launching action programs under the National Pinabete Conservation Strategy.

The above-mentioned spaces will be supplemented by the experience of the CALMECAC Foundation in sustainable forest resource management, in coordination with local communities, local governments and public and private institutions. This work has been ongoing in the region since 2009.

Importantly, all institutions and organisations established within the project structure and organisational framework have a municipal, regional or departmental office; and last but not least, the project will coordinate with indigenous authorities and deputy mayors, to support governance in the project target area.

Notwithstanding the above, direct project responsibility will be held by INAB authorities, with CALMECAC in charge of project execution; local communities will implement silvicultural activities, and their labour and part of the inputs will be deemed to be their counterpart contribution to the project.

2.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The project design was a participatory and inclusive process that led to the identification of experiences and lessons learnt from project PD 721/13 Rev.2 (F), thus encouraging the involvement of institutional and key (community) stakeholders. Meetings, debates, exchanges and joint planning sessions helped analyze stakeholders and beneficiaries in the context of the promotion of sustainable forest management.

Project design involved technical staff from INAB, CONAP, CONRED, and OJ and MP law enforcement officials, all of whom contributed technical guidelines and ensured the consistency of the project with national policies and strategies for the conservation and sustainable management of Guatemalan forest resources. Additionally, other organizations and community structures such as ANPROPIGUA and the second-tier network *Enredémonos por el Corazón Verde* (Let's Get Involved in the Green Heart), were also involved in the identification of local stakeholders, organizational strengthening and identification of participation spaces in the target area.

In this respect, consulted stakeholders' opinions focused on actions and the need to combat illegal logging and forest fires, as well as on the promotion of sustainable forest management on the basis of an assessment of high value species such as Pinabete. This includes existing participation, organization and governance structures, local and indigenous peoples organizations, local and municipal authorities, and decentralized public institutions promoting sustainable forest management and environmental and forest justice.

Direct beneficiaries will include 140 pinabete growers who have established plantations since 2021 and who are reaching the stage of selling their products, as well as 100 new growers launching sustainable management processes. Other beneficiaries will include the municipalities of Jacaltenango, Department of Huehuetenango, and Nebaj, Department of Quiché, through the updating and implementation of Forest Product Control and Monitoring Plan activities. Beneficiaries will also include the municipalities of Chiantla, Huehuetenango and Jacaltenango, Department of Huehuetenango, and Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul, Department of Quiché, through the development of Yearly Plans of Operation, the implementation of activities at MIPRETIH, and the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtable in the Ixil region.

Furthermore, 100 law enforcement officials from environmental and forestry Prosecutor's Offices in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché will also be project beneficiaries through capacity building in forest governance, legality, and climate resilience.

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Strengths	Involvement in the project
Primary stakeholders				
Maya, Ixil, Jakalteko, <u>Q'anjob'al</u> and Mam indigenous communities	<u>These communities use natural resources and have subsistence agriculture plots</u>	Communities living in poverty, vulnerable to climate change impacts, who depend on natural resources for their livelihood	Local and traditional knowledge on natural resource management Areas under forest cover (natural forests)	Direct beneficiaries of the project
Pinabete growers	Community leaders working on sustainable management of commercial pinabete plantations	<u>There is a need to strengthen technical skills and market access; income diversification</u>	Experience in sustainable management of pinabete Forest and agroforestry lands Sustainable management of natural resources	Direct beneficiaries of the project Main stakeholders in the pinabete production chain
National Association of Pinabete Producers	<u>Organization promoting sustainable management of commercial pinabete plantations</u>	<u>There is a need to strengthen technical skills and market access for products and by-products</u>	Group organised to promote and sell legal products of Pinabete plantations	Direct beneficiaries of the project Main stakeholders in the pinabete production chain
Law enforcement officials	<u>In charge of environmental and forest legislation enforcement</u>	<u>There is a need to strengthen capacity building in legal-environmental issues</u>	<u>Capacity for enforcing environmental laws in municipalities and departments</u>	Direct beneficiaries of the project

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Strengths	Involvement in the project
Secondary stakeholders				
CALMECAC Foundation (development NGO)	<u>Experience in forest governance activities and projects, as well as in community work</u>	Lack of financial resources to support sustainable forest management and governance	Over 15 years' experience working with communities in environmental issues	Sub-contract for the implementation of project activities
Municipalities, community leaders (deputy mayors and COCODES)	Local authorities operating and/or developing projects for the benefit of the communities	Lack of information on forest governance	Coordination bodies implementing activities conducive to forest governance	Direct involvement in project implementation
National Forest Institute - INAB	<u>Autonomous and decentralized governing body of the Guatemalan forest sector</u>	Lack of financial resources to support sustainable forest management and governance	Forest governing body in Guatemala Fire control and firefighting accredited personnel	Governing body and project proponent
National Disaster Reduction Coordinating Office - CONRED	Agency in charge of coordinating information, communication and action for the prevention and response to natural disasters or anthropogenic disasters in Guatemala	Lack of financial resources to support forest fire fighting activities	Departmental brigades and accredited personnel control and fight forest fires	Support for the implementation of project activities
National Council for Protected Areas - CONAP	Public governing body in conservation and sustainable use of protected areas and biodiversity	Lack of financial resources to support sustainable forest management and governance	Fire control and firefighting accredited personnel Governing body for the implementation of the National Pinabete Conservation Strategy in Guatemala	Support for the implementation of project activities
Tertiary stakeholders				
Local, regional and national media	In charge of disseminating information on the radio, written press, television and social media	Lack of information on environmental and forest issues	Mass dissemination of information to the general public	Support in the dissemination of relevant issues associated with project activities

2.1.3 Problem analysis

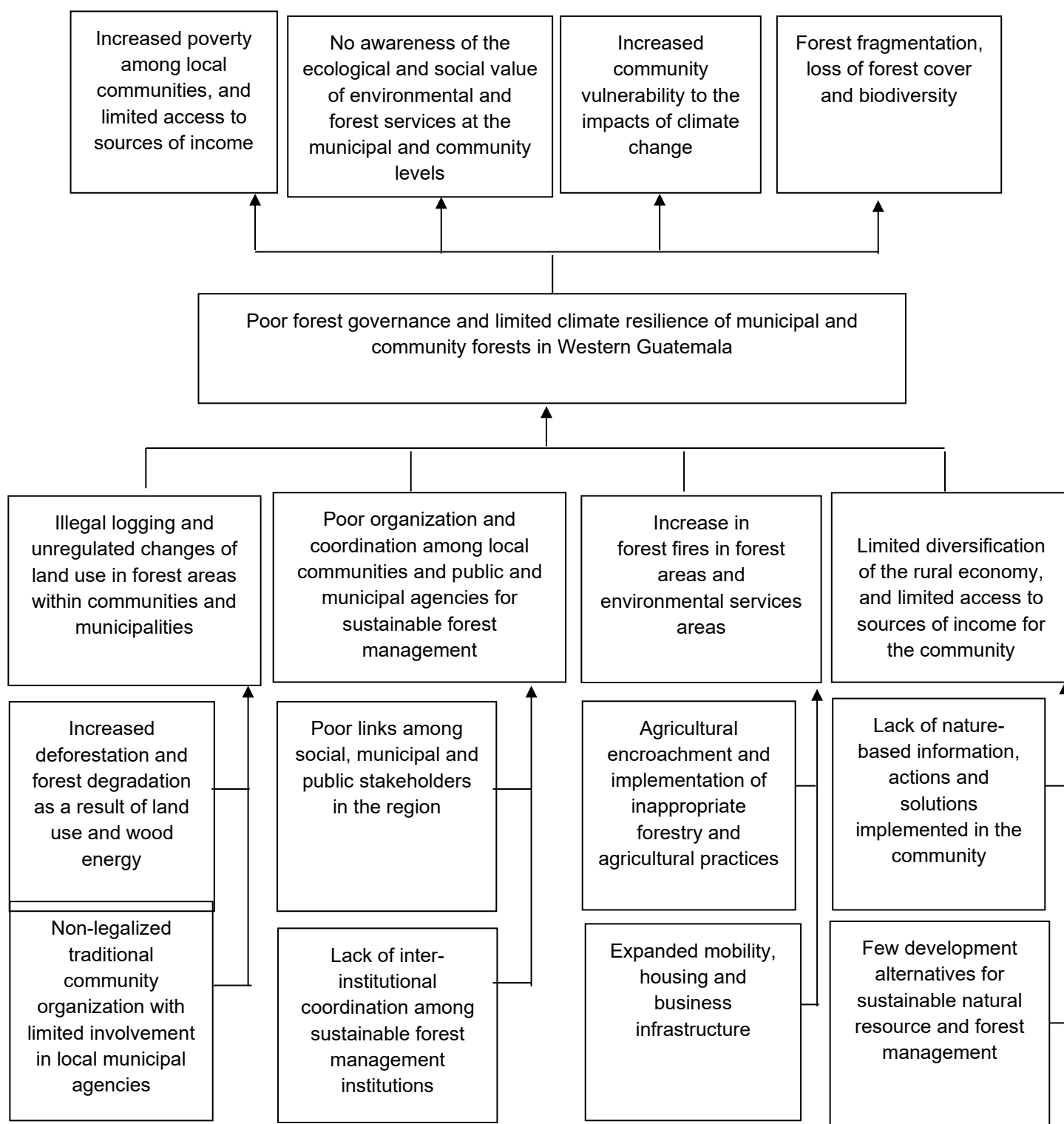
The core problem is institutional, social and environmental in nature, leading to ecological degradation and socioeconomic constraints. Weak governance prevents adequate forest management, protection and restoration, and further reduces the ability to adapt to climate change.

The causes are presented in three dimensions, including: a. Institutional/ organizational: there is poor community organization, limited interinstitutional coordination and scant local stakeholder involvement; b. Environmental/ technical: illegal logging activities, land use changes, agricultural encroachment, recurrent forest fires, and inadequate silvicultural practices; and c. Socioeconomic: lack of economic diversification and sustainable forest alternatives.

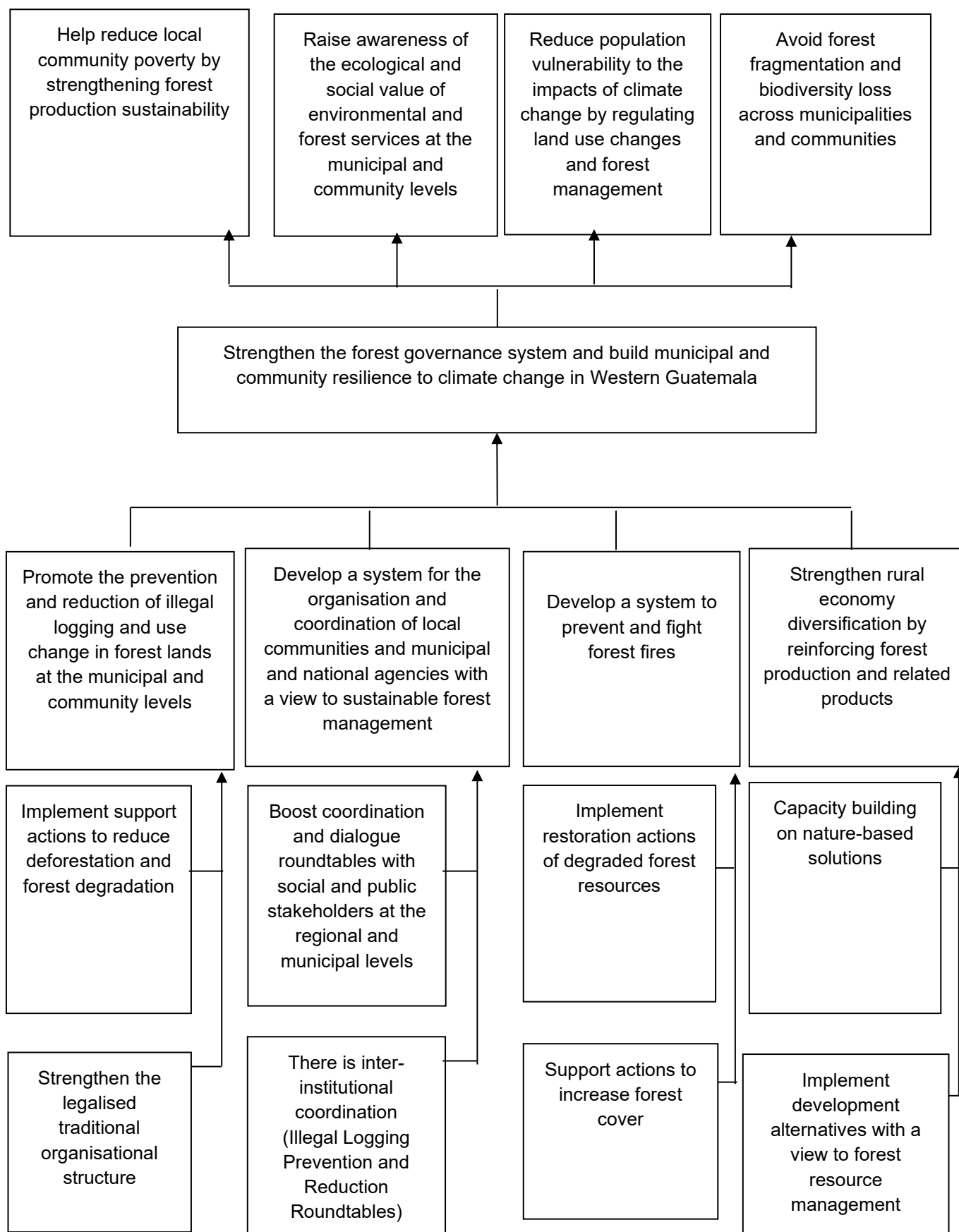
The above have an impact on municipal and community forests, including increased deforestation and forest degradation, increased incidence of forest fires, poor social coordination and low community involvement rates. As a consequence, there is increased poverty, no awareness of the ecological value of forests, greater climate vulnerability, and forest fragmentation.

It is therefore important to achieve interinstitutional coordination, stronger capacity for sustainable management, restoration, conservation and protection of natural resources and their link to sectoral public policies.

PROBLEM TREE



OBJECTIVES TREE



2.1.4 Logical framework matrix

INTERVENTION STRATEGY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Strengthen forest governance systems to build the resilience of municipal and community forests to climate change in western Guatemala.	* Local, municipal and regional governance and participation systems promote the prevention and reduction of illegal logging in target municipalities of the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments * Local stakeholders, municipal authorities and forest sector institutions support the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in tropical forests by supporting activities promoting integrated fire management, forest landscape restoration and legal trade of western Guatemala's iconic species	* At the end of the project a detailed report will be submitted, covering the range of activities implemented by the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Quiché and Huehuetenango * At the end of the project a detailed report will be submitted, covering the range of integrated fire management activities * At the end of the project, a detailed report will be submitted, covering the range of forest restoration and pinabete production chain strengthening activities	Local communities and stakeholders are involved in the various project activities, with a view to good forest governance Processes implemented by illegal logging prevention and reduction roundtables make a significant contribution to reducing deforestation and forest degradation
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: <u>Strengthen regional and municipal structures for cross-sectoral involvement, dialogue, agreements, and action to combat illegal logging, prevent forest fires, and promote sustainable forest management with high ecological and commercial value species.</u>	* Promotion of the involvement of at least 2 national public institutions, 6 municipalities and 10 social organizations <u>in two Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables Huehuetenango and Quiché, implementing their respective YPOs in Quiché and Huehuetenango</u> * Capacity building for 100 law enforcement officials in the prevention and reduction of illegal logging in Huehuetenango and Quiché * <u>Increased knowledge and organization of COEIFs in Huehuetenango and Quiché to foster the National Fire Prevention Strategy of Guatemala at the prevention stage. Fire fighting and restoration of affected areas, including the involvement of at least 2 public institutions, 6 municipal authorities and 50 social stakeholders.</u> * Capacity building and equipment for 3 forest brigades to improve forest fire fighting and control, and to reduce deforestation and tropical forest degradation in Western Guatemala. * Promotion of the coordination of at least 140 producers, INAB, CONAP and 5 non-governmental stakeholders in the Technical	Reports on the range of training activities implemented with law enforcement officials Reports on a range of training activities targeting forest brigades Minutes of the delivery of forest fire fighting personal protective equipment and tools Report on various training activities targeting forest brigades Detailed report on the fire season File on established best forest practices Report on the communication campaign to promote the sale of legal pinabete plantation products and by-products at the regional level Report on the Pinabete monitoring and conservation campaign over Christmas	National forest policies are favourable to forest governance in the target region Law enforcement officials remain interested in the country's existing environmental legislation There is ongoing interest in integrated fire management among governing institutions including CONRED, INAB, CONAP and municipalities The implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation practices is consistent with the interests of strengthened forest organisations and direct beneficiaries No natural disasters affect the Ecosystem-based Adaptation practices

INTERVENTION STRATEGY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
	Coordinating Council of the National Strategy for <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (Pinabete) Conservation and Protection of 2019-2028 * Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in 325 ha following a range of strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for restoration and 250 hectares for protection * Strengthening of the <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (Pinabete) value chain, promoting the formal trade of this product	seasons (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City) Report on Pinabete fairs for the sale of legal pinabete products and by-products in Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)	
Output 1. Forest governance strengthened through the consolidation of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango and Quiché (region VII), including institutional, municipal and community stakeholders	Update of forest product control and monitoring plans of Nebaj municipality, Department of Quiché, and municipality of Jacaltenango, Department of Huehuetenango	Forest product control and monitoring plan documents for Nebaj municipality, Department of Quiché, and municipality of Jacaltenango, Department of Huehuetenango	Community, stakeholder, and local authority interests are incorporated into forest product control and monitoring plans
	Development and launch of Yearly Plans of Operation (YPOs) for the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtable in Huehuetenango- MIPRETIH, and for the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtable in the Ixil Region (municipalities of Nebaj, Cotzal and Chajul), Department of Quiché	YPO documents of the Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables	
Output 2. Fire management activities strengthened to reduce deforestation and degradation of municipal and community forests in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments Reduced fire problem and negative impact of fire in the target region (Huehuetenango and Quiché), by strengthening activities that involve government and local stakeholders	In the first year of the project, theoretical and practical training on integrated fire management in municipalities of the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché	Training plan to strengthen forest brigade skills Report on the various training activities	There is ongoing interest in integrated fire management among governing institutions including CONRED, INAB, CONAP and municipalities
	Three municipal forest brigades (Nebaj, Chiantla, Huehuetenango and Jacaltenango) are established, and accredited at the Municipal Council level, to fight and control forest fires in the target region	Report on the establishment of forest brigades	

INTERVENTION STRATEGY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
	Fitting out of 3 forest brigades with tools and personal equipment to fight, control and extinguish forest fires in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché	Report on the delivery of forest fire fighting personal protective equipment and tools	There is ongoing interest in integrated fire management among governing institutions including CONRED, INAB, CONAP and municipalities
	Launch of two municipal plans for the prevention of forest fires and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and tropical forest degradation in Huehuetenango and Quiché	Document of the plan for the prevention of forest fires and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and tropical forest degradation in Huehuetenango and Quiché	
Output 3. Forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (pinabete) strengthened in Western Guatemala	Development and implementation of a capacity building and experience sharing program on restoration, conservation and protection of natural tropical forests, and sustainable management of <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (pinabete) plantations; these plans will be led by local community leaders in priority areas	Capacity building plan on restoration, conservation and protection of natural tropical forests and sustainable management of <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (pinabete) plantations; these plans will be led by local community leaders in priority areas	There is ongoing interest among community leaders in training on restoration, conservation and protection of natural tropical forests and sustainable management of <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (pinabete) plantations
	Strengthening of 6 municipal agroforestry nurseries with a view to producing native and fast-growing species as a source of energy	Report on the delivery of tools and inputs for forest nursery strengthening Production plan report	No natural disasters affect forest nursery practices

INTERVENTION STRATEGY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
Output 4. Ecosystem-based Adaptation activities implemented in 325 hectares, following different strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for rehabilitation and 250 hectares for protection	Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in 325 ha following a range of strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for restoration and 250 hectares for protection	Plots of areas where EbA practices are implemented Plans for each area Procurement of forest and/or fruit trees to implement EbA practices Document of the delivery of forest and/or fruit trees to project beneficiaries for EbA practice implementation	The implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation practices is consistent with the interests of strengthened forest organisations and direct beneficiaries No natural disasters affect the Ecosystem-based adaptation practices
Output 5. Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy strengthened as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products	Strengthened Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy in its capacity as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products	Report on Pinabete Council work Report on Christmas season sales	There is ongoing interest from organisations members of the Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy, as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 Development objective and impact indicators

Strengthen forest governance systems to build the resilience of municipal and community forests to climate change in Western Guatemala.

Impact indicators:

- Local, municipal and regional governance and participation systems promote the prevention and reduction of illegal logging in target municipalities of the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments
- Local stakeholders, municipal authorities and forest sector institutions support the reduction of deforestation and degradation in tropical forests by supporting activities that promote integrated fire management, forest landscape restoration and legal trade of western Guatemala's iconic species

2.2.2 Specific objectives and impact indicators

SO1: **Strengthen regional and municipal structures for cross-sectoral involvement, dialogue, agreements, and action to combat illegal logging, prevent forest fires, and promote sustainable forest management with high ecological and commercial value species.**

Outcome indicators:

- Promotion of the involvement of at least 2 national public institutions, 6 municipalities and 10 social organizations **in two Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables Huehuetenango and Quiché, implementing their respective YPOs in Quiché and Huehuetenango**
- Capacity building for 100 law enforcement officials in the prevention and reduction of illegal logging in Huehuetenango and Quiché
- **Increased knowledge and organization of COEIFs in Huehuetenango and Quiché to foster the National Fire Prevention Strategy of Guatemala at the prevention stage. Fire fighting and restoration of affected areas, including the involvement of at least 2 public institutions, 6 municipal authorities and 50 social stakeholders.**
- Capacity building and equipment for 3 forest brigades to improve forest fire fighting and control, and to reduce deforestation and tropical forest degradation in Western Guatemala.
- Promotion of the coordination of at least
- 140 producers, INAB, CONAP and 5 non-governmental stakeholders in the Technical Council of the National Strategy for *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (Pinabete) Conservation and Protection of 2019-2028
- Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in 325 ha following a range of strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for restoration and 250 hectares for protection

PART 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Outputs and activities

3.1.1 Outputs

Output 1. Forest governance strengthened through the consolidation of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango and Quiché (region VII), including institutional, municipal and community stakeholders

Output 2. Fire management activities strengthened to reduce deforestation and degradation of municipal and community forests in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments

Output 3. Forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (Pinabete) strengthened in Western Guatemala

Output 4. Ecosystem-based Adaptation activities implemented in 325 hectares, following different strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for rehabilitation and 250 hectares for protection

Output 5. Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy strengthened as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products

3.1.2 Activities

Activity 1.1. Development of and support for the implementation of Yearly Plans of Operation for Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango (Sub region VII-2) and Jacaltenango (Sub region VII-5) municipalities, Department of Huehuetenango, and municipality of Nebaj (Sub region VII-3), Department of Quiché

Activity 1.2. Planning and organisation of workshops addressed to legal sector personnel of Huehuetenango and Quiché, involving the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, the National Attorney General's Office, and government and non-government institutions working in the environmental field, as well as local stakeholders to mainstream updated INAB regulations and current national environmental legislation

Activity 1.3. Experience sharing tours to areas under licence arrangements and reforestation areas, to promote productive and sustainable forest management in the target region

Activity 2.1. Development and implementation of a capacity building plan on integrated fire management, targeting forest brigades and local stakeholders

Activity 2.2. Strengthening of three brigades in forest fire prevention and control in the departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché by acquiring tools, basic safety equipment and cold rations

Activity 2.3. Development and implementation of community awareness raising on forest fire prevention and control

Activity 3.1. Training program on restoration, conservation and protection of natural pinabete and tropical forests and sustainable management of *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (pinabete) plantations

Activity 3.2. Organisation of 4 experience sharing initiatives in commercial *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder plantations with pinabete growers, to promote plantation management and legal trade of products and by-products

Activity 3.3. Experience sharing tours to commercial pinabete (*Abies guatemalensis* Rehder) plantations with the media, to promote and disseminate information on legal pinabete products and by-products

Activity 3.4. Strengthening of 6 municipal agroforestry nurseries in the production of native and fast-growing species as sources of energy

Activity 4.1. Information meetings for beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) in areas targeted for EbA activities

Activity 4.2. Survey of 325 ha plots of beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) where EbA activities are implemented

Activity 4.3. Procurement of forest and fruit trees (native species) to implement EbA activities

Activity 4.4. Field visits to provide technical assistance in the implementation of EbA activities on 325 ha of forest

Activity 5.1. Outreach campaign to promote the sale of legal products and by-products of regional pinabete plantations (leaflets, billboards, radio spots)

Activity 5.2. Planning and implementation of a pinabete control and conservation campaign over Christmas seasons (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)

Activity 5.3. Organisation of pinabete fairs to promote and sell legal plantation products and by-products (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)

3.2 Implementation approaches and methods

This project is a strategic initiative, as it coordinates the enforcement of public policy regulations for the development of legal forestry activities with territorial actions for integrated fire management, the implementation of AbE actions, and cross-sectoral participation and coordination processes related to the aforementioned issues. To achieve objectives, outputs, and activities, a participatory, cross-sectoral approach will be used to identify common objectives and distinct responsibilities with a view to promoting lawful activities. Similarly, a gender approach will be used, promoting the participation of women, with at least 30% of beneficiaries being women. Finally, a territorial, local, and municipal approach will be used, since the practices and application of regulations for legal actions will be based on the identification of local problems and the search for local solutions in coordination with municipal authorities.

For Output 1: Strengthened forest governance, the approach of the project will be to promote articulated involvement of governmental, municipal and community institutions to reinforce coordination among Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables. These activities will require forest management manuals, INAB regulations, current environmental legislation and workshop resources. The above will strengthen the operational ability of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables.

For Output 2: Strengthened fire management activities, the approach of the project will be to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through capacity building in integrated fire management and organization of community brigades. These activities will require forest fire fighting tools, personal protection equipment and educational material. To achieve stronger forest fire brigades, there will be a need to build awareness on fire prevention at the community level and on forest fire risk and occurrence at the Huehuetenango and Quiché regional level.

For Output 3: Strengthened sustainable forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as *Abies guatemalensis* Rehder (pinabete), the approach of the project will be to promote the sustainable management of pinabete species through capacity building, experience sharing and stronger 6 municipal nurseries. These activities will require manuals on pinabete plantation management, outreach materials, and transport for pinabete producers to areas identified for visits. It is expected that the above will promote sustainable management of plantations, the development of legal trade of pinabete products and by-products, and stronger skills for pinabete growers.

For Output 4: Implemented Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) activities, the approach of the project will be to implement EbA strategies for the restoration, protection and sustainable management of 325 hectares including agroforestry systems, forest plantations, and natural forest restoration and conservation activities. These actions will require native species seedlings, forest measurement tools, plantation management tools and educational materials.

For Output 5: Strengthened Technical Coordinating Council of the National Pinabete Strategy, the approach of the project will be to consolidate an operational forest governance mechanism to promote legal trade of pinabete plantation products and by-products, including strategic communication, pinabete grower involvement, and participation of technical staff from the agencies that make up the Council. The above will increase legal trade, raise public awareness, and strengthen forest governance.

3.3 Work Plan

Activity	Responsible party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Output 1. Forest governance strengthened through the consolidation of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango and Quiché (region VII), including institutional, municipal and community stakeholders													
Activity 1.1. Development of and support for the implementation of Yearly Plans of Operation for Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango (Sub region VII-2) and Jacaltenango (Sub region VII-5) municipalities, Department of Huehuetenango, and municipality of Nebaj (Sub region VII-3), Department of Quiché	Forest management and governance expert												
Activity 1.2. Planning and organisation of workshops addressed to legal sector personnel of Huehuetenango and Quiché, involving the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, the National Attorney General's Office, and government and non-government institutions working in the environmental field, as well as local stakeholders to mainstream updated INAB regulations and current national environmental legislation	Forest management and governance expert												
Activity 1.3. Experience sharing tours to areas under licence arrangements and reforestation areas, to promote productive and sustainable forest management in the target region	Coordinator												
Output 2. Fire management activities strengthened to reduce deforestation and degradation of municipal and community forests in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments													
Activity 2.1. Development and implementation of a capacity building plan on integrated fire management, targeting forest brigades and local stakeholders	Coordinator												
Activity 2.2. Strengthening of three brigades in forest fire prevention and control in the departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché by acquiring tools, basic safety equipment and cold rations	Forest management and governance expert												
Activity 2.3. Development and implementation of community awareness raising on forest fire prevention and control	Coordinator												
Output 3. Forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as Abies guatemalensis Rehder (Pinabete) strengthened in western Guatemala													
Activity 3.1. Training program on restoration, conservation and protection of natural pinabete and tropical forests and sustainable management of Abies guatemalensis Rehder (pinabete) plantations	Forest management and governance expert												

Activity	Responsible party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Activity 3.2. Organisation of 4 experience sharing initiatives in commercial <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder plantations with pinabete growers, to promote plantation management and legal trade of products and by-products	Coordinator												
Activity 3.3. Experience sharing tours to commercial pinabete (<i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder) plantations with the media, to promote and disseminate information on legal pinabete products and by-products	Coordinator												
Output 4. Ecosystem-based Adaptation activities implemented in 325 hectares, following different strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for rehabilitation and 250 hectares for protection													
Activity 4.1. Information meetings for beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) in areas targeted for EbA activities	Coordinator												
Activity 4.2. Survey of 325 ha plots of beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) where EbA activities are implemented	Forest management and governance expert												
Activity 4.3. Procurement of forest and fruit trees (native species) to implement EbA activities	Coordinator												
Activity 4.4. Field visits to provide technical assistance in the implementation of EbA activities on 325 ha of forest	Forest management and governance expert												
Output 5. Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy strengthened as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products													
Activity 5.1. Outreach campaign to promote the sale of legal products and by-products of regional pinabete plantations (leaflets, billboards, radio spots)	Coordinator												
Activity 5.2. Planning and implementation of a pinabete control and conservation campaign over Christmas seasons (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)	Coordinator												
Activity 5.3. Organisation of pinabete fairs to promote and sell legal plantation products and by-products (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)	Coordinator												

3.4 Budget

3.4.1 Master budget

Description		Budget Component	Quantity			Unit		Total Cost US\$	ITTO			Executing Agency
			Year1	Year 2	Year 3				Unit Cost US\$	Year 1	Year 2	
Forest governance strengthened through the consolidation of Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango and Quiché (region VII), including institutional, municipal and community stakeholders												
Development of and support for the implementation of Yearly Plans of Operation for Illegal Logging Prevention and Reduction Roundtables in Huehuetenango (Sub region VII-2) and Jacaltenango (Sub region VII-5) municipalities, Department of Huehuetenango, and municipality of Nebaj (Sub region VII-3), Department of Quiché												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Governance Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	1800	10800	3600	3600	3600	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Illegal Logging Prevention Roundtable Plans		25	2	2	1	Months	700	3500	1400	1400	700	
Planning and organisation of workshops addressed to legal sector personnel of Huehuetenango and Quiché, involving the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, the National Attorney General's Office, and government and non-government institutions working in the environmental field, as well as local stakeholders to mainstream updated INAB regulations and current national environmental legislation												
Project Coordinator		11.1	3	3	0	Months	2700	16200	8100	8100	0	
Governance Expert		11.2	3	3	0	Months	1800	10800	5400	5400	0	
Professional services		15.1	3	3	0	Training	300	1800	900	900	0	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Experience sharing tours to areas under licence arrangements and reforestation areas, to promote productive and sustainable forest management in the target region												
Project Coordinator		11.1	0	3	3	Months	2700	16200	0	8100	8100	
Forest Expert		11.2	0	1	1	Months	1800	3600	0	1800	1800	
Governance Expert		11.2	0	1	1	Months	1800	3600	0	1800	1800	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	0	1	1	Months	1500	3000	0	1500	1500	
Fire management activities strengthened to reduce deforestation and degradation of municipal and community forests in the Huehuetenango and Quiché Departments												
Development and implementation of a capacity building plan on integrated fire management, targeting forest brigades and local stakeholders												
Project Coordinator		11.1	6	6	6	Months	2700	48600	16200	16200	16200	
Forest Expert		11.2	6	6	6	Months	1800	32400	10800	10800	10800	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Integrated fire management plan		26	5	0	0	Months	1000	5000	5000	0	0	

Strengthening of three brigades in forest fire prevention and control in the departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché by acquiring tools, basic safety equipment and cold rations												
Project Coordinator		11.1	1	0	0	Months	2700	2700	2700	0	0	
Forest Expert		11.2	1	0	0	Months	1800	1800	1800	0	0	
Development and implementation of community awareness raising on forest fire prevention and control												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Forest Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	1800	10800	3600	3600	3600	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	2	2	2	Months	1500	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Forest management of iconic, high ecological and commercial value species such as <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (Pinabete) strengthened in Western Guatemala												
Training program on restoration, conservation and protection of natural pinabete and tropical forests and sustainable management of <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder (pinabete) plantations												
Project Coordinator		11.1	1	1	1	Months	2700	8100	2700	2700	2700	
Forest Expert		11.2	1	1	1	Months	1800	5400	1800	1800	1800	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	1	1	1	Months	1500	4500	1500	1500	1500	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Organisation of 4 experience sharing initiatives in commercial <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder plantations with pinabete growers, to promote plantation management and legal trade of products and by-products												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Forest Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	1800	10800	3600	3600	3600	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	2	2	2	Months	1500	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Experience sharing tours to commercial pinabete (<i>Abies guatemalensis</i> Rehder) plantations with the media, to promote and disseminate information on legal pinabete products and by-products												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Forest Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	1800	10800	3600	3600	3600	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	2	2	2	Months	1500	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Ecosystem-based Adaptation activities implemented in 325 hectares, following different strategies: 15 hectares of agroforestry systems, 20 hectares of forest plantations, 40 hectares of reforestation for rehabilitation and 250 hectares for protection												
Information meetings for beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) in areas targeted for EbA activities												
Project Coordinator		11.1	3	3	0	Months	2700	16200	8100	8100	0	
Forest Expert		11.2	3	3	0	Months	1800	10800	5400	5400	0	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	3	3	0	Months	1500	9000	4500	4500	0	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Survey of 325 ha plots of beneficiaries (landholders and/or landowners) where EbA activities are implemented												
Project Coordinator		11.1	6	6	6	Months	2700	48600	16200	16200	16200	
Forest Expert		11.2	6	6	6	Months	1800	32400	10800	10800	10800	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	6	6	6	Months	1500	27000	9000	9000	9000	

Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Purchase of vehicle		43	1	0	0	Unit	45000	45000	45000	0	0	
Purchase of motorcycle		43	1	0	0	Unit	5000	5000	5000	0	0	
Computer equipment: Computer kit, Printer, Tablet		44.1	2	0	0	Unit	4000	8000	8000	0	0	
Office furniture		44.2	2	0	0	Unit	2000	4000	4000	0	0	
Forestry equipment		44.2	2	0	0	Unit	1000	2000	2000	0	0	
Training materials		44.4	1	1	1	Months	3000	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Motorcycle and vehicle maintenance		52	4	4	4	Units	800	9600	3200	3200	3200	
Materials for EbA practices and forest nurseries		55	200	125	0	Units	325	108875	67000	41875	0	
Procurement of forest and fruit trees (native species) to implement EbA activities												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	0	Months	2700	10800	5400	5400	0	
Field visits to provide technical assistance in the implementation of EbA activities on 325 ha of forest												
Project Coordinator		11.1	3	12	12	Months	2700	72900	8100	32400	32400	
Forest Expert		11.2	3	12	12	Months	2700	72900	8100	32400	32400	
Huehuetenango and Quiché Field Technician		12.1	3	12	12	Months	1500	40500	4500	18000	18000	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Identification of EbA practices		23	2	0	0	Months	2000	4000	4000	0	0	
Workshop organization		6	5	5	5	Units	400	6000	2000	2000	2000	
Technical Coordination Council of the National Pinabete Strategy strengthened as a governance operation mechanism, to promote legal trade of Pinabete plantation products and by-products												
Outreach campaign to promote the sale of legal products and by-products of regional pinabete plantations (leaflets, billboards, radio spots)												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Forest Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Project Baseline		21	1	0	0	Months	750	750	750	0	0	
Impact Assessment		22	0	0	1	Months	750	750	0	0	750	
Planning and implementation of a pinabete control and conservation campaign over Christmas seasons (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Governance Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Organisation of pinabete fairs to promote and sell legal plantation products and by-products (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala City)												
Project Coordinator		11.1	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Governance Expert		11.2	2	2	2	Months	2700	16200	5400	5400	5400	
Operational costs for all project activities												
National Experts/Consultants		31.1	30	40	30	Units	35	3500	1050	1400	1050	
Executing Agency /community		31.3	12	12	12	Months	900	32400	10800	10800	10800	
Utilities /Basic services		53	12	12	12	Months	500	18000	6000	6000	6000	
Huehuetenango Regional Office		54	12	12	12	Months	370	13320	4440	4440	4440	
Office supplies		55	12	12	12	Months	250	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Management costs		71	12	12	12	Months	2231.8	80346	26782	26782	26782	
Audit costs		71.1	0	0	1	Units	6000	6000	0	0	6000	

3.4.2 Consolidated budget by component

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET							
	Project Component	Input	Unit Cost	Total	Y1	Y2	Y3
10	Project personnel						
	11. Executing Agency						
	11.1 Project Coordinator	36	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 97,200.00	\$ 32,400.00	\$ 32,400.00	\$ 32,400.00
	11.2 Forest Expert	36	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00
	11.2 Governance Expert	36	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00
	12.1 Huehuetenango Field Technician	36	\$ 750.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
	12.1 Quiché Field Technician	36	\$ 750.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
	15 Training						
	15.1 Professional services	6	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
	19. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 282,600.00	\$ 94,200.00	\$ 94,200.00	\$ 94,200.00
20	Sub-contracts						
	21. Project Baseline	1	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	22. Impact Assessment	1	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
	23. Identification of EbA practices	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	25. Roundtable plans to fight illegal logging	1	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
	26. Integrated Fire Management Plan	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	29. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 24,500.00	\$ 18,500.00	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
30	Duty travel						
	31. DSA						
	31.1 National expert s/Consultants	100	\$ 35.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,225.00	\$ 1,225.00	\$ 1,050.00
	33. Local transport costs						
	33.3 Executing Agency /community	36	\$ 900.00	\$ 32,400.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00
	39 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 35,900.00	\$ 12,025.00	\$ 12,025.00	\$ 11,850.00
40	Capital Items						
	43. Vehicles: purchase of vehicle	1	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	43 Vehicle: purchase of motorcycle	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44. Capital equipment						
	44.1 Computer equipment: Computer kit, Printer, Tablet	2	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Office furniture	2	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Forest equipment	2	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.4 Training materials	3	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00

50	Consumable Items						
	52 Spare parts: Motorcycle and vehicle maintenance	12	\$ 800.00	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
	53 Utilities /Basic services	36	\$ 500.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
	54 Huehuetenango Regional Office	36	\$ 370.00	\$ 13,320.00	\$ 4,440.00	\$ 4,440.00	\$ 4,440.00
	55 Office supplies	36	\$ 250.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
	55. Materials for EbA practices and forest nurseries	325	\$ 370.00	\$ 120,250.00	\$ 74,000.00	\$ 46,250.00	\$ -
	59 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 170,170.00	\$ 90,640.00	\$ 62,890.00	\$ 16,640.00
60	Miscellaneous						
	6 Workshop organization	15	\$ 400.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
70	National management cost						
	71 Executing Agency management costs (15%)	1	\$80,345.50	\$ 80,345.50	\$ 26,781.83	\$ 26,781.83	\$ 26,781.83
	71.1 Financial Audit	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
	79 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 89,345.50	\$29,781.83	\$29,781.83	\$29,781.83
	SUB/TOTAL			\$ 602,515.50	\$ 245,146.83	\$198,896.83	\$ 158,471.83
80	Project monitoring and administration						
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00		
	82 Mid-term and final evaluation			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00		
	83 ITTO program support (12% of above items)			\$ 48,866.46	\$ 48,866.46		
	84 Donor monitoring costs						
	89 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 93,866.46	\$ 93,866.46		
100	GRAND TOTAL			\$ 696,381.96	\$ 339,013.29	\$ 198,896.83	\$ 158,471.83
	Budget share			100%			

3.4.3 ITTO budget by component

ITTO BUDGET							
	Project Component	Input	Unit Cost	Total	Y1	Y2	Y3
10	Project personnel						
	11. Executing Agency						
	11.1 Project Coordinator	36	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 79,200.00	\$ 26,400.00	\$ 26,400.00	\$ 26,400.00
	11.2 Forest Expert	36	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00
	11.2 Governance Expert	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	12.1 Huehuetenango Field Technician	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	12.1 Quiché Field Technician	36	\$ 750.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
	15 Training						
	15.1 Professional services	3	\$ 300.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
	19. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 171,900.00	\$ 57,300.00	\$ 57,300.00	\$ 57,300.00
20	Sub-contracts						
	21. Project Baseline	1	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	22. Impact Assessment	1	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
	23. Identification of EbA practices	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	25. Roundtable plans to fight illegal logging	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	26. Integrated Fire Management Plan	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	29. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 12,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
30	Duty travel						
	31. DSA						
	31.1 National Experts /Consultants	70	\$ 35.00	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 1,225.00	\$ 1,225.00	\$ -
	33. Local transport cost						
	33.3 Executing Agency /community	36	\$ 650.00	\$ 23,400.00	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 7,800.00
	39 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 25,850.00	\$ 9,025.00	\$ 9,025.00	\$ 7,800.00
40	Capital items						
	43. Vehicles: Purchase of vehicle	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	43 Vehicles: Purchase of motorcycle	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	44. Capital equipment						
	44.1 Computer equipment: Computer Kit, Printer, Tablet	2	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Office furniture	2	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Forestry equipment	2	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.4 Training materials	3	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
50	Consumable items						
	52 Spare parts: Motorcycle and vehicle maintenance	9	\$ 800.00	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
	53 Utilities /Basic services	36	\$ 300.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00
	54 Huehuetenango Regional Office	36	\$ 370.00	\$ 13,320.00	\$ 4,440.00	\$ 4,440.00	\$ 4,440.00

	55 Office supplies	36	\$ 200.00	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
	55. Material for EbA practices and forest nurseries	325	\$ 180.00	\$ 58,500.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ -
	59 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 97,020.00	\$ 48,840.00	\$ 35,340.00	\$ 12,840.00
60	Miscellaneous						
	6 Workshops organization	15	\$ 400.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
70	National Management Costs						
	71 Executing Agency management costs	1	\$ 49,450.50	\$ 49,450.50	\$ 16,483.50	\$ 16,483.50	\$ 16,483.50
	71.1 Financial audit	3	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
	79 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 58,450.50	\$ 19,483.50	\$ 19,483.50	\$ 19,483.50
	SUB-TOTAL			\$ 365,220.50	\$ 140,648.50	\$ 121,148.50	\$ 103,423.50
80	Project monitoring and administration						
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	82 Mid-term and final evaluation			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	83 ITTO program support (12% of above items)			\$ 48,866.46	\$ 48,866.46	\$ -	\$ -
	84 Donor monitoring costs						
	89 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 93,866.46	\$ 93,866.46	\$ -	\$ -
100	GRAND TOTAL			\$ 459,086.96	\$ 234,514.96	\$ 121,148.50	\$ 103,423.50
	Budget share			66%			

3.4.4 Executing agency budget by component

EXECUTING AGENCY BUDGET							
	Project component	Input	Unit cost	Total	Y1	Y2	Y3
10	Project personnel						
	11. Executing Agency						
	11.1 Project Coordinator	36	500	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
	11.2 Forest expert	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	11.2 Governance expert	36	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 64,800.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00	\$ 21,600.00
	12.1 Huehuetenango Field Technician	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	12.1 Quiché Field Technician	36	\$ 750.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
	15 Training						
	15.1 Professional services	3	\$ 300.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
	19. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 110,700.00	\$ 36,900.00	\$ 36,900.00	\$ 36,900.00
20	Sub-contracts						
	21. Project baseline	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	22. Impact assessment	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	23. Identification of EbA practices	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	25. Roundtable plans to fight illegal logging	1	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
	26. Integrated fire management plan	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	29. COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
30	Duty travel						
	31. DSA						
	31.1 National experts /Consultants	30	\$ 35.00	\$ 1,050.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,050.00
	33. Local transport costs						
	33.3 Executing agency/community	36	\$ 250.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
	39 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 10,050.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,050.00
40	Capital items						
	43. Vehicles: Vehicle purchase	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	43 Vehicle: Motorcycle purchase	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44. Capital equipment						
	44.1 Computer equipment: Computer kit, printer, tablet	2	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Office furniture	2	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	44.2 Forest equipment	2	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	44.4 Training materials	3	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
50	Consumable items						
	52 Spares: Motorcycle and vehicle maintenance	3	\$ 800.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
	53 Utilities /Basic services	36	\$ 200.00	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
	54 Huehuetenango Regional Office	36	\$ 370.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	55 Office supplies	36	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
	55. Materials for EbA practices and forest nurseries	325	\$ 185.00	\$ 61,750.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 23,750.00	\$ -
	59 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ 73,150.00	\$ 41,800.00	\$ 27,550.00	\$ 3,800.00
60	Miscellaneous						
	6 Workshops organisation	15	\$ 400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
70	National management costs						
	71 Executing Agency management costs	1	\$ 30,895.00	\$ 30,895.00	\$ 10,298.33	\$10,298.33	\$ 10,298.33
	71.1 Financial audit	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	79 TOTAL COMPONENT			\$ 30,895.00	\$ 10,298.33	\$10,298.33	\$ 10,298.33
	SUB TOTAL			\$ 237,295.00	\$104,498.33	\$ 77,748.33	\$ 55,048.33
80	Project monitoring and administration						
	81 ITTO monitoring and review			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	82 Mid-term and final evaluations			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	83 ITTO program support (12% of the above)			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	84 Donor monitoring expenses			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	89 COMPONENT TOTAL			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
100	GRAND TOTAL			\$ 237,295.00	\$104,498.33	\$ 77,748.33	\$ 55,048.33
	Budget share			34%			

3.5 Assumptions, risks and sustainability

3.5.1 Assumptions and risks

At the national level, the following project assumptions and risks should be considered: major risks that are beyond the project administration's control relate to unpredictable changes in government policies and regulations, more specifically about the promotion of legal activities and integrated fire management. There needs to be close communication and support between INAB and MARN throughout the entire project implementation period, as this will be essential to mitigating risks.

Implementation of the Forest policy, the Climate Change policy and the Integrated Fire Management strategy depends on municipal and local stakeholder interest in the issue. In this sense, the project will focus on strengthening existing processes from planning to dialogue and action. As a value-added component, the project will motivate and provide actual options for producers who implement legality criteria, generating an income alternative for forest producers, with a special emphasis on those who implement the sustainable management of Pinabete as an iconic, endangered species (included in CITES listings).

At the local and/or municipal level, the following project assumptions and risks should be considered: the project plans to implement best forest practices at the community level to generate sources of income and to market forest products and by-products. Assumptions include institutional stability of local authorities and support of activities by traditional indigenous authorities. Furthermore, another assumption is that no unforeseeable political events destabilise community activities. In this respect, it is very important that local stakeholders are directly involved from the start of the process.

Finally, and considering that Guatemala is one of the 10 most vulnerable countries in the world, the project needs to take into consideration the risk of unpredictable natural disasters for forest activities. However, the project is planning Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions to minimise risks for the establishment of the forest system based on best forest practices.

3.5.2 Sustainability

One of the criteria applied by this project to prioritise Quiché and Huehuetenango municipalities was the capacity of the local communities and community forest organisations to strengthen and establish new mechanisms for collaboration with external stakeholders. They have organisational structures in place to boost donor cooperation and to ensure the implementation of project actions, which can thus be sustained after the end of the Executing Agency's active involvement.

Outcomes and outputs of this project are based on public policy instruments that must be implemented by forest institutions, including the National Forest Institute. The Forest Policy, the National Fire Prevention Strategy of Guatemala at the prevention stage, Fire Control, the National Strategy for Forest Landscape Restoration, and the National Strategy for Pinabete Conservation and Sustainable Management, will all be taken into account in the implementation of activities and the achievement of outputs and outcomes. Indicators will support compliance with the above policy instruments. The project will help strengthen awareness and capacity for coordinated and agreed action in these matters, from public institutions such as INAB, to municipalities and community and indigenous organizations. Project financial and economic resources will be the catalyst for plans, agreements and actions at local, municipal, regional and national levels. This experience will generate actions and outputs including municipal and national plans and budgets to contribute to sustainability.

In this respect, the project was developed with a view to ensuring the following sustainability concepts:

Social sustainability: The project formulation was completed following a participatory approach and was the result of lessons learnt from various experiences, particularly ITTO supported projects **implemented in Quiché and Huehuetenango. Local, municipal, and institutional stakeholder** needs and expectations relating to the proposal were considered; this ensured the involvement of local and institutional stakeholders. **Specifically, outputs and outcomes are made relevant by stakeholders and beneficiaries, including public and municipal institutions, because they are connected to national and municipal public policy instruments. Similarly, community and indigenous organizations are relevant to the strengthening of sustainable forest management, in particular for Pinabete species.**

Technical sustainability: The main activity that will ensure technical sustainability will be planning and providing inputs for forest management; this will be done by the communities and indigenous organizations, producers and municipalities in a participatory manner. The Executing Agency will provide capacity building support for the development of the action plan, its implementation and regular review. Input provision will ensure efficient implementation of the forest management plan and, furthermore, will strengthen national forest institutions to ensure that they have the logistic capabilities needed to provide medium- and long-term outreach services.

Institutional sustainability: The municipalities of Huehuetenango and Quiché already have practical experience in the project field, and also have a basic organisational structure; they will be strengthened by the Executing Agency of the project, which will ensure their institutional sustainability thanks to its experience in managing community and municipal forests and its commitment to mainstream the proposal in the community. In this sense, it will be going beyond the horizon of the project. This will be completed when the community achieves integrated self-management; CALMECAC is committed to this project **becoming** a part of its natural resource and biodiversity management programs.

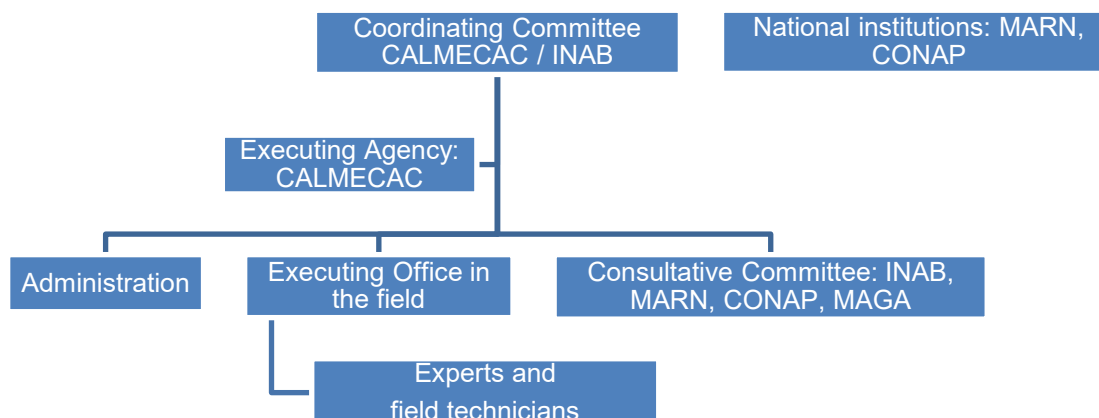
Financial sustainability: This will be achieved through stronger Pinabete forest value chains: this is a real alternative source of annual income, and the project will coordinate with INAB's forest incentive programs, mainly in agroforestry, plantation management, and restoration and conservation modalities that offer a financial incentive within 6 to 10 years.

Political sustainability: Guatemala currently has a forest sector and climate change regulatory framework. It has a forest law and policy, and a climate change law and policy. Similarly, there are national structures for public institutions and social, private and academic organisations, such as the National Climate Change Council and the Inter-institutional Technical Committee. These are the spaces where any national land intervention is institutionalised. Furthermore, CALMECAC is involved in an organisation-based space through representation in the National Council for Climate Change.

PART 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Organization structure and stakeholder involvement mechanisms

The project will have a Coordinating Committee consisting of CALMECAC and INAB. This Committee will be in charge of planning and general monitoring in monthly meetings, will assess progress on outcomes, and will review the strategies needed for consultation work with local stakeholders. The Executing Agency (EA) is CALMECAC, that will be in charge of general management and administration of all activities; it will also be directly responsible for reporting to the Coordinating Committee and ITTO on project progress. INAB will provide technical support for activities relating to planned outputs and sectoral coordination.



4.1.1 Executing agency and partners

CALMECAC will be the executing agency of the project. CALMECAC has over 20 years' experience in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of national development projects in the forest and environmental fields.

It has a multidisciplinary team consisting of professionals from a range of agricultural, forest, social, economic and administrative sciences, and vast experience in forest management, restoration of degraded areas, afforestation and reforestation, environmental services, forest certification, organisational strengthening, eco-business, and agroforestry.

Furthermore, CALMECAC has experience in the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala and recently completed a REDD project in that area. Besides its experience in community development projects for forest-dependent communities, CALMECAC's technical expertise also covers the technical aspects of EbA activities aimed at preventing deforestation and forest degradation.

CALMECAC will work with INAB, the institution in charge of forest activities in Guatemala, MARN, the governing body for environmental and climate change issues, CONAP, the governing body for biodiversity issues, and MAGA, the governing body tasked with boosting the strength of production systems.

More specifically, CALMECAC, in its capacity as the project executing agency, will be responsible for the following activities:

- Establishment of the project administrative team, a coordinator and a technician working exclusively for the project
- Administration of the project budget
- Implementation of project activities
- Coordination with partners and the Steering Committee
- Reporting to ITTO according to the schedule described in section 4.2

4.1.2 Project management team

The project management team will include CALMECAC personnel and consultants. The team will be led by a coordinator with experience in project administration, community development and management of projects such as this. The appointed coordinator has the knowledge and contacts in forest management and markets and has specific expertise in leadership of institutional capacity building components of this project. The team will also include a forester with specific expertise in forest management, and field technicians, a governance expert to promote forest sector regulatory compliance by articulating stakeholders, and an integrated fire management expert.

CALMECAC will also appoint an administrator for the project management team to supervise accounting, budgets, reports and other activities. Annex 2 includes the curriculum vitae of the team members.

Where the advice of specific experts is required, CALMECAC will subcontract consultants identified and justified in the project activities and budget.

4.1.3 Project steering committee

CALMECAC will organise the Steering Committee at the start of the project. This committee will provide strategic guidance and will supervise its implementation including approving expenditure, studying monitoring reports and approving changes in budgets and activities. By working with CALMECAC, the steering committee will help ensure that the project remains within the schedule and budget set in the logical framework matrix, the work plan and other project regulatory documents.

The Steering Committee will consist of representatives of the following institutions:

- Municipal leader(s) appointed by municipal authorities
- ITTO
- National Forest Institute
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
- Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
- National Council for Protected Areas
- CALMECAC/ Project Coordinator (acting as secretary of the Committee)

4.1.4 Stakeholder involvement mechanisms

Direct stakeholder involvement is provided in the same organisational structure, in particular municipal beneficiaries in the Steering Committee.

The design of the indirect stakeholder involvement strategy will take into account those stakeholders who are already involved in governance spaces to promote legal activities and forest fire prevention, with a view to successfully articulating them with the community in forest management and the use of forest ecosystem services.

Since the project proposal must be replicable, a Consultative Committee will be established, consisting of local and regional governments, a range of state sectors, research institutes, civil society and, where possible, national and/or international independent experts. This Consultative Committee will be a space where project progress may be shared, and where contributions from each member on improving project actions may be received. Members of the Consultative Committee will be appointed through the Steering Committee, which will agree on selection criteria based on project objectives. Once the Consultative Committee has been established, regulations for its operation will be determined in a participatory manner.

4.1.5 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

The project will undergo a process of monitoring and assessment in accordance with ITTO Manual provisions relating to reporting, monitoring, review and evaluation of projects, and with the activity schedule indicated in the Manual, as follows:

Inception report: Once CALMECAC has signed an agreement with ITTO, an initial meeting will be held with the project management team, partners and other relevant stakeholders. An initial report will be submitted to ITTO confirming the office, bank account, project personnel and any changes made to the project proposal. Furthermore, the inception report will detail the process for the establishment of a data baseline and indicators.

Yearly Plan of Operation (YPO-year): activities will be recorded and planned for each year of the project, and will be submitted to ITTO as a YPO in October for the following calendar year. The first YPO (YPO-1) will be submitted together with the inception report.

Progress reports: To enable the evaluation of progress towards the outcomes in the yearly plan of operation, CALMECAC will submit a six-monthly progress report by 28 February and 31 August each year. Depending on the starting date of the project, the second progress report for the year will be submitted at least four weeks before ITTO monitoring and review missions.

Review missions: ITTO will carry out annual review missions, including field visits and meetings with the Project Steering Committee. These activities will take place in September so that they can take into account any ITTO observations and feedback before the delivery date of the YPO which will be in mid-October.

Financial audit: This will be submitted before 31 March of each audited annual financial statement.

Mid-term evaluation: Because of the duration and technical components of the project, it will be helpful to carry out a temporary or mid-term evaluation to help make corrections and contributions to specific activities. The specific objectives of the mid-term evaluation will include assessment of the progress of EbA action implementation in the field, and the project budget, as applicable. If project objectives are not being achieved in the best possible manner, ITTO, the Steering Committee and CALMECAC may decide to reallocate the budget to other purposes or to make adjustments.

Completion phase: Project completion will follow the relevant provisions in the ITTO Manual and is scheduled for the second half of Year 4.

4.3 Dissemination and mainstreaming of project learning

4.3.1 Dissemination of project results

The strategic dissemination of project results will be implemented as follows:

- Ongoing involvement of CALMECAC in both local and national technical and discussion spaces, such as forest restoration and regional governance roundtables.
- Project progress and outcomes will be posted regularly on CALMECAC's website and social media.
- Workshops will be organised to disseminate project progress and outcomes at community level.
- An event will be organised to enable dialogue with public and private institutions on forest development in target communities.
- Radio and television broadcasts will be encouraged at the local level, dealing with the project proposal and outcomes.
- Good communication and relationship with the Project Consultative Committee will be key to ensure a contribution to inter-institutional dissemination on project progress and results.
- Outreach materials on project results will be drafted and printed for mass distribution at different stages of project activity.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming of project learning

The project will focus specifically on incorporating key forest management strategies based on legislation, institutional capacity and legal operations in the country. In this context, project activities and budget will be the basis for the following actions:

- Capacity building through the development of an Action Plan for sustainable and legal forest management, which can be replicated in other communities or regions.
- Innovation through the implementation of EbA actions for forest resilience to climate change.
- Strengthening of cross-sectoral dialogue for forest governance, from spaces already institutionalised for the enforcement of forest regulations and policies.

ANNEX 1. PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

A. Executing Agency: CALMECAC, Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno

CALMECAC, the Foundation for Holistic Human and Environmental Development, is a civil, non-profit and non-political body established under legislation that empowers it to promote human community development, and the protection, conservation, improvement, and rational use of human and environmental natural resources. In 1995 public deed number 23 dated 21 March 1992 was approved and later extended through public deed number 24 dated 23 March 1992, both authorised by Notary Mario Ramiro Pérez Guerra. Ministerial Agreement number 778-2006, dated 26 June 2006, granted CALMECAC legal status and approved the by-laws of the FOUNDATION FOR HOLISTIC HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT (*Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno*), which was to be governed in accordance with the statutes contained in Public Deeds number twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24). The Foundation was established as a civil, non-profit and non-political entity under legislation empowering it to promote human community development, as well as the protection, conservation, improvement and rational use of human and environmental natural resources.

Structurally it consists of a General Foundation Board, an Executive Board, an Executive Director, a Consultative Council and a Supervisory Committee, as well as a decentralised operational structure.

CALMECAC - FUNDACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DEL HOMBRE Y SU ENTORNO performs its technical, operational, fiduciary, and environmental and social management roles through supporting units including internal auditing, legal auditing and communications officer; an administration-financial director supported by a clerical assistant and a procurement assistant as well as a project bureau consisting of four regional coordinators, three social technicians, three local development technicians, three environmental and forest management technicians, an environmental education technician, two ecology park technicians and a sustainability, monitoring and evaluation unit. At present, the institutional team has 25 members on permanent contracts.

INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Vision:

To ensure life.

*"To ensure livelihoods for all mankind, for its holistic and inclusive development, especially for the most vulnerable populations"*⁹

Mission:

CALMECAC is a non-profit organisation that values life and diversity, conserving and managing natural resources sustainably, to promote the population's human development with local stakeholder involvement.

*"To protect social, environmental, economic and human rights with a view to promoting involvement and general holistic and inclusive social change"*¹⁰

Institutional objectives under the By-laws:

CALMECAC's objectives include:

- a) Fundamentally, to promote human and community development and the protection, conservation, improvement and rational use of human and environmental natural resources.
- b) To provide guidance and formulate and implement plans, programs and projects in research, education, and services and/or applied knowledge fields, whose goals include holistic human development and holistic and harmonious community development, without destroying the environment and its natural resources, both nationally and internationally.

⁹ Institutional Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020 - 2024

¹⁰ Institutional Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020 - 2024

- c) To provide guidance, and formulate and implement plans, programs and projects in research, education, and services and/or applied knowledge fields, whose goals include the protection, conservation, improvement and rational use of natural resources and the environment, both nationally and internationally.

LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONAL GOALS

To achieve its objectives and implement the actions provided in its by-laws – specifically deeds numbers 23 and 24 – CALMECAC has implemented institutional strategic plans since 2006, which define intervention regions, programs and cross-cutting activities.

In geographical terms, CALMECAC has a presence in four specific regions where its technical facilitation centres including local human resources, equipment and tools are located:

- 1. Corazón Verde:** Institutional presence in Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz and Ixcán. Institutional offices are located in the Municipality of Cobán, Alta Verapaz.
- 2. Altiplano Occidental:** Institutional presence in Huehuetenango, Quiché and Quetzaltenango. Offices are located in the Municipality of Huehuetenango, Huehuetenango and Nebaj, Quiché.
- 3. Trifinio:** Institutional presence in Zacapa, Jutiapa and Chiquimula. Offices are located in Santa Catarina Mita, Jutiapa.
- 4. Metropolitan:** Presence in Guatemala. Headquarters are located in Guatemala City.

Also, since 2006, the Foundation has been working with 7 linguistic communities: Chuj, Q'anjobal, Mam, Ixil, Q'eqchi', Pocomchi', K'iché and Achi, and has implemented the following institutional programs:

1. Institutional strengthening for effective governance

We promote harmonious interdependence between human needs and environmental conservation. To this end, we work with community organisations, indigenous peoples and the public sector of Guatemala. We offer legal, technical and financial assistance to foster the acknowledgement and incorporation of knowledge and best traditional practices in the management of biodiversity, forests and landscape into national public policies.

By 2026, the goal is to provide guidance and capacity building to 32 municipalities and 55 community organisations and/or indigenous peoples' organisations.

2. Natural resources and biological diversity to ensure local communities' livelihoods

To this end, CALMECAC fosters access and sustainable management of natural resources, integrated management of water catchments, establishment of biological corridors, forest restoration, collective management of biodiversity (strengthening management models for protected areas and conservation areas) and development of forest management plans to be incorporated into INAB's forest incentive programs in reforestation, protection, restoration, energy producing forests and agroforestry system modalities (PINPEP and PROBOSQUE). Furthermore, we establish institutional and community nurseries that offer training services and promote forest and fruit products with an emphasis on native species in every region in which we operate. We ensure that there is an improvement and increased security in the livelihoods of our project beneficiaries. This means that public policies are implemented with a view to ensuring forest restoration and sustainability.

From 2012, a joint effort with local communities and indigenous peoples provided support to REDD+ project "Local networks for development"; the main objectives of this project were to promote sustainable forest management by communities, with a view to reducing deforestation and forest degradation, which was coordinated with municipal forest management, and to build local community and municipal capacity in sustainable forest management. The purpose of this initiative was to restore plant and forest cover, conserve biodiversity and help improve rural communities' standard of living. This initiative operates in 12 municipalities and 33 community and indigenous organisations, in the following linguistic communities: Q'eqchi', Pocomchi', Ixil and Mam.

Another goal by 2026 is to help 240 local communities and/or indigenous communities, members of 55 organisations, ensure sustainable livelihoods, strengthen 14 management models for conservation areas and biodiversity areas, 3 biological corridors and 12 biological sub-corridors, and to promote the management, conservation and restoration of 150 hectares of forests in institutional intervention areas.

3. Sustainable socio-economic development

For CALMECAC it is very important to maintain Guatemala's environmental, social and economic sustainability. We do this by managing holistic development, social inclusion and involvement, sustainable management of natural resources, and increased effectiveness of physical and financial resources.

CALMECAC contributes to the development of forest management and incentive plans to protect community, national and private (collective) forests, and, from the productivity perspective, promotes work in four sectors including:

- Sustainable agriculture: mainly coffee, cocoa, maize, beans and cardamom, under partnership modalities.
- Sustainable forest management: in reforestation processes and agroforestry systems. This is coordinated with forest incentive programs.
- Sustainable tourism: through the design of community and municipal touring routes including any services the communities may be able to provide.
- Crafts and weaving: promotion of forest product trade to improve living standards.

Technical and financial assistance is provided to help strengthen production, and jointly with communities and indigenous peoples, to design financial models based on local organisations, to promote micro-finance and boost financial education, thus fostering production sustainability.

Another goal by 2026 is to strengthen 4 value chains (forest, tourism, coffee and cocoa), and to generate annual income of GTQ 13.7 million for local communities and indigenous peoples.

4. Social audits and policy involvement

CALMECAC projects promote activities directly associated with the right to life, water, food and a healthy environment. CALMECAC has been actively involved in drafting national laws that emphasise the enforcement of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and acknowledge that water access, supply and sanitation are human rights. We are also actively involved in community training and education on their rights and obligations as citizens, thus generating self-management. At the national level, we have been involved in the drafting and lobbying of the following bills and public policies:

- The law on incentives for small landholders - PINPEP.
- The PROBOSQUE law.
- The framework law on climate change.
- The bill on integrated rural development.
- The bill on family agriculture.
- The REDD+ strategy for Guatemala.
- We have been involved in the Program for Reduced Emissions and have proposed models that strengthen protected area management with the National Council for Protected Areas, and compensation mechanisms for ecosystem and environmental services with the National Forest Institute.
- We have been involved in the development of a National Assessment, Strategy and Policy Proposal for Community Lands with the National Council for Protected Areas.

Another goal by 2026 is to participate in at least 32 local advocacy spaces and 13 regional and national advocacy spaces.

CALMECAC seeks to promote close collaboration of local communities and indigenous peoples with institutional programs and national public policies. In this respect, we are working in the context of the following issues: (1) Indigenous peoples and cultural diversity, (2) Gender equality, (3) Youth, (4) Climate change, (5) Legal certainty and (6) Food and nutritional security.

ANNEX 2
GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 60TH ITTO EXPERT PANEL

	Assessment and specific recommendations	Modifications made
1	Improve the analytical summary following the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation, so that it may be more logical and concise. Revise the subheading on financial sustainability, it should include actions by the executing agency and primary stakeholders to sustain project outputs after completion, rather than indicating the ITTO and executive agency's budget sources.	The analytical summary has been improved, following the ITTO Manual and specifying the development objective, specific objective, outcomes and outputs. Page 3
2	Improve the project origin by summarizing the outcomes of ITTO project 721/13 Rev.2 (F) and how these relate to the current proposal.	A summary has been provided in the project origin section. Page 7
3	For geographic location, please provide an improved map of the area, indicating the available roads to reach the target area.	Improved maps have been included. Pages 7 and 10
4	Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects, section 1.3.2, should provide current details of these conditions and clarify the current situation on gender equality and the empowerment of women. Scientific names of species used in agroforestry practices should be provided.	Gender equality and women empowerment details have been included. Page 12
5	Section 1.4, expected output at project completion, should be improved to be in line with the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation by describing the transformational changes that the project will bring, the direct and indirect beneficiaries and what actions are expected from them to follow as consequence of the project.	Included in section 1.4. Page 13
6	Section 2.1.2, stakeholder analysis, should briefly present the opinions of primary stakeholders regarding this proposal.	Stakeholders needs have been included in the stakeholder analysis. Page 14
7	For section 2.1.3, provide a brief and logical description of the problem analysis. The problem tree is missing; it should be provided.	The problem tree has been included. Page 17
8	The logical framework matrix and the objectives section need to be reformulated. There should be one specific objective, two at the most.	The logical framework matrix has been improved including one specific objective. Page 19
9	Implementation approaches and methods, section 3.2, should be improved in accordance with page 49 of the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation. Tools and methods for strengthening legality and adoption of sustainable practices that reinforce the production chain should be fully described.	Implementation approaches and methods have been improved. Pages 25-26
10	For the ITTO budget, adjust budget item 82 to USD 15,000 for ex-post evaluation costs. This will imply recalculation of ITTO programme support. Considering increasing the counterpart contribution (currently at around 30% of the total budget).	The budget has been adjusted and the counterpart contribution share has been increased.
11	Improve section 3.5.2 of sustainability by following guidance on page 57 of the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation. Include the Environmental and Social Management (ESM) check list as an annex.	The sustainability section has been improved. Page 39
12	Include an Annex that shows the overall assessment and specific recommendations of the 60 th Expert Panel and respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (<u>bold and underlined</u>) in the text.	This Annex is included, indicating how the recommendations have been addressed, and changes have been highlighted in bold and underlined.