

Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development

Enforcement Plan

AUGUST 16 2019



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The Plan is funded through the generous contributions of the MarFund, The Summit Foundation, and the Protected Areas Conservation Trust.



Introduction

Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development

The Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development (SACD) was registered on 18th of September 2008, as a community-based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). It is governed by an Executive Board composed of representatives from various local sectors such as the local fishing, education, and tourism/business sectors. SACD is the co-managers of the CBWS in partnership with the Forestry Department. The SACD is an active promoter of conservation in the communities surrounding the Corozal bay, through several specific program areas. The Natural Resource Management Program has the Conservation Unit, with the role of conducting surveillance and enforcement activities within Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary.

Goal

"Promoting conservation actions that benefit biodiversity and people."

Vision

A healthy, biodiverse Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary in the larger northern seascape that supports and nurtures communities and sustainable livelihoods.

Mission

SACD, as a community-oriented NGO, is dedicated to ensuring effective management and good stewardship of Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary in the larger seascape, in partnership with its stakeholder communities.

Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary

The Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Northern Belize. It encompasses a total of 178,000 hectares of estuarine waters. The CBWS joins with the Reserva Estatal Santuario del Manati in the Chetumal Bay as a key habitat for the West Indian manatee. This



estuarine body is also important settling areas for the removal of sedimentation from the New River and the Rio Hondo that drain into the bay; thus, reducing the impact that sedimentation can have to the reef. Corozal Town, Consejo, Chunox, Copper Bank, Sarteneja are coastal communities that utilize the bay for recreation, food and livelihoods. The City of Chetumal on the Mexico side has a direct impact to the bay.

Legal Framework

The Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary Statutory was established by Statutory Instrument 48 of 1998 under the National Park Systems Act of 1981, as part of Belize’s strategies to increase the viability of the West Indian Manatee.

The following is a list of the national legislation that are relevant for the Management of the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary.

- a. Empowers government to create or maintain a “national system” of protected areas. Articles 6 of this act outline the activities that are not permitted within the designated area.
- b. **Article 6**

- i. No person shall, within any national park, nature reserve, wildlife sanctuary or natural monument, except as provided under section 7, or with the written authorisation of the Administrator-
- ii. permanently or temporarily reside in or build any structure of whatever nature whether as a shelter or otherwise;
 - a. damage, destroy or remove from its place therein any species of flora;
 - b. hunt any species of wildlife;
 - c. remove any antiquity, cave formation, coral or other object of cultural or natural value;
 - d. quarry, dig or construct roads or trails;
 - e. deface or destroy any natural or cultural features or any signs and facilities provided for public use and enjoyment;
 - f. introduce organic or chemical pollutants into any water;
 - g. clear land for cultivation;
 - h. graze domestic livestock;
 - i. carry firearms, spears, traps or other means for hunting or fishing;
 - j. introduce exotic species of flora or fauna;
 - k. catch fish by any means whatsoever;
 - l. do any other act which may be prohibited by any Order mad by the Minister from time to time.

The National Parks Systems Act (1981) (Forestry Department)

- c. Under Article 8 of this act it provides for the Minister to create rules for the carrying out of specific activities. It also provides for fines and penalties for the commission of any of the offence prohibited under this act.
- d. This act provides officers with powers of arrest.

It must be noted that even though the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary designation as wildlife sanctuary does not allow for extractive activities, fishing by traditional fishers has been allowed, under specific none informal conditions “gentlemen agreements” and further justified in the CBWS Management Plan.

Article 13

13.-(1) Any park officer may-

- (a) when he has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is in possession of any article in respect of which a park offence has been committed, search such person or any baggage, parcel, vehicle, tent or buildings under the control, custody or possession of such person or his agent or servant;
- (b) seize any object in respect of which he has reasonable grounds to believe that a park offence has been committed;
- (c) arrest any person he has reasonable grounds to suspect of having committed any park offence if the person refuses to reveal his name and residence, states a name and residence which there is reason to believe is false or gives reason to believe he will abscond.

(2) Anything seized and any person arrested under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, be brought before the nearest magistrate

e. This act provides for and reward to be given to person who assisted in providing information that led to the conviction for an offender

The Wildlife Protection Act (1981) (Forestry Department)

Provides protection of wildlife at a national level, licensing for hunting, prohibition of hunting for certain species including crocodiles and manatees, fines and penalties and powers of officer,

The Forest Act (1990) (Forestry Department)

Promotes the forestry industry, with the implementation of conservation techniques. There is a new Protection of Mangrove Regulations 2018, which provides for the protection of mangroves

The Fisheries Act (1979) (Fisheries Department)

The Fisheries Act applies to the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary as fishing is allowed to be conducted by traditional fishers. The act requires all commercial fishers to be licensed, registration of vessels, restriction in the use of gears, closed season, fines penalties and powers of arrest. All Fisheries Regulations are applicable.

National Protected Areas System Act

The purpose of the Act is “to provide for the maintenance of coordinated management of a system of protected areas that is representative of internationally agreed categories, effectively managed, ecologically based, consistent with international law, and based on best available scientific information and the principles of sustainable development for the economic, social and environmental benefit of present and future generations of Belize;”

Environmental Protection Act (1992) (Department of the Environment)

The Environmental Protection Act “promote the preservation and improvement of the environment, the rational use of natural resources, the control of pollution, and matters connected therein” This act also includes has the following Regulations:

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (S.I. 107 of 1995),
Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitations) Regulations (S.I. 94 of 1995) and t
Pollution Regulations (S.I. 56 of 1996).

The Environmental Protection Act was amended (2009) to provide for greater environmental control and management of the petroleum industry, to make improved provisions for the protection of the Belize Barrier Reef System, to establish an environmental management fund, to provide for out-of-court settlement in appropriate cases, and to provide for the issue of violation tickets for pollution offences.

National Lands Act (1992) (Lands Department)

Provides legislation for protecting the 66’ reserve along river edges, and allows GoB permission to access minerals etc., This act also provides for the construction of piers, docks and seawalls.

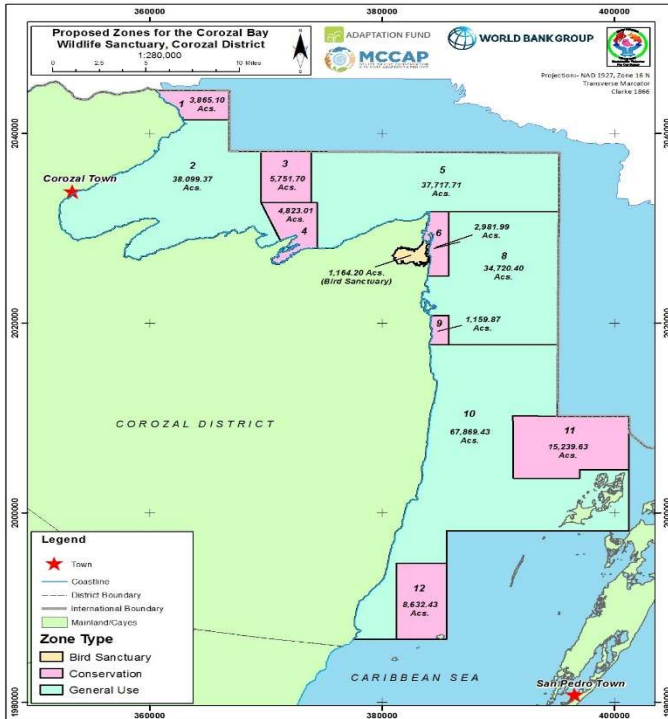
Mines and Minerals Act (2000-2003) (Mining Department)

This act regulates the extraction of minerals including dredging.

Pending Legislative Reforms

According to the 2013, Rationalization Exercise for Belize Protected Areas recommendations, there is the need for legislation reform to allow for extractive traditional activities, as the current practices with the CBWS, (although not enforced) are not provided for within the protected area. In October 2015, the National Protected Areas System Act was enacted and which provides for a new category of Protected Areas as Wildlife Sanctuary II, which allows for traditional use under a management plan. It must be noted that this designation category has not been applied to CBWS.

The Belize Fisheries Departments is also implementing the “Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Project” which seeks to redefine three marine protected areas boundaries and redefine the activities that are allowed within, which includes the CBWS. The zonation exercise and consultations have been completed however, these have not yet been legislated. This designation would allow for extractive activities within the protected areas.



Threats

The Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary major threats have been classified to be the following using IUCN threats assessment listing.

The following questions were answered in order to establish the level of the threat.

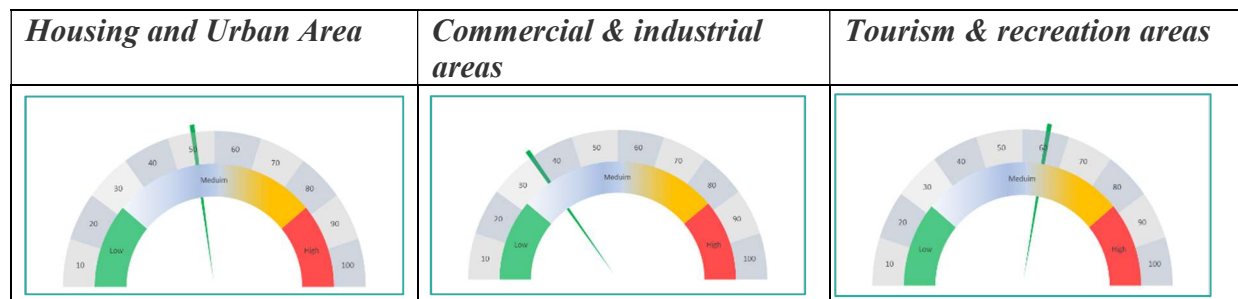
- Is there evidence of the threat occurring
- Is there a reoccurring pattern
- Is there a mechanism in place to reduce the threat
- Is the threat in a specific location or affects the entire area
- If left unattended will the threat reoccur or become more prevalent

1. Residential & commercial development

1.1 Housing & urban areas

1.2 Commercial & industrial areas

1.3 Tourism & recreation areas



This threat category was classified, as medium as there are several development projects on the lands near or surrounding the Corozal Bay. These projects often result in the removal of mangrove and littoral forest. The monitoring of these developments to ensure the developers remain within conditions of the license issued to them is lacking. If these are not monitored effectively it can greatly affect the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary.

5. Biological resource use

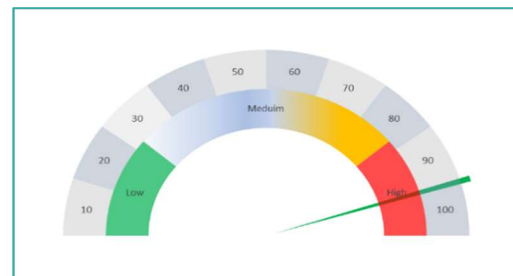
- 5.4 Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources
 - 5.4.1 Intentional use: subsistence/small scale
 - 5.4.5 Persecution/control

<i>Fishing without license</i>	<i>Fishing prohibited species</i>	<i>Transboundary Fishing</i>
		

Fishing has been categorized as a high threat to the Corozal Bay as there are still evidence of illegal fishing from nationals and non-nationals. There are still unknown fishing activities occurring during the night, which SACD has very little information. The incidents of persons detected fishing without licenses is the most prevalent within the CBWS.

9 Pollution

- 9.1 Domestic & urban waste water
 - 9.1.1 Sewage
 - 9.1.2 Run-off



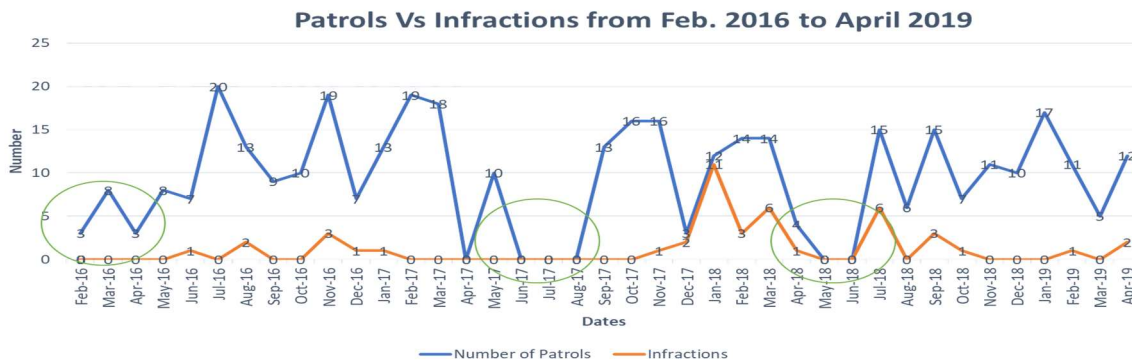
Pollution was rated as high as two rivers that originated on the mainland that drain into the Bay. The New River has been documented to have high levels of pollution from industry and urban areas. In addition, the Bay is surrounded by the Corozal Town and City of Chetumal.

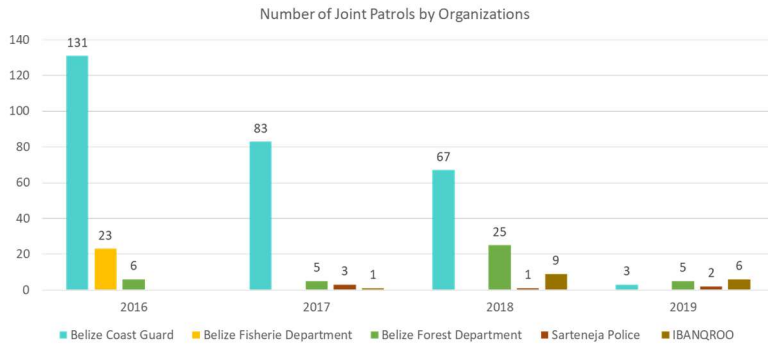
Enforcement Statistics

The SACD has established an enforcement and compliance program that conducts patrols within the CBWS on a regular basis. Below are the statistics from those patrols. SACD has increased the number of patrols since 2016. Days patrolled has decreased however number of fishers engaged with and number of infractions has increase.

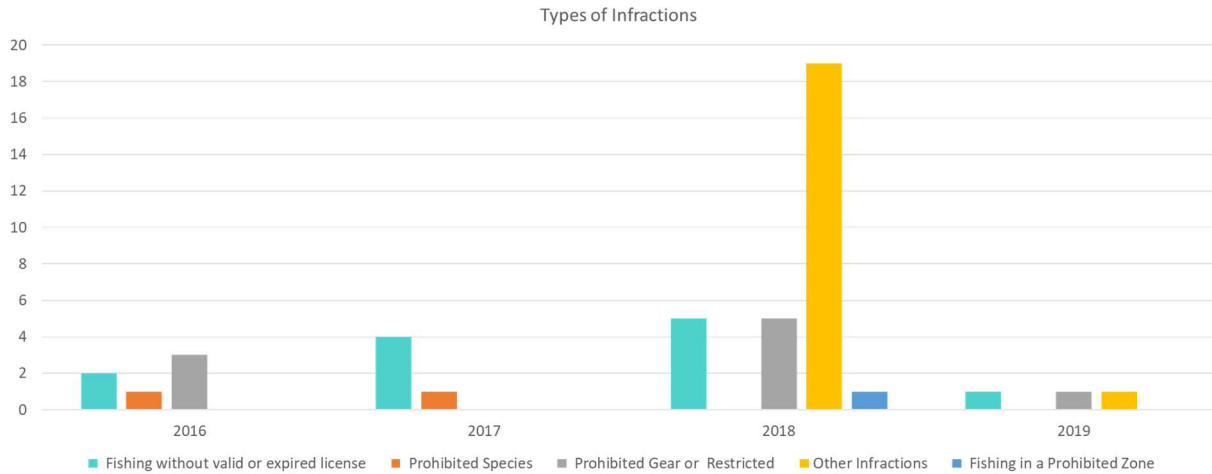
Activities	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Number of Patrols	166	183 (27%)	154 (13.7%)	45 (1st quarter)
Days Patrolled	140	138	119	45
Patrolled Hours	672	764	542	103
Distance Travelled	12126	5578	5395	1717
Fishers Engaged	12	11	64	8
Infractions	53	44 (17%)	49 (11%)	3
Other Users Sightings	0	10	51	18

Patrols have remained stable on monthly basis however, it must be noted that there are three instance during the three years reviewed that there were no patrols for an entire month. This has been attributed to availability of vessel or staff.

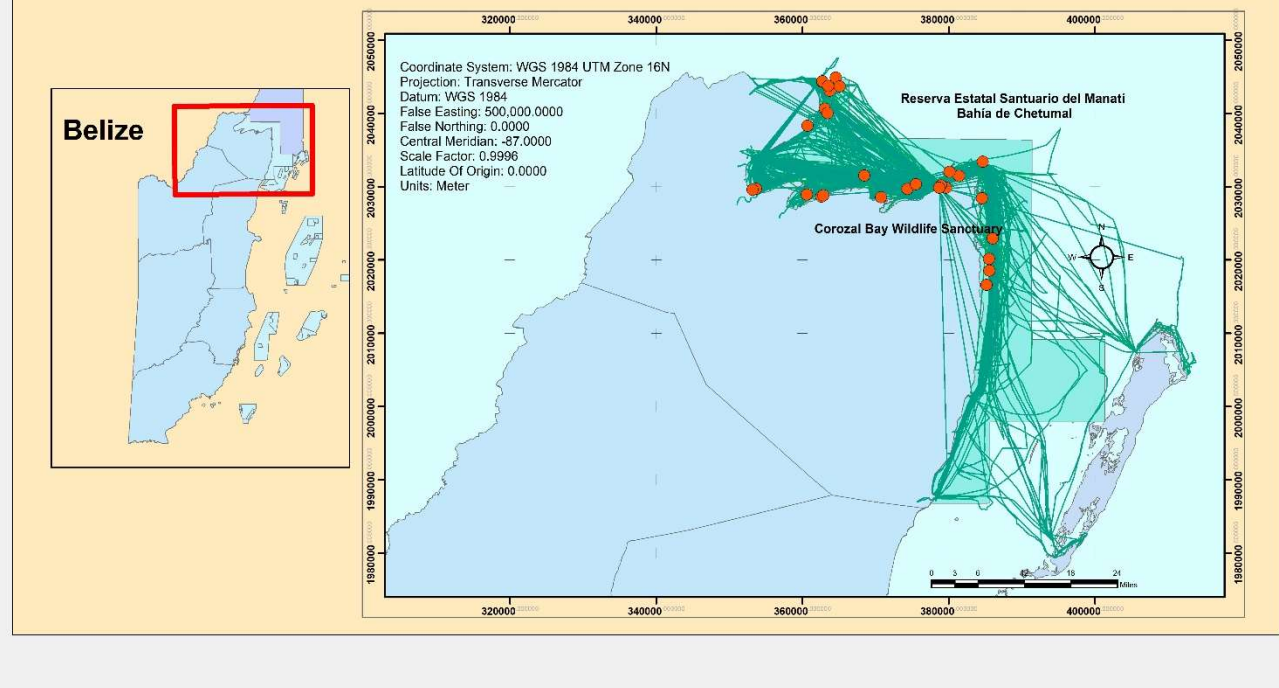




Since 2016, SACD has made efforts in conducting joint patrol with other enforcement agencies. Starting in 2016, SACD has Joint patrols with the Belize National Coast Guard and the Fisheries Department. SACD has been successful in conducting transboundary patrols with the IBANQROO of the State of Quintana Roo, Mexico. Its must be noted that night patrols are not being conducted as SACD is not equipped or trained for night operations.



Corozal Bay Wildlife Sancturay -Patrol MAP 2016-2018



The most recurrent detected offence in the CBWS is the fishing without valid or expired license. The fishing of prohibited species is low in number of occurrences and number of species caught. Other infractions are high and these are mostly offences related to the Port Authority Act and Regulations. Despite, the number of infractions detected only 1 arrest has been made, the current policy is to give the offenders verbal warning. It must be noted that in comparison with other fishery areas, the threat of illegal fishing is low.

Enforcement Capacity

Patrol Operation Security is of the utmost importance to SACD success in the protection of the CBWS and should be addressed as a matter of urgency. Current patrols are limited to the daytime and leave a big gap in which many offences can be committed. SACD rangers are unarmed and such is it is not advisable for them to conduct patrols by themselves at night.

Recommendation 1: Permanent Patrols with the BNCG or other armed forces.

Recommendation 2: Allow Rangers to apply for Personal Protection Firearm License and allow them to use the firearms while on duty by implementing the Police Standing Orders on Firearms use.

Recommendation 3: Set up of a communication system via VHF radio with a communication protocol.

Training	Number of persons trained	Comments
Fisheries Laws	2	2 Fisheries Officers
Forestry Laws	3	3 Forest Officer. Need for training on Protection of Mangrove Regulations 2018
Police Laws	3	3 special constables
Environmental Laws	0	Need for training
Mining	0	Need for training

The SACD’s enforcement presence within the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary has effectively reduce the incidence of illegal fishing within the protected area. SACD has 4 staff members dedicated to enforcement and compliance. The Natural Resource Program Manager is supported by 1 head ranger and two rangers lead the team.

Patrol Vessels and Equipment

SACD has two vessels available for patrols. Below are the vessel details

Vessel Name	Number of Engine	Horse Power	Size	Condition
Pristis	1	100	25 feet	New/Working
Chelonia	2	200	28 feet	New/working

SACD vessels are in excellent working conditions and are able to patrol the entire area.



Other Equipment

SACD the following equipment that it uses for patrols.

1. Binoculars
2. Nigh Vision goggles
3. Camping Equipment
4. Patrol Kits, (scales, ruler, tapes etc)
5. Drones- DJI 4 pro



Patrol Kit



DJI Drone



Spot light

Data Management

SACD has been using SMART ¹to document its patrols. SACD has only adopted the use of the Smart for data collection during patrols. They have been very effective in the use of the tool. The staff can use the software however there is need for additional training and securing addition mobile device to ensure that patrol data can be collected during all patrols. They also use ArcGIS and Microsoft excel for data management.

Education and Outreach

SACD has a very well established Communication and Outreach Program. Stakeholders are engaged via the Corozal Bay Advisory Committee (CBAC). SACD has a volunteer's program, its holds summers camps, school visits, economic alternatives programs, community meeting.

It is important to note that the most lacking component is the signage and demarcation of the area. This is mainly because the CBWS status is not yet defined and as such, the SACD does not have a clear

¹ The SMART Tool is open source, non-proprietary, and freely available. Is supports for improved site-based conservation effectiveness, to enable future development and adaptations to meet the evolving needs of users.

definition of the expected changes in terms of boundaries and rules for the development of signs and establishment of demarcations in the areas.

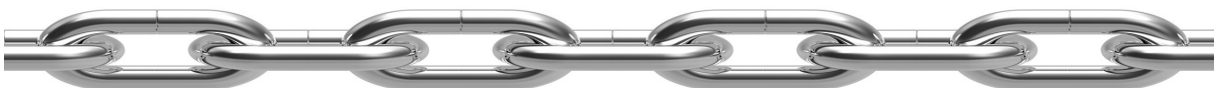
Enforcement Plan

According to Wild Aid “*An effective law enforcement system should dissuade potential lawbreakers from committing illegal activities as the consequences (punitive or societal pressure) associated with apprehension outweigh the economic gain.*” In order for the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary to be an effective protected area it has to have a robust and adequate legal framework, effective law enforcement, and compliance efforts. A global challenge to protected areas managers is the availability of vessels and personnel for enforcement, and when vessels, personnel, and equipment do exist, few vessels are operative due to the lack of funds for spare parts, fuel, or routine maintenance operations. In addition, when patrols are conducted and offenders arrested or incidents reported, the individuals who violate the law are rarely fined due to outdated laws, corruption, or non-existent judicial follow-up. It is therefore necessary to create a plan to that provides strategies that will help to reduce the above-mentioned challenges.

The following are key in developing a good enforcement plan.

1. **Hard Approach**- increasing monitoring and surveillance and applying stiff fines and penalties
2. **Soft Approach**- education and outreach

According to Wild Aid a good enforcement chain provides for the following:





Detection and Interdiction

Patrol Planning and Intelligence Based Operations				
Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Intelligence work is lacking and most patrols are based on routine	Implement an intelligence-based enforcement - Intelligence based operations will be integrated into the day to day patrols. Data from patrols, and other monitoring data sets will be analysed to plan and execute patrols	All Patrols are planned and executed based on the best information available and patrols are resulting in arrest or deterrence of offences.	NRM	Data/Training on data analysis
No mechanism to receive and address calls from General Public that report offences	Public Reports and Response- SACD will use the SMART Intelligence Plugin to document all reports receive form the public.	Data base for Reports of Offence is maintained and kept up to date	NRM	Training in use of Intelligence Plugin
	Integrate a form to be used by the administrative team to document all reports of offences received and train administrative on how to document and respond to the reports received	Reports of offences are received and addressed in a timely and effective manners	Administrative Staff	Training
	All Reports received will be reviewed and acted upon	There is timely and efficient follow-up on reports of offences	NRM	Data/Training on data analysis

Patrol Planning and Debriefing are occurring but does not take into consideration data available.	Patrol planning and debriefing- All patrols will be planned using the SMART Planning Plugin	Patrols are planned based on best data available and is resulting in deterring and detecting of offences	NRM	Training in use of Planning plugin
	All Patrols will be planned	All Patrols have clearly defined objectives consistent with available information, taking into consideration data from previous patrols	NRM	Development of internal policy
	Team will have patrol Briefing and Debriefing for all patrols	Patrols briefing and debriefing are integrated into day to day operations of team	NRM	Development of internal policy
The staff have the knowledge of the threats however it has not been incorporated into the planning of patrols	Team will develop list of targets species, individuals and hotspots to establish a surveillance plan	List of priority actions developed and integrated into the patrol planning	NRM	Review of existing data
Data is collected however, it is not comprehensive.	SACD will require documentation of all patrols and enforcement effort conducted by the NRM team.	Comprehensive data set analysed on a monthly basis and used for patrol planning	NRM	Policy for data collection and availability of device for data collection.
Joint Patrols, Coordination, Communication and Partnerships				
Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Joint Patrols are being conducted however it requires more structure and planning to ensure it is effective	Co-ordination and Joint Patrols- SACD will establish the Northern Belize Coastal Complex (Marine Protected Areas) Joint Patrol Task Force	Northern Belize Coastal Complex (Marine Protected Areas) Task Force is established and functional. Patrols are being coordinated between the three protected areas and sharing of information is on a regular basis. (Establish of a	Executive Director	MOU with BCMR and HCMR Management Team

		communication mechanism for e.g. WhatsApp group)		
	Establish mechanism for coordination and joint patrols with the Belize National Coast Guard	Development of MOU and Work plan with the Belize National Coast Guard. (Sharing of SOPs)	Executive Director	MOU and work plan with the BNCG
	Strengthen Transboundary Patrol Coordination with the IBANQROO to incorporate quarterly meeting for the sharing of information and establish communication system for field operation	Joint or Transboundary patrols are being conducted every quarter within or immediately outside the boundaries of CBWS.	NRM	Quarterly Operations and Data sharing meeting between SACD and IBANQROO. Securing equipment of on the ground communications during patrols such as two-way VHF Radios.

Dynamic and Strategic Patrols

Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Most of the patrols are routine and predictable	Patrols will be planned and executed on a need to know basis	Sensitive information about patrol information is kept with the operational team only	NRM	Space for proper patrol planning
	Patrols times, dates, and location, will be changed on a regular basis based on information available	Data from patrols, offences reports, and other data sets are being used to inform patrols	NRM	Space for proper patrol planning
	Patrols will be deployed from Chunox, Copper Bank Consejo and Corozal Town to reduce predictability of patrols	Patrols routes, times and locations for deployment are at random and unpredictable	NRM/ Executive Director	Accommodations and logistic support to be able to deploy from these locations

Integration of Technology for Patrol Efficiency

Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Technologies such as drones and night vision goggles are available but not used	Deployment of drones in support of patrols as moveable towers to plan patrols, monitor during patrols and conduct patrols route verifications.	Available technology is utilized and resulting in lowering cost of operation and increase in efficiency and area covered.	NRM	All NRM Team should be trained in the use of drone. SMART should be modified to be able to document the Drone operations. Potential additional data: reason for deployment, maximum height, maximum distance from operator, observations, and actions taken.
	Test the use of Beach Cameras to monitoring fishers and stakeholder's activities in Sarteneja and scale up to other locations if feasible.		NRM/ Executive Director/ Executive Board	Determine suitable cameras and acquire cameras, install and develop protocol for use of cameras. This Activity should be furthered discussed to see determine the feasibility.
	Use of night vision goggle for night patrols		NRM	Training in the use of night vision goggles

Type of Patrols

Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
No night patrols as SACD officer are not armed and night patrol require officers a higher level of security.	Night Patrols to be planned based on intelligence reports and executed through joint operations with other enforcement agencies that can provide security at night and are armed	Intelligence led Night patrols are occurring with the CBWS.	NRM	Planning of patrols and equipment for night patrols, security

Planning and schedules are predictable	SACD will establish a patrol schedule to be able to conduct patrols as early as 4:00 AM to 10:00 PM by introducing a dynamic patrol schedule.	Patrols are occurring in a dynamic manner as rangers are available for patrols on 24/7	NRM	Planning and agreement with Rangers and MOU with Partners to help support initiative. Firearms, Firearms Training and SOP's for firearm use
Boat Patrols are the only patrols conducted by SACD	SACD will establish beach and foot patrols within Sarteneja, Chunox, Copper Bank and Corozal Town at least twice a month	Beach Patrols are conducted and documented	NRM	Requires higher level of security for officers and training in conducting this type of patrol (SACD rangers are not use in conducting foot patrols).

Training and Capacity Building

The NRM team will be trained on a regular basis in order to build the capacity of the rangers. SACD will develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will ensure that enforcement efforts are implemented effectively, that they guide daily tasks and institutionalize and maintain professional standards. SOPs, in combination with good reporting and feedback strategies, help new personnel learn appropriate actions, responses, and methods more quickly

Training and Capacity Building				
Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Rangers have received training in some of the priority areas for enforcement however there is need for additional training	SACD Rangers will be receive training in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fisheries Laws and Procedures b. Forest Laws and Procedures, Mangrove Protection Regulations c. Environmental Laws, EIA and Pollution d. Special Constables e. Personal Protection and Defence 	Rangers are Trained and have a high proficiency in the following laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fisheries Laws and Procedures b. Forest Laws and Procedures, Mangrove Protection Regulations c. Environmental Laws, EIA and Pollution d. Special Constables 	Executive Director	Data/Training on data analysis

	f. Boating and Navigation, Boarding and Searching Procedures g. First Aid and Emergency Response h. Public Relations and Outreach for Conservation i. Intelligence Gathering and Planning j. SMART for Data Collection, Planning and Intelligence Gathering k. Use of Drones	e. Personal Protection and Defence f. Boating and Navigation, Boarding and Searching Procedures g. First Aid and Emergency Response h. Public Relations and Outreach for Conservation i. Intelligence Gathering and Planning j. SMART for Data Collection, Planning and Intelligence Gathering k. Use of Drones		
	SACD will develop Standard Operation Procedures (SOP's) for Boarding and Patrols	SACD teams are using SOP's	NRM	SOPS for Boarding and Patrols

Prosecution and Fines

In order to ensure that the enforcement effort results in deterrence the offender/ stakeholder must know that there are fines and penalties for the offences committed. Therefore, enforcement detection of offences must result in successful prosecution that imposed fines and penalties and the collection of those fines. The Following offences will be considered minor offences:

1. Fishing without vessel or fisher folk license between January to February
2. Fishing for protected species (1-3) Individuals for the first-time offenders for the exception of Sharks, Turtles, Manatees and Crocodiles

The above offences will be issued with written warning only. All other offences will be dealt with in accordance established procedures for dealing with offences.

Prosecution and Fines

Current Status	Activity	Desired Status	Team Responsible	Resources Needed
Adhoc monitoring of infractions reports	The NRM team will follow-up on all infraction reported to any of the Departments responsible for prosecuting and or providing guidance on how to proceed with the report. Remind the relevant authority of person who have not paid fines and penalties imposed by the courts.	All offences reported and followed up	NRM	Phone Calls and Emails to contact points within the various department.
Casefiles are prepared for offences resulting in charges being laid	The NRM team will create casefiles for all offences detected	All offences will be properly documented	NRM	Casefile preparation Training
Enforcement actions are limited to a large extent to warning of offenders as officer are not clear as to the legal framework for the MPA	SACD Management Team will continue to work with the relevant authorities to define the legal status of the protected area.	Status of the protected area is defined	Executive Board, Executive Director	Meetings with Ministers, and Heads of Department
	SACD will focus its enforcement effort to enforcement of the Laws under the Forestry Department, Fisheries Department, Tourism, and Department of the Environment	SACD has a clear legal framework of operation	Executive Board, Executive Director, NRM	Development of Policy
	Ranger will reduce number of verbal warning and all warning will be in writing	All offences are dealt with in accordance to the legal frame	NRM	Development of policy and warning letters
	Antecedents for all persons detained for and offence will be requested from the pertinent manager prior to laying a charge	Offenders are held responsible for all offences committed	NRM	Phone calls/ email

Financing

1. Lack of financing is the cause for most failed enforcement plans. SACD should plan their patrol activities according to their budget allocations. The SACD Board of Director and Management Team will develop and secure a comprehensive budget for the implementation of this Enforcement Plan.

The following line items will be prioritized:

- a. Staffing- Staff time, benefits, insurance, incentives etc.
- b. Equipment- acquisition, replacement, maintenance, and repairs
- c. Fuel- Fuels must be enough to conduct at least 15 patrols per month
- d. Training and Capacity Building-
- e. Education and Outreach
- f. MPA infrastructure such as signage and demarcation
- g. Joint patrols costs

All Equipment and Training invested or received by SACD will consider the following question when determining whether the investment is made:

1. Is the equipment / Training needed?
2. Can our staff use the equipment or be trained to use it?
3. If the equipment breaks, can it be replaced or maintained? What is the cost?
4. Will the equipment increase or reduce my operational cost?
5. Is it suitable for the organizational needs?

Operations cost should also be reduced, in order to achieve financial sustainability. For example, SACD large vessel current fleet is not cost effective for regular patrols. SACD could reduce its operational cost while remaining effective by purchasing a 25 feet Mexican high bow vessel, equipped with 2 60 hp 4 stroke engines. It could also reduce cost by patrols from conducting multi days patrols to remote location instead of returning to base daily.

Equipment to be considered:

1. 25 Feet Mexican High Bow with twin 60 4 stroke engine
2. Stealth Cameras for setting up in strategic location
3. Smart mobile phones for use for documentation of patrol- Blackview 6500
4. Replacement scales, rulers, callipers, meter rules
5. Bullet proof vests for Night operations and special operations
6. Spot Lights
7. VHF Radios such as Cobras or Motorola's handhelds
8. Firearms- 9mm pistols for special protection (pending approval and consideration of board)

WILD AID:

What not to do: Many sites make the mistake of having a donor or a sales representative prescribe the technology or the enforcement system design, which often results in a system that is overly sophisticated

and costly for the specific area. There are many examples of donated vessels that end up costing more to maintain in the long run than they are worth to enforcement efforts.

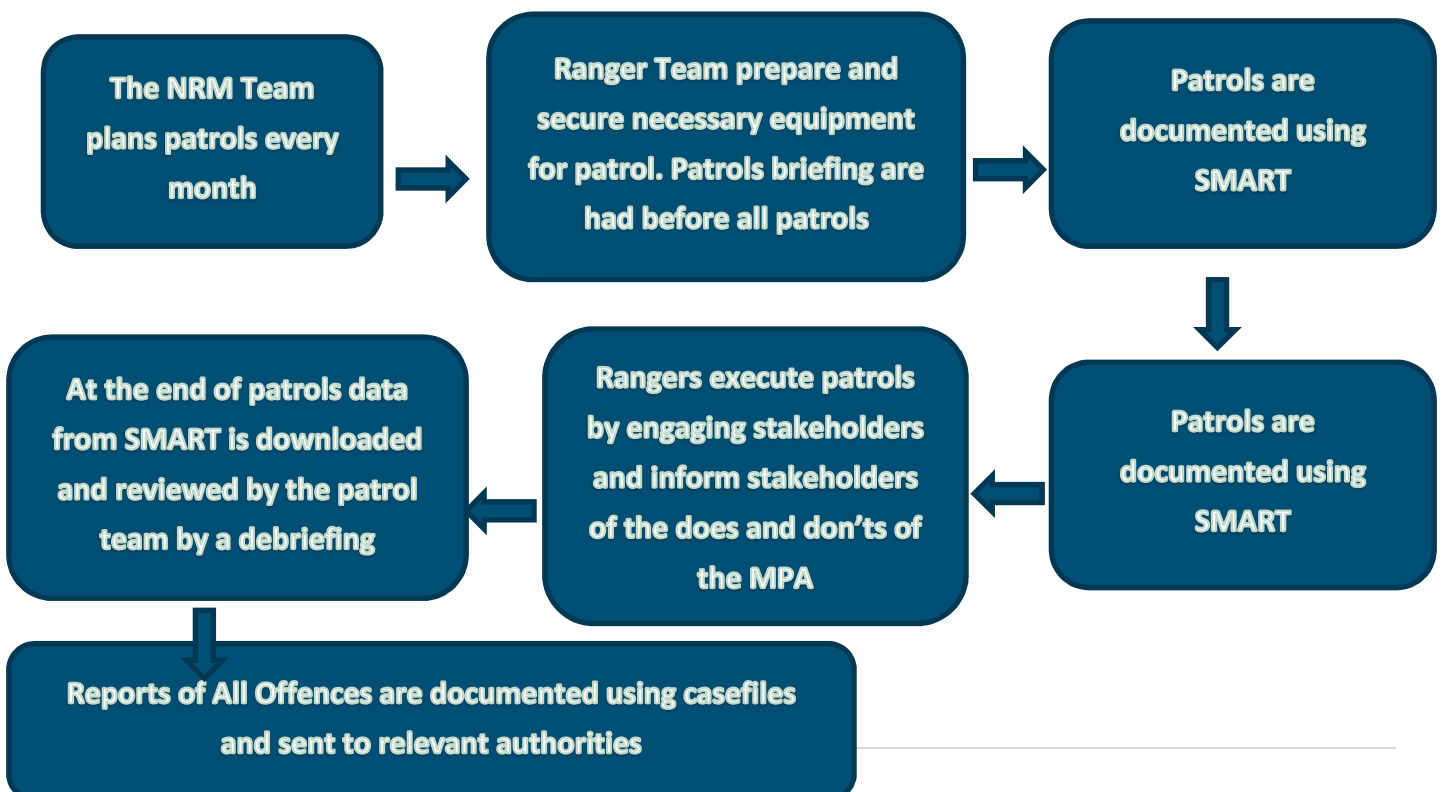
Education and Outreach

In order to avoid the excuse of “I did not know this is a park” “ me neva know” SACD must make efforts to educate and inform the stakeholders of the status of the area and of the does and don’ts of the area. It often helps to inform them of the consequence of not complying the law. The following actions will be done the Education and Outreach Team in coordination with the NRM team.

1. Rangers will be trained in Public Relations for Conservation in order to ensure that rangers will be able to communicate properly and professionally with stakeholders.
2. Rangers and Education and Outreach team will engage in at least two boat to boat activities with the fishers and stakeholders.
3. Signage will be created and installed in the following areas.
 - a. Signs can be places in the following areas:
 - i. Corozal Town Near the water taxi and the known swim zones and recreational zones.
 - ii. Ferries
 - iii. Major resort
 - iv. Entrance of Sarteneja, and Chunox
 - v. Sarteneja Beach
 - vi. Near the navigation channel coming from San Pedro Town.
4. Simple fact sheet outlining zoning, regulations, restrictions, and fines or sanctions will be developed and distributed.
5. At least two radio and television appearance to speak of the importance of the CBWS and activities done by SACD to safeguard the areas.;
6. Outreach to local primary and secondary schools with exhibits, videos, and informal discussions will be continued and strengthened
7. Present and share information at the Sarteneja Easter Regatta and the Fishers Month Activities;
8. Develop mechanism for the sharing of Information at municipal offices;
9. Outreach with Local Authorities such as Town Boards and Village Councils.



The Patrol Planning Cycle



Ranger Team Responsibilities

The Natural Resource Management Program depends on every member of the team to ensure the smooth operation of the program and accomplishing the mandate of protecting and managing the CBWS. Everyone has specific terms of reference but may be required to do additional duties as such the terms of reference of each member will be reviewed to ensure it is consistent with this plan.

The function of the team is

1. to protect the area against any threats such as illegal fishing, illegal dredging, destruction of reef, etc,
2. Educate stakeholders the importance's and function of the protected area
3. Build community support for the protected areas
4. Implement monitoring programs to determine health of the protected area
5. The MPA team are also responsible in assisting visitors in case of emergency by taking them to nearest medical or police station provided it does not put their own safety in jeopardy.

SACD rangers Will:

1. Be knowledgeable of the protected area and be able to share the information to the stakeholders in professional and accurate manner
2. Have a good relationship with all stakeholders
3. Be respectful and fair in the application of laws and addressing stakeholders
4. Have well maintained and serviced equipment
5. Be always dressed neatly and professionally .

References:

Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary Research and Monitoring Plan, Wild tracks

Project for the conservation of marine resources in Central America, Final Work Plan 2018-2019

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The National Parks Systems Act (1981),

- The Wildlife Protection Act (1981)
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- The Fisheries Act (1979)
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Consultancy for the Realignment of Boundaries and the Creation of New Zones for the Targeted Marine Protected Areas under MCCAP, Report No. 5, Ian A. Gillett

Rationalization Exercise of the Belize National Protected Areas System (2012), Wild Tracks

<https://wildaid.org/programs/marine-protection/> accessed July 30 2019