



**Belize Livestock
Producers' Association**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

47th Annual General Meeting



**"Building A New Legacy: Empowering Livestock Farmers,
Building Markets and Securing a Sustainable Future Economy."**



BELIZE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

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IN LOVING MEMORY

of our past board member

Peter Fehr

BLPA gratefully acknowledges his devoted service and meaningful contributions to the advancement of the livestock industry.

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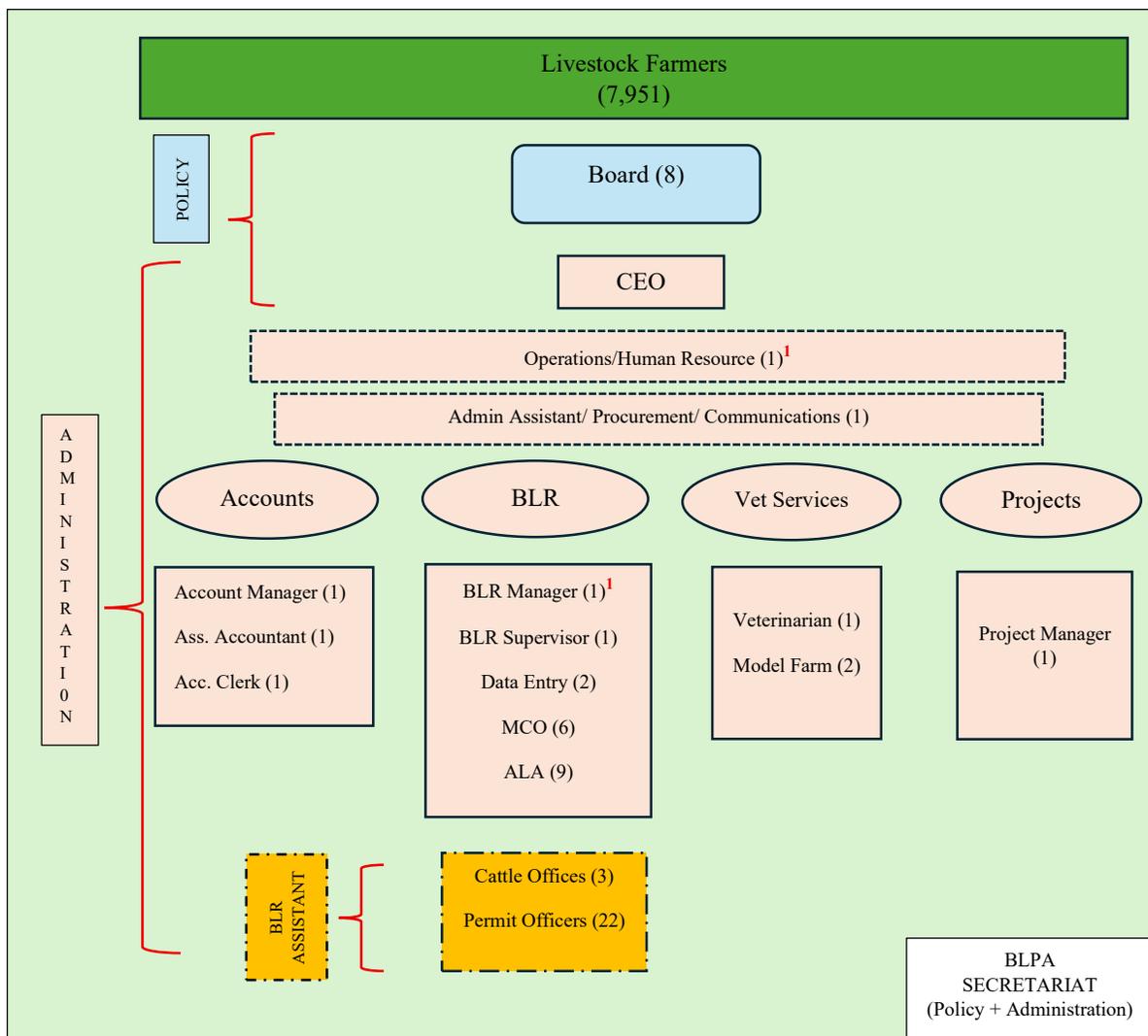


www.belize livestock.org

1.0 Belize Livestock Producers Association

The Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA) is a private non-profit organization established under the Meat and Livestock Act Chapter 214, revised edition 2000. The livestock industry was formally organized in the late 1970's, when the Belize Government passed the Meat and Livestock Act (1), which established an association of Livestock Producers known as the Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA). The Association is managed by eight Board of Directors elected from the general membership at its Annual General Meeting on the last Saturday of February.

The current administrative structure of the BLPA follows:



¹ = Same officer

Figure 1. The current administrative structure of the BLPA Secretariat

Currently, BLPA represents **7,951 active** farmed animal producers nationwide with most animals being beef cattle at **206,079** heads as of December 2025.

In 2025, the BLPA Secretariat, its board and selected farmers, drawn through a randomized represented selection, underwent a strategic planning exercise in which the start of a new 3-year strategic plan was developed. The new Vision, Mission and General Objectives of the Association was formulated through the BLPA's Strategic Framework to which the organization now stands.

1.1 The BLPA Strategic Framework (2026-2028)

The BLPA Strategic Framework (2026–2028) serves as a structured roadmap that guides the Association in fulfilling its mission and advancing its vision for a sustainable and profitable livestock industry. It provides an integrated approach that connects BLPA's core values, strategic priorities, and key result areas (KRAs) into a cohesive framework for action and accountability.

At its core, the framework brings together the following interconnected components:

Vision and Mission

These statements articulate BLPA's long-term direction and core purpose.

- **Vision:** *A sustainable, profitable, and market-led livestock industry that delivers quality products and shared prosperity across the value chain.*
- **Mission:** *To represent and empower livestock producers through transparent, inclusive, and innovative actions that enhance productivity, strengthen resilience, and ensure equitable benefits across Belize's sustainable livestock industry.*

Core Values

BLPA's values define how it operates and interacts with its members, partners, and stakeholders. They guide all decisions and actions toward achieving a more equitable and resilient livestock sector.

- **Integrity** – BLPA acts with fairness, transparency, and trustworthiness in all our decisions and relationships. Integrity guides how BLPA represents its members, manages resources, and delivers services, ensuring accountability and credibility across the livestock value chain.
- **Inclusiveness** – BLPA values and engages all members, regardless of scale, gender, or location, fostering approachability and equal opportunity within the Association. BLPA's

inclusive approach ensures that every producer’s voice is heard and respected in shaping the future of the livestock industry.

- **Empathy** – BLPA leads with understanding and compassion, recognizing the diverse challenges faced by producers and partners. BLPA’s empathy drives responsive, people-centered actions that strengthen relationships, trust, and shared purpose throughout the sector.
- **Stewardship** – BLPA is committed to the responsible care and management of the land, livestock, and natural resources entrusted to our producers. Stewardship reflects BLPA’s dedication to sustainability, ethical leadership, and sound resource use, ensuring that today’s actions preserve the productivity and integrity of the livestock industry for future generations.

Key Result Areas (KRAs)

The KRAs represent BLPA’s strategic priorities for the 2026–2028 period. They translate the organization’s mission and values into measurable goals that address producers' needs, institutional growth, and sector competitiveness.

1. **Governance, Leadership, and Institutional Strengthening** – Building an efficient, transparent, and accountable organization capable of leading sector transformation.
2. **Service Delivery and Member Empowerment** – Enhancing the quality, reach, and inclusiveness of services that improve member productivity and competitiveness.
3. **Innovation, Research, and Sector Competitiveness** – Promoting technology adoption, applied research, and innovation to strengthen market readiness and value-chain integration.
4. **Communication, Advocacy, and Strategic Partnerships** – Expanding BLPA’s visibility, advocacy influence, and collaboration with key national, regional, and international stakeholders.

Goals and Objectives

Each KRA is supported by a strategic goal and a set of objectives that define what BLPA aims to achieve and how progress will be measured. Together, they provide a results-oriented structure that connects day-to-day activities to long-term outcomes, ensuring that BLPA remains focused, adaptive, and impactful in advancing the livestock sector.

Key Result Areas, Strategic Goals, and Objectives

The BLPA Strategic Plan 2026–2028 is anchored around four KRAs that together define the organization’s pathway to achieving its *vision of a sustainable, profitable, and market-led livestock industry that delivers quality products and shared prosperity across the value chain*.

Each KRA outlines a strategic goal and a set of objectives that represent BLPA’s priorities for institutional growth, member empowerment, innovation, advocacy, and resilience. These result areas reflect BLPA’s integrated approach to strengthening the livestock sector, combining organizational effectiveness with member-focused service delivery, research-driven innovation, and strategic partnerships.

The KRAs serve as the foundation for the Action Plan Matrix, which specifies the activities, timelines, and responsibilities required to achieve these objectives over the next three years.

Key Result Area 1: Governance, Leadership, and Institutional Strengthening

This KRA focuses on building a stronger and more accountable organization capable of leading sector transformation. It aims to improve governance systems, enhance management capacity, and institutionalize transparent processes that promote accountability and performance.

Strategic Goal: Strengthen BLPA’s governance systems, management capacity, and internal processes for effective leadership, accountability, and strategic delivery.

Objectives:

- Strengthen governance and policy frameworks.
- Enhance institutional capacity and human-resource management.
- Improve organizational efficiency and decision-making.
- Ensure financial sustainability and resource mobilization.
- Institutionalize monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL).

Key Result Area 2: Service Delivery and Member Empowerment

This KRA emphasizes improved service delivery, capacity building, and inclusiveness. It seeks to ensure that BLPA’s services reach all producers equitably, enhance their competitiveness, and foster active engagement across the membership.

Strategic Goal: Enhance the quality, reach, and responsiveness of services provided to members and ensure their active participation in shaping BLPA’s programs.

Objectives:

- Improve the quality and accessibility of member services.
- Build member capacity and competitiveness through targeted training and support.

- Foster inclusive and active member engagement.

Key Result Area 3: Innovation, Research, and Sector Competitiveness

This KRA positions BLPA as a driver of modernization and continuous learning within the livestock industry. It focuses on promoting innovation, applied research, and partnerships that advance productivity, technology adoption, and market readiness.

Strategic Goal: Drive modernization and productivity across the livestock sector through innovation, applied research, and partnerships that improve market readiness.

Objectives:

- Promote technology adoption and modern production practices.
- Strengthen research, knowledge sharing, and innovation partnerships.
- Enhance market competitiveness and value-chain integration.

Key Result Area 4: Communication, Advocacy, and Strategic Partnerships

This KRA strengthens BLPA's role as the unified voice of livestock producers. It aims to build visibility, influence policy dialogue, and expand partnerships that mobilize resources and promote sustainable sector development.

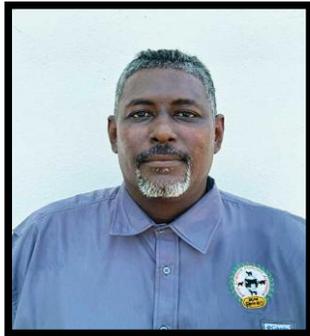
Strategic Goal: Strengthen BLPA's visibility, advocacy influence, and stakeholder collaboration to ensure the livestock sector's priorities are recognized nationally and regionally.

Objectives:

- Strengthen BLPA's visibility, communication, and advocacy capacity.
- Build strategic partnerships.

It is expected, through further consultations with the membership, board and the secretariat, the specific activities under each objective will be identified, monetized and eventually executed by the Secretariat of the BLPA during the period 2026 through 2028.

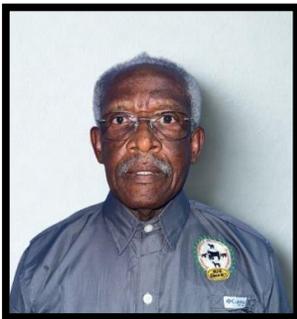
Board of Directors



Arden Edwards
Chairman



Franz Rempel
Vice- Chairman



Kent Diaz
Secretary



Darrell Tillett
Treasurer



Jacob Redecop
Board Member



Leo Dueck
Board Member



Gerhard Penner
Board Member



Luis Matute
Board Member

BLPA Office Staff



William Usher
Chief Executive Officer



Mindy Garcia
Operations/Human Resource/
BLR Manager



Albert Moore
Finance & Accounts
Manager



Andre Depaz
Veterinary Care & Sales
Manager



Gary Ramirez
Project Coordinator



Cesar Correa
Assistant Accountant



Jenny Hernandez
Admin Assistant. /
Procurement &
Communication Officer



Sarai Pineda
BLR Supervisor



Jessica Reyes
Cashier/Accounts Clerk



Lexitah Cruz
Membership/ Brand &
Records Officer



Alexandra Tuz
Data Entry Clerk



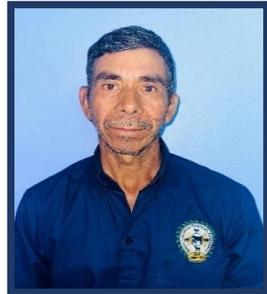
Angela Valdez
Data Entry Clerk



Aldeisha Flowers
Office Maintenance



Doran Benguche
Farm Supervisor



William Guerra
Farm Assistant



Kenrick Thomas
Security



Martin Suar
Security

Authorized Local Agents (ALA's)



Abel Baeza
Corozal



Eric De La Rosa
Orange Walk



Said Tzul
Orange Walk



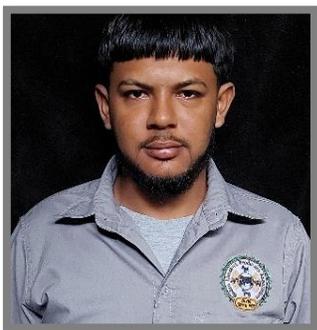
Clive Bernard
Belize



Jose Rodriguez
Cayo



Dany Hernandez
Cayo



Scott Gutierrez
Stann Creek



Lucas Can
Toledo



Michael Shol
Toledo

Movement Control Officers (MCO's)



Edwin Cunil
Bullet Tree Checkpoint



Esvin Constanica
Bullet Tree Checkpoint



Andre Tzib
Bullet Tree Checkpoint



Gilberto Pop
Jalacte Checkpoint



Juan Mas
Jalacte Checkpoint



Walfred Coh
Jalacte Checkpoint

2.0 Minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA)

Date: 22nd February 2025

Location: Mile 47.5 George Price Highway, Main Headquarters, Belmopan

Theme: "Building an Economic, Sustainable and Climate Resilient Future for Belize's Livestock Industry"

Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Belarmino Esquivel

Present: All members of the Board and 420 voting members. A total of 650 attendees.

1. Opening of the Meeting:

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Arden Edwards, called meeting to order at 10:05 am.

The 46th Annual General Meeting commenced with a warm welcome to all attendees, including special invitees who were in the audience such as Hon. Abelardo Mai, Minister of Agriculture Food & Security (MAFSE), Servulo Baeza, Chief Executive Officer of MAFSE, Dr. Victor Pascual, Chief Agriculture Officer, Lily Li-Wen Hsu, Ambassador Taiwan in Belize, and other representatives of the Taiwan Technical Team, Edgar Palencia, Senior Relationship Officer DFC, Justino Palomo, Project Development Specialist and Mr. John Wall, Exporter from Shipyard. The chairman extended gratitude and welcome remarks to the membership. Thereafter, he announced the presentation of a Video of BLPA's 2024 Accomplishments.

Mr. Belarmino Esquivel, the master of ceremonies, announced the Guest Speaker of the event, Diplomat Lily Li-Wen Hsu. He presented her with giving her biography and thanking the Taiwan Mission for their contributions to Belize.

Guest Speaker Remarks:

Her excellency, Lily Li-Wen Hsu, began by warmly greeting the audience and expressed her gratitude to the BLPA for inviting her as the guest speaker. She emphasized that it is the technical collaboration between Taiwan and Belize that has brought her to the livestock sector. Ms. Hsu then shared a video of Taiwan's Agriculture Development Journey, which provided an overview of how Taiwan's agriculture industry evolved from serving only domestic demand to reaching an export production level. Despite facing three major diseases that threatened the industry, Taiwan grew stronger by adopting sustainable techniques. The video also highlighted Taiwan's transformation from a developing country reliant on international assistance to a nation now helping other developing countries like Belize. Taiwan sees potential in Belize's eco-friendly small ruminant industry and has committed to supporting its growth. Thanks to the joint efforts of Belize and Taiwan, the Sheep and Goat Project have yielded results since 2016. The project provides high quality, pure breeding sheep as well as technical support to farmers and technicians. Some encouraging statistics she shared are that the sheep population has increased considerably from around 1100 to 1700, sheep farmers earnings has also risen by a 30%. Taiwan is fully aware of the crucial role agriculture plays in the country and they are committed to working closer with the Ministry of Agriculture and collaborate with other stakeholders to strengthen the agriculture sector.

Ms. Hsu concluded by reminding the audience that, through collaboration and innovation, we can overcome challenges and strengthen an industry for the future.

2. Special Recognitions

Mr. Arden Edwards, Chairman of the Board, called upon Hon. Abelardo Mai to receive a special award in recognition of his ongoing contributions to the industry. Hon. Mai was given the opportunity to share a few words, and he began by noting that agriculture has played a significant role in reducing unemployment in the country. He expressed his commitment to continue supporting agricultural farmers and encouraging them to industrialize the sector. He also acknowledged that adding value to production is the key to advancing the industry.

Ms. Lily Li-Wen Hsu, Ambassador of Taiwan was also invited to receive a special award as a token of appreciation for serving as the guest speaker.

Mr. William Usher then announced that the BLPA has decided to establish an annual award recognizing excellence in the cattle industry, honouring an individual with significant contributions. This year, Mr. John Wall from Shipyard was acknowledged for his leadership in facilitating the Mexico Cattle Export, a move that has led to more competitive prices nationwide. His efforts have contributed to both rising cattle prices and maintaining them stable.

3. Approval of the Agenda

Mr. Alexis Blanco, the Secretary of the Board, was appointed to conduct the meeting's proceedings. He presented the agenda, ensuring that all attendees had a copy and were aware of the meeting's purpose. He asked if there is anything that the members would like to add to the agenda, this would be the time to voice their concern.

Mr. Orlando Dawson raised the suggestion of recognizing the pioneer farmers who founded the BLPA, acknowledging their role in paving the way.

Mr. Clifford Moody inquired about how the association could help farmers in the Belize River Valley acquire higher ground, as their current land is prone to flooding. Additionally, he mentioned the issue of vampire bats affecting their cattle. Mr. Arden Edwards responded that the new board would address these concerns after the AGM and could assist by providing recommendation letters to the Ministry to help resolve these issues. These were just concerns that they wanted to address, no new topic was given to add on the agenda.

Motion to accept the agenda was made by Mr. Orlando Dawson and seconded by Ms. Gladys Lopez. The motion was approved.

4. Approval of Previous AGM Minutes

Mr. Alexis Blanco asked members to go over the Minutes of the previous AGM on the Annual Report. Members raised no concerns, amendments or corrections. Motion to accept the minutes was put forward by Ms. Matilda Alvarado, seconded by Mr. Lyle Tillett. Motion was accepted.

5. Matters Arising & New Business

There were two matters arising on the floor of the AGM:

- 1) That the Audited Financial Statement be circulated to membership before the sitting of the AGM and
- 2) That the minutes of the previous AGM be circulated to membership before the sitting of AGM.

Both matters were agreed on the floor, by a show of hands of the majority, to be done for subsequent annual general meetings.

6. Presentation on Audited Financials

Mr. Albert Moore, financial officer of BLPA, was invited to explain the audited financial statements. He began with the presentation of the independent auditor's report from pages 1 to 3 of the financial statements. The key point highlighted was the auditors' independence, confirming that they are not connected to the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) staff or management. The auditors provided their professional opinion on the financial position of the association, stating that the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, fairly represent the position in line with international financial reporting standards for small and medium-sized entities.

Balance Sheet Discussion

The balance sheet on page 4 of the financial statements was reviewed.

- Total assets for 2024 amounted to \$3.376 million, a slight increase from \$3.209 million in 2023.
- Liabilities totalled \$204,594, compared to \$60,084 in 2023, resulting in net assets of \$3.171 million, an increase from \$3.149 million in 2023. The equity of the association corresponds with its net assets.

It was noted that two directors, the Chairman and Treasurer, certified the balance sheet by signing it.

Mr. Ernesto Pech started the inquiries by asking about the details of the receivables, especially those owed by members. It was clarified that the \$310,916 in receivables includes \$195,080 from the sale of livestock products and \$115,837 from other receivables and prepayments. Some of the prepayments are related to contracts with companies, ensuring the supply of goods like Citrus pellets. He also inquired about the total amount of CESS collected. It was clarified that it was specified under line "Cess Revenue" on page 15, a total of \$519,424.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 5 was presented, outlining the total income and expenses for the year. Total income for 2024 increased slightly to \$1,764,758 million compared to \$1,749,550 million in 2023. Total expenses for 2024 were \$1,677,878 million, up from \$1,446,538 million in 2023, showing an increase.

A question was raised by Mr. Ariel Chan about the increase in commission expenses and direct support to farmers.

- The increase in commission expenses was attributed to an increase in revenue, particularly commissions paid to field agents (ALAs and Permit Officers) who collect money from farmers. As income increases, commission expenses also rise.
- Direct support to farmers refers to subsidies provided to sustain the price of cattle, particularly for Mexico export market. The support helps maintain price stability despite fluctuations.

Thereafter, Mr. Ian Glory expressed concern about the increase in expenses without a corresponding increase in income. Mr. Moore explained that the main issue is the shortage of cattle to sell, which limits income growth despite the increase in expenses. The CEO, Mr. William Usher, also explained that the association has been working to maintain the Mexican export market, which stabilizes cattle prices. Without this market, prices would fluctuate significantly, negatively impacting farmers. The association has invested \$40,000 to ensure stable cattle prices in the Mexican market, which helped to maintain a higher price for farmers, this reflects as an expense for BLPA but ultimately benefited the industry.

Mr. Jovani Foster then shared his positive experience, stating that BLPA training helped transform his livestock farming into a business. He emphasized the importance of record-keeping and data in ensuring better decision-making and understanding of costs. He encouraged other members to follow the same practices to avoid unnecessary disputes and make informed decisions.

Mr. Sylvestre Cucul inquired why Guatemala has higher exports than Mexico, despite the claim that Mexico offers better prices, given that we have two exit points. The response was that this is due to the transporters' preference. Mexico has additional costs such as quarantine procedures, feeding, and veterinary expenses, which make it more convenient for farmers to sell to the informal market in Guatemala.

The section concluded with an invitation for members to approach the association's office for further clarification on financial matters and upcoming projects. The association is working on ensuring price stability and helping farmers understand their cost of production through future initiatives.

7. Appointment of Auditors

Mr. Moore requested the membership to vote on a motion to continue with MCMH Associates. Since there was some opposition, a vote was conducted by a show of hands, two members opposed and four were in favor. The motion was approved by the majority vote.

8. Voting Procedures & Dissolved Board

Members were given a voting slip at the entrance. The voting procedures were presented, the eligibility criteria and ballot distribution protocols were emphasized, and attendees were reminded of the importance of adhering to the voting guidelines to ensure a fair and transparent process.

There were five directors stepping down this year. These directors were Peter Friesen, Gerhard Penner, Darrel Tillett, Alexis Blanco and Franz Rempel.

9. Nomination & Voting

The floor was open for nominations. The election of the new board was overseen by Mr. Usher.

Nominations by order:

1. Mr. Darrel Tillett- Nominated by Lyle Tillett, seconded by Melinda Rhaburn.
2. Mr. Gerhard Penner- Nominated by Matilda Alvarado, seconded by Carlos Jackson.
3. Mr. Franz Rempel- Nominated by Peter Friesen, seconded by Carl Gomez.
4. Mr. Luis Matute- Nominated by Pantaleon Escobar, seconded by Agnes Ujan.
5. Mr. Alexis Blanco- Nominated by Ariel Chan, seconded by Ernesto Pech.
6. Mr. Leo Dueck- Nominated by Delverine Lambey, seconded by Louis Juan.
7. Mr. Edras Navarro- Nominated by Vilma Anduray, seconded by Jose Alas.

Mr. Ernesto Pech and Mr. Lyle Tillett made a motion to have the nominations closed after the sixth nominee. The audience was reminded that there could be one more nominee, but floor remained silent and no further nominations were made. At the announcement of the nominations being closed, Mr. Louis Juan motioned to reopen them, believing it was fair to include one more nominee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ernesto Pech. Motion was accepted. Mr. Pech then nominated Mr. Ramon Galvez, but Mr. Galvez declined the nomination. Ms. Jenny Martinez nominated Ms. Magaly Lopez, who also declined. Finally, Ms. Vilma Anduray nominated Mr. Edras Navarro, who accepted, making him the seventh nominee. The nominations were then officially closed by Stephen Flowers and seconded by Eustace Dawson.

Vote counting was done by:

Albert Moore – BLPA staff

Cesar Correa – BLPA staff

Lucas Can and Michael Shol – (BLPA Staff) as Tally clerks

All candidates along with Matilda Alvarado, Stephen Flowers, Peter Friesen, Elvis Reyes, Zelda Cho, Isaac Bergen and Alexander Hernandez were overseeing the counting.

Result of elections:

The following are the nominees and corresponding votes.

There were 420 votes cast in total.

Results of the 46th AGM election

Table 1. Results of the 46th AGM election

	Name	No. Votes
1	Darrel Tillett	371
2	Luis Matute	365
3	Franz Rempel	362
4	Gerhard Penner	353
5	Leo Dueck	350
6	Alexis Blanco	87
7	Edras Navarro	29

It was announced and agreed by vote of majority of hands raised, that the individual with the fewest votes of first five elected officer will serve for only one year during the 2025-2026 year of operations, ensuring that four members step down each year as per the regulations of the Meat and Livestock Act by which the BLPA is governed. The new voted members to the board of directors were Darrel Tillett, Luis Matute, Franz Rempel, Gerhard Penner and Leo Dueck.

Election of officers of the Board of Directors was not done at the AGM. It was informed that the elections of officers of the Board of Directors would be done as per new policy set by previous board, within 6 working days of the AGM's date. The date of the elections of officers would be requested by the CEO to members of the board and at that date the board officers would be selected from among the members of the board by the members of the board.

New Board of Directors

The new board of directors was presented to the General Membership as shown in figure 2.

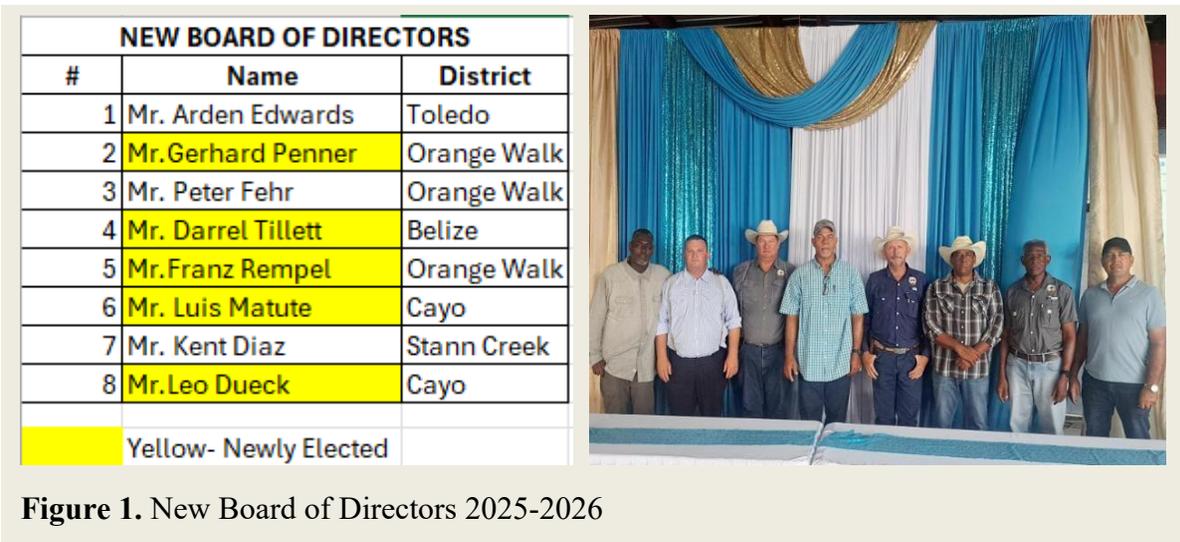


Figure 1. New Board of Directors 2025-2026

10. Raffles

While the votes were being counted, raffles were held with items donated by Biomedes, Agro Vet Jiron, Belize Agro Enterprise, Fultec, Reimers, Cycle Plus, DFC, Belagro, Prosser, Hi-Tech Solar, Western Dairies, Angelus Press, Ms. Ruth De La Fuente, Little Belize Cattle Board and Shipyard Cattle Committee. Additionally, the BLPA Board provided a heifer, two bulls, and a pig for the members' raffle.

As the event neared its conclusion, the Grand Raffle winners were announced: Erick Larios won the bull, Johan Shroader won the sheep, and Rogelio Olivo won the pig.

11. Event Conclusion

The event concluded when Mr. Belarmino Esquivel called on the new board to come forward for a group photo.

Meeting was adjourned at 4:40 pm

3.0 Management Report

3.1 Introduction & Institutional Overview

The Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA) is the legally established, non-profit representative body for the nation's livestock industry, governed by the Meat and Livestock Act. Managed by an eight-member elected Board of Directors, it represents 7,951 producers' country wide and oversees a national beef herd of 206,079 head (as of Dec 2025).

In 2025 the BLPA developed major alliances and with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) where the development and integration of Belize, by means of the BLPA and the Ministry of Agriculture, into a tri-national (Belize-Mexico-Guatemala) Sustainable Livestock Roundtable, fostering regional collaboration.

In addition, the BLPA also focused on finding a way to continue to meet the obligation and requirement of Belize for cattle export to Mexico through SENASECA, the governing body for livestock health in Mexico. In this regard, the BLPA has been collaborating with the CRESAP project in sourcing funds for the development of the Export Corral in Chan Chen, Corozal District. To date the BLPA has developed and submitted a USD 1.5 million project to the World Bank via CRESAP for the establishment of the Export Corral with full support from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economic Transformation.

New Strategic Direction (2026-2028):

In 2025, BLPA finalized a new strategic framework to guide its next phase of operation over the next three years. The framework entails a

- *Vision:* A sustainable, profitable, and market-led livestock industry.
- *Mission:* To empower producers through transparent, innovative actions that enhance productivity, resilience, and equitable benefits.
- *Core Values:* Integrity, Inclusiveness, Empathy, Stewardship.
- *Four Key Result Areas (KRAs):*
 1. *Governance & Institutional Strengthening:* Build a more accountable, efficient organization.
 2. *Service Delivery & Member Empowerment:* Enhance quality and reach of member services.
 3. *Innovation & Sector Competitiveness:* Drive modernization through technology and research.
 4. *Communication, Advocacy & Partnerships:* Strengthen BLPA's voice and strategic collaborations.

In 2026, the strategic actions within each of the KRAs will be determined and monetized in order to allow of implementation. It is expected that some aspects of the Beef Value Chain and Market Assessment activities will be targeted for initial execution of the Road Map.

Key activities in 2025 are hereby highlighted as follows:

3.2 Key Highlights of 2025

3.2.1 46th Annual General Meeting (February 22, 2025)

- **Theme:** "Building an Economic, Sustainable and Climate Resilient Future."
- **Attendance:** 650 attendees, including 420 voting members, government ministers, and international partners like H.E. Lily Li-Wen Hsu, Ambassador of Taiwan.
- **Key Outcomes:**
 - *Special Recognition:* Awards presented to Minister of Agriculture Hon. Abelardo Mai and Ambassador Hsu. Mr. John Wall was honoured for his pivotal role in developing the Mexican cattle export market.
 - *Financial Review:* Audited statements showed strong net assets of \$3.171 million. Discussions clarified that strategic expenses (e.g., market stabilization supports) are investments for long-term industry benefit.
 - *Board Election:* A new Board of Directors was elected by the membership.

3.2.2 Belize Beef Fest & Rodeo (August 16, 2025)

A successful second edition of this flagship event aimed at promoting agri-tourism and local beef.

- *Culinary Grill Challenge:* Chefs competed in beef, pork, and lamb categories, with \$1,000 prizes for each champion.
- *Livestock Showcase:* Highlighted superior Belizean genetics and breeding programs.
- *Rodeo:* Celebrated Belize's cowboy heritage with traditional equestrian events.
- *Industry Expo:* Producers displayed meat products and educated the public on farm-to-table processes.

3.2.3 Comprehensive Capacity Building

A. Membership Training: Conducted via Farmer Field Schools (FFS) using eight core manuals on farm planning, pasture management, silvopastoral systems, animal nutrition, and health.

B. Staff Development:

- *All Staff:* Training in Effective Communication, Team Building, and Time Management.
- *Veterinary/Technical Staff:* Intensive, multi-session training focused on combating the New World Screwworm (NWS), covering treatment protocols, trap construction, surveillance, and regional coordination. Additional training in Livestock Emergency Guidelines (LEGS) and general animal health management.

3.3. Major Project Implementations

3.3.1 NEMO Taiwan Flood Relief Project

This project came out of the Taiwanese Government concern about the negative effect flooding had on livestock farmers in the Belize River Valley and Crook Tree area. *The goal* was to assist farmers recover from Tropical Storm Sara (Nov 2024).

- *Phase 1:* Distributed emergency feed (hay/silage/mill feed) to 50 farm families.
- *Phase 2:* Provided fencing, grass seed, and inputs to 152 farmers to establish resilient 1-acre Mombasa grass plots (29.9% female/youth participation).
- *Impact:* A high-level field tour in November 2025 confirmed the project's success in establishing the mechanism to improve feed security and resilience among farm families in the targeted area.

3.3.2 IAF Silvopastoral Systems Project (BE 125)

This project is a US Government based project and is set to be implemented in the Belize, Orange Walk and Cayo districts.

- *Goal:* Enhance climate resilience of small-scale farmers using silvopastoral systems and Voisin rotational grazing.
- *Progress (2025):* First phase launched in Belize District with 33 farmers (44.5% female/youth). Activities included baseline assessments, FFS training, and distribution of grass seeds, timber seedlings, and forage cuttings. Electric fencing distribution is pending.

3.3.3 The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Partnership

A multi-faceted grant to promote sustainable ranching and reduce deforestation.

- **A. BLPA Strategic Plan:** Funded development of the new 2026-2028 strategic framework.
- **B. Comprehensive Extension Strategy:**
 - *Phase 1:* Trained 24 technical officers from BLPA, MAFSE, UB, and NGOs in sustainable practices. Procured 20 Animal Health Kits and 6 Training Kits for field use.
 - *Phase 2:* Initiated farmer training for 50 selected producers linked to five Model Farms.
- **C. Model Farms & Farmer Assistance:** Selected and funded 5 model farms and procured inputs (electric fencing, trees) for 50 farmers to demonstrate and adopt silvopastoral systems.
- **D. Trinational Roundtable:** Hosted a Belize-Mexico-Guatemala workshop to launch a Sustainable Livestock Roundtable, fostering regional collaboration.

3.3.4 AFCIA Project (Scaling Silvopastoral Systems)

This UNDP project terminated this 2025 financial year and was instrumental in introducing and finally initiating the scaling up of the Silvopastoral system training at BLPA.

- **Objective:** Introduced climate-resilient practices to new farmers in Toledo and Stann Creek via FFS.
- **Key Outcome:** Significant mindset shift. Farmers moved from viewing trees as obstacles to seeing them as assets, and from reactive management to strategic farm planning. Quantitative surveys showed major knowledge gains across all training areas.

3.4.0 Veterinary Services & Animal Health

- **BLPA Breeding Program:** BLPA's bull rental program produced 37 calves in 2025 (139 cumulative), improving genetics for smallholders.
- **Health Surveillance:** The BLPA veterinary team responded to 64 cases across the country.
- **Critical Challenges:**
 - *Rabies:* 34 confirmed cases in livestock, underscoring a severe and ongoing threat that highlights the need for robust vaccination campaigns.
 - *New World Screwworm (NWSW):* A major pest requiring continuous management, surveillance, and farmer education.

3.5.0 Cattle Industry Data & Trends (2025)

- **Membership:** Grew to 1,252 active members. Orange Walk District has the largest membership.
- **Belize Livestock Registry (BLR):** Tracks the entire industry.
 - *Farmers:* 7,962 registered (89% male, 11% female).
 - *National Herd:* 206,079 animals. Orange Walk holds the largest share (102,814 head), followed by Cayo (59,392 head).
- **Exports:** A vital income stream.
 - *Total:* 41,630 head exported.
 - *To Guatemala:* 33,333 head (primarily young bulls via Bullet Tree checkpoint).
 - *To Mexico:* 8,297 head (a significant increase from 2024). Exports are male dominated but show strong female volumes in certain months.
- **Domestic Slaughter:** Reported 8,411 head (a noted decrease from 2024, potentially due to under-reporting).
- **Traceability & Movement Control:**
 - *Ear Tags:* 61,521 issued (a decrease attributed to the NWS outbreak).
 - *Health Certificates:* 19,104 certificates issued for the movement of 132,637 animals, a new protocol to control NWS spread.
 - *Transporters:* 115 registered transporters, ensuring regulated movement within the traceability system.

3.6.0 Conclusion & Forward Outlook

2025 was a year of strategic repositioning and active execution for the BLPA. The association successfully balanced immediate crisis response (flood relief, NWS management) with long-term initiatives to build a more sustainable, productive, and climate-resilient livestock sector.

Key achievements include the rollout of a new strategic vision, significant investments in farmer and staff training, the successful implementation of multiple donor-funded projects promoting sustainable practices, and the maintenance of robust national systems for traceability and health surveillance.

Persistent challenges, particularly rabies and New World Screwworm, remain critical threats that require continued focus, resources, and farmer cooperation.

Guided by its *2026-2028 Strategic Framework*, the BLPA is poised to strengthen its institutional capacity, empower its growing membership, drive innovation, and advocate effectively for a livestock industry that ensures shared prosperity and environmental stewardship for Belize.

4 Belize Beef Fest & Rodeo: A Sizzling Celebration of Livestock, Culture, and Culinary Delights

The Belize Livestock Producers' Association hosted its second signature event on August 16, 2025, at the National Agricultural Showgrounds, in collaboration with the Wild West Club. The Belize Beef Fest and Rodeo is a national event poised to become an integral part of Belize's tourism circuit. Belizeans and visitors gathered to celebrate the rich heritage of the livestock industry, while culinary professionals showcased the finest locally produced beef cuts. The key objectives achieved at this event were:

1. **Objective 1: Culinary Grill Challenge:** The Belize Beef Fest aimed to be the ultimate culinary grill challenge, uniting meat lovers from across the country. This event featured prime quality home-grown livestock meats, including beef, pork, and mutton, meticulously prepared by talented chefs. Attendees had the opportunity to savour a wide variety of mouth-watering dishes, exploring the diverse flavours and cooking techniques that make Belizean cuisine so unique.
2. **Objective 2: Showcasing Belizean Livestock Genetics:** The Belize Beef Fest is not only about delicious food; it is also a platform that highlights the quality livestock genetics available in Belize. Livestock producers showcased their prized animals, demonstrating the remarkable breeding programs and advancements made in our country. Visitors gained insight into the care, dedication, and expertise that go into raising superior livestock. This aspect of the festival fostered appreciation for the Belizean livestock industry and created network opportunities for local breeders, potentially attracting international partnerships and collaborations.



Figure 2. Participant grilling beef



Figure 3. Livestock producers showcasing bulls.

3. **Objective 3: The Thrill of Belizean Rodeo:**

The Belizean Rodeo has been an emblem of our cultural heritage, capturing the spirit of the Wild West within our tropical paradise. Belize Beef Fest and Rodeo embraced this tradition, offering a thrilling rodeo experience for all ages. Attendees witnessed fearless cowboys and cowgirls showcase their equestrian skills, roping and riding with electrifying energy. The rodeo events served as a source of entertainment and education, allowing both Belizeans and international guests to immerse themselves in the vibrant cowboy culture that makes our country so captivating.



Figure 4. Rodeo competitors.

4. **Objective 4: All Things Meat from Belize:** At Belize Beef Fest and Rodeo, we aimed to provide an all-encompassing experience for our visitors. Livestock producers from across the country had the opportunity to showcase their meat products, including fresh cuts, sausages, cured meats, and unique local specialties. Through interactive demonstrations and informative exhibits, attendees learnt about the entire meat production process, from farm to table. This aspect of the festival will continue to promote the importance of supporting local farmers and contribute to the overall growth of the Belizean livestock industry.



Figure 5. Grilling styles and judge viewing plating and grilling presentations.

Sponsors and Champions

Businesses that attended or sponsored the event included: Running W Meats, Country Meats, Sandra's Meat Shop, Butcher Boys, Western Dairies, Wall & Sons Fresh Cheese Ltd.

The Wild West Club carried out the Rodeo full of activities to embrace the livestock culture in our young riders. It was a day full of activities and an excellent way to bring together families from all over the country in promotion of the livestock farmers and products.

A grilling competition took place where chefs of diverse culture participated. The Judges were Chef Rob, Chef Mike Acal and Chef Aaron Zuniga. The grading structure was shared before the competition started and BLPA sponsored the winning prizes in the following categories:



Figure 6. Awarding of certificates

Beef Category:

1st prize- \$1000- Champion- Gregory Mosser

2nd prize-\$300- Winner- Christian Martin

3rd prize- \$200- Winner- Luis Castro

Pork Category:

1st prize- \$1000- Champion- David Flores

2nd prize-\$300- Winner-Heinrich Peters

3rd prize- \$200- Winner- Emory Thiessen

Lamb Category:

1st prize- \$1000- Champion- Emory Thiessen

2nd prize-\$300- Winner – Heinrich Peters

3rd prize- \$200- Winner John Dyck



Figure 7. Beef Grilling Champion 2025

5 Trainings- Capacity Building

In 2025 our membership was exposed to several training courses conducted through the BLPA Secretariat and its affiliates. As a part of the institutional strengthening of the Secretariat, the BLPA staff has received varied training in management and customer care as well as some technical aspects of livestock management while the membership received training through the respective projects.

Membership Training

All training to membership was done by means of the different BLPA projects that were being conducted during the year. The training to farmers within the different project surrounded the aspects of livestock management delivered within the BLPA training manuals developed under the AFCIA 2 and GEF 6 projects.

The different manuals and subject area included:

- 1) Farm Planning
- 2) Design of Rotational Grazing System
- 3) Pasture Management
- 4) Silvopastoral systems
- 5) Forage Banks
- 6) Nutrition: Beef Cattle
- 7) Animal Health
- 8) Supplemental Feeding.

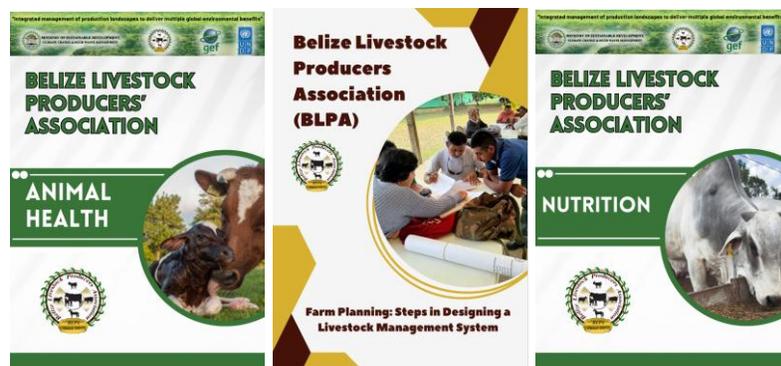


Figure 8: Manuals designed under AFCIA and GEF 6 projects

All the above training contents are captured within the above 8 manuals to which each contracted experts in the field use as a guide in providing the required training through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in both classroom and on-field settings.

Human Resource Training (All Staff)

1. Subject- Effective Communication & Team Building.

Objective-To equip employees with the knowledge and practical communication skills needed to understand personality differences, communicate effectively across personalities, generations, and cultures, and reduce bias to strengthen teamwork, mutual understanding, and overall organizational effectiveness.

General Content-

- *Understanding Personality and Behavior:* Examine how personality patterns and traits shape behavior and communication in the workplace.
- *Effective Communication Skills:* Develop key skills such as affirming, open-ended questioning, nonverbal communication, and active listening to improve teamwork and success.
- *Communicating Across Generations:* Understand generational differences, values, and communication styles to bridge gaps and reduce conflict.
- *Cultural Sensitivity & Unconscious Bias:* Increase awareness of unconscious bias and stereotypes, and learn strategies to promote respectful, inclusive communication.

2. Subject-Time & Attention Management

Objective: To equip employees with practical skills, tools, and strategies to manage their tasks, priorities, and personal goals effectively, enabling them to maximize productivity, overcome time-related barriers, and achieve both short- and long-term objectives.

General Content-

- *Self-Assessment & Awareness:* Evaluate personal time management habits and identify areas for improvement.
- *Goal Setting:* Define short- and long-term goals and create action plans to achieve them.
- *Prioritization:* Learn to distinguish urgent tasks from important ones and set priorities effectively.
- *Overcoming Barriers:* Identify common timewasters, distractions, and habits that hinder productivity, and develop strategies to overcome them.
- *Practical Tools & Techniques:* Apply tools like the Urgent-Important Matrix, Pareto Principle, and time tracking to organize tasks and optimize efficiency.



Figure 9. Staff training culmination and certification

Veterinary Training (Technical Staff)

1. Subject: Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

Objective:

To build capacity in applying internationally recognized standards that support livestock-dependent communities during humanitarian crises and emergency situations.

General Content:

- Introduction to LEGS framework and principles
- Livestock protection during disasters and emergencies
- Emergency response planning for livestock systems
- Livelihood protection strategies
- Animal welfare considerations during crises
- Decision-making tools for emergency livestock interventions

2. Subject: Standardized Treatment and Control of New World Screwworm in Pets

Objective:

To improve knowledge on standardized protocols for prevention, treatment and control of NWS infestations in dogs and cats.

General Content:

- life cycle of NWS
- Identification of NWS infestations in companion animals
- Standard treatment protocols
- Prevention measures and wound management
- Reporting and surveillance procedures
- Roles of veterinary authorities and technicians

3. Subject: Training of Trainers – Prevention and Control of New World Screwworm

Objective:

To develop regional capacitors capable of replicating technical knowledge and best management practices for the prevention and control of NWS.

General Content:

- NWS epidemiology and regional status
- Prevention and control strategies
- Training methodologies for knowledge transfer
- Surveillance and early detection

- Community outreach and education approaches
- Institutional coordination and response mechanisms

4. Subject: Trapping and Identification of Adult New World Screwworm Flies

Objective:

To train veterinary and technical officers in constructing, setting and monitoring traps for surveillance of adult NWS flies.

General Content:

- Construction and installation of fly traps
- Use of attractants and lures
- Identification of adult screwworm flies
- Surveillance techniques and monitoring procedures
- Field placement of traps
- Data collection and inspection protocols
- Practical field deployment at BLPA and Cayo Cattle Company

5. Subject: Regional Coordination on Animal Movement and Control of New World Screwworm

Objective:

To strengthen regional coordination frameworks for surveillance, inspection, and control measures to prevent the spread of NWS across participating countries.

General Content:

- Regional epidemiological updates on NWS
- Animal movement regulations and legislative frameworks
- Cross-border surveillance and inspection strategies
- Coordinated regional response planning
- Information sharing among veterinary services
- Strengthening regional collaboration mechanisms

6. Subject: New World Screwworm: Prevention and Control Measures (Imparted)

Objective:

To strengthen extension officers' and ALA's technical capacity so they can replicate knowledge on good practices and prevention strategies among farmers.

General Content:

- Identification and life cycle of NWS
- Prevention and control measures
- Wound management and treatment protocols

- Surveillance and reporting procedures
- Farmer education strategies
- Extension approaches for community training

7. Subject: Animal Health Management in Cattle Production (Imparted)

Objective:

To strengthen farmers knowledge on major cattle diseases, preventive health practices, importance of minerals and herd health.

General Content:

- Overview of major cattle diseases affecting Belize
- New World Screwworm (NWS): identification, prevention and treatment
- Bovine Papillomatosis: signs and management
- Foot and Mouth Disease / Vesicular Stomatitis: signs and differences
- Rabies awareness
- Importance of vaccination programs (rabies and blackleg)
- Deworming schedules and parasite control – Gastro-intestinal worms
- Mineral supplementation and its role in herd health
- Cattle Body Condition Scoring (1-10)

6 BLPA Projects

6.1 NEMO Taiwan

Reporting Period: December 2024 – November 2025 | **Final Report Date:** November 2025
| Implementing Partner: Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) | **Submitted to:** NEMO – Enhancing the resiliency of cattle farmers in the Belize River Valley and Crooked tree

Introduction and Project Background

The NEMO Taiwan project started in 2024 as a flood relief aid to address cattle livestock challenge within the Belize River Valley & Crooked Tree after the flooding from Tropical Storm Sara affected many farmers in the villages of the Belize River Valley and Crooked Tree areas. In 2025 the second phase (Establishment of 1 acre pasture) of the project started while in 2024 the first phase (Direct Assistance to affected farmers) started and continued through 2025.

Phase 1 - Direct assistance

The initial phase of the project included the procurement, transportation, and distribution of feed material such as hay and silage to livestock farmers in Crooked Tree, communities along the Phillip Goldson Highway (Belize District) and the Belize River Valley. This became necessary because of



Figure 11. Engaging in Scotland Halfmoon ahead of supplies distribution

pastures being inundated by flood waters caused by Tropical Storm Sara which made landfall

in Belize on Sunday, November 17th, bringing heavy rainfall to the region. This critical lifeline was funded by the Taiwanese Embassy in Belize and resulted in distribution of supplies to f50 farm families during the period of January 24 and February 1, 2025.



Figure 10. Silage distribution to farmers in the Belize River Valley area



Figure 12. MillFeed delivery & distribution for Crooked Tree (Phase I)



Figure 13. Silage distribution in Belize River Valley (Phase I)

Phase 2 -Establishment of 1 acre pasture grass



Figure 14. Mr. Darlene Moody receiving project supplies

Farmers receiving the direct assistance described above were also engaged by BLPA staff to sign up to an agreement that outlined the project commitments and farmer contribution for the second component of the initiative. This phase saw the provision of inputs such as barbed wire, fence staples, grass seed, and herbicide to 152 farmers to facilitate the establishment of at least 1 acre of Mombasa (*Megathyrus maximus cv. Mombasa*)- a cut and carry



Figure 15. Mr. Ellis Flowers checking the development of his grass in Flowers Bank

type grass ideal for direct feeding or use in silage.

These beneficiaries are from 18 communities along the

Belize River water shed in the Belize District. This included 29.9% female and youth participation.

The figure below outlines the distribution of selected beneficiaries across eighteen (18) affected communities in the Crooked Tree and Belriv area. These beneficiaries were all registered BLPA members with active status. area

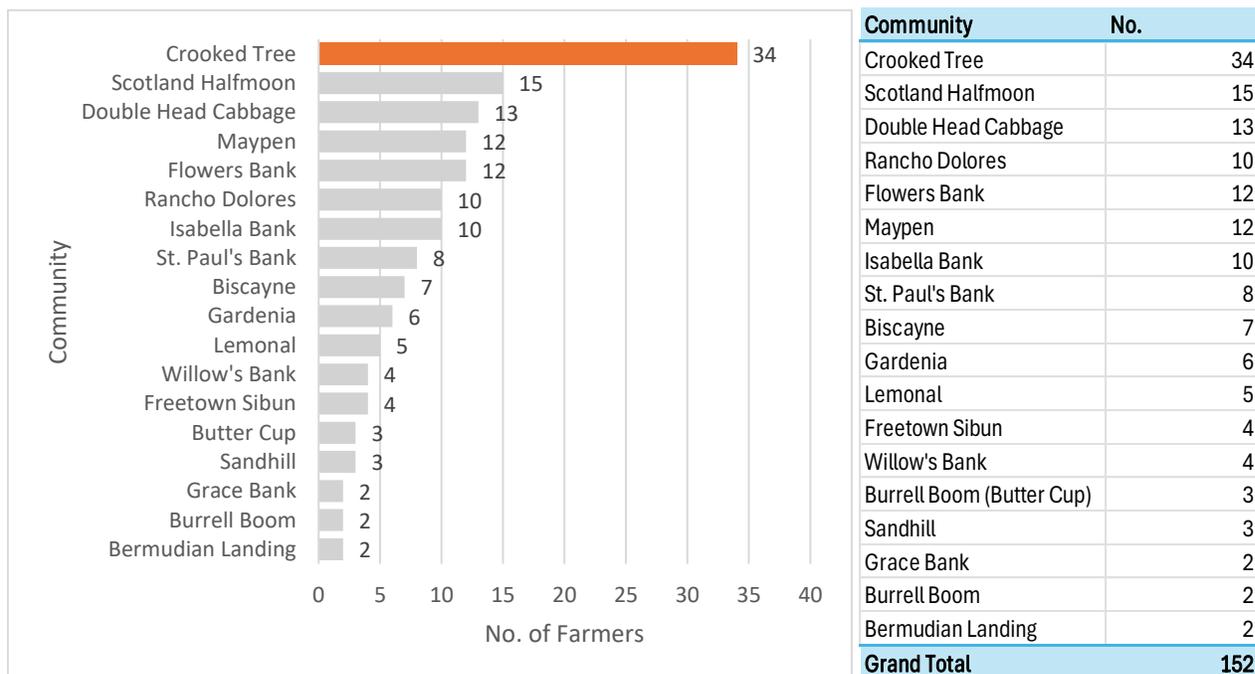


Figure 16. Distribution of Selected Beneficiaries of Phase 2 by Communities

In this project females accounted for 22.4% of the project beneficiaries (See figure below).

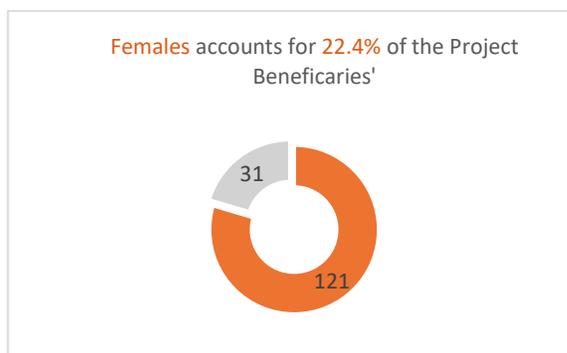


Figure 17. Gender distribution within the contracted beneficiary in phase 2.

Table 2. List of Materials distributed in phase 2

Area/Zone	No. of Comm.	No. of farmers	Barbed wire (rolls)	Staples (lbs)	Herbicide (Gal)	Dewormer (500ml)	Grass seed (lbs)	Mineral (50kg)
Crooked Tree	1	37	111	111	37	37	185	37
Belriv	10	78	234	234	78	78	390	78
Northern Rd	5	27	81	81	27	27	135	27
Free Town	1	8	24	24	8	8	40	8
BLPA			150	50	50	50	250	50
TOTAL	17	150	600	500	200	200	1000	200

Conclusion: Field tour of the Belize River Farms, and Crooked Tree areas

This project concluded with a tour on November 6th, 2025. On November 6th, 2025, The Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA), alongside H.E. Lily Li-Wen Hsu, the Ambassador of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Hon. Marconi Leal Jr., area representative for Belize Rural North, and NEMO representatives visited farms in Flowers Bank, Bermudian Landing, and Crooked Tree to observe the impact of Taiwan’s USD 100,000 disaster relief assistance. This support has improved cattle feed production and storage, enabling farmers to maintain livestock in times of need. It has been especially critical following the severe flooding caused by Tropical



Figure 18. Ambassador Hsu visiting project recipients along with Chairman Edwards & Hon. Leal Jr

Storm Sara in November of 2024. Through continued collaboration, Belizean farmers will be better equipped to recover, rebuild, and strengthen their resilience against future challenges.

with the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA), alongside H.E. Lily Li-Wen Hsu, the Ambassador of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Hon. Marconi Leal Jr., area representative for Belize Rural North, and some representatives of NEMO who visited farms in Flowers Bank, Bermudian Landing, and Crooked Tree to observe the impact of Taiwan's USD 100,000 disaster relief assistance to 200 farmers (50 in phase 1 and 150 in phase 2).

6.2 Enhancing Small Scale Livestock Farmers' Resilience through Silvo-Pastoral Systems and Voisin Methodology (BE 125) Project

Reporting Period: August 2024 – June 2026 | **Final Report Date:** June 2026 | **Implementing Partner:** Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) | **Submitted to:** InterAmerican Development Fund (IAF) – Enhancing Small Scale Livestock Farmers' Resilience through Silvo-Pastoral Systems and Voisin Methodology (BE 125) Project

Introduction & Project Background

In August 2024, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) approved a grant of US\$268,000 to Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) to implement a project entitled “Enhancing Small Scale Livestock Farmers' Resilience through Silvo-Pastoral Systems and Voisin Methodology (BE 125)” to be executed in two years and six months from the start date.

During the project execution BLPA has sought to improve the adaptability and resilience to changing environmental conditions of the small-scale livestock farmers it represents by promoting silvopastoral systems and the Voisin methodology to increase farmers' control over the timing of cattle sales, decrease the need to purchase feed in the dry season and prevent clearing forests for pasture. These changes are expected to improve farmer incomes and increase overall biomass and carbon capture. *The project has been helping to train and equip farmers to adopt the Voisin methodology, establish forage banks, and share lessons with fellow farmers in Belize, Cayo and Orange Walk districts.* The project is expected to reach 700 individuals directly and 6,300 indirectly.

BLPA has contracted project manager in the person of Gary Ramirez who has been on board since December 1, 2025. The project manager has been working in collaboration with BLPA staff to plan and carry out project activities such as capacity building and procurement of inputs for direct assistance to farmers such as grass seeds, barbed wire, solar energizers, electric fencing materials, and timber trees. *The project has two (2) key objectives*, these include *objective 1* - Establish silvopastoral systems, rotating paddocks and forage banks and *objective 2* - Strengthen BLPA's farmer outreach.

Belize District

Thirty-three (33) small farmers (50 acres of land and/or 50 heads or less of cattle) in the Belize District from 16 communities including Crooked Tree, Burrell Boom, Belize River Valley and Free Town Sibun were selected for this first phase of this project. The selected beneficiaries consist of 44.5% female and youth participation (requirement was 30%).

The initial phase project saw the procurement of inputs such as barbed wire, fence staples, and grass seeds to facilitate the establishment of at least one (1) acre of Mombasa (*Megathyrus maximus cv. Mombasa*). The establishment of these plots were set to coincide with the start of the rainy season (June 2025) and before start of the training sessions which were conducted using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. Mr. Maximilano Hernandez, an experienced FFS coordinator with years of experience in livestock development was contracted to facilitate the implementation of the Farmer Field School sessions.

A baseline assessment to collect information/data on the status of operation of selected beneficiaries was conducted at the start of the Farmer Field School using a series of questionnaires. This information was used to assess the needs of the farmers and potential areas for intervention as well as for comparative analysis with the endline assessment to gauge where this intervention would have assisted with improving the overall performance of their farms. Subsequently, four (4) Farmer Field School sessions have been conducted in Bermudian Landing, Crooked Villages and BLPA Model Farm attended by the participating beneficiaries. Participants were engaged in practical training on farm planning, pasture management, forage legumes, design of pasture layout and installation of electric fencing.



Figure 19. Farmer Field School -Session 2 on electric fencing in Crooked Tree

The farmers field school activities for the Belize District are now completed. The selected farmers from the Belriv and Crooked Tree area participated in four (4) intensive sessions that presented them with the required information needed to implement the project activities on their farms. The facilitators of the farmer field school have submitted their reports including the baseline assessment as required under their contracts.

A service provider was engaged to produce protein/forage bank seedlings (Mulberry, Nacadero, Leucaena) and timber seedlings (Mahogany, Cedar, Teak) for distribution to participants for incorporation into their 1-acre plot for added nutrition and shading. Beneficiaries were also provided with bundles of cuttings for Cuba 22 (a hybrid of elephant grass and King grass) and elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) for



Figure 20. Farmers working together to load and transport timber seedlings

establishment on their farms. Transportation of these inputs into the project zone and farmers have received their inputs are started the planning process.

Pending only is the distribution of the electric fence material (solar energizers -4 joules, polywires, insulators, and earth rods. This is delayed due to the availability of the quantity of required material from local suppliers. A closing session with the group of farmers is planned for mid-February during which the remaining supplies will be distributed.

Participants will be receiving the following input to help them implement more of the features they have learned during the training process.

1. Solar energizer (4 Joules)
2. Poly wire (250 ft)
3. Corner insulators (30/pk)
4. Regular insulators (25/pk)
5. Earth rods, including fastener nuts

The rolling out of the components to Orange Walk and Cayo is also pending to start and finish in 2026.

6.3 The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Grants

Reporting Period: September 2024 – June 2027 | **Final Report Date:** June 2027 | **Implementing Partner:** Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) | **Submitted to:** The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Securing Protection Gains by addressing Key Drivers of Deforestation in the Selva Maya region

Introduction and Project Background

This project was conceived financed by The Nature Conservancy (Belize) and designed with complements from the University of Belize (Central Farm) and the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA). The project was conceived on the basis that forest cover in the Selva Maya Region (Belize, Guatemala and South Mexico) has been reduced by more than 25% over the last 15 years and that species loss has accelerated, and ecosystem resilience has been compromised. It purports that Conventional agriculture and ranching are harming biodiversity, ecosystem services, and landscape connectivity and that in particular, unsustainable cattle ranching is responsible for more than 90% of recent deforestation across the largest forest areas in Central America (per data from World Conservation Society ([WCS](#))). Thus, cattle ranching is the primary threat to the integrity of the remaining standing forests and is responsible for more than 80% of fires.

BLPA, UB and TNC believe that Sustainable cattle production can serve as a critical lever to enhance livelihoods and protect ecosystems and that We can tip the balance towards formal and sustainable ranching that is consistent with thriving bio-corridors, legality and compliance, increased forest cover, and biodiversity-friendly practices. Unfortunately, today's marketplace

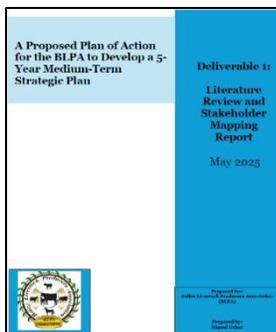
does not offer prices that sufficiently reward the transition to sustainable practices or enable producers to invest in the transition. There are significant information and capacity gaps to make the business case for sustainable production in the region. Moreover, there is limited knowledge on the costs of transitioning to sustainable production and financial solutions to reward this good behavior (markets financing, carbon, tourism, etc.) We also do not currently know the appropriate time frame in the region for returns to exceed costs and to exceed the current profits generated by extensive and unsustainable practices. For these reasons, the BLPA has joined with the parties of UB and TNC, through this project, to try and address the gaps mentioned.

The following activity outcomes are current results from this project:

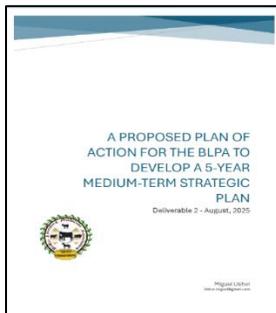
6.31 Strengthen of BLPA

In September of 2024, the BLPA commissioned a first ever study of the assessment of the Sustainable Beef Livestock Value Chain and a national Market assessment for the Beef Livestock Industry. A major recommendation forthcoming was for the development of a comprehensive and actionable strategic plan for the cattle livestock industry. BLPA’s current strategic plan spans the period 2021-2025.

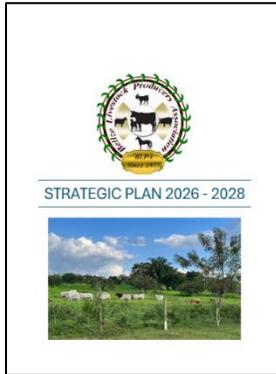
A proposed plan of action for the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) to develop a 5-year medium-term strategic plan was assessed at a total cost of USD50,000 of which funds are being sourced. The first phase of the plan: *Initial Assessment and Stakeholder Consultation* is going to cost \$10,000 and it is with this in mind that the BLPA sought funding from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This plan outlines key activities, estimated costs, and a timeline for completion within the year 2025.



The consultancy's first technical activity was the Literature Review and Stakeholder Mapping Report, which summarizes findings from document review and identifies key sector stakeholders. This document outlines the scope of the assignment as described in the consultancy’s Terms of Reference (TOR); activities (and summaries of outputs) conducted during the inception phase, such as the inception meeting, literature reviews, stakeholder analysis, and the work plan with schedule of activities



This report presented Deliverable 2 under the contract for the development of the Strategic Plan (2025–2030) for the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA). The delivery provides a comprehensive situational analysis of both the external livestock sector environment and BLPA’s internal institutional capacity, and it served as the evidentiary basis for formulating the strategic framework.



The BLPA Strategic Plan 2026–2028 provides a structured framework to guide the Association’s institutional growth, service delivery, and leadership in transforming Belize’s livestock sector. It focuses on strengthening governance, innovation, and climate resilience, while improving market access and member satisfaction. Through focused and measurable actions, the Strategic Plan will enable BLPA to deliver stronger services to its members, advance inclusive economic opportunities, and contribute to a green, sustainable, and profitable livestock sector that supports Belize’s long-term development goals.

6.32 Extension Strategy

Background

The Belize Livestock Producers’ Association (BLPA) in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the University of Belize (UB) is undertaking a project entitled “Comprehensive Extension Strategy for Training Extension Officers and Cattle Farmers in Belize on sustainable/regenerative livestock initiative”.

This extension strategy is being implemented in two phases. It is designed to strengthen the capacity of Extension Officers (EO) and technical personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Enterprise (MAFSE), the Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA), and other partners. Initially, it will focus on training in areas such as Silvopastoral Systems, the Voisin Method of Rotational Grazing, and various components of participatory Extension Methodology. Following the capacity-building phase, a farmer-focused training program will equip cattle farmers with the skills to adopt sustainable practices, increase productivity, and enhance climate resilience. The livestock extension strategy is being implemented using a strategic, holistic, community-focused approach to scaling up regenerative/sustainable ranching and agriculture in Belize via local/regional groups of Extension Officers/Technicians, farmers and stakeholders known as “nodes” or “ecosystems of knowledge”. It includes:

Education/training: provide training for livestock Extension Officers/Technicians, farmers and stakeholders, early adopters and implementers in topics related to regenerative/sustainable ranching and agriculture and sustainability, networking, and support with science-based curricula and materials.

Field Practical Activities: participants will be equipped with tools, support, and technical resources to guide initial implementation and consolidation of a regenerative/sustainable ranching and agriculture roadmap to improve overall profitability and productivity, while improving water quality, soil health, biodiversity and social outcomes.

Consulting: The Extension Officers will be provided with ongoing tools, support, and technical resources to guide initial implementation and consolidation of a Regenerative Agriculture roadmap to improve overall profitability and productivity, while improving water quality, soil health, biodiversity and social outcomes.

Phase 1 -Extension Training

The official launching of the strategy started with a two (2) days training session on “Measuring and evaluating beef cattle production in silvopastoral system” which was held at the University of Belize campus in Central Farm and facilitated by Mr. Daniel Juan on August 21 to 22, 2025. The training provided the participating officers with the knowledge, skills and tools necessary to conduct assessment of a cattle operation in the areas of soil productivity, genetics, reproductive and health performance indicators.

The second training held on September 12, 2025, was on Traditional Extensive Livestock Production System facilitated by Mr. Adan Velasquez Ortega. The sessions highlighted the typical Livestock production systems used by most farmers and helped trainees to identify these errors and their impacts on the environment, how best to help farmers mitigate them and what steps can be taken to encourage the transition of these types of farms to Silvopastoral Systems (SPS). This was a one (1) day session.



Figure 22. Officer conducting practical exercise of data collection

The training on Voisin -Rotational grazing and installation of electrical fencing has been rescheduled for October 23, 2025, followed by the training on participatory Extension methods by Mr. Max Ortega on October 24, 2025. These trainings as with the previous sessions will be held at the University of Belize, Central Farm campus which provides access to both classroom type venue and their Livestock model farm for practical activities.

The final extension training session by local facilitators was conducted on November 6-7, 2025, on Teaching

Tools to be facilitated by Mr. Adan Velasquez Ortega. The training on Regenerative Livestock is to be conducted by expert consultant -Dr. Martin Battaglia, which is a 2-part activity with the in-person sessions scheduled for February 11-13, 2026. The second phase will be done virtually between February 20-March 13, 2026, in 2-hour sessions (1.5-hour presentation, 0.5 question and answer).

Organizations represented at these sessions include the Belize Livestock Producers’ Association (BLPA) The Nature Conservancy (TNC), University of Belize (UB), Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Enterprise (MAFSE), Friends for Conservation (FCD), Forestry Department, and Belize Maya Forest Trust (BMFT).

The training group consisted of twenty-four (24) technical Officers including 2 females representing the organizations listed above and two (2) students of the University of Belize.



Figure 23. Training officers along with facilitator Mr. Daniel Juan at UB Central Farm

Supply kits

Part of this project funding was allocated for the procurement of inputs (material and supplies) for the assembling of medical kits (20) and training/installation kits (6). These kits, once procured and handed over, will be used by the

participating officers listed above to provide assistance and support to those cattle farmers which they interact with and visit.

Animal Health Kits

The following items/inputs have been procured and make up the twenty (20) kits that will be distributed to the participating officers during the closing/handing over ceremony scheduled for February 13, 2026. The items listed were procured at a cost of \$15,557.32.

Kit managers

Proposed managers of the animal health kits

1. Belize Livestock Producers' Association -9
2. Ministry of Agriculture – 8
3. Friends for conservation -1
4. Ya'axache Conservation -1
5. University of Belize - 1



Figure 24. Packaging and inventory check of kits for distribution to participating organizations

Training/Installation Kits

The following items/inputs have been procured and make up the six (6) kits that will be distributed to the participating officers during the closing/handing over ceremony scheduled for February 13, 2026. The items listed were procured at a cost of \$9,920.48.

Kit managers

Proposed managers of the training/installation kits

1. Daniel Juan
2. Gary Ramirez
3. Ermain Requena
4. Adan Velasquez
5. Fred Roches
6. Alexis Blanco (For Extension Service)



Figure 25. Packaging and inventory check of the training and electric fence installation kits

Phase 2 – Farmer Training

This phase of the project will be farmer-focused and will equip cattle farmers with the skills to adopt sustainable practices, increase productivity, and enhance climate resilience.

Activities under this component include:

- 1) Community level training sessions (Modules on silvopastoral systems, rotational grazing, and livestock health)

- 2) Farmer Field School (Peer-to-peer learning on forage production, pasture health & productivity, and herd management), and
- 3) Baseline data collection.



Figure 26. Farmer Field School training by Adan Velasquez in San Felipe, Orange Walk

To identify potential beneficiaries, ten (10) farmers each that either live or operate their farms around the geographic location of the five (5) selected model farms -Benque/Sn Ignacio Area (Ramon Galvez), Spanish Lookout, BLPA Headquarters, Shipyard and San Felipe, have been nominated by extensions officers and/or BLPA’s Authorized Local Agents (ALA’s), To date, 90% of the participating farmers have been identified. Pending only is the identification of five (5) farmers from Spanish Lookout to be a part of the activities.

The participating farmers are expected to receive training as well as direct inputs in the form of timber seedlings, electric fence material and forage cuttings.

Capacity building sessions for farmers have begun with the facilitation of farm planning training in Shipyard and San Felipe in December 2025 using the Farmer Field School approach. Similar sessions for the Cayo District farmers were conducted in January 2026, at Ramon Galvez and BLPA Headquarters respectively. The farmers recommended and selected (10 each) for this component are in the geographic area of the model farms allowing them to visit and participate in sessions without any major limitations.



Figure 27. Farmer Field School training on Farm Planning at BLPA

A training on the use and operation of “Kobo Toolbox” was conducted on Friday January 16, 2026, from 8:00 -12:00 noon at BLPA headquarters. The training which was facilitated by Mr. Elbert Cowo had the participation of fifteen (15) individuals representing BLPA, Ministry of Agriculture, University of Belize, Friends for Conservation and Department (FCD) and Belize Maya Forest Trust (BMFT).

Kobo Toolbox-intuitive adaptable data collection tool which is an open-source platform for collecting, managing, and visualizing data. As the most widely used data collection tool in the nonprofit sector, it is the tool of choice for over 14,000 social impact organizations worldwide.

To facilitate the participation of BLPA officers and to assist with data collection from farmers during this phase of the project, three (3) rugged Armor Pro 3 tablets have been procured by the project.

Model Farms and Farmer Assistance

Model Farms

To enhance the target outputs of the Extension and farmer capacity building, the project has provided funding for the development/improvement of five (5) model farms in the Orange Walk and Cayo Districts. To this end, a selection process including site visits to conduct assessments have been conducted by members of the technical coordinating team. As a result, the following farmers or locations have been selected for the development of the model sites (see figure 28).

Each model farm will be at least 5 acres. The development of the model farms will include but not limited to transitioning the plot of land to feature key components of the Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) and rotational grazing.

The selection of these locations recognizes the potential to demonstrate best practices in sustainable livestock management and its valuable contribution to advancing the adoption of Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) in Belize, as a mean to transition towards sustainable and regenerative livestock production.

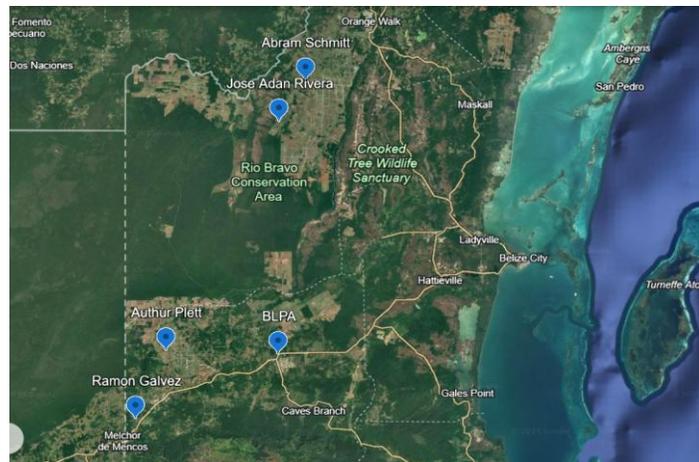


Figure 28. Google earth image showing selected locations of the model farms

The following farms/locations have been recommended as Model Farm Sites:

1. Mr. Ramon Galvez – Clarissa Falls, Cayo District
2. Belize Livestock Producers’ Association -Central Livestock Market, Belmopan
3. Mr. Authur Plett -Spanish Lookout, Cayo District
4. Mr. Jose Adan Rivera -San Felipe, Orange Walk District
5. Mr. Abram Schmitt – Shipyard, Orange Walk District

A portion of the available funds was set aside for material and supplies to assist with the establishment of the five (5) model farms. The items include tools, timber trees, irrigation material and electric fence supplies at a cost of Bz\$83,952.06.

Farmer Assistance

Similar inputs are also being procured to assist provide direct assistance to the group of fifty (50) farmers participating in series of training course using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach at the five (5) model farm sites. The items (solar energizers, polywire, insulators and timber trees) were purchased at a cost of Bz\$78,552.65. These items will be distributed at the end of the farmer field school training sessions to participants who completed the required activities.

6.33 Trinational Round Table for Sustainable Livestock in Belize

A Trinational (Belize-Mexico-Guatemala) Roundtable for Sustainable Livestock Workshop was held on September 23–25, 2025, at the Best Western Belize Biltmore Plaza, Belize City. This workshop was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Enterprise (MAFSE), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and key livestock stakeholders in Belize.

The event officially launched the Belize Sustainable Livestock Roundtable which aims to:

- Consolidate and strengthen dialogue among trinational stakeholders.
- Explore the technical foundations of the Trinational Roundtable.
- Share experiences and best practices in sustainable livestock farming.
- Advance a multistakeholder partnership (MSP) that integrates sustainable livestock systems with environmental stewardship.



Figure 29. Trinational Roundtable for Sustainable Livestock in Selva Maya at the Biltmore Plaza in Belize City

Table 3. Summary of TNC Grant Agreements

Grant	Budget	Disbursements	Balance
Institutional Strengthening of BLPA_GBELIZE-012225	\$20,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00
Project Manager Grant	\$35,450.00	\$12,000.00	\$23,450.00
Extension Strategy Grant			
Phase 1 – Training for technical officers	\$93,480.00	\$70,000.00	\$23,480.00
Phase 2 – Capacity building for farmers	\$54,500.00	\$0.00	\$54,500.00
Material and Supplies Grant			
Part 1- Model Farm (5)	\$83,952.06	\$32,500.00	\$51,452.06
Part 2 -Direct Assistance to farmers (50)	\$78,552.65	\$0.00	\$78,552.65
TOTAL	\$365,934.71	\$129,500.00	\$236,434.71

6.4 AFCIA Summary Report: NID549 – Scaling Out Promotion of Silvopastoral Systems for Livestock Intensification and Climate Resiliency

Reporting Period: Tranche Two (January 2025–December 2025) | **Final Report**

Date: December 2025 | **Implementing Partner:** Belize Livestock Producers Association (BLPA) | **Submitted to:** UNDP – Innovative Small Grants Aggregator Platform

1. Introduction and Project Background

The project NID549 represents a strategic scaling-out initiative, building upon a previous pilot phase that validated the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology as an effective delivery mechanism for promoting climate-resilient silvopastoral systems. Unlike a direct continuation, this phase targeted entirely new beneficiaries—cattle producers in the Toledo and Stann Creek Districts of Belize with no prior exposure to structured climate-smart livestock or silvopastoral training. Consequently, the project served as a foundational intervention. Its primary goal was not immediate, large-scale physical transformation, but rather awareness-raising, mindset change, and building preparedness for adoption. The project tested the transferability of both the technical framework (silvopastoral systems) and the participatory extension approach (FFS) to new geographical and social contexts, starting from first principles with farmers.

2. Core Methodology: The Farmer Field School (FFS) as a Catalyst for Systemic Thinking

The project design was intentionally refined based on lessons from the prior phase. The FFS was structured not as a series of discrete topics, but as an integrated learning journey centered on farm planning.

- *Progressive Learning Structure:* Sessions began with pasture management fundamentals (condition assessment, carrying capacity, grazing pressure), establishing a common technical foundation. This was crucial for enabling farmers to critically evaluate their own systems.
- *Farm Planning as the Central Organizing Tool:* Farm planning was introduced early and revisited continuously. Farmers developed and refined plans that incorporated new concepts as they were learned—from tree integration and paddock design to animal nutrition and health. This process forced a shift from reactive, day-to-day management to forward-looking, systemic decision-making.
- *Bridging Theory and Practice:* To support this transition, each farmer received inputs (timber seedlings, fencing materials, improved grass seeds) to establish a one-acre silvopastoral reference plot. This plot served as a tangible learning lab where concepts could be applied, demystifying the transition to new practices. It was framed as a source of

future planting material (e.g., *Leucaena* seed) and forage, encouraging a vision of gradual, incremental farm development.

Specialist & Baseline Reports:

The baseline reports for Toledo and Stann Creek confirmed the initial knowledge gaps, noting common practices of extensive grazing, low pasture diversification, and limited use of rotational systems.

General Findings of the Baseline Reports:

Table 4. General findings and recommendations from Toledo farmers baseline reports

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Key Findings</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
<i>Demographics</i>	Most farmers are middle-aged (35–54 years, 39%), followed by young adults (25–34 years, 27%). Youth (15–24) represent 16%, while older adults (55+) make up 18%. Women account for 29% overall, with higher participation among youth but lower in older age groups.	Strengthen youth engagement, especially young women, through targeted training, access to land, and inputs. Ensure training and extension programs are gender inclusive, supporting both men and women across all age groups.
<i>Land Holdings & Use</i>	Most farms are small to medium scale (6–50 acres). Improved pastures cover 73.5% of land, while natural pastures account for 26.5%. Forage banks (1%) and fruit or multipurpose trees are almost absent. Most farms (85%) have fewer than 8 paddocks, limiting rotational grazing.	Promote paddock subdivision to reach at least 8–11 sections per farm. Expand forage banks and encourage integration of fruit and timber trees to improve resilience and diversify benefits.
<i>Herd Size & Productivity</i>	Nearly all farms (98%) have 50 head or fewer, accounting for 93% of total cattle. The cow-to-calf ratio is 44%, below the benchmark of 70–80%. The bull-to-cow ratio of 1:13 is within range but stretched. Young stock make up 17%, showing reproduction is active but below optimal levels.	Provide training on reproductive management, bull selection, and calf care. Strengthen veterinary support to reduce calf mortality and improve fertility rates.
<i>Pasture Management and Stocking Density</i>	Stocking density is 0.66 head per pasture, below the recommended 1.0–1.2. While improved pastures dominate, most farms lack enough paddocks for effective rotational grazing.	Introduce training and support for rotational grazing. Invest in fencing, reseeding, and soil fertility management to raise productivity and stocking density.
<i>Water Sources</i>	61% of farms rely on creeks and rivers, 24% on pipe water, and 15% on surface ponds. Heavy dependence on natural water bodies increases vulnerability to drought and seasonal shortages.	Support water security measures such as rainwater harvesting, storage tanks, and small ponds. Pair with soil and tree-based interventions that improve water retention.
<i>Shade Trees</i>	88% of farms report shade trees, but these are mostly naturally occurring cohune palms or riparian trees rather than managed plantings. Average density is 15 trees per pasture.	Promote planned tree planting for shade, forage, timber, and fruit. Encourage farmers to transition from reliance on natural growth to intentional integration of trees in pastures.
<i>Live Fences</i>	78% of farmers use live trees as fences, with Madre cacao as the dominant species. Timber and fruit trees are rare.	Strengthen live fencing as a low-cost entry point into silvopastoral systems. Diversify species to include timber, fruit, and forage trees for added benefits.
<i>Silvopastoral Knowledge</i>	None of the farmers had prior awareness of silvopastoral systems.	Build awareness through Farmer Field Schools. Use demonstration plots to show practical benefits and encourage adoption.
<i>Forage/Protein Banks</i>	None of the farmers reported using forage or protein banks.	Establish forage banks with species such as Leucaena, Nacadero, and mulberry to ensure feed security during dry seasons and improve livestock nutrition.

Table 5. General findings and recommendations from Stann Creek farmers baseline reports

Topic	Key Findings	Recommendations
Demographics	90% of participants are male and 10% female, showing strong male dominance. Youth engagement is high, with 35% of farmers aged 20–29, while only 10% are in the 30–39 age range, creating a potential generational gap.	Promote greater inclusion of women in livestock farming. Sustain youth engagement through training. Develop outreach programs to encourage more participation among farmers in their thirties.
Land Holdings & Use	Majority of farms are small-scale (6–25 acres, 40%). Land use dominated by pasture (35%: 23% natural, 12% improved). Forests make up 22%, fruit trees 7%, while forage crops are almost nonexistent (0.002%).	Expand adoption of improved pastures to increase productivity. Support establishment of forage and protein banks. Encourage integration of timber and fruit trees for diversification and resilience.
Herd Size & Composition	75% of farms manage herds of fewer than 50 animals. Mean herd size is 16.2, median 12. Herds are female-based (54.5%) with strong heifer presence (31.6%). Cow-to-calf ratio is low at 46%, while the bull-to-cow ratio (1:3) is inefficient.	Improve reproductive efficiency to achieve 70–80% calving rates. Rationalize bull numbers to align with recommended 1:20–25 ratio. Strengthen heifer management to accelerate herd growth.
Pastures & Paddocks	66% of pastures are natural, 34% improved. 45% of farms have fewer than 8 paddocks (risk of overgrazing). Only 5% of farms have 11+ paddocks to enable full rotational grazing.	Increase investment in fencing and paddock subdivision to support rotational/Voisin grazing. Promote improved pasture establishment (Mombasa, Brizantha, Humidicola). Demonstrate benefits of rotational grazing through FFS activities.
Stocking Density	Stocking density is 0.7 head/acre, below the optimal 1.0–1.2. This indicates underutilization of available land and weak pasture management.	Improve pasture quality and paddock subdivision to safely raise stocking rates. Provide training on balancing herd size with carrying capacity.
Water Sources	53% rely on creeks and rivers, 26% on piped water, and 21% on ponds. Heavy reliance on natural water bodies exposes farms to contamination and climate variability.	Promote rainwater harvesting and small reservoirs. Improve pond management to reduce contamination and evaporation losses. Expand affordable access to piped water where feasible.
Silvopastoral Systems	Farmers had no prior knowledge of silvopastoral systems. 85% maintain shade trees (mainly Cohune and riparian), 75% use live fences (mostly Gliricidia and forest species), while none have established forage or protein banks.	Provide training on silvopastoral principles and planned agroforestry design. Diversify live fences and shade trees with multipurpose species (timber, fruit, forage). Establish demonstration forage/protein banks (e.g., Leucaena, Mulberry, Nacedero).

3. Key Outcomes: Mindset Shift and Measurable Learning Gains

The project's success is best measured by the significant cognitive and attitudinal changes observed among participants, which are essential precursors to physical adoption.

A. Observed Changes in Farmer Mentality

- *Overcoming Deep-Seated Misconceptions:* Initially, many farmers viewed trees as obstacles to pasture productivity, with some planning wholesale land clearance. A pivotal moment was one farmer's relief at having attended training before clearing his forest. Through discussion and evidence, farmers reconceptualized trees as productive assets providing shade, reducing livestock heat stress, and enhancing system resilience.
- *Reframing Pasture Management:* The common belief that pasture decline is inevitable and solvable only by replanting was challenged. Farmers began to understand the critical roles of stocking density, controlled grazing, and rest periods in maintaining pasture health. This shifted responsibility from external factors (soil, weather) to manageable decisions.
- *From Routine to Strategic Planning:* The farm planning exercise catalyzed a broader mental shift. Farmers began to see their land, herds, and infrastructure as interconnected components of a single system to be designed and managed intentionally.



Figure 30. Farm planning in Stann Creek (A) and Toledo (B)

B. Quantified Learning Outcomes

Table 6. Pre- and post-FFS self-assessments revealed substantial increases in farmers’ perceived knowledge and confidence across five core areas:

Knowledge Area	Baseline Avg. Score	Final Avg. Score	Change
Cattle Nutrition & Feed Balancing	2.7	4.3	+1.6
Disease Identification & Management	2.5	4.0	+1.5
Using Trees in Pastures for Livestock	3.0	4.2	+1.2
Effective Pasture Management	3.2	4.2	+1.0
Principles of Rotational Grazing	3.0	4.0	+1.0

The greatest gains were in areas where baseline knowledge was weakest (nutrition, health), indicating targeted learning effectiveness. The increase in understanding of silvopastoral systems (+1.2) directly correlates with the observed shift in perceptions about trees.

Insight from Specialist Reports:

The specialist reports on animal health and nutrition provided the content that led to these significant knowledge jumps. They emphasized **preventative health strategies** and **cost-effective feed balancing using locally available resources**, which resonated strongly with farmers facing high input costs.

4. Participation and Inclusivity

The FFS groups demonstrated strong engagement from a mix of small- to medium-scale cattle producers. Participation was inclusive, with an average composition of **75% men and 25% women**, reflecting the household nature of livestock farming in the region. Youth participation was also noted, important for long-term sector resilience. The exchange visit to a model farm in Spanish Lookout was a highlight, allowing farmers to observe operational silvopastoral and rotational grazing systems, cementing theoretical learning with practical, peer-based evidence.



Figure 31. Farmers at Ernie Thiesen Farm learning about silage making

5. Critical Lessons Learned and Foundational Role of the Project

The project yielded several transferable insights for scaling climate-smart agriculture:

1. **Mindset Change Precedes Adoption:** The primary outcome of this phase was cognitive. Changing deep-seated beliefs about trees and pasture management is a necessary first step before significant investment and practice change can be expected.
2. **Farm Planning is a Powerful Pedagogical Tool:** Using farm planning as the FFS core successfully connected abstract concepts to farmers' personal contexts, fostering ownership and systemic thinking.
3. **Misconceptions Are Malleable:** Widespread misconceptions are not barriers but entry points for engagement. Structured, evidence-based dialogue can effectively transform farmer perceptions.
4. **Reference Plots Facilitate Transition:** Small, supported demonstration plots lower the perceived risk of adoption. Framing them as “learning plots” and sources of propagation material encourages a **mindset of gradual scaling**.
5. **The Value of Exposure:** Seeing working systems on peer farms provides irreplaceable validation and builds confidence in the feasibility of new practices.

Conclusion:

Project NID549 successfully executed a foundational scaling-out process. It introduced silvopastoral principles and climate-resilient livestock management to a new cohort of farmers, achieving its objective of building awareness, competency, and readiness for change. The significant mindset shifts and knowledge gains documented provide the essential groundwork upon which future projects can build to translate this learned preparedness into widespread, tangible adoption and on-farm transformation. The project confirms that the FFS model, with farm planning at its heart, is a replicable and effective mechanism for initiating this complex change process in new communities.

7 Networking: Partners in Development

The Belize Livestock Producers Association embarked on the important networking obligations for and behalf of its membership. The following relationships were fostered during the 2025 operational year.

1) Development Finance Corporation

The BLPA continues to strengthen its relationship with the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) after the MOU between the two institutions was signed in September of 2024. In 2025 DFC and BLPA have had two significant meeting encounters: the first meet was a presentation to the board on the different loan portfolios available to Livestock farmers and the second was their involvement with the BLPA in the development of the BLPA Strategic Framework. The DFC will continue to play a pivotal role in the provision of finance to members as the partnership seeks to leverage the DFC's strength as a development bank.



Development Finance Corporation

Figure 32. DFC visit to BLPA on Livestock Loan Portfolio

2) Ministry of Economic Transformation

The BLPA collaborated with the Ministry of Economic Transformation (MET) in several fronts in 2025 and in particular through its involvement with the CRESAP Project. Through continued support by the MET, the BLPA was able to be in the discourse for the project development of the ‘Cattle Export Corral’.

Continued discussion with CRESAP and the World Bank is underway for full financing for the development of the Export Corral, a mandatory requirement by SENASECA in order for there to be continued export of cattle from Belize to Mexico.



Figure 33. BLPA, CRESAP and the World Bank discussing the Export Corral Project

3) Ministry of Agriculture

The BLPA collaborative work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise (MAFSE) continues in perpetuity as the MAFSE is the lead government ministry responsible for the policy development and stewardship within the Agriculture Sector to which the Belize Livestock Producers’ Association plays a leading role in the Livestock Sector. Areas of collaboration in the 2025 calendar year included:

- The continued negotiations with Mexico for the continued expansion of cattle export
- The management of the New World Screw Worm that is currently the primary cattle health pest problem in Belize
- Assisting in the development of the Beef Cattle Value Chain along with BLPA and endorsing the road map along with BLPA for submission to UNDP.
- Through CRESAP and along with the MET, the Ministry also is a part of the necessary endorsement of BLPA to access the CRESAP funding for the development of the Export Coral Project.

The BLPA continues to have a very strong and promising relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture.

4) Belize Agriculture Health Authority

The BLPA collaborative effort remains strong with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA). In the year 2025 BLPA and BAHA collaborated principally with the activities related to the management of the New World Screw Worm (NWSW). The areas of collaboration continue in the following:

- New World Screw Worm country management
- Collaboration in cattle export to Mexico
- Registration of new veterinary products to combat NWSW

5) Collaboration with the OIRSA

The BLPA collaborative work with the Regional Organization and Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) continues and remains very committed. Our effort of networking and collaborations surrounds the management of the New World Screw Worm. Areas of assistance in 2025 included

- Assistance in Export Corral Design for the livestock sector
- The management of the New World Screw Worm through the provision of funding and technical assistance
- OIRSA trained BLPA's ALA and technical personnel along with the MOA technical personnel in NWSW trap making and setting to monitor NWSW presence.
- OIRSA also assisted in the identification of the Galmetrin products and established the necessary connection



Figure 34. NWSW trap making by OIRSA at BLPA

between the provider BAGIO and the BLPA. These two products are now registered in Belize for eventual sale and distribution by the BLPA Secretariat.

6) Taiwan Embassy

The BLPA enjoys a warm relationship with the Taiwanese government by way of the Taiwanese Embassy in Belize. The Embassy was the most significant financial provider along with the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). The programme itself is discussed within BLPA's project. In total the Taiwanese government has provided Bz\$204,000 for assistance to farmers affected by the flood due to Hurricane Sara in 2024. Majority of the phase 2 of this project occurred in 2025 where 152 livestock farmers benefitted directly from this finance.



Figure 35. Senior Secretary of the Taiwanese Embassy and BLPA's management discusses BELRIV project

7) National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO)

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) like the Taiwanese Embassy played an instrumental role into the flood relieve activities in the Belize River Valley and Crooked Tree. NEMO was responsible for coordination of the effort while BLPA developed and executed programme. NEMO is also responsible for the coordination of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) programme in which it is assisting BLPA to build capacity in applying internationally recognized standards that support livestock-dependent communities during humanitarian crises and emergency situations. The BLPA continues to enjoy a favorable relationship with NEMO in 2025.

8 Veterinary Report

8.1 Building Resilience and Sustainability in Livestock Farmers

In 2025, the Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA) continued the execution of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Project entitled “*Building Resilience and Sustainability in Livestock Farmers*”, commonly referred to as the **GEF Project**.

The project's primary objective remained the promotion of livestock intensification through the adoption of climate-smart production practices and green technologies aimed at enhancing climate resilience, improving productivity, and contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction within the livestock industry.



Figure 36. Black and Red Brangus within the Bull Service programme

Project outcomes included:

1. Genetic Improvement, Productivity, and Access for Small Farmers

The four (4) Brangus breeding bulls acquired under the project—two (2) black Brangus bulls imported from Mexico and two (2) red Brangus bulls sourced locally within Belize—continued to be utilized through the established breeding program. During 2025, small farmers benefited directly from the rental of these bulls, increasing access to superior genetics while reducing the need for individual farmers to purchase breeding bulls or maintain breeding bulls, thereby improving production efficiency.

The BLPA-owned Brangus bulls serviced cows in the Belize, Cayo, and Toledo Districts, resulting in thirty-seven (37) calves born in 2025.

From 2024 to 2025, a cumulative total of one hundred and thirty-nine (139) calves were born through the BLPA breeding program implemented under the GEF Project, comprising one hundred and two (102) calves in 2024 and thirty-seven (37) calves in 2025. The improved genetics and centralized bull management have contributed to enhanced reproductive efficiency, reduced calving intervals, and increased productivity per animal. These gains support climate resilience by enabling farmers to produce more output from existing herds, thereby reducing pressure on land and natural resources.

Furthermore, improved herd efficiency contributes to lower GHG emissions intensity per unit of production, aligning the project with national and global climate mitigation objectives. Collectively, the breeding program strengthens the adaptive capacity of small livestock farmers while promoting a more sustainable and climate-resilient livestock sector.



BLPA Bull Service Programme – Calves birthed in 2025		
No.	Address	# of Calves
1	BLPA Office Grounds, Belmopan	9
2	Hicatte Village, Toledo	3
3	Scotland Halfmoon, Belize	1
5	Sand Hill Village, Belize	5
6	Boom Creek, Toledo	1
7	San Miguel, Toledo	7
8	San Miguel, Toledo	7
9	San Miguel, Toledo	3
10	Silver Creek, Toledo	1
	TOTAL:	37

Figure 37. Some calves birthed under the BLPA bull service programme 2025.

2. Development of the BLPA Model Farm and Voisin Rotational Grazing System (2025 Update)

In 2025, the Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA) continued the development and operation of its Model Farm based on the Voisin rotational grazing system, originally established in 2024. The Model Farm serves as a practical demonstration site for climate-smart pasture management, sustainable livestock production, and low-emission livestock systems.

The farm comprises fifty-six (56) paddocks constructed using a solar-powered electric fencing system. The paddocks are designed with double-strand electric fencing and include a 2.5-acre forage bank and four (4) strategically located social areas within the 35-acre farm where water is in concrete troughs. Water is gravity fed to the social areas from two holding tanks supplied through a well.



Figure 38. Some Bulls on the model farm



Figure 39. Cattle grazing at BLPA Model Farm

As of the end of 2025, the Model Farm maintains a total herd of thirty (30) bovines, consisting of sixteen (16) cows, four (4) heifers, three (3) bulls, five (5) male calves, and two (2) female calves (see table 7). Animals are managed under a daily, planned rotation schedule based on pasture maturity and availability, ensuring adequate rest periods that support pasture recovery and long-term productivity.

During this period, five (5) acres of Mombasa grass were re-established to improve pasture quality, increase forage biomass, and enhance carrying capacity. Improved pasture management under the Voisin rotational grazing system contributes to higher productivity per animal, reducing the need for herd expansion and supporting lower greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions per unit of production.

The Model Farm functions as a learning and demonstration site where farmers can observe firsthand the implementation of the Voisin rotational grazing system and associated climate-smart practices.



Figure 40. Mombasa pasture established at BLPA

Table 7. Number of Cattle at BLPA Model Farm

Animal Type	Quantity
Heifers	4
Cows	16
Bulls	3
Male Calves	5
Female Calves	2
Total	30

In support of BLPA’s resilience-building strategy, mahogany and leucaena trees have been integrated within and between pasture areas under a silvopastoral system approach. This integration enhances shade and animal welfare, improves soil structure and organic matter, promotes biodiversity, and contributes to carbon sequestration.

Collectively, the combination of rotational grazing, improved pasture species, and silvopastoral practices positions the BLPA Model Farm as a model for climate-resilient livestock production. These practices support climate change mitigation through improved soil carbon storage and reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity, while strengthening the adaptive capacity and sustainability of livestock systems promoted by BLPA.

8.2 Veterinary Health Surveillance Service

In 2025, the BLPA Veterinary Department supported national passive disease surveillance and provided herd health management services to livestock farmers across the country, including both BLPA members and non-members. Throughout the year, BLPA responded to numerous notifications from farmers reporting cases of livestock morbidity and mortality.

During the reporting period, BLPA veterinary services assisted in 64 cases across multiple districts and livestock species, with bovine cases comprising most interventions.

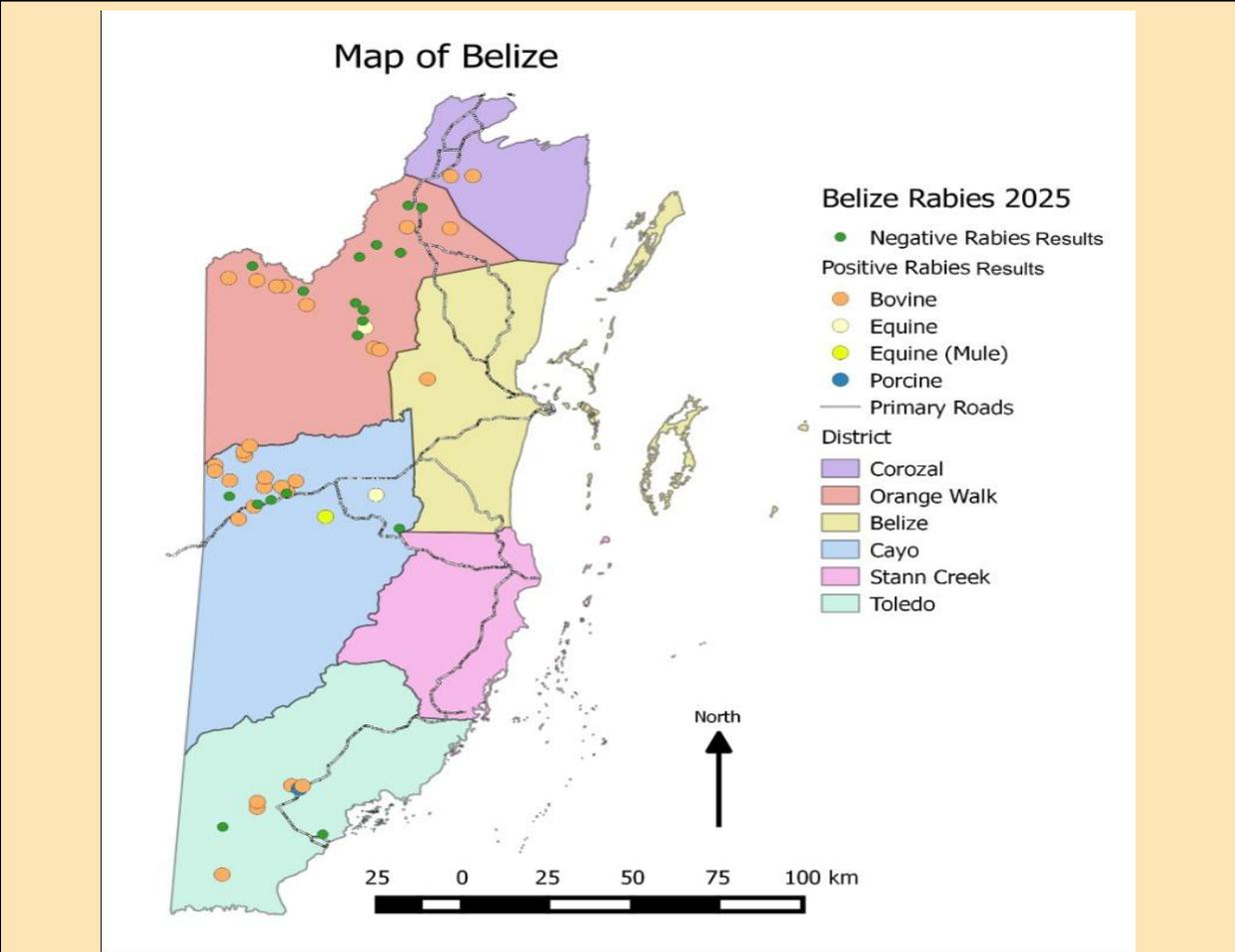
The most significant health challenges encountered were rabies, screwworm infestations, and gastrointestinal disorders, all of which were reported repeatedly throughout the year and across several districts. Rabies cases were confirmed in cattle within the Cayo, Toledo, Orange Walk, Corozal and Belize Districts, underscoring its continued significance as a priority zoonotic disease and the need for sustained vaccination and surveillance efforts.

Screwworm infestations affected multiple species, including cattle, equines, canines, and small ruminants, highlighting persistent vulnerabilities related to wound management. Gastrointestinal and nutritional disorders were also widely observed, particularly in cattle, indicating the need for improved feeding practices, enhanced parasite control, and better water management.

Rabies: In 2025, a total of thirty-four confirmed cases of rabies were recorded in Belize through surveillance conducted by the Belize Livestock Producers’ Association (BLPA) and the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA). The data (Figure 41) indicate that rabies had its most severe impact on cattle producers, accounting for the highest level of livestock mortality recorded for the year.

Rabies is a 100% preventable disease through the timely and proper administration of vaccines. These findings underscore the urgent need for farmers to adopt and maintain more stringent and consistent vaccination programs, particularly for diseases known to be prevalent in Belize

Overall, the cases attended during 2025 (Table 8a & 8b) emphasize BLPA's critical role in frontline veterinary response, disease surveillance, and farmer support. Strengthening preventive animal health care, farmer education, and the adoption of good livestock management practices remain essential to improving livestock productivity and safeguarding public health.



	No. of Farms Tested	No. of Positive Farms	No. of Negative Farms	Repeated Farms	No. of Positive Samples	No. of Negative Samples	Rejected Samples	No. of samples tested	No. of deaths	Species Tested	No. of Sample Tested
										Bovine	45
Farms	51	34	17	3	34	20	0	54	115	Equine	3
Wild Animals	1		1			1		1	1	Ovine	2
Human										Canine	2
										Porcine	2
										Bat	1
TOTAL	52	34	18	3	34	21	0	55	116	Total	55

Figure 41. Locations and numbers of confirmed Rabies cases

Table 8a. Notifications of animal health diseases attended recorded by BLPA Veterinary Department

CASE #	DATE	LOCATION	SPECIE	BREED	SEX	Presumptive Diagnosis/Diagnosis
1	29-Jan-25	Centerville, San Antonio, Cayo	Bovine	Holstein	M	Rabies
2	31-Jan-25	Boom Creek, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Enteritis – infection (diarrhea)
3	16-Feb-25	Blue Creek, Orane Walk	Bovine	Nelore	M	Indigestion
4	24-Feb-25	Blackmand Eddy, Cayo	Bovine	Holstein	M	Clostridiosis (Blackleg)
5	1-Mar-25	Scotland Halfmoon, Belize	Bovine	Brahman	F	Swollen Udder
6	3-Mar-25	Santa Cruz, Stann Creek	Bovine	Brahman	F	Vesicular Stomatitis
7	6-Mar-25	Benque Rd, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Vesicular Stomatitis
8	10-Mar-25	Trial Farm, Orange Walk	Bovine	Brahman	M	Myopathy pressure (recumbent)
9	1-Apr-25	Green Hills, Spanish Lookout	Bovine	Brahman	F	Rabies
10	3-Apr-25	Cotton Tree, Cayo	Equine	Quater	M	Screwworm
11	5-Apr-25	Philip Goldson Highway, Orange Walk	Bovine	Brahman	F	Intoxication
12	7-Apr-25	Sarteneja, Corozal	Bovine	Brahman	M	Enteritis (diarrhea)
13	7-Apr-25	Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Hematochezia (stool with blood)
14	11-Apr-25	Young Gial, Teakettle, Cayo	Canine	Pitbull	M	Screwworm
15	14-Apr-25	Green Hills, Spanish Lookout	Bovine	Brahman	F	Rabies
16	15-Apr-25	Spanish Lookout	Bovine	Brangus	F	Farm Visit – Vet consultation
17	15-Apr-25	Boom Creek, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Omphalitis
18	16-Apr-25	Sibun, Stann Creek	Bovine	Brahman	F	Myopathy pressure (recumbent)
19	21-Apr-25	Trinidad, Orange Walk	Bovine	Brahman	F	Lameness due to overgrown hoof
20	30-Apr-25	Crooked Tree, Belize	Equine		F	Snake bite
21	2-May-25	Benque Viejo Rd., Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Bovine Papillomatosis
22	7-May-25	Valley of Peace, Cayo	Canine	Hound	M	Screwworm
23	12-May-25	Spanish Lookout, Cayo	Bovine	Holstein	F	Udder edema
24	15-May-25	Camalote village, Cayo	Bovine	Brangus	M/F	Screwworm
25	23-May-25	Springfield, Cayo	Equine	Percheron	M	Screwworm
26	24-May-25	Sarteneja, Corozal	Ovine	Dorper	F	Allergic facial edema
27	26-May-25	Mafredi, Toledo	Porcine		F	Atrophic rhinitis
28	26-May-25	Red Bank, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Gastro-intestinal infection
29	2-June-25	San Miguel, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Rabies
30	3-June-25	Santa Teresita, Cayo	Bovine	Nelore	F	Rabies

Table 8b. Notifications of animal health diseases attended recorded by BLPA Veterinary Department

CASE #	DATE	LOCATION	SPECIE	BREED	SEX	Presumptive Diagnosis/Diagnosis
31	4-June-25	Valley of Peace, Cayo	Caprine	crossbreed	M	Screwworm
32	14-June-25	San Antonio, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Rabies
33	17-June-25	Central Farm, Cayo	Ovine	Black Belly	M	Clostridiosis
34	23-June-25	Hummingbird Highway	Bovine	Brangus	F	Screwworm
35	26-June-25	Iguana Creek, Cayo	Bovine	Jersey	F	Mammary Gland Edema
36	5-July25	Sarteneja, Corozal	Porcine		F	Dermatitis
37	7-July-25	Roaring River, Cayo	Bovine	Brangus	F	Anaplasmosis
38	9-July-25	Armenia, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Screwworm
39	9-July-25	Armenia, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Screwworm
40	16-July-25	Corozal	Bovine	Brahman	F	Gastroenteritis
41	18-July-25	San Miguel, Toledo	Bovine	Brangus	M	left hind foot Laceration
42	24-July-25	Aguacate, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Allergy- facial area
43	25-July-25	Aguacate, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Rabies
44	31-July-25	Spanish Lookout, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Enteritis infection (diarrhea and fever)
45	21-Aug-25	Blue Creek, Orange walk	Bovine	Nelore	F	Papillomatosis
46	28-Aug-25	Trinidad, Orange Walk	Bovine	Brahman	M	Coccidiosis
47	3-Sept-25	Valley of Peace, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Constipation
48	5-Sept-25	Aguacate, Toledo	Porcine	Landrace	F	Congenital vertebral anomalie
49	6-Sept-25	Sarteneja, Corozal	Ovine	Blackbelly	F	Lameness
50	17-Sept-25	Spanish Lookout, Cayo	Bovine	Jersey	F	Timpanism (bloatness)
51	19-Sept-25	San Ignacio, Cayo	Canine	Mix	M	Screwworm
52	21-Sept-25	San Jose, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Timpanism (bloatness)
53	29-Sept-25	Double Head Cabbage, Belize	Bovine	Brahman	M	Paraphimosis
54	7-Oct-25	Central Farm, Cayo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Abscess
55	9-Oct-25	Blackman Eddy	Bovine	Brahman	M	Rabies
56	16-Oct-25	Hikatee, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	M	Rabies
57	20-Oct-25	Roaring River, Cayo	Bovine (3)	Brangus	M	Gastro-enteritis, Anaplasma
58	28-Oct-25	Central Farm, Cayo	Sheep	Nubian	M	Abscess
59	30-Oct-25	Orange Walk	Bovine	Brahman	F	Ascitis
60	1-Nov-25	Spanish Lookout, Cayo	Bovine	Jersey	F	Rabies
61	2-Nov-25	San Miguel, Toledo	Bovine	Brahman	F	Omphalitis
62	14-Nov-25	Blue Creek, Orange Walk	Bovine	Nelore	F	Gastro/abdominal pain
63	17-Nov-25	Camalote, Cayo	Bovine	Holstein	F	Hardware disease
64	25-Nov-25	Rockstone, Belize	Bovine	Brown Swiss	F	Malnourished

9 Cattle Industry Report

9.1 Brand Report

Brand Registrations for the year 2025

Branding is the principal means of determining and verifying livestock ownership in the country of Belize to protect livestock from theft or loss. Under the cattle Branding Act, chapter 207 of the Laws of Belize, Brands must be recorded or registered to prove ownership and is considered legal evidence in a court of law.

A Brand can be any letter or combination of letters or any letter or combinations of letters in conjunction with a number intended to be distinctly or permanently impressed or made upon any cattle. The word “cattle” includes any bull, cow, heifer, ox, steer, calf or any horse, mares, gelding, colt or filly or any mule or ass.

Under the current law, **a Brand is considered delinquent** if not registered, recorded and approved within the Belize Livestock Producers’ Association (BLPA) registration system.

A time span of 30 days is allotted for the delinquent Brand to be registered if found not to be registered. In case no action is taken, the Brand is open for the public to apply for. Failure to register Brands within a 10-year period is considered abandonment of the Brand upon which the Brand becomes available for the public to apply for; thereby, depriving the original owner from any legal claim.

Application for Brand Registration

It is a felony to brand someone else’s animals with a brand that is not owned by the registered owner or remove any livestock brand from any cattle. It is also illegal to use any brands for branding bull, cow, heifer, ox, steer, calf, or any horses, mare, gelding, colt or filly, or mules or asses unless the Brand has been registered, recorded and approved at the Belize Livestock Producers’ Association. Once brands are recorded with BLPA, they become the personal property of the owner.

The rules and regulations for registering a brand are as follows:

1. Applicant must provide a copy of a valid passport or any valid ID card.
2. Applicant must provide the Brand design which he or she wishes to use before branding the animal.

3. Applicant must specify the livestock and branding position to which the brand will be applied.
4. Applicant must specify the period for which the Brand is being applied for.
5. Brand registration fee must accompany the application form.

The following are the fees Applied for Brand Registration

- 1) Registration fee: \$10 per year (a maximum of 10 years is allowed)
- 2) Replacement for lost or damage card: \$10

Brand Ownership by Multiple Owners

Brands can be registered by multiple parties with clear separations of ownership or by shared ownership if there is a clear agreement that all owners are also responsible for authorizing the movement, sale or slaughtering of animals. All are liable to maintaining status of updating brand.

Corporate Brand ownership

Brands can be applied and registered by a business entity, provided that the company is registered in Belize and provides proof of the registry along with a Belizean representative that is liable to the ownership of the brand by foreigners.

Brand ownership requires full documentation of a legal person that resides or is a Belizean national and forms part of said corporation.

Transfer of an existing Brand to new owner

Brands are not transferred automatically. The registered owner(s) of the Brand must provide, and agreement made between the person(s) to whom the transfer of brand will be made. In case of the owner's death a death certificate must be presented for transfer to be possible. If a part owner is added or removed, an agreement should be signed by all parties involved and certified by a Justice of Peace and must be presented.

Release and Publishing of Brands

BLPA reserves the right to publish the name and owner of the Brand along with accepted brand if required but no other personal data will be released.

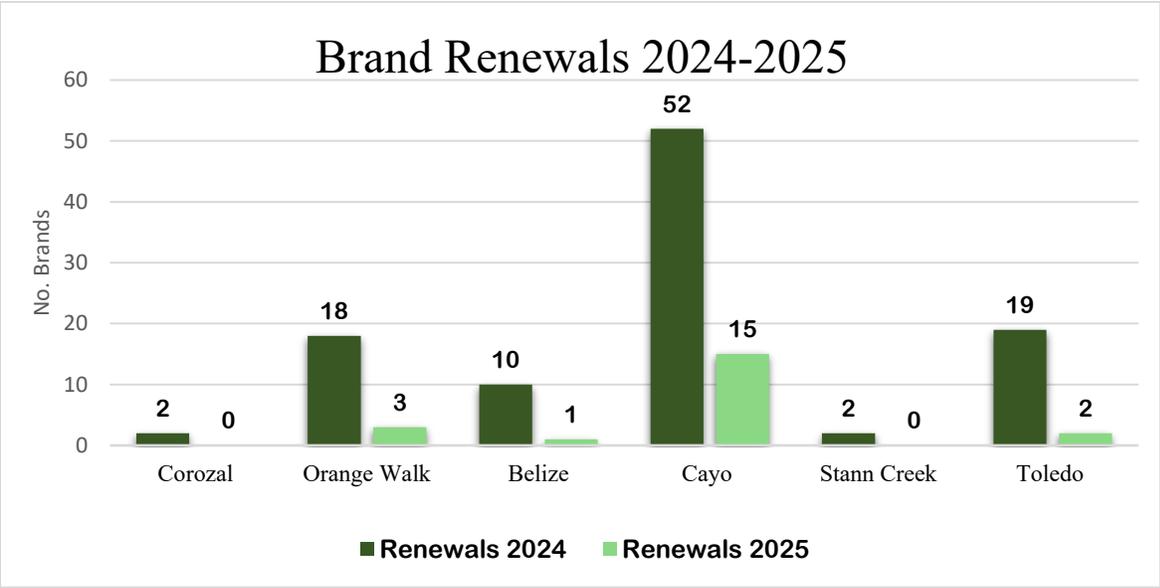
Brand Registrations (2024 versus 2025)

Graph 1 illustrates the comparative number of new brand registrations across districts in Belize. In 2024, Orange Walk followed by the Cayo District led in new registrations, while in 2025 the Belize District followed by Cayo recorded the most brand registrations. Corozal district consistently recorded the fewest. In 2025, a total of 83 new registrations were observed.



Graph 1. Brand Registrations by District (2024 vs 2025)

Graph 2 illustrates the comparative number of brand renewal registrations across districts in Belize. In 2024 Cayo followed by the Orange Walk District led in new registrations, while in 2025 Cayo recorded the most Brand renewals. In 2025, a total of 21 brand renewals were observed.



Graph 2. Brand Renewals by District (2024 vs 2025)

Official Brand ID Card

BLPA issues an official certificate of registration by means of an Identification Card to members who are owners of registered brands. The images in figure below display the card and location of brand tags on cattle.

Image A depicts the design of an official brand registration card by the Belize Livestock Producers' Association.

Image B provides a visual guide illustrating the designated locations on an animal where official brand marks must be applied based on the farmer's chosen location.

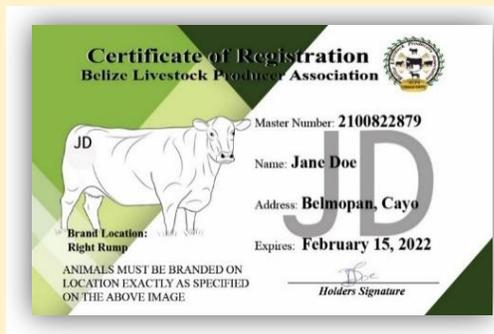


Image A

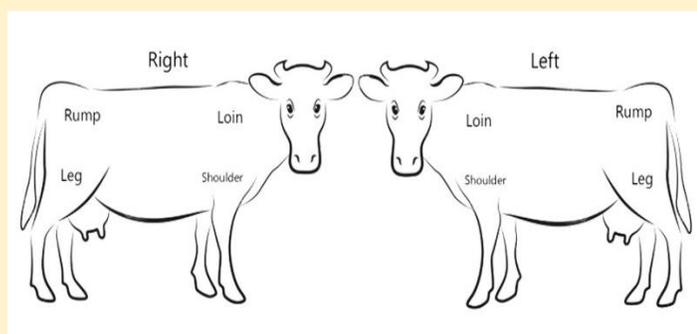


Image B

Figure 42. Official Brand ID Card (Image A) and location choices (Image B) by BLPA.

9.2 Membership Report

The Belize Livestock Producers' Association (BLPA) currently boasts a total of 1,252 active members. The BLPA welcomes all stakeholders in the local livestock industry to join as active members, regardless of farm size. Unity and solidarity form the core strength that positions BLPA to effectively assist its members.

The Belize Livestock Producers' Association, committed to closely supporting farmers, has introduced a range of Membership Benefits. These include:

- 1. Executive Body Involvement:** At our Annual General Meeting, members can be nominated for a board position OR vote for other members who are running to be part of the Board of Directors.
- 2. Access to BLPA Services:** Access to BLPA services such as Brand Registry, Belize Livestock Registry (traceability of cattle).
- 3. Membership Card:** Receive a Membership Card for exclusive discounts upon presentation.
- 4. Duty-Free Exemption Letters:** Obtain letters for duty-free exemptions on imported products or cattle, contributing to farm development.
- 5. Bank Recommendations:** Obtain Bank Recommendation letters for loans and deposits of sales.
- 6. Visa Recommendation:** Obtain Visa Recommendation letters addressed to Embassy.
- 7. Molasses Purchase Support:** Get a Recommendation letter from BLPA to buy molasses in large bulk.
- 8. Land Department Referral:** Obtain Referral Letters – Lands Dept. (Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum & Mining)
- 9. Educational Seminars:** Priority access to Educational Seminars, offering members the first choice to uplift their farms.
- 10. BLPA Veterinary Services:** Access to veterinary services provided by the BLPA.
- 11. Discount at Reimer Feed Mill:** 7% discount at Reimers Feed Mill.
- 12. Increased chances for project involvement:** As a member, you'll have more opportunities to be involved in projects that help cattle farmers.
- 13. Bull Rental Service (when available)**

BLPA Membership Trend

In the year 2025, the Belize Livestock Producers' Association recorded a total of one thousand ninety-three (1,093) registered members (See Graph 3). This total was comprised of five hundred and fifty-one (551) renewals and five hundred and forty-two (542) new members. Graph 4 shows the monthly registration by members in 2025.

A detailed analysis indicates that the overall membership experienced an increase in 2025 by 279 registrations. Notably as well was that January and February are the two months with the highest recorded membership registration.



Graph 3. Annual Membership registration at BLPA from 2017 to 2025.



Graph 4. Membership registration at BLPA by month in 2025.

The current active members by district are shown in table 9. The distribution of members across districts reflects a robust and encouraging trend for the Belize Livestock Producers' Association.

The district with the highest membership is Orange Walk District, demonstrating a strong and active participation from this region. The Toledo and Cayo districts also boast significant representations within the association.

The Association is committed to implementing targeted initiatives, outreach programs, and engagement activities to continue fostering growth and participation across all districts.

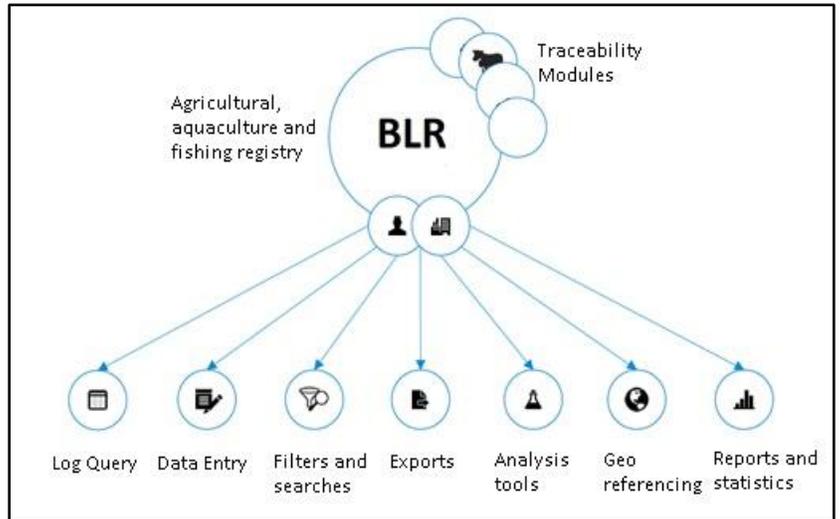
Table 9. Active Membership by Residency – as of December 2025.

Total Active Members	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Guatemala¹
1,252	87	515	120	236	44	223	27

¹ Guatemala is included in the membership as all transporters/exporters must be a registered member to obtain license to transport livestock from Belize to Guatemala. Majority of the transporters are of Guatemalan nationality.

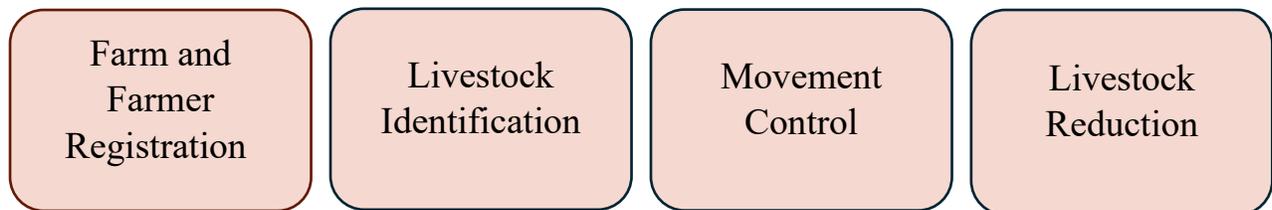
9.3 The Belize Livestock Registry Report

Since its establishment in 2012, the Belize Livestock Registry (BLR) has been instrumental in monitoring and managing the country's cattle industry. By utilizing advanced tools to accurately record and retrieve data, the BLR enables the generation of comprehensive reports that detail an animal's journey—from birth to death—and document its past and present locations.



Each animal is assigned a unique ear tag, which is applied by our Authorized Local Agents (ALAs) stationed in every district. This tagging system ensures efficient identification and tracking, contributing to the effective management of the livestock sector.

The BLR system is composed of 4 main components:



The Livestock Traceability Process

The process begins with the **registration of farmers and farms**, creating a reliable database for accountability and communication. For **livestock identification**, each animal is assigned a **unique electronic ear tag** for accurate tracking, supporting record-keeping, disease control, and traceability to its farm of origin.

Movement control monitors livestock from birth through local transport, export, slaughter, or death, preventing disease spread and enabling swift outbreak responses. Finally, **livestock reduction** tracks each animal's destination and purpose, ensuring compliance, quality, and transparency across the supply chain.

This robust system ensures safety, accountability, and sustainability.

9.3.1 The Role of the Belize Livestock Registry (BLR)



Figure 43. Map locations and contact information of ALA, Cattle offices, Permit officers and Checkpoints within Belize

The figure above illustrates the presence of agents playing a role in data capturing or inspection to maintain a functional traceability system in Belize. The Belize Livestock Registry counts with the following 42 personnel directly involved with the functionality of the BLR System:

- 3 permit officers, one in each cattle office located in the three main cattle producing communities namely: Spanish lookout, Shipyard and Blue Creek.
- 22 permit officers distributed countrywide.
- 7 Movement Control Officers: 1 officer in Blue Creek, 3 officers in Bullet Tree (Cayo district) and 3 officers in Jalacte (Toledo district).
- 2 Data Entry Clerks: 1 at BLPA Office and 1 at Yo Creek Agric Station in Orange Walk district
- 9 Authorized local agents (ALAs) countrywide.
- 1 BLR Supervisor at BLPA office in Belmopan.
- 1 BLR Manager at BLPA office in Belmopan.

Authorized Local Agents Contact

Abel Baeza (Corozal)	615-4250
Eric de la Rosa (OW)	671-3451
Said Tzul (OW)	613-8791
Clive Bernard (BZ)	613-9122
Dany Hernandez (CY)	668-7986
Jose Rodriguez (CY)	670-5625
Scott Gutierrez (SC)	667-4011
Michael Shol (TOL)	614-0270
Lucas Can (TOL)	614-1799

Movement Control Agents Contact

Bullet Tree Check Point	
Esvin Constancia	635-4019
Edwin Cunil	607-7580
Andre Tzib	662-6277
Jalacte Check Point	
Juan Mas	638-9986
Gilberto Pop	+50246520473
Walfred Coh	6240033

Cattle Office Agents Contact

Ethan Allen	614-5740
Tanya Novelo	670-5484
Alexis Cortez	671-8450

9.3.2 Belize Livestock Registry (BLR) Highlights

Farmers & Establishments:

At the end of the year 2025 (Table 10), the total active farmers recorded in the Belize Livestock Registry (BLR) was 7,962. Compared to 2024 there was a total of 7,503 registered farmers and hence a 459 farmer increase in the BLR in 2025.

Furthermore, out of the total active farmers, the highest concentration of farmers is in Orange Walk (2,702) followed by Cayo (2,238) respectively. Orange Walk comprises the largest number of farmers in the entire country which adds up to 33.94% of cattle ranchers.

Table 10. Distribution of Farmers by District

DISTRICT	PERSONS	%
01 - Corozal	1,453	18.25
02 - Orange Walk	2,702	33.94
03 - Belize	535	6.72
04 - Cayo	2,238	28.11
05 - Stann Creek	200	2.51
06 - Toledo	834	10.47
TOTAL:	7,962	100

Table 11. Male and Female Farmers by District

DISTRICT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL
01 - Corozal	1045	90%	116	10%	1,161
02 - Orange Walk	2,210	88%	298	12%	2,508
03 - Belize	466	89%	59	11%	525
04 - Cayo	1,967	90%	218	10%	2,185
05 - Stann Creek	177	91%	18	9%	195
06 - Toledo	729	88%	99	12%	828
TOTAL	6,594	89%	808	11%	7,402
UNDEFINED (Unspecified sex registration)					560
GRAND TOTAL:					7,962

The BLR female representation stands at 11% versus 89% males. The Toledo district consist of the highest female population by percentage at 12% versus Stann Creek district with a 9% female population (Table 11).

Table 12. Cattle Heads Per Farmer

RANGES	ANIMALS	PERSON
1 - 50 Animals	50,369	5,290
51 - 100 Animals	25,902	363
101 - 150 Animals	13,887	114
+ 151 Animals	115,946	272
TOTAL	206,104	6,039

With regards to number of cattle heads per farmer, it can be observed in table 12, that 5,290 of the industry can be classified as small farmers and own between 1 to 50 animals, whilst only 272 of the farmers have 151 animals and over. Of note, the total sums up to 6,039 farmers; as there are farmers that do not have animals, some buy and sell only, others are institutions or slaughterhouses.

National Herd

Table 13. Distribution of National Herd by Age

AGE (Months)	QUANTITY
01-12	31,307
13-24	26,158
25-36	16,474
37-48	15,552
49-60	14,865
61-72	14,950
73-84	12,501
85-96	12,194
96-108	12,746
109-120	10,177
120+	38,774
Undefined	381
TOTAL: 190,483	206,079

Table 13 shows the distribution of the National Herd by Age. This illustrates a healthy young cattle population with approximately 35.8% being less than 3 years old (i.e. 36 months). Total herd population within the BLR stands at **206,079** at the end of 2025, with 157,388 being female, 48,260 being male and 408 being castrated animals.

Table 14. Distribution of Animals by District

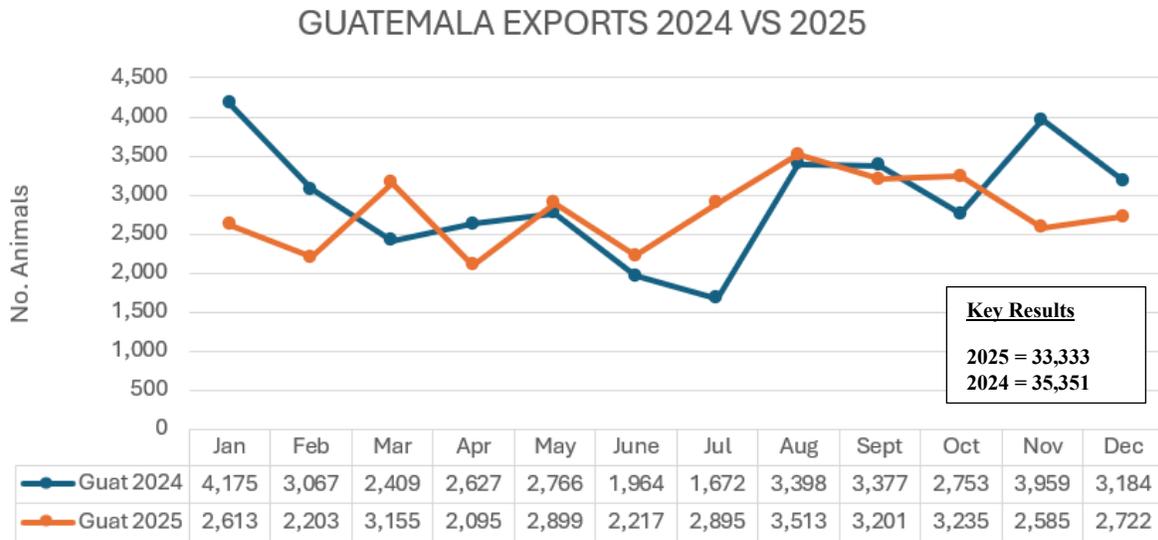
DISTRICT (6)	QUANTITY
01 - Corozal	12,301
02 - Orange Walk	102,814
03 - Belize	9,977
04 - Cayo	59,392
05 - Stann Creek	8,008
06 - Toledo	13,587
TOTAL	206,079

Table 14 shows the distribution of animals by district. Orange Walk has the highest concentration of cattle followed by Cayo. The northern two districts comprise 115,115 animals or 55.8% of all the animals within the country. This is followed by the Cayo district with 28.8% of the total cattle population.

9.4 Cattle Export Report

Total consolidated cattle export from Belize summed a total of 41,630 animals in 2025 of which 33,333 was exported to Guatemala and 8,297 was exported to Mexico by the end of December 2025. A comparative 2025 vs 2024 can be seen as follows.

Export Comparative 2025 vs 2024



Graph 5. Export to Guatemala 2024 versus 2025

- 33,333 animals were exported to Guatemala in 2025 vs 35,351 in 2024



Graph 6. Export to Mexico 2024 versus 2025

- 8,297 animals were exported to Mexico in 2025 vs 6,164 in 2024

9.4.1 Guatemala Export Results

Table 15. Export Details of Animals Exported to Guatemala

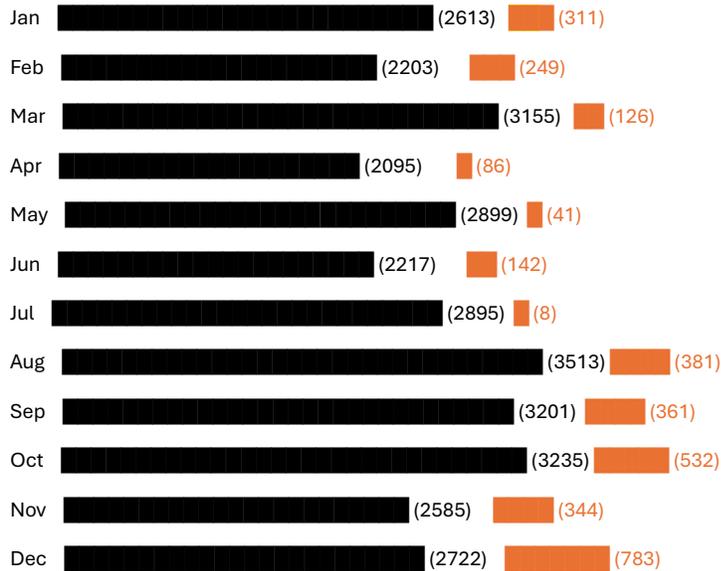
Checkpoints	Month	# of Vehicles	TOTAL MALE CATTLE	BULLS 4-12 moths	BULLS 13-24 months	BULLS 25-48 months	BULLS 60 moths and older	TOTAL FEMALES	HEIFER 4-12 moths	HEIFER 13-24	COWS 25-48 moths and older	COWS 60 moths and older	TOTAL Cattle	Total # Pigs	Total # Sheep
Bullet Tree		122	1108	882	159	40	27	1195	761	139	35	260	2303	267	0
Jalacte		32	155	103	46	1	5	155	54	26	10	65	310	44	0
Total	Jan	154	1263	985	205	41	32	1350	815	165	45	325	2613	311	0
Bullet Tree		118	967	798	107	29	22	971	458	88	146	278	1938	122	10
Jalacte		35	144	113	21	7	3	121	33	31	12	108	265	127	0
Total	Feb	153	1111	911	128	36	25	1092	491	119	158	386	2203	249	10
Bullet Tree		179	1296	1123	129	18	26	1560	896	225	58	381	2856	80	0
Jalacte		28	143	110	17	5	11	156	42	24	22	68	299	46	0
Total	March	207	1439	1233	146	23	37	1716	938	249	80	449	3155	126	0
Bullet Tree		119	979	854	77	7	41	897	483	79	44	291	1876	72	0
Jalacte		27	72	56	8	2	6	147	35	25	59	28	219	14	0
Total	April	146	1051	910	85	9	47	1044	518	104	103	319	2095	86	0
Bullet Tree		131	1302	1153	118	4	27	1332	779	219	33	301	2634	41	0
Jalacte		31	99	47	37	3	12	166	82	30	9	45	265	0	0
Total	May	162	1401	1200	155	7	39	1498	861	249	42	346	2899	41	0
Bullet Tree		114	862	700	128	14	20	1005	547	216	35	207	1867	62	0
Jalacte		32	93	49	37	1	6	257	54	145	8	50	350	80	0
Total	June	146	955	749	165	15	26	1262	601	361	43	257	2217	142	0
Bullet Tree		144	1473	1314	120	13	26	1132	549	200	42	341	2605	8	0
Jalacte		32	97	57	32	1	7	193	35	64	54	40	290	0	0
Total	July	176	1570	1371	152	14	33	1325	584	264	96	381	2895	8	0
Bullet Tree		169	1838	1538	216	39	45	1255	811	143	37	264	3093	237	0
Jalacte		39	249	165	79	2	3	171	117	22	22	10	420	144	0
Total	August	208	2087	1703	295	41	48	1426	928	165	59	274	3513	381	0
Bullet Tree		164	1657	1246	359	14	38	1385	791	175	59	360	3042	317	0
Jalacte		24	102	81	18	0	3	57	12	5	8	32	159	44	0
Total	Sept	188	1759	1327	377	14	41	1442	803	180	67	392	3201	361	0
Bullet Tree		202	1480	1312	123	19	26	1558	862	248	107	341	3038	306	0
Jalacte		33	102	76	18	1	7	95	8	31	7	49	197	226	0
Total	Oct	235	1582	1388	141	20	33	1653	870	279	114	390	3235	532	0
Bullet Tree		141	1354	1231	108	5	10	1039	687	48	44	260	2393	234	0
Jalacte		21	68	58	6	0	4	124	42	47	1	34	192	110	0
Total	Nov	162	1422	1289	114	5	14	1163	729	95	45	294	2585	344	0
Bullet Tree		148	1339	1027	240	44	28	1116	659	143	46	268	2455	446	0
Jalacte		43	167	125	23	1	18	100	17	13	1	65	267	337	0
Total	Dec	191	1506	1152	263	45	46	1216	676	156	47	333	2722	783	0
Monthly TOTALS		2128	17146	14218	2226	270	421	16187	8814	2386	899	4146	33333	3364	10

The above table shows the flow of animal from Belize into Guatemala along the Bullet Tree and Jalacte checkpoints. The analysis of table 13 follows:

Analysis of Guatemala Livestock Export

1) Total Livestock Trends at Checkpoints

MONTHLY TOTALS: CATTLE vs PIGS



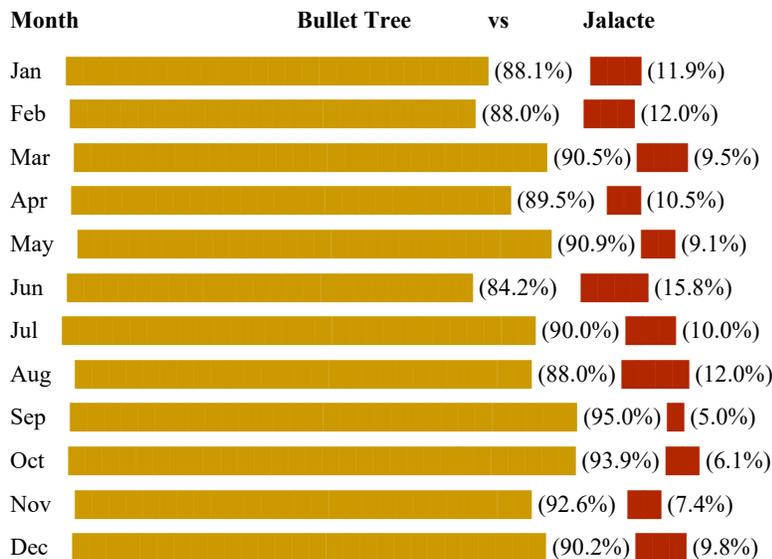
Key Trends:

- **Cattle peak:** August (3,513) and October (3,235)
- **Cattle low:** April (2,095)
- **Pig peak:** December (783) - 98x higher than July low
- **Pig low:** July (8)
- **Sheep Abnormal export:** Jan (10)

■ Cattle ■ Pigs

2) Checkpoint Comparison: Monthly Cattle Movement (%)

BULLET TREE vs JALACTE: MONTHLY CATTLE %



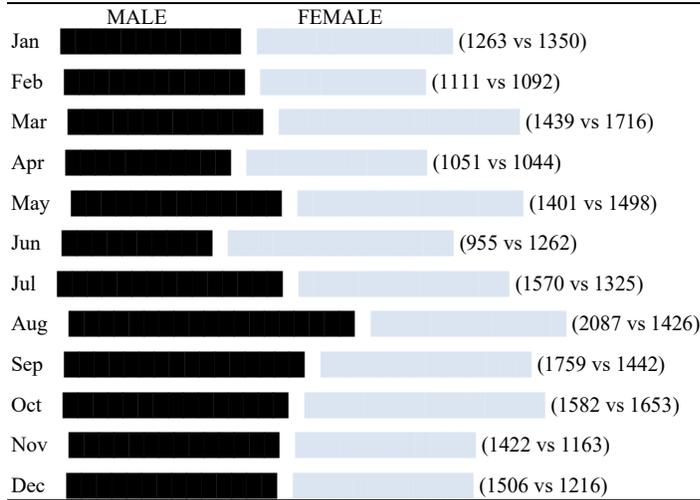
Key Trends:

- **Bullet Tree dominance:** Consistently 84-95% of all cattle
- **Jalacte highest share:** June (15.8%)
- **Jalacte lowest share:** September (5.0%)
- **Average split:** 90% Bullet Tree, 10% Jalacte

■ Bullet Tree ■ Jalacte

3) Cattle Gender Balance

MONTHLY MALE vs FEMALE CATTLE



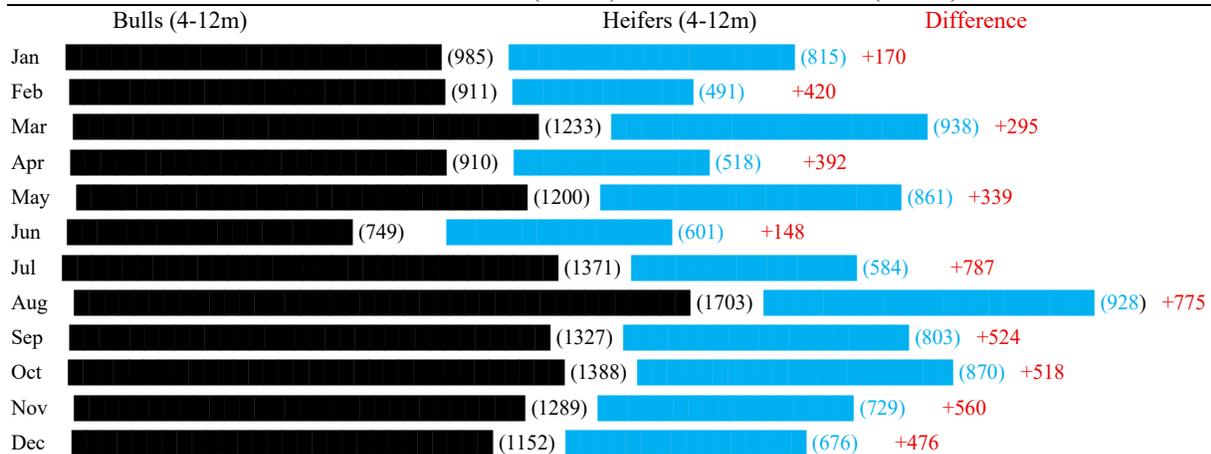
Key Trends:

- **Female majority months:** Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Oct, Nov, Dec
- **Male majority months:** July, August, September
- **Largest female herd:** March (1,716)
- **Largest male herd:** August (2,087)

■ Male ■ Female

4) Age Demographics Trend Comparison: Young Bulls vs Young Heifers (4-12 Months)

MONTHLY COMPARISON: YOUNG BULLS (4-12m) vs YOUNG HEIFERS (4-12m)



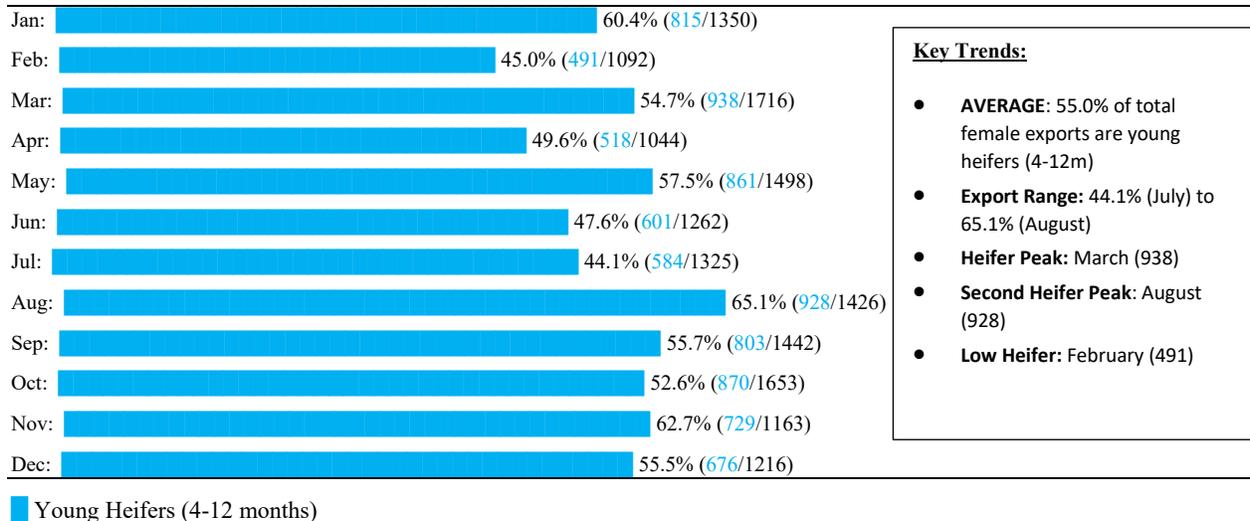
Key Trends:

- 1) Average Ratio 1.61:1 (Young Bulls to Young Heifers)
- 2) Highest Ratio: July (2.35:1)
- 3) Lowest Ratio: June (1.25:1)

■ Young Bulls (4-12 months) ■ Young Heifers (4-12 months)

5) Monthly Percentage of Total Female Exports

MONTHLY YOUNG HEIFER SHARE OF TOTAL FEMALE EXPORTS



9.4.1.1 Summary Analysis of All Livestock Export Destined to Guatemala in 2025:

- 1) Total cattle exports (2025): 33,333 head to Guatemala
- 2) Seasonality: Peak in Q3 (Jul–Sep), highest in August; lowest activity in April
- 3) Checkpoints: Bullet Tree handles ~90% of all exports; Jalacte is smaller and more variable
- 4) Gender pattern: Consistent males; young bulls (4–12 months) are the largest export group
- 5) Pig exports: Extremely seasonal, peaking in December and nearly absent in July
- 6) Young stock exports:
 - Young bulls: 14,218 heads
 - Young heifers: 8,814 heads
 - Ratio: ~1.6 bulls per heifer; bulls exceed heifers every month
 - Largest disparity and highest volumes in Q3 (especially July)
- 7) Young heifer trends:
 - Peak months: March and August (double-peak pattern)

- Lowest month: February
- Exports steady year-round; no zero months
- Bullet Tree handles ~92% of heifer exports

8) Key implications:

- Strong retention of heifers for breeding compared to bulls
- High operational dependence on Bullet Tree creates concentration risk

9.4.2 Mexico Export Results

Table 16. Monthly Export of Male and Female Animals to Mexico in 2025

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
JAN		7	7
FEB	157	367	524
MAR	534	550	1084
APR	615	597	1212
MAY	22	24	46
JUN	672	578	1250
JUL	146	251	397
AUG	224	252	476
SEP	830	301	1131
OCT	485	155	640
NOV	667	336	1003
DEC	386	169	555
TOTALS:	4738	3587	8325

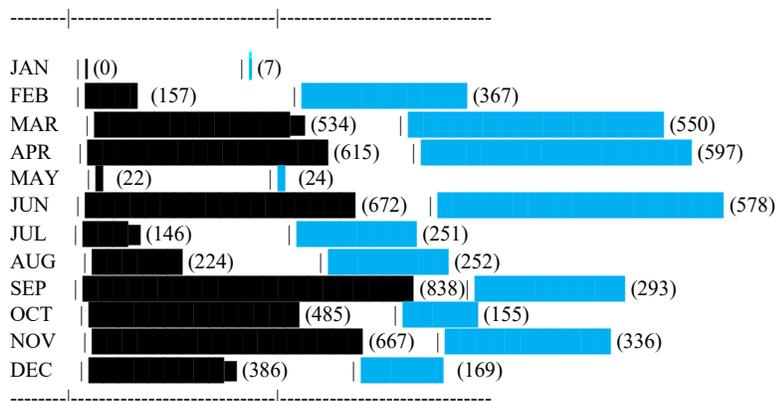
The above table shows the flow of animal from Belize into Mexico from the exporter in Shipyard in the Orange Walk district. The analysis of table 16 follows:

Analysis of Mexico Livestock Export

1) Export to Mexico during 2025

MALE VS. FEMALE CATTLE EXPORTS TO MEXICO

MONTH | MALE (scaled to 840) | FEMALE (scaled to 370)



SCALE: Male: ■ | Female: ■

Key Trends:

- **Male dominance:** 57% of all exports (4,753 male vs. 3,579 female)
- **Consistent male majority:** Males outnumbered females in 10 of 12 months
- **Primary export type:** The consistent male bias indicates feeder steers for beef production are the primary commodity

Table 17. Export Details of Animals Exported to Guatemala from September to December 2025

Checkpoints	Month	# of Vehicles	TOTAL MALE CATTLE	BULLS 4-12 moths	BULLS 13-24 months	BULLS 25-48 months	BULLS 60 moths and older	TOTAL FEMALES	HEIFER 4-12 moths	HEIFER 13-24	COWS 25-48 moths and older	COWS 60 moths and older	TOTAL Cattle	Total # Pigs	Total # Sheep
Blue Creek		3	54	30	24	0		60	16	29	11	4	114	0	0
Shipyards		15	776	65	711	0	0	241	42	192	4	3	1017		
Total	Sept	18	830	95	735	0	0	301	58	221	15	7	1131	0	0
Blue Creek		3	17	17	0	0	0	28	24	0	0	4	45	0	0
Shipyards		10	468	55	413	0	0	127	33	61	11	22	595	0	0
Total	Oct	13	485	72	413	0	0	155	57	61	11	26	640	0	0
Blue Creek		7	12	10	2	0	0	89	52	31	2	4	101	0	0
Shipyards		14	655	154	501	0	0	247	75	169	3	0	902	0	0
Total	Nov	21	667	164	503	0	0	336	127	200	5	4	1003	0	0
Blue Creek		9	4	3	1	0	0	43	3	33	5	2	47	0	0
Shipyards		8	382	54	328	0	0	126	56	70	0	0	508	0	0
Total	Dec	17	386	57	329	0	0	169	59	103	5	2	555	0	0

The above table shows the flow of animals in the last four months of the year from Belize into Mexico from the exporter in Shipyards or from Blue Creek in the Orange Walk district. The analysis of table 17 follows:

2) Livestock Export Analysis to Mexico from September through December 2025

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CATTLE EXPORT VOLUME

TOTAL CATTLE EXPORT TREND

September: ██████████ (1,131)
 October: ██████████ (640) -43%
 November: ██████████ (1,003) +57%
 December: ██████████ (555) -45%

Key Trends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak export: September (1,131 cattle) • Lowest export: December (555 cattle) • Volatility: 49% drop from September to October, then 57% recovery in November • Overall decline: 51% reduction from September to December

3) Young Stock Demographics (4-24 Months)

YOUNG BULLS (4-24M) VS YOUNG HEIFERS (4-24M)

September: Bulls: ██████████ (830) Heifers: ██████ (279) Ratio: 3.0:1

October: Bulls: ████████ (485) Heifers: █████ (118) Ratio: 4.1:1

November: Bulls: ██████████ (667) Heifers: ████████ (327) Ratio: 2.0:1

December: Bulls: ████████ (386) Heifers: █████ (162) Ratio: 2.4:1

Key Trends

- **Peak export:** September (1,131 cattle)
- **Lowest export:** December (555 cattle)
- **Young bulls (4-24 months):** 78-95% of male exports
- **Young heifers (4-24 months):** 37-97% of female exports
- **Gender ratio:** Consistently more bulls than heifers (2.0:1 to 4.1:1)

■ Young Bulls ■ Young Heifers

4) Young Bulls vs Young Heifers (4-12 Months)

TOTAL YOUNG ANIMALS (4-12M) BY MONTH

September: Bulls: ██████████ (95) Heifers: ██████ (58) Ratio: 1.64:1

October: Bulls: ████████ (72) Heifers: █████ (57) Ratio: 1.26:1

November: Bulls: ██████████ (164) Heifers: ██████████ (127) Ratio: 1.29:1

December: Bulls: ████████ (57) Heifers: █████ (59) Ratio: 0.97:1

Key Trends

- **September:** Bull-dominated (1.64:1 ratio)
- **October:** More balanced but still bull-leaning (1.26:1)
- **November:** Similar ratio to October (1.29:1) but much higher volume
- **December:** Near gender parity (0.97:1 ratio)

■ Young Bulls 4-12m ■ Young Heifers 4-12m

9.4.2.1 Summary Analysis of All Livestock Export Destined to Mexico in 2025

Overall Overview

- Total animals exported: 8,325
 - Male: 4,738 (57%)
 - Female: 3,587 (43%)
- Male exports exceed female exports overall, but several months show near equality or higher female exports.

Monthly Patterns & Comparisons

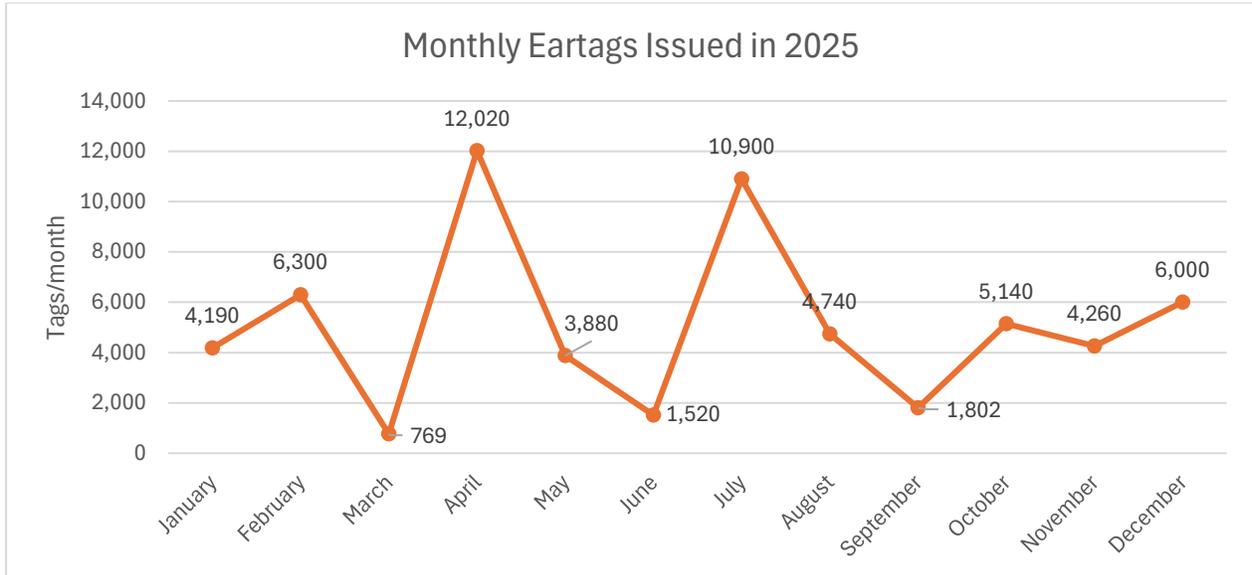
- Lowest activity:
 - January shows minimal exports (female only).
 - May is the second-lowest export month (46 total).
- Peak export months:
 - June (1,250) – highest overall exports
 - April (1,212)
 - September (1,131)

Notable Observations

- March and April show strong, balanced export activity across both sexes.
- June and September are driven primarily by high male exports, suggesting targeted shipment periods.
- Female exports remain consistently strong mid-year (Feb–Aug), narrowing the gap with males.

9.5 Ear Tag Distribution

- **Monthly Ear tags Issued (Jan-Dec 2025) – Total 61,521**



Graph 7. Monthly ear tags issued during the year 2025

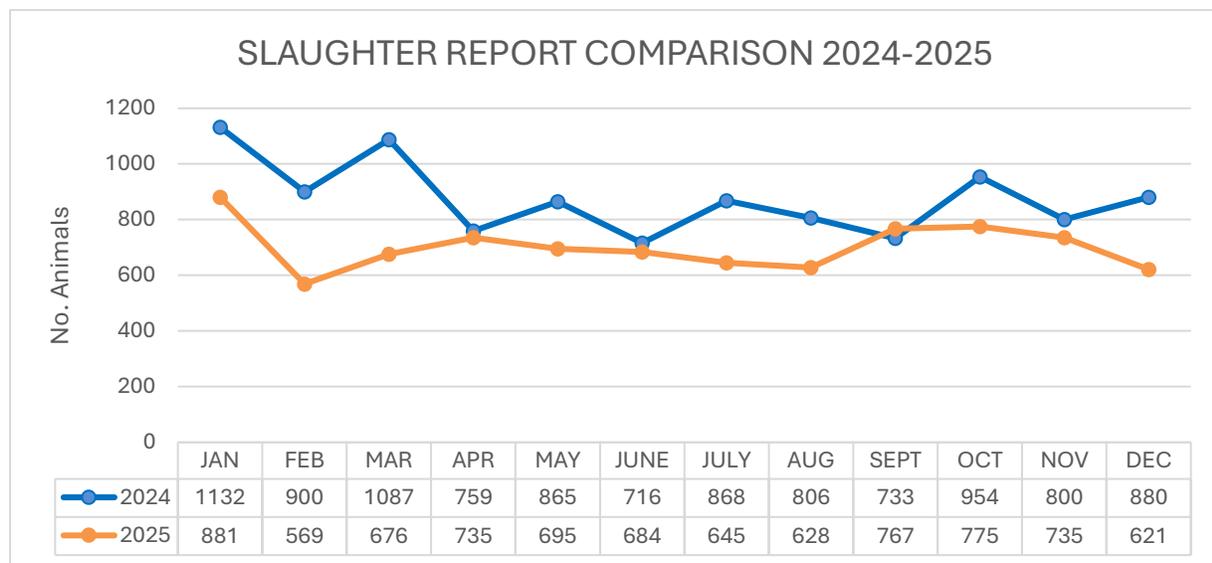
Key Trends

- A total of 61,521 ear tags were issued during 2025.
- April (12,020) and July (10,900) recorded the highest tag distribution.
- March (769) had the lowest number of tags issued.
- In comparison to 2024, a total of 71,786 ear tags were distributed, 2025 recorded 61,521 a decrease of 10,265 tags. This reduction is attributed to the impact of the New World Screwworm outbreak.

9.6 National Slaughter/Consumption

The national data report on domestic consumption of beef is derived from the recording of cattle slaughtered within the major processing establishments in Belize. It is important to note that not all slaughterhouses record slaughtering information, however the data recorded on an annual basis is derived from the same slaughterhouses annually.

Slaughter report: Livestock Domestic Consumption Trends



* Total slaughtered animals = 8,411 (2025) vs 10,500 (2024)

Graph 8. Slaughter report comparison for 2025 vs 2024

Key Trends

- The record shows, when compared to 2024, that the data collection at the processing plants for 2025 totalled 8,411 animals slaughtered. In 2024, this sum was 10,500. This is a reduction by 2,089 animals in 2025.
- There was a reduction in reported slaughtered animals in every month except for September 2025 when a recorded increase of 34 animals more was slaughtered compared to the same time in 2024.
- It is believed there could have been an under reporting of domestic consumption in 2025 since not all slaughterhouses were able to provide records of tagged animals slaughtered.

9.7 Cattle Transporters

A **cattle transporter** is described as is a person engaged in the movement and commercial handling of cattle in Belize.

Transporters play a key role in the livestock value chain by helping to move cattle from farms to markets, to slaughter facilities, to export points, and to other intermediary buyers.

Transporters purchase animals from farmers for the purpose of

- Local sale
- Slaughter
- Direct export
- The gathering animals at their own corral or holding area so that another transporter can purchase the animals for export or resell them locally.

Responsibility of a Transporter

- A transporter does not necessarily own the animals permanently; their role may be temporary and commercial.
- Transporters may buy for resale, export, or act as intermediaries between producers and final buyers.
- Transporters must comply with all movement permit and traceability requirements under the Belize Livestock Registry (BLR), including ensuring animals are properly tagged and recorded before movement.
- Transporters must attend Annual Transporters Meeting at BLPA office and sign a contract to be able to operate in the country of Belize.

Note: Farmers who transport their own animals (e.g., moving animals born on their farm to slaughter, another farm, or for export) may do so with a valid movement permit without needing to register as a transporter.

How to register as a Transporter:

New Applicants should present the following to become a registered commercial transporter for the cattle industry in Belize

- A valid ID (Social Security/Passport)
- A valid driver's license
- Valid police record
- Three written recommendation letters of registered cattle farmers

- BLPA active membership card
- Register with an ALA or at BLPA Office

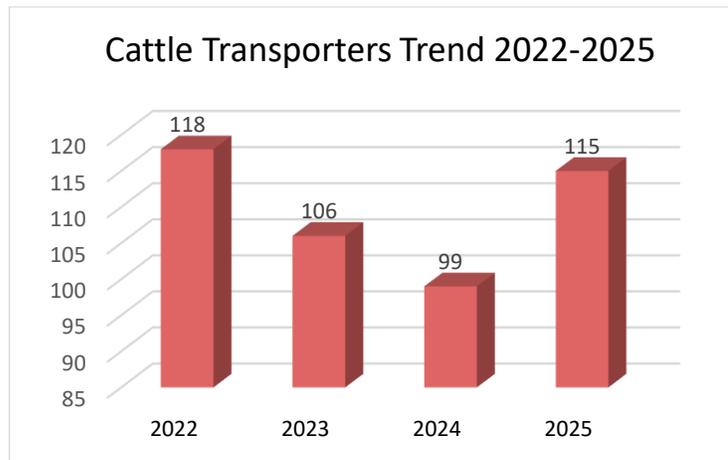
Renewals must:

- Present the expired transporter’s card
- Fill out a renewal application form

Current trend of officially registered transporters in Belize

The current number of registered transporters stand at 115 at the end of 2025. This is an increase of 20 transporters compared to 2024

Observing the trends over the last four year, the highest total was recorded in 2022 with 118 transporters, while 2024 had the lowest with 99.



Graph 9. Total registered cattle transporters per year 2021 to 2025

9.8 Health Certificate Report

Health certificates were established as a new requirement for the movement of livestock following the emergence of the New World Screwworm. As a result, agents are required to inspect all livestock to ensure there are no open wounds or signs of screwworm infestation before issuing a health inspection certificate prior to any animal movement. The results of the accumulated health inspection certificates follow in table 18 and 19.

Table 18. Heath Certificates Issued by Livestock Category in 2025

2025 HEALTH CERIFICATE REPORT				
	Local	Export	Slaughter Movement	Total
Total Bovine	68724	41179	8389	118292
Total HC	12079	3095	2582	17756
Total Equine	520	106	0	626
Total HC	246	22	0	268
Total Porcine	3260	3266	6165	12691
Total HC	409	138	413	960
Total Ovine	746	12	153	911
Total HC	82	3	10	95
Total Caprine	74	3	3	80
Total HC	16	1	1	18
Others	37	0	0	37
Total HC	7	0	0	7
Total animals	73361	44566	14710	132637
Total HC	12839	3259	3006	19104

The results in table 18 show the following:

- **Total Animals Moved:** 132,637
 - Local: 73,361 | Export: 44,566 | Slaughter: 14,710
- **Total Health Certificates Issued:** 19,104
 - Local: 12,839 | Export: 3,259 | Slaughter: 3,006
- **By Species (Total Animals)**
 - Bovine: 118,292 (dominant species)
 - Porcine: 12,691
 - Equine: 626

- Ovine: 911
 - Caprine: 80
 - Others: 37
- **General Observations**
 - Bovine movements account for most animals and certificates issued during 2025.
 - Local movements remain the primary driver across all species in 2025.

Table 19. Health Certificates Issued by Month

2025	HEALTH CERTIFICATE REPORT BY MONTH							
	LOCAL HC	No. Animals	EXPORT HC	No. Animals	SLAUGHTER HC	No. Animals	TOTAL HC	TOTAL ANIMALS
JANUARY	1002	7099	241	2908	331	1551	1574	11558
FEBRUARY	882	6251	224	2836	228	1243	1334	10330
MARCH	1120	6973	300	4314	301	1386	1721	12673
APRIL	938	5045	244	3426	226	1147	1408	9618
MAY	1068	6003	271	3112	252	1425	1591	10540
JUNE	828	3997	221	3536	273	1109	1322	8642
JULY	1238	6335	270	3407	258	1094	1766	10836
AUGUST	1309	6761	319	4095	211	1169	1839	12025
SEPTEMBER	1229	8105	296	4715	222	1021	1747	13841
OCTOBER	1191	6083	322	4419	266	1413	1779	11915
NOVEMBER	1004	5648	260	3915	220	1152	1484	10715
DECEMBER	1030	5061	291	3883	218	1000	1539	9944
	12839	73361	3259	44566	3006	14710	19104	132637

The table above shows:

Overall Totals (2025)

- Total Health Certificates issued: 19,104
- Total animals covered: 132,637
 - Local HC: 12,839 certificates | 73,361 animals
 - Export HC: 3,259 certificates | 44,566 animals
 - Slaughter HC: 3,006 certificates | 14,710 animals

Monthly Trends

- Highest activity month: September
 - 1,747 total HCs
 - 13,841 animals (highest for the year)
- Lowest activity month: June
 - 1,322 total HCs
 - 8,642 animals

Local Health Certificates

- Represent the largest share of health certificates throughout the year.
- Peak month: August (1,309 Local HCs)
- Lowest month: June (828 Local HCs)

Export Health Certificates

- Highest export activity: October
 - 322 Export HCs
 - 4,419 animals
- Lowest export month: February (224 Export HCs)

Slaughter Health Certificates

- Remained relatively stable across the year.
- Highest slaughter activity: January
 - 331 Slaughter HCs
- Lowest slaughter activity: August
 - 211 Slaughter HC

General Observations

- Activity increases steadily from June to September, indicating a seasonal peak in animal movement.
- Local movement consistently accounts for most certificates and animals.
- Export numbers remain strong in the second half of the year, especially from August to October.

BELIZE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

BELIZE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025**

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**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
BELIZE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Belize Livestock Producers Association which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flow for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of Belize Livestock Producers Association as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

Basis for Unqualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Belize Livestock Producers Association in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Belize, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the shareholders either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Directors are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. The Association is foreseen to continue as a going concern for an indefinite period.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Association to express an opinion on the financial statement. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Association's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement principal on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark C. Hulse.



MCMH Associates
12 February 2025

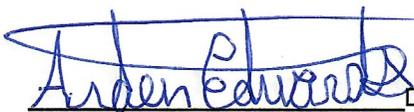
Belize City,
Belize, C.A.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

	Notes	2025	2024
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	2, 3	879,589	900,505
Accounts receivable and prepayments	2, 4	313,965	310,916
Inventories	2, 5	113,165	55,107
		<u>1,306,719</u>	<u>1,266,528</u>
Non-current assets:			
Biological assets	2, 7	41,015	36,330
Property and equipment	2, 6	2,080,418	2,073,869
		<u>2,121,434</u>	<u>2,110,199</u>
<u>Total assets</u>		<u>3,428,153</u>	<u>3,376,727</u>
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accruals	2, 8	119,735	94,018
Project funds liability	2, 9	226,145	110,576
<u>Total liabilities</u>		<u>345,880</u>	<u>204,594</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,082,273</u>	<u>3,172,133</u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>3,082,273</u>	<u>3,172,133</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>3,082,273</u>	<u>3,172,133</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board

 Director

 Director

Auditor's report pages 1 - 3.

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

	Notes	2025	2024
INCOME:	2		
Service revenue	10	514,769	519,424
Product sales (net)	11	343,627	411,882
Other income	12	<u>865,685</u>	<u>833,452</u>
		<u>1,724,080</u>	<u>1,764,758</u>
EXPENSES:	2		
Advertising and awareness		8,801	10,178
AGM expense		33,828	23,671
Allowance and subsistence		26,932	29,585
Bank service charges		3,010	2,893
BSE surveillance Program expense		10,016	12,379
Budget support		100,204	100,204
Commission expense		101,737	104,770
Direct support (farmers)		276,524	258,353
Fuel		53,383	31,837
Insurance, license and taxes		2,909	1,098
Interest and penalties		304	243
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		1,825	7,992
Meetings and seminars		25,969	9,249
Membership subscriptions		3,375	3,375
Miscellaneous expense		16,838	18,155
Model farm expense		75,855	20,979
Office expenses		31,417	31,871
Professional fees		13,500	13,669
Project expense		19,207	28,349
Rent		2,400	-
Repairs and maintenance		67,945	73,238
Security and surveillance		5,569	5,468
Social security expense		35,153	34,073
Staff costs		791,696	794,505
Travel expense		11,944	21,215
Utilities expenses		<u>30,174</u>	<u>40,529</u>
		<u>1,750,513</u>	<u>1,677,878</u>
Net (loss) income before depreciation		(26,433)	86,880
Less: Depreciation of property and equipment	6	(58,063)	(59,683)
Amortization of biological assets	7	<u>(5,353)</u>	<u>(4,899)</u>
Net (loss) income for the year		<u>(89,849)</u>	<u>22,298</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

	2025	2024
RETAINED EARNINGS:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,172,133	3,149,899
Variance in opening balance	(12)	(64)
Net (loss) income for the year	<u>(89,849)</u>	<u>22,298</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>3,082,273</u></u>	<u><u>3,172,133</u></u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net (loss) income for the year	(89,849)	22,298
Adjustments for items not affecting operating cash:		
Depreciation on property and equipment	58,063	59,683
Amortization of biological assets	5,353	4,899
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,827	7,992
Variance in opening balances	(12)	(63)
Operating (loss) / income before working capital changes	(24,618)	94,808
Changes in working capital - add / (deduct)		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(3,049)	(206,376)
(Increase) in inventories	(58,058)	(4,590)
Increase in accounts payable and accruals	25,717	33,934
Increase in accounts project funds liability	115,569	110,576
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>55,561</u>	<u>28,351</u>
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,000	9,134
Purchase of property and equipment	(67,438)	(48,037)
Purchase of biological assets	(10,039)	-
Net cash (used by) investing activities	<u>(76,477)</u>	<u>(38,903)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,916)	(10,552)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>900,505</u>	<u>911,057</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>879,589</u></u>	<u><u>900,505</u></u>

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Belize Livestock Producers Association (the "Association") is a corporate body incorporated under and by virtue of the Meat and Livestock Act Chapter 214, Revised Edition 2000 of Belize. The Association's membership consists of livestock producers whom do not hold share capital.

The Association is a non-profit organization. The primary function of the Association is to promote understanding and goodwill among its members and to stimulate the development of the livestock industry by safeguarding the interest of its members in all matters concerning the production and marketing of livestock. It also seeks to provide technical and other information of assistance to its members.

The Association operates from its registered office at 47 1/2 Miles George Price Highway in Belmopan, Belize. The Association had 30 employees as at 31 December 2025.

These financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Unless otherwise stated, monetary amounts are stated in Belize dollars. The accounting policies outlined in Note 2 have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies conform, in all material respects, to IFRS for SMEs.

2.1 General

Use of estimates, assumptions, and management judgement

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make subjective estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, net income, and related disclosures. Estimates made by management are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable. Key sources of estimation uncertainty include: impairment and useful lives of property and equipment, impairment of financial instruments, and accrued liabilities. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these and other estimates thereby impacting future financial statements. Refer to the relevant accounting policies in this note 2 for details on management's use of estimates and assumptions.

2.2 Financial instruments - recognition and measurement

The Association applies the provisions of both Section 11 and Section 12 of the IFRS for SMEs to account for all of its financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments - recognition and measurement (continued)

Initial recognition of a financial asset or liability:

The Association recognizes a financial asset or financial liability when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash in hand and deposits held on call with banks with a term less than 90 days.

Accounts receivable and prepayments:

Accounts receivable and prepayments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be received.

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on accounts receivable and prepayments. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the debtor, breach in contract, probability of bankruptcy, and repayment trends. Impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying value and the discounted estimated future cash flows. When objective evidence exists, the impairment is recorded immediately.

Trade and other payables:

Trade and other payables are recognized on an accrual basis, when goods or services are received. Payables are recognized initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid.

Derecognition of a financial asset or liability:

Financial assets are derecognized on the statement of financial position when the Association's contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired, when the Association retains the right to receive the cash flows of the assets but assume an obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party, or when the Association has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows to a third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognized on the statement of financial position when the Association's obligation specified in the contract expires, is discharged, or is cancelled. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less selling costs. The cost of inventories is the acquisition cost plus all landing and handling costs. The cost of inventories is determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less selling costs; and the impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Inventory risk is the risk that inventory may be misappropriated. Management closely monitors inventory levels in relation to sales and also conducts stock count of the stock on hand.

2.4 Biological assets

Long-term biological assets consist of livestock (cattle).

Biological assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, as the fair value of these biological assets cannot be readily ascertained due to the inexistence of an active market. Cost represents the historic cost of acquisition.

Depreciation of livestock is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost less its residual value over its estimated life of 10 years.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of the Association's biological assets are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis.

2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment includes land, building, motor vehicle, computer equipment, furniture, and fixtures. Property and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Association and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated as its useful life cannot be estimated. Depreciation on other assets is recorded using the reducing balance method at the following rates:

Building and building improvements	3%
Equipment	10%
Furniture & fixtures	10%
Motor vehicles	25%

- continues

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES, AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Property and equipment (continued)

When property and equipment are disposed of by sale or scrapping, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property and equipment is assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, an impairment test is performed by comparing the asset's carrying amount to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value in use or fair value less costs of disposal.

2.6 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognized when the Association has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Significant judgement is required to determine whether a present obligation exists and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any cash outflows. Provisions are recorded related to litigation, future employee benefits and other items. Provisions are recorded on the basis of all available information at the end of the reporting period. In the event that results differ from management expectations, the Association may incur expenses in excess of the provisions recognized.

2.7 Revenue recognition

The Association has a few sources of revenue: cess collections, ear tag sales, administration fees from the BLR, export subsidy fees, brand registration and other income.

The Association receives cess income which is recognized at the time members' livestock is delivered to be processed or leaves the country of Belize. Cess income is earned per head of livestock.

Brand registration income is recognized at the time of registration.

All other income is recorded when services are rendered or goods delivered and it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity.

Income which has been received and not yet recognized is recorded as deferred income on the statement of financial position.

2.8 Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized on the accrual basis in the period the goods are received or services are rendered.

- continues

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

	2025	2024
4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Accounts receivable consists of the following:		
Trade receivables for sales of livestock products	313,590	195,080
Employee loans and advances	375	-
Other receivables and prepayments	-	115,837
	<u>313,965</u>	<u>310,916</u>

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consists of tags held for resale:

Lucaena Seeds	-	2,244
Tag Readers	-	-
Taggers	-	690
Tags	113,165	52,173
	<u>113,165</u>	<u>55,107</u>

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Land & Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
At 31 December 2024	2,192,282	276,618	167,678	2,636,578
Restatement				-
Additions	35,225	11,265	20,948	67,438
Disposals		(4,059)	(3,052)	(7,111)
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,227,507</u>	<u>283,824</u>	<u>185,574</u>	<u>2,696,905</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>				
At 31 December 2024	323,443	181,031	58,235	562,709
Restatement				-
Additions	12,716	26,693	18,654	58,063
Disposals		(3,171)	(1,114)	(4,285)
At 31 December 2025	<u>336,159</u>	<u>204,553</u>	<u>75,775</u>	<u>616,487</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2025	<u>1,891,349</u>	<u>79,273</u>	<u>109,798</u>	<u>2,080,418</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2024	<u>1,868,839</u>	<u>95,587</u>	<u>109,444</u>	<u>2,073,869</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

7. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Biological assets consist of the following:

	Cattle	Total
<u>Cost</u>		
At 31 December 2024	46,000	46,000
Additions	10,039	10,039
Disposals	-	-
	<u>56,039</u>	<u>56,039</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
At 31 December 2024	9,670	9,670
Additions	5,353	5,353
Disposals	-	-
	<u>15,023</u>	<u>15,023</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2025	<u>41,015</u>	<u>41,015</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2024	<u>36,330</u>	<u>36,330</u>

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

2025 2024

Accounts payable and accruals consists of the following:

Accounts payable - trade	37,816	42,405
Belize pig council- cess payable	72,361	44,278
Other	9,558	7,335
	<u>119,735</u>	<u>94,018</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

All amounts expressed in Belize dollars

9. PROJECT FUNDS LIABILITY 2025 2024

The BLPA maintains separate bank accounts at Belize Bank Limited and Atlantic Bank Limited that hold funds restricted for the execution of specific donor-funded projects. (Refer to Note 3)

	226,145	110,576
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A liability of **BZ\$226,145** has been recognized as *Project Funds Liability at year end 2025*, representing the Association's obligation to apply the funds for the designated project activities or return any unspent or ineligible amounts to the respective donor.

10. SERVICE REVENUE

Service revenue consists of the following:

Cess revenue	514,769	519,424
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11. PRODUCT SALES

Product sales consist of the following:

Citropulpa - pellets	-	126,486
Tags	601,410	710,470
Veterinary supplies	765	462
Other	705	7,900
Discount allowed	(15,100)	(19,514)
	587,780	825,804
Less: cost of goods sold	(244,153)	(413,922)
Net sales	343,627	411,882

12. OTHER INCOME

Other income consists of the following:

BLR Administration	416,330	420,770
Cattle Natural Increase	10,039	-
Export subsidy fees	342,480	357,530
Income from brand registration	4,200	6,380
Income from membership	40,420	32,775
Other	52,217	15,997
	865,685	833,452

13. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Total key management compensation paid during the year	223,315	244,125
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FYE 2025 key management compensation includes the Chief Executive Officer, Finance Officer, BLR Manager and Veterinarian.

11 Sponsors



12 Acknowledgements

Special Acknowledgments to the following persons who assisted in the preparation of the BLPA's Annual Report.

- a.** Mr. William Usher-BLPA CEO
- b.** Ms. Mindy Garcia- Operations/ Human Resource/ BLR Manager
- c.** Mrs. Sarai Pineda- BLR Supervisor
- d.** Ms. Jenny Hernandez- Admin Assistant and Communication Officer
- e.** Ms. Lexitah Cattouse- Membership and Records Officer
- f.** Ms. Angela Valdez- Data Entry Clerk
- g.** Mr. Garry Ramirez- Project Manager
- h.** Dr. Andre Depaz- Veterinary Care & Sales Manager
- i.** Mr. Albert Moore- Finance & Accounts Manager
- j.** MCMH Associates- External Auditing Firm