

CENTRAL BELIZE CORRIDOR

Conservation Action Plan
2015-2018 | Summary



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- Rosalind Joseph, CBC CAP Taskforce Member, Rancho Dolores Environmental And Development Group Co. Ltd. (RDEDG)
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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

The CBC CAP Task Force would like to thank the MFFSD, especially Honorable Lisel Alamilla, Chief Executive Officer; Mrs. Adele Catzim-Sanchez, Chief Forest Officer; Mr. Wilber Sabido and Fisheries Administrator; Ms. Beverly Wade for their unwavering support of the CBC CAP process over the past year. We thank the leaders and directors of all the government agencies and non-governmental organizations represented in the task force for facilitating the participation of their staff in facilitation and oversight of the process. We especially acknowledge alternate members in the task force, Conway Young, CBS, Johanna Pacheco, TBZ, and Seleni Cruz, TNC, for their help during the stakeholder workshops, and Dr. Rebecca Foster and Lisanne Petracca of Panthera for their help with maps and edits to the summary report. Special thanks to Panthera, in particular, Dr. Alan Rabinowitz and Dr. Howard Quigley, and the Selva Maya Program of the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ), in particular, Mr. Jaap Schoorl, Dr. Jennie Saqui and Ms. Stephanie Schliep for their indispensable support of the process. Finally, we thank all stakeholders, including community members, private land and business owners, government representatives and members of the conservation community, who participated in the CAP workshops, or met with us one on one as we worked out the targets and especially the strategies for implementation; this plan would not have been possible without you.



THE CENTRAL BELIZE CORRIDOR (CBC)

POINTS TO HIGHLIGHT:

Most critical and important of three primary corridors (Figure 1) that provides biological connectivity to our Belize National Protected Areas System (NPAS).

Connects Belize's two largest forest blocks: the privately managed northern forest block (Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area (RBCMA), Yalbac, Laguna Seca and Gallon Jug) and the Maya Mountain Massif (MMM) in the south.

In its entirety, extends > 750 km² and is comprised of mostly private lands but also communities, and protected areas including: the Labouring Creek Jaguar Corridor Wildlife Sanctuary (LCJAWS), the Peccary Hills National Park, and the Manatee Forest Reserve on national land and private protected areas such as Runaway Creek and Monkey Bay.

Is part of the regional Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and maintains our forests connected to the tri-national Selva Maya forest, the single largest forest block in Mesoamerica, which we share with Mexico and Guatemala.

Sustains communities with forests that supply timber, game meat, pollinators, other forest products, clean fresh water, land for subsistence agriculture, and livelihoods through tourism and commercial agricultural.

Its seasonally inundated broad-leaved forests and lowland savannas act as flood control zones.

Its broad-leaved forests, especially riparian forests, help maintain the integrity of the Belize River that supplies water to communities and agricultural developments in the corridor area, the Belize River Valley and Belize City; help maintain soil integrity, pollinator services and climate change impact resilience for the commercial agriculture sector.

Allows wide-ranging animals, including large cats and white-lipped peccary to travel safely between the RBCMA and the MMM in Belize ensuring their health and long-term survival.

The process to develop a landscape conservation action plan (CAP) for the management of the CBC focused on an area of the corridor approximately 500 km² (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Location of Belize's three primary corridors.

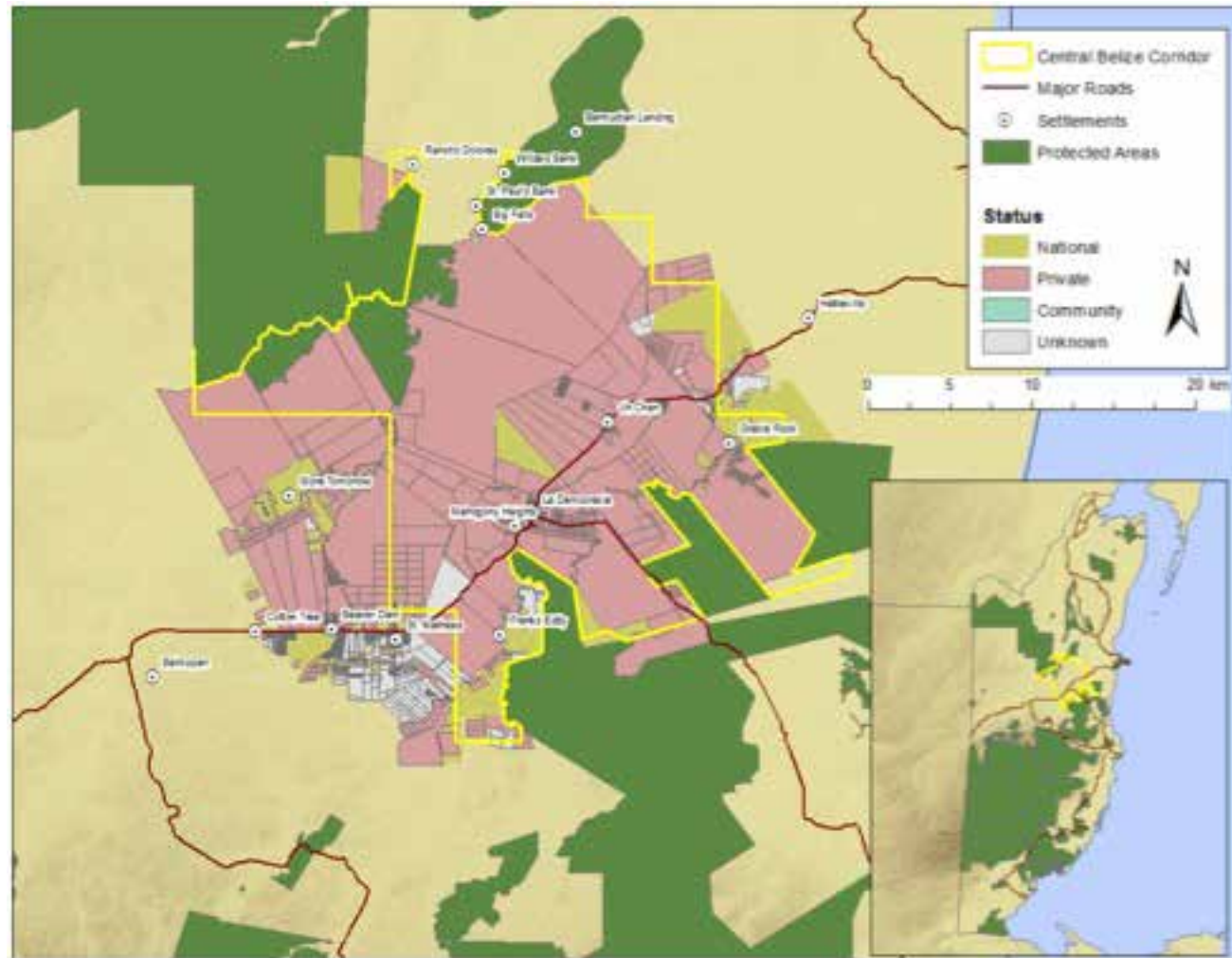


Figure 2: Primary area of focus within CBC for generation of CBC CAP. Map prepared by Dr. Rebecca Foster, Panthera.

OUR GOAL

A functioning Central Belize Corridor through actions that balance our social, cultural and economic well-being.

WHO WAS INVOLVED

The development of the CBC CAP was facilitated and overseen by a 15-member task force officially appointed by the Chief Executive Officer, MFFSD, in May 2013 and comprised of individuals representing the UB ERI, MFFSD, MNRA, BAS, TBZ, CBC, RDEDG and TNC. This task force underwent training in the CAP methodology (Appendix 1) and since December 2013, facilitated four intensive workshops in which stakeholder participation was essential. In addition, as part of the process, the task force facilitated a special private stakeholder meeting, a CAP mini-workshop with Department of Agriculture staff, other stakeholders in the agriculture sector and representatives from the Lands Department, as well as some one-on-one visits with key stakeholders. The MFFSD, GIZ Selva Maya Program and Panthera provided steadfast financial and/or technical support, and endorsement of this initiative.

Our goal: “A functioning Central Belize Corridor through actions that balance our social, cultural and economic well-being,” emphasized the need to create a CAP that recognizes a diverse array of interests and reflects the equally diverse stakeholders. Stakeholders in the CBC CAP included members and representatives of commu-

nities that benefit from the CBC, government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations and private businesses and landowners. Participants represented 18 communities, 8 private businesses/landowners, 17 NGOs and 16 government agencies amongst others. A total of 115 participants attended the various stakeholder workshops (Appendix 2). Thirty seven percent were female and 63 percent were male.



WHAT WE CARE ABOUT

The conservation targets within the CBC encompass three ecosystems and three species of concern. Stakeholders selected these targets by majority support as priorities for the CBC CAP. Without a doubt there was complete consensus amongst all stakeholders that the Freshwater Ecosystems in the CBC should be a priority target for the CAP.

CONSERVATION TARGETS
Ecosystems
1. Freshwater Ecosystems
2. Broadleaf Forest
3. Savanna & Pine Savanna
Species of Concern
4. Jaguar & Puma
5. White-lipped peccary



FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Central Belize contains our most important major watershed, the Belize River watershed. This watershed has the largest area located within our national territory, is the most populated, has the highest annual deforestation rate of our five largest watersheds and is expected to experience a decline in water over the next few decades from land use and climate change impacts.

In the CBC, the Belize River is the major source of water for agricultural production and livestock, and its associated systems including Labouring Creek, Spanish Creek, Whitewater, Cox, Muklehaney Lagoons and Crooked Tree Lagoons supply water, fishing and recreation needs of several communities in the corridor and downstream, as well as serve a major role in water regulation and flood control.

Major threats and challenges to the Belize River and its associated systems in the CBC include: riparian deforestation, erosion, sedimentation, nutrient loading and contaminants from run-off, altered flow regimes, aquatic habitat alteration and decline in the critically endangered and overhunted hicatee, *Dermatemys mawii*.

Chosen as the highest priority target for the CBC CAP by all stakeholders.

BROADLEAF FORESTS

Broadleaf forest systems are what provide connectivity and allow for corridors to function; therefore the CBC CAP focused on an area of the CBC (Figure 2) that is comprised of approximately 60 percent broad-leaved forests.

The CBC contains two types of broadleaf forest, lowland broad-leaved moist forests and lowland broad-leaved moist scrub forests, which become seasonally inundated and serve in water regulation and flood control and sustain communities and the area's agricultural productivity by providing many goods and services including, pollinators, soil conservation, nutrient recycling and water purification functions, timber and non timber forest products for food and construction.

Central Belize is currently one of the major deforestation hotspots for Belize; in order to retain a functioning corridor and the goods and services that forests provide communities and the agro-productive sector, it is important that development in the area is corridor-compatible.

Chosen as a target for the CBC based on its overall importance to maintaining a functioning corridor:

SAVANNA AND PINE SAVANNA

Savannas and pine savannas provide water retention in flood plains during the peak of the flood season, habitat and connectivity for animals, and opportunities for the harvesting of both timber and non-timber forest products, for example, pine, palmetto and game species.

The CBC CAP plan area of focus contains approximately 20 percent lowland savanna.

Wild fires frequently affect savannas with 25 of these occurring in this type of habitat in Belize; most are due to agricultural and other human activities; other challenges in lowland savannas include their unsuitable use for agriculture or livestock production.

Chosen as a target species for the CBC CAP based on its importance in water retention and flood control, and socio-economic contribution to communities from harvesting activities.



JAGUAR – PANTHERA ONCA (LOCAL NAME: 'TIGER')

The jaguar is the largest species of wild cat in the western hemisphere, and occurs from northern Mexico to northern Argentina. Its geographic range has been reduced by 40 percent over the past century; historically due to the intensive fur trade, and more recently due to habitat loss, depletion of wild prey and persecution by people protecting their livestock from attack. During the last assessment of the global status of jaguars (2008), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considered jaguars to be near-threatened.

Large carnivores such as jaguars play important ecological roles such as maintaining trophic structure, reducing disease prevalence in wild prey populations, and indirectly contributing to ecosystem services such as carbon and nutrient cycles. The charisma of big cats such as jaguars, also gives them considerable socio-economic value. In Belize, jaguars are an iconic species both culturally and economically. One-third of Belize's economy is based on tourism, with many tourists visiting Belize for jungle experiences and wildlife sightings.

The CBC potentially provides the last remaining connection for dispersal of jaguars, and other large vertebrates, between our northern forest block and the Maya Mountains. Presently, jaguars appear to be relatively common in and around the CBC, but turn-over rate is high, in part due to mortalities on the highway and by hunters and livestock owners. Furthermore, forest clearance increases the contact zone between wildlife and people, and over-exploitation of game species by hunters reduces the availability of wild prey for jaguars. The decline of large ungulates, such as white-lipped and collared peccaries, which are important jaguar prey, may drive an increase in attacks on livestock and domestic animals.

Stakeholders chose the jaguar as a target species for the CBC CAP based on its cultural, economic and ecological significance.

PUMA – PUMA CONCOLOR (LOCAL NAME: 'RED TIGER' OR 'LION')

The puma has the most extensive range of any terrestrial mammal in the western hemisphere, occurring from Canada to southern Chile. During the last assessment of the global status of pumas (2008), the IUCN considered the puma to be of least-concern because it is such a wide-spread species; however, like all species of wild cat, it is in decline, and it is considered to be near-threatened or data-deficient throughout much of its Central and South American range. In Belize, pumas are generally less common than jaguars, but perform similar ecological functions, have similar needs, and face all the same threats. In particular, they may be under significant pressure from competition with human hunters for their preferred main wild prey, pacas and deer, which are among the most commonly eaten game species in Belize. Stakeholders chose the puma as a target species for the CBC CAP based on its potentially low population numbers in Belize and because as a large carnivore, maintaining its habitat helps to also maintain the habitat of smaller species.



WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY- TAYASU PECCARI (LOCAL NAME: ‘WARRIE’)

The white-lipped peccary occurs from southeastern Mexico to northern Argentina. During the last assessment of white-lipped peccary (2013), the IUCN elevated its global status from near-threatened to vulnerable, reflecting the on-going population decline. Although white-lipped peccaries are wide-spread, in recent years they have suffered a significant decrease in their range throughout Mesoamerica; they have been extirpated from El Salvador and are losing >80 percent of their range in Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

White-lipped peccaries primarily inhabit forest and are considered to be important ‘ecosystem architects’: by eating and dispersing seeds they influence plant distribution, recruitment and survival; and through trampling and wallowing they create habitat for smaller aquatic species.

In Belize, the white-lipped peccary is an important prey species for both jaguars and pumas, and a prized game species for people. They form large, conspicuous groups, making them an easy target for hunters. Anecdotal evidence suggests that their presence in Central Belize has declined in recent years, and field data suggest that they are rarely detected in the CBC today. As for jaguars and pumas, the CBC potentially provides the last remaining connection for the dispersal of white-lipped peccaries between the country’s two large forest blocks.



CRITICAL THREATS TO THE CBC

The table below lists the main threats to the targets of the CBC CAP as identified and ranked by stakeholders. Only clear cutting of forested areas, particularly for large scale commercial agricultural development, was a threat identified and scored for all of the targets; it was by far the most significant threat with a summary threat rating of ‘Very High’. Unsustainable hunting was also scored as a threat for most targets with the exception of freshwater systems in which unsustainable hunting of the freshwater river turtle, *Dermatemys mawii*, locally known as ‘hicatee’, was highlighted by stakeholders as a main threat during the overall consultations. Unsustainable hunting was the second highest ranked threat after clear cutting with an overall threat rating of ‘High’. The major objectives of the CAP therefore focus on addressing these. The table also shows the threats that were overall scored as ‘Medium’ if these were rated as ‘High’ for specific targets or if they were scored for more than one target. The remaining objectives of the CAP are specifically focused on addressing some of these.

TARGETS

THREATS	Jaguar & Puma	White-lipped Peccary	Savanna & Pine Savanna	Freshwater Ecosystem	Broadleaf Forests	Summary Threat Rating
Clear Cutting	High	Very High	Medium	High	High	Very High
Unsustainable Hunting	Low	Very High	Medium		Medium	High
Illegal Logging					High	Medium
Community Expansion			High		Medium	Medium
Fires			Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Natural Disasters			Medium		High	Medium
Legal Logging					High	Medium
Lack of Food/Prey	High					Medium
Clearing for Milpa	Medium	High			Low	Medium
Habitat Conversion			High			Medium
Improper Garbage Management				High		Medium
Reduced Water Flow				High		Medium
Agricultural Runoff				High		Medium



OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A total of eight strategic objectives were formulated for the CBC CAP for implementation over the next three years. Three of these are cross-cutting across all targets; two are focused on the terrestrial ecosystem targets, one is focused on the freshwater ecosystems and two are focused on the species of concern targets. The CBC CAP was developed under the principle of “less is more”. This entailed a two-pronged approach in which we focused on developing fewer strategic objectives than have been generated in previous similar processes and only keeping those for which we already have willing partners for their implementation.

CROSS -CUTTING	
Strategic Objective 1	Build a support base for maintenance of the CBC through active public participation of stakeholders in corridor issues
Strategic Objective 2	Maintain and/or restore forest cover and retain important forested areas in key private lands for a functioning CBC
Strategic Objective 3	Establish viable enterprises in Central Belize that are compatible with maintaining a functioning CBC
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS	
Strategic Objective 4	Enable the active management of the Labouring Creek Jaguar Corridor Wildlife Sanctuary
Strategic Objective 5	Decrease fire frequency in the CBC area by 25 percent of the current rate
FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	
Strategic Objective 6	Reduce the amount of runoff in the Belize River from agriculture lands in Central Belize by 20% of the current rate
SPECIES OF CONCERN	
Strategic Objective 7	Enact an amended Wildlife Protection Act to support sustainable hunting
Strategic Objective 8	Increase enforcement to support sustainable hunting in Central Belize



OUR STRATEGIES

The table below outlines the Strategic Objectives and accompanying Strategic Actions for implementation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIC ACTIONS
1. Build a support base for maintenance of the CBC through active public participation of stakeholders in corridor issues	1.1 Identify key target communities and stakeholders to engage in corridor outreach activities. 1.2 Liaise with ongoing national efforts for the development and implementation of a integrated communication and outreach strategy for natural resources management in Belize. 1.3 Identify and secure resources for communication and outreach on corridor issues. 1.4 Gather information directly from stakeholders on benefits and impacts of corridor activities and involve them in the design of communication and outreach materials. 1.5 Design and implement a communication and outreach strategy on corridor issues for selected target communities and stakeholders. 1.6 Organize and enable corridor outreach groups within selected communities within or around the CBC. 1.7 Adapt existing Public Participation Guide produced by Belize Environmental Law and Policy Institute (BELPO) to be corridor specific and roll out its use amongst corridor groups.
2. Maintain and/or restore forest cover and retain important forested areas in key private lands for a functioning CBC	2.1 Liaise with ongoing national efforts for development of land use planning instruments and tools in Belize. 2.2. Update the land use policy and framework in collaboration with the MNRA. 2.2 Identify and secure resources for development of a pilot land use plan for central Belize. 2.3 Engage stakeholders in a process to develop a land use plan for central Belize. 2.4 Incorporate key recommendations from CBC CAP process in pilot land use plan, including: provision of extension services to farms for implementation of best management practices, implementation of a framework for sustainable logging and plantation establishment in the CBC, implementation of an incentives and recognition program for corporate social responsibility for companies operating in CBC area, implementation of corridor-compatible environmental compliance requirements for developments through the

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIC ACTIONS
	Environmental Protection Act, and maintenance and restoration of critical flood retention zones in the corridor. 2.5 Develop and/or amend, and enact special legislation to support corridors and the implementation of the pilot land use plan. 2.6 Implement the land use plan.
3. Establish viable enterprises in Central Belize that are compatible with maintaining a functioning CBC	3.1 Liaise with the MNRA on directly linking this strategic objective with implementation of the National Agriculture and Food Policy and Business Strategy and Prospectus. 3.2 Build strategic alliances and partnerships for the development of capacity and securing resources for implementation and niche marketing of agro and service enterprise products from the CBC area. 3.3 Facilitate the organization of producers into viable cluster groups or strengthen existing ones. 3.4 In collaboration with stakeholders develop and implement a portfolio of viable agro and service enterprises that utilize green technologies and optimally use natural resources.

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

4. Enable the active management of the Labouring Creek Jaguar Corridor Wildlife Sanctuary (LCJCWS)	4.1 Establish a working group in collaboration with the MFFSD and its various Departments to develop a framework for management of the LCJCWS 4.2 Invite, review and approve proposals by prospective protected area management/co-management organizations and partners for the management of the Sanctuary. 4.3 Identify resources to support co-management of LCJCWS. 4.4. Develop and implement a management plan for LCJCWS.
5. Decrease fire frequency in the corridor by 25 percent of the current rate	5.1 Develop and implement a collaborative framework for fire management amongst Programme for Belize, Rancho Dolores Environment and Development Group, Community Baboon Sanctuary and residents of the Belize River Valley. 5.2 Build strategic partnerships and alliances with the Belize Southern Fire Working Group, the FD and international organizations for capacity building and securing of resources for a community fire management program.

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

	5.3 Secure resources for the development and implementation of a community fire management program that addresses and incorporates the following: A. Capacity needs B. Equipment needs C. Awareness and outreach on good and bad fires, and fire management 5.4 Implement the community fire management program.
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FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

6. Reduce the amount of runoff in the Belize River from agriculture lands in Central Belize by 20% of the current rate	6.1 Develop framework for collaboration and securing of resources with key stakeholders including the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Environment, the Pesticides Control Board and farmers within target communities and area. 6.2 Conduct baseline study to determine quantity and brand of pesticides used within the CBC. 6.3 Develop and implement policy for best practices in the use of pesticides. 6.4 Incorporate key areas identified by CBC CAP stakeholders in policy, including: incentives for use of more environmentally safe pesticides and adoption of best management practices, public awareness initiative targeting farmers within the CBC.
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SPECIES OF CONCERN

7. Enact an amended Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) to support sustainable hunting	7.1 Liaise and coordinate with Key Biodiversity Areas project on collaboration for the amendment and enactment of the WPA. 7.2 Collect baseline data in the corridor and other key areas on population, habitat, reproductive cycle and distribution of warrie and prey species of large cats. 7.3 Assess off-take rates of game species within the corridor and key areas. 7.4 Engage communities to provide input into and formally sign on to the revision of the WPA. 7.5 Amend WPA with input from stakeholders and data outputs and present to Cabinet.
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SPECIES OF CONCERN

8. Increase enforcement to support sustainable hunting in Central Belize	8.1 Develop a framework for collaboration in community policing efforts amongst all entities involved in enforcement activities and training.
	8.2 Identify and consult with key community leaders and private landowners in the corridor and surrounding area for formal establishment of Hunter's Associations and/or Security Groups.
	8.3 Identify and secure resources for community policing efforts.
	8.4 Develop and implement a strategy and action plan for community policing efforts.



MONITORING & MEASURES

VIABILITY/INTEGRITY MONITORING	INDICATORS
BROADLEAF FORESTS	
Connectivity	Distance between forest patches; Size of forest patches and agricultural developments
Habitat Function	Abundance and distribution of indicator species
Timber and non-timber forest products	Abundance and distribution of indicator species Rate of deforestation; Number and extent of corridor compatible vs. corridor incompatible developments

VIABILITY/INTEGRITY MONITORING	INDICATORS
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FRESHWATER SYSTEMS

Accessibility to Water	Cost of Water Number of functional wells in each village during the dry season
Agricultural Usage for more than 50 acres	Volume of water for agricultural consumption
Quality of Water for Human Consumption	Level of contaminants compared to standards for human consumption; Changes in sediment loads;
Water Flow	Rate of riparian deforestation and reforestation; Amount of natural debris/vegetation; Average water level; Depth of sediment load; Depth of water; Development acreage along river banks; Extent and duration of floods; Presence of invasive plant species; Rainfall

JAGUAR AND PUMA

Population Dynamics	Number of Jaguars
Population of Prey	Number of Prey for Jaguars; Number of Prey for Puma

WHITE-LIPPED PECCARIES

Population Density	Number of Warries
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SAVANNA AND PINE SAVANNA

Fire Frequency	Acreage burnt per year; Number of human induced fires; Number of wild fires
Habitat Function	Number of species of birds; Number of species of small mammals; Number of vascular and endemic plants found in savannas
Size of Savanna	Extent of savanna
Timber and non-timber Forest Products	Abundance and distribution of extracted timber species
Water Retention Zone	Extent of marsh lands; Groundwater Recharge Area Extent; Recharge Rate;

APPENDIX 1: CAP PROCESS

METHODOLOGY

Conservation Action Planning (CAP) is a process that has been used globally and in Belize to formulate a common vision for the management of an area through a participatory and consultative process. The CAP process is TNC's version of the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation. It is a relatively simple, straightforward and proven approach for planning, implementing and measuring success for conservation management projects. This methodology is a collaborative, science-based approach used to identify the biodiversity targets that people care about conserving, to decide where and how to conserve them and measure the effectiveness of management efforts. The basic concepts of this approach follow an adaptive management framework of setting goals and priorities for a given project area, developing strategies, taking action and measuring results. CAP focuses on developing and implementing strategies to address the priorities and achieve the goals, and all three methods incorporate aspects of measuring results (Figure 3).



Conservation practitioners working in real places developed the methodology. It has been tested and deployed successfully by hundreds of teams working to manage species, sites, ecosystems, landscapes, watersheds and seascapes across the globe and has been used for social, economic, cultural and spiritual targets in addition to traditional conservation uses. The CAP process encourages teams of practitioners to capture their best understanding of the situation at hand, build a set of actions based on that understanding, implement the actions, measure the outcomes of their actions, learn from these outcomes and refine actions over time.

In Belize, CAPs have been developed for the Southern Belize Barrier Reef Complex, the Maya Mountain Massif, the Maya Mountain Marine Corridor and more recently the Turneffe Atoll. A 15-member task force representing government and non-government organizations facilitated and had oversight of the CAP process for the CBC. Through this effort, stakeholders including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, private land-owners, community residents and developers, came together in a series of consultations. Since the CBC is comprised mainly of lands privately owned by multiple individuals and groups, the CAP for the area is aimed at ensuring that the current and future development of the area is compatible with the retention of connectivity through the corridor. For this the CBC CAP task force slightly altered the methodology to adapt focal targets to sustainability principles.

References:

General Information on Conservation Action Planning online at:

http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/cbdgateway/cap/resources/index_html

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN CBC CAP PROCESS

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Participant	Organization
Aban, Armando	MNRA
Apolonio, Terilyn	MNRA
Blench, Roger	Consultant, Ministry of Labour, Local Government, Rural Development NEMO & Immigration
Bracket, Egbert	MNRA
Cawich, Victoria	Forest Department, MFFSD
Chan, Francisco	MNRA
Correa, Edgar	Forest Department, MFFSD
Cruz, Emir	Belize Agriculture Health Authority, MNRA
Cruz, Felicia	Fisheries Department, MFFSD
Cruz, Saul	Forest Department, MFFSD
Forman, Cordelia	Ministry of Labour, Local Government, Rural Development NEMO & Immigration
Garcia, Rasheda	Forest Department, MFFSD
Gonzalez, Abraham	MNRA
Harrison, Andrew	MNRA
Harrison, Roberto	MNRA
Itza, Carlos	MNRA
Jimenez, Orlando	Ministry of Labour, Local Government, Rural Development NEMO & Immigration
Lopez, Hilbert	Ministry of Labour, Local Government, Rural Development NEMO & Immigration
Maheia Young, Arlene	NPAS, MFFSD
Martinez, Clifford	MNRA
McPherson, Alistair	Belize Livestock Producers Association
Miranda, Hugo	MNRA
Molina, Yolanda	National Association of Village Council
Murillo, Gareth	MNRA
Novelo, German	Forest Department, MFFSD
Padron, Franklin	MNRA
Parham, Wendel	MFFSD
Pech, Melanio	Consultant - GCCR Project, MNRA
Phillip Tate	MNRA
Quintana, Rigoberto	Fisheries Department, MFFSD
Rosado, Guadalupe	NPAS, MFFSD
Santos, Tanya	Forest Department, MFFSD
Serrut, Miriam	Belize Agriculture Health Authority, MNRA
Thompson, Ricardo	MNRA
Tush, Justaquo	MNRA
Tuyub, Vicente	MNRA
Tuyud, Edgar	MNRA
Williams, Carren	MNRA
Windsor, Marcelo	Forest Department, MFFSD

NGO REPRESENTATIVES

Participant	Organization
Acosta, Amanda	BAS
Andrewin, Jamal	The Belize Zoo
Balderamos, Phillip	United Nation Development Programme/ Global Environmental Facility
Cruz, Seleni	TNC
Dickerson, Andrew	Strategic Green International
Foster, Rebecca	Belize Jaguar Program, Panthera
Garcia Saqui, Jennie	GIZ Selva Maya Program
Gutierrez, Said	Wildlife Biologist
Habet, Emogene	Belize Natural Energy
Harmsen, Bart	Panthera
Leiva, Jeneen	GIZ Selva Maya
Lin, Brian	BELTRAIDE
Lizama, Dominique	BAS
Meerman, Jan	Belize Tropical Forest Studies
Neal, Dwight	Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology
Oliva, Josue	United Nation Development Programme/ Global Environmental Facility
Pacheco, Johanna	The Belize Zoo
Peyrefitte, Deanna	United States Embassy
Ramos, Jazmin	Belize Wildlife Referral Clinic
Reimer, Albert	Belize Agriculture Sustainable Group
Requena, Leonel	United Nation Development Programme/ Global Environmental Facility
Schliep, Stefani	GIZ Selva Maya Program
Schoorl, Jaap	GIZ Selva Maya Program
Uhlen, Ludger	IP Consultant
Williams, Lynelle	TNC

PRIVATE SECTORS

Participant	Organization
Burke, Beverly	Santander Group
Dyck, Abram	Belize Agriculture Sustainable Group
Esquivel, Juan	Private Land Owner
Krabill, Ben	Tropical Agro-forestry Spanish Creek Rainforest Reserve
Miller, Matthew	Monkey Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
Parish, Brooks	Tropical Agro-forestry Spanish Creek Rainforest Reserve
Scott, Patrick	Private Land Owner
Shi, Rick	Belize Dynasty Development
Shyu, Fred	Private Land Owner

COMMUNITIES

Participant	Organization
August, Carolyn	Willows Bank
Beron, Roberto	Cotton Tree
Broaster, Violet	Rancho Dolores
Broaster, Winford	Double Head Cabbage
Carcamo, Kevin	Hattieville
Castillo, Joan	Bermudian Landing
Centurion, Noelia	St. Matthews
Dawson, Paulette	Burrell Boom
Flores, Ruth	St. Matthews
Flowers, Matthew	Western Paradise
Gabb, Dwight	Willows Bank
Hendy, Dudley	Isabella Bank
Herrera, Juan	Isabella Bank
Hyde, Naeome	La Democracia
Johnson, William	Maskall
Joseph, Colleen	Rancho Dolores
Joseph, Rosalind	Rancho Dolores
Linares, Teresa	St. Matthews
Moody, Wayne	Scotland Halfmoon
Neal, Clifton	St. Paul's Bank
Neal, Dexter	Freetown Sibun
Penigar, Carolyn	Burrell Boom
Reneau, Raymond	Rancho Dolores
Rhaburn, Clinton	Flowers Bank
Robinson, Denfield	Gracie Rock
Rodriguez, Fernando	Cotton Tree
Roland, Wilhem	Double Head Cabbage
Smith, Lin	Rancho Dolores
Sutherland, Elvin	Rancho Dolores
Tucker, Thelma	Rancho Dolores
Valencia, Jose	Valley of Peace
Vega, Raquel	Mahogany Heights
Walker, Carlos	Mahogany Heights
Weir, Earl	St. Paul's Bank
Young, Conway	Bermudian Landing

OTHERS

Participant	Organization
Alonzo, Yvette	Inter-American Institute for Copperation on Agriculture
Castañeda, Kathya	UB, ERI
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Kay, Elma	UB, ERI
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