

Project 13-015
Environmental Change Institute
University of Oxford

Participatory forest management for medicinal plant
production in Peru

Annual report April 2006



Environmental
Change Institute
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Darwin Initiative

Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

<i>Project Ref. Number</i>	13/015
<i>Project Title</i>	Participatory forest management for medicinal plant production
<i>Country(ies)</i>	Peru
<i>UK Contractor</i>	Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford
<i>Partner Organisation(s)</i>	Centro EORI de Investigación y Promoción Regional
<i>Darwin Grant Value</i>	£140257
<i>Start/End dates</i>	1 Oct 2004 – 30 Sep 2007
<i>Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)</i>	1 Apr 2005 to 31 Mar 2006 Annual Report number 2
<i>Project website</i>	http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/humaneco/Peru.html
<i>Author(s), date</i>	Charles Veitch, Anna Lawrence April 2006

2. Project Background

- *Briefly describe the location and circumstances of the project and the problem that the project aims to address.*

The project is based in the Madre de Dios region in the Peruvian Amazon. Initiated at the request of seven indigenous communities, the project aims to collect and collate information about the use of medicinal plants in the area, promote cultivation techniques and sustainable harvesting methods for these plants, and develop forest management and commercialisation plans with local actors. Local communities are particularly interested in collating their medicinal plant knowledge for future publication and investigating the potential for commercialisation of these forest products.

The project aims to address three main threats to sustainable livelihoods for indigenous people in lowland Peru. These are: deforestation, the loss of traditional knowledge about native species of medicinal plants and local management practices of resources; and exclusion from market economy.

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

- *State the purpose and outputs of the project. Please include your project logical framework as an appendix and report achievements and progress against it (or, if applicable, against the latest version of the logframe).*

The purpose of the project is to develop a management plan to conserve, cultivate and commercialise medicinal plants in the project area, and a regionally applicable methodology of the process.

Outputs:

1. Indigenous, scientific and market information on medicinal plant species documented

2. Natural populations of medicinal plants evaluated and monitored
 3. Selected medicinal plants propagated and cultivated
 4. Management plan developed and methodology and project lessons promoted regionally.
- *Have the outputs or proposed operational plan been modified over the last year, for what reason, and have these changes been approved by the Darwin Secretariat? (Please note that any intended modifications should be discussed with the Secretariat directly rather than making suggestions in this report).*

The proposed operational plan has been modified and was presented in both the MTR report and the UK project coordinator's trip report for October 2005. The changes have been approved by the Darwin Secretariat.

4. Progress

- *Please provide a brief history of the project to the beginning of this reporting period. (1 para)*

The project started six months late and suffered some institutional problems between the two main project partners, Oxford University and Centro EORI. It is now advancing well since a Mid-term review was conducted in October 2005, and with a new UK project coordinator who has been given all the project leaders' paid time allocation. A revised version of the log-frame has been written by both partners and accepted by Darwin and activities are back on schedule.

- *Summarise progress over the last year against the agreed baseline timetable for the period and the logical framework (complete Annex 1). Explain differences including any slippage or additional outputs and activities.*
- *Provide an account of the project's achievements during the last year. This should include concise discussion on methodologies and approaches by the project (e.g. research, training, planning, assessment, monitoring) and their consequences and impacts as well as results. Please **summarise** content on methodologies and approaches, and, if necessary, provide more detailed information in appendices (this may include cross-references to attached publications).*

The participatory inventories were concluded late last year which gave some information on the distribution and abundance of plant species in forest around the communities. Using this data as a baseline a monitoring strategy was designed.

A revised version of the monitoring manual to assess the impact of plant harvesting has been produced, as the previous draft version was rejected outright by the Peru PC. The new UK PC developed another version, which has been discussed and edited by both partners. The contents were then successfully implemented in March of this year, in all five communities, to be repeated again in October. The resulting manual is available on the project website at, <http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/humaneco/Peru.html> and has been attached as a separate document.

The propagation and cultivation phase of the project has also been put into action in the past year, to great success and all communities are now cultivating selected plant species. Each community selected species for cultivation using three criteria- rarity, local usage and market potential. Interest is being stimulated among the other members of the communities and more people are showing an interest in medicinal plants and starting to grow them in their own gardens. Schools in some of the communities have also started to cultivate plants.....

Monitoring of plant harvests is ongoing with the local promoters in each community recording the quantities/weights and species harvested by participating families during the past year.

Pamphlets are in the process of being printed for distribution in the communities which is the first stage in the future publication of a book authored by the communities. The pamphlets contain information concerning the ecology, use and preparation of ten species from each community.

A marketing and commercialisation study has been completed and the information is proving to be of great use to participants and is guiding the choice of species being cultivated, provides useful information concerning local, regional and national markets, key contacts and information of relevant national legislation.

- *Discuss any significant difficulties encountered during the year and steps taken to overcome them.*

As previously documented relations between the Peruvian project coordinator and Oxford University have been difficult. Unauthorised spending led to a breakdown in relations between partners and a halt to money transfers from Oxford from July to September 2005.

Things have improved considerably since the MTR and the new UK Project Coordinator's first trip in October, when many issues were resolved, the relationships between Oxford, EORI and the Peru Project coordinator were redefined with new terms of reference written, and new assessment and reporting guidelines were established. The Director of EORI, who has been taking a more active role and collaborating with the UK project coordinator, has also helped considerably in this respect.

- *Has the design of the project been enhanced over the last year, e.g. refining methods, indicators for measuring achievements, exit strategy?*

Changes to the harvest impact monitoring methodology have been made by the new UK project coordinator in consultation with the Peruvian team. The UK coordinator has recently returned from a visit to Peru where together with Peruvian staff the new methodology was taught and implemented in the communities.

The Peruvian team now carries out a bi-annual evaluation to evaluate progress by the local promoters within their communities, and the role of the communities' coordinator has been strengthened to allow him to carry out informal evaluations of work progress on his frequent visits to communities. He now accompanies staff on all community visits and travels with the boat when it is required to pick up the local staff for meetings, trips, workshops etc.

As well as this the UK Coordinator now receives regular field reports by email, and he speaks monthly on the telephone to all Peruvian staff.

In addition and as a result of frequent contact and discussion between the UK Coordinator and the Director of EORI, a new project bank account has been opened in Puerto Maldonado where the office of the NGO resides. Subsequent funds will be transferred there, and withdrawals made by cheque signed by both the project administrator and the Peruvian coordinator.

This replaces the previous bank account in Lima and as well as taking the responsibility of financial reporting away from the Peruvian coordinator, it allows the EORI administration to serve its function properly, both in fulfilling Peruvian NGO financial reporting regulations, as well as allowing full transparency and frequent updates on the financial situation. Monthly summaries of spending are now provided by the EORI administrator as well as six month financial reports. This is in

consultation with a new accountant who is responsible for financial reporting and signs all documents.

As there is now direct communication between all team members there is much better coordination between project partners and the UK project coordinator is able to send documents and information frequently to improve their literature base and enable them to benefit from the results of other relevant studies.

- *Present a timetable (workplan) for the next reporting period.*

See Appendix 4.

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

- *Have you responded to issues raised in the review of your last year's annual report? Have you discussed the review with your collaborators? Briefly describe what actions have been taken as a result of recommendations from last year's review.*

Issue raised in last year's annual report formed the basis of the terms of reference of the MTR. The MTR has been discussed with all collaborators.

Actions taken in response to MTR recommendations (see appendix 3)

Only the recommendations relating to Oxford and the PIT are dealt with below.

0. The Team Leader should update the Darwin Secretariat on the proposed shifts for UK staff time allocation and budgetary adjustments.

This was done in the October 2005 trip report which Darwin received in December 2005.

3. The logical framework which was revised in a participatory fashion is to be used as a management tool to avoid further slippage, which would increase the risks of non delivery.

The new version of the logical framework, which was revised by both partners in the presence of the MTR reviewer, is now being used successfully as a management tool and has helped the project to make up for lost time and get back on track.

4. The project should place emphasis in wrapping up of activities in order to complete the MOVs from Output 1. These include, for example, the drafting of an IPR agreement, the formalisation of the communities committee, etc.

These activities have now all been completed. The pamphlets of the ecology, use and preparation of key plant species is in the process of being printed for distribution to the communities. The new IPR agreement has been drafted and presented to communities, the Communities' Committee was formalised in March and an agreement signed between members. The literature review and other reports have also been completed.

5. The project Coordinators ought to get in touch with the wider Darwin Initiative Network, who have expressed an interest in supporting with Technical assistance.

This is already underway; see section 6 partnerships, below.

6. The PIT should start planning for an exit strategy as well as assessing fundraising and training gaps that ought to be fulfilled in order to facilitate the increase of the impact, legacy and sustainability of the project.

The UKPC has applied for a Darrell Posey Small Grant on behalf of the Communities' committee, and further funding is in the process of being sought.

Some training gaps among the members of the communities' committee have been identified already and are being filled through courses on small business management and the production of herbal medicine preparations. Other training will be provided when necessary.

The emphasis is on securing funding for the communities to continue work under their control, and to ensure the legacy of the project in this way. This is due to a history of failure in the region of a large number of NGO's and projects which have left only a legacy of bitterness and despondency and is by far the best long-term solution for the local people.

6. Partnerships

- *Describe collaboration between UK and host country partner(s) over the last year. Are there difficulties or unforeseen problems or advantages of these relationships?*

Collaboration between partners is better. Things have improved considerably since September last year, since the terms of reference were re-written for both of the project coordinators during the MTR and since various problems between the two partners have been resolved.

There are still difficulties however and this should be brought to the attention of the Darwin Secretariat. While the attitude and behaviour of the Peruvian Project coordinator has improved considerably, she remains a difficult person and does not collaborate easily with others. The new UK Project coordinator started at a crucial moment, when the relations between the two project partners were at a crisis point.

After careful consideration it was not considered in the best long-term interests of the project to change the Peruvian project coordinator at such a stage and this is still the case. As said before things have now improved considerably and the project has great potential especially as it has arrived at a point where the participants are determining whether the project will be effective and have a long-term legacy to a greater and greater extent.

- *Has the project been able to collaborate with similar projects (Darwin or other) in the host country or other regions, or establish new links with / between local or international organisations involved in biodiversity conservation?*

New links have been established between the project and a UNDP funded project, entitled "Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal reserve and bordering areas." Three of the participating communities are within this reserve, and its general coordinator Modesto Chalco was helpful and forthcoming.

The UK Project coordinator and the Peruvian team have held a meeting with the Director of Manu National Park, Angela Auroz in order to share findings and collaborate in the future.

Contact has been made with the Director of SPDA, the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law, Manuel Ruiz. He is an ex Darwin fellow and has assisted the project in the drafting of a new Intellectual Property Rights Agreement which has since been presented to, and accepted by, the communities.

Contact has been made with Dr. Carlos Reynel, who was a Darwin Project Leader of 9-006, and head of the Herbarium of La Molina University in Lima. He has expressed a desire to meet up on the UK coordinator's next visit in October.

Links have also been forged with Martin Timana, Coordinator of Botanical Data for Nature Serve, based in Lima.

Contact has also been made with Maria Luisa del Rio Mispireta, Head of the Biodiversity and Bio security Unit, Department of the Environment. She is adamant about the importance of this project and recognises that the staff will be able to contribute to national policy on biodiversity conservation.

7. Impact and Sustainability

- *Discuss the profile of the project within the country and what efforts have been made during the year to promote the work. **What evidence is there for increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity resulting from the project? Is there a satisfactory exit strategy for the project in place?***

The profile of the project has been steadily increasing with the production of information posters which have been widely distributed, as well as the increasing number of contacts and collaborations with other projects which is raising its profile. There is room for improvement in this area and the use of media such as radio, newspapers and television is a priority for the next reporting period.

Evidence for increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity has occurred with various other communities who have approached the project team wanting more information and to find out possibilities of starting a similar project in their communities. Members of one of the communities that dropped out, Shintuya have expressed regret that they are not involved anymore as the project is producing results.

A conference was recently carried out in April in Puerto Maldonado in the offices of FENAMAD, the Indigenous Organisation of the Madre de Dios, where the promoters and members of the Communities' committee presented the project to a consortium of NGO's and different authorities, outlining the on-going activities and the long-term aims of the project. Each member made a presentation and used the opportunity to make other contacts and establish relationships to permit the commercialisation of available medicinal plants under conditions favourable to them. This has also raised the profile of the project and given the participants more responsibility in the project and its direction.

The exit strategy is not yet in place and funding is being sought to overcome this.

8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

- *Explain differences in actual outputs against those agreed in the initial 'Project Implementation Timetable' and the 'Project Outputs Schedule', i.e. what outputs were not or only partly achieved? Were additional outputs achieved?*

More permanent monitoring plots established for harvest impact monitoring because of number of plant species involved and their distribution in forest as well as need for maximum sample size with resources available.

Communities have chosen different options regarding creation of plantations and botanical gardens depending on their requirements and decisions made with the rest of the community as to whether they wish to commercialise on a large scale or merely increase the local availability of useful plants through management and replanting.

The regional workshop has been postponed until later in the year due to a change in priorities.

The conference in Puerto Maldonado is an additional output (see 7 above)

The communities' committee has just completed a trip to the medicinal plant markets which was arranged using information from the market and commercialisation survey for the participants to make contact with plant buyers and to see first hand the potential for sale of medicinal plants and plant products nationally. It was a great success and participants have learnt a great deal and made good contacts for future commercialisation activities.

- Provide details of dissemination activities in the host country during the year, including information on target audiences. Will dissemination activities be continued by the host country when the project finishes, and how will this be funded and implemented?

Meetings have been arranged with other local, regional and national stakeholders (see 6. above), and many meetings and workshops have been carried out in the communities and with wider audiences combined with the production of posters which have been widely distributed.

The continuation of dissemination activities is subject of the success of future funding applications and the success of this project in receiving a Darwin continuation grant.

- Please expand and complete Table 1. **Quantify** project outputs over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures (see website for details) and give a brief description. Please list and report on appropriate Code Nos. only. The level of detail required is specified in the Guidance notes on Output Definitions, which accompanies the List of Standard Output Measures. Only the summarised totals after the end of your project will be recorded on the Darwin project database from your final report (the totals below will help you to keep track on a yearly basis).

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
6A	5 local staff and 40 local people trained in participatory inventory and monitoring techniques					
	3 local staff and 25 local people trained in seed collection, propagation and cultivation techniques					
6B	4 Days training delivered					
	3 days training delivered					
7	Methods manual produced for use by staff and local people. Revised version produced and used in participatory monitoring in all communities.					
	Poster produced For dissemination					

8	of project information 10 weeks spent by 3 UK staff on project work in Peru
10	Leaflets produced of ten key medicinal plant species used by each community, their identification, preparation and use.
13A	Five botanical gardens have been established (one per community) One consultancy report on local, regional and national markets and the commercialisation opportunities for locally available plants
14A	Project dissemination conference carried out by promoters and communities' committee with 10 NGO's, 2 Indigenous Organisations, 2 Government Institutions and 80 people.
22	Minimum of 8 permanent monitoring plots established <i>per community</i> .

- *In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.*

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<i>Detail</i> (title, author, year)	<i>Publishers</i> (name, city)	<i>Available from</i> 1. (E.G. CONTACT ADDRESS, WEBSITE)	<i>Cost £</i>
Manual	Manual para el monitoreo de plantas medicinales. Veitch, C., Menton, M. and Gillett, S. 2006	Environmental Change Institute, Oxford	Available on the website.	0.00

9. Project Expenditure

- Please expand and complete Table 3.

10. Project Expenditure

- Please expand and complete Table 3.

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Item	Budget (2005-2006)	Expenditure	Balance
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- Highlight any recently agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

- Discuss methods employed to monitor and evaluate the project this year. How can you demonstrate that the outputs and outcomes of the project actually contribute to the project purpose? i.e. what are the indicators of achievements (both qualitative and quantitative) and how are you measuring these?

Monitoring and evaluation has been carried out in three levels this year.

Firstly there is internal project evaluation. The local participants are required to give regular updates to the project team on visits to communities and during workshops and a more detailed summary every six month during formal evaluations.

Secondly the Peruvian project team is evaluated by Oxford through the regular reports that it provides for Oxford and the EORI board of members. The board also evaluates the local teams' progress and standards of work during its tri-monthly meetings in the EORI office. There is continual contact between the UK project coordinator and the Director of EORI.

The UK coordinator also evaluates progress against the logical framework on his six monthly visits to Peru through meetings and detailed discussion with the Peruvian team as well as through continuous contact with the team throughout the year. The monthly phone calls permit updates on progress and identification of problems at an early stage.

The project was fortunate to receive a Mid-Term Review in October 2005 which thoroughly evaluated project progress at all levels and this assisted in identifying good practise and highlighting where improvements should be made.

The indicators of achievements used are the Means of Verification and the measurable indicators as set out in the log frame (see appendix 5). It is the continual monitoring of the completion of these that enables the project to complete its objectives in a timely fashion.

- *What lessons have you learned from this year's work, and can you build this learning into future plans?*

The MTR has been a major learning exercise which is fully documented above.

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

■ I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

In this section you have the chance to let us know about outstanding achievements of your project over the year that you consider worth highlighting to ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat. This could relate to achievements already mentioned in this report, on which you would like to expand further, or achievements that were in addition to the ones planned and deserve particular attention e.g. in terms of best practice. The idea is to use this section for various promotion and dissemination purposes, including e.g. publication in the Defra Annual Report, Darwin promotion material, or on the Darwin website. As we will not be able to ask projects on an individual basis for their consent to publish the content of this section, please note the above agreement clause.

I refer to some of the examples highlighted in the MTR report and provide a bit more detail.

The project is highly participatory and much use is made by the Peruvian team of other Indigenous people with experience of medicinal plant use and cultivation as well as opportunities to "empower" the participants.

Shamans from two communities have made various visits with the team to the communities to teach the participants about medicinal plant use and preparation and this sharing and promotion of knowledge is of great importance. The interchange of ideas and learning from others has been very impressive, and many plant species are then either taken from one community to another or subsequently used for cultivation and incorporation into the community pharmacopoeia.

These visits by people from other areas have also served to provide concrete examples of other similar projects of which they have experience. Of particular note was a lesson sharing exercise with an elder shaman from the community of Infierno in October 2005, who has been involved in a similar project since 15 years ago and offered an instructive view of the realities and potential pit falls of such projects. There has also been a visit by the shaman of Santa Rosa de Huacaria, (one of the participating communities), who is always helpful and offers advice on plant ecology and preparation as well as his experience of being a promoter in a similar project.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2005/2006

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose With indigenous communities, develop a management plan to conserve cultivate and commercialise medicinal plants in the RBM, and a regionally applicable methodology for the process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional and scientific knowledge, and market information documented (end y1) - Natural populations of medicinal plants mapped, and monitoring plan implemented (end y2) - Experimental plots, seed banks, botanical gardens and plantations established (end y2) - Management plan written and implemented (end y3) 	<p>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p> <p>Very large communal forests. Communities at different stages regarding local knowledge, plant usage and type of resource exploitation desired. Communities need to increase size of plant nurseries, gardens and numbers of plant species being cultivated. Need to further increase community awareness and interest in project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>1. Indigenous, scientific and market information on medicinal species documented.</p>	<p>Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; 1 internet and literature survey; 1 Survey of markets for commercialisation; 1 List of prioritised medicinal plants; Market analysis</p>	<p>(report completed activities and outcomes that contribute toward outputs and indicators)</p> <p>Planning workshop completed. Information on the traditional knowledge of ecology, uses and management of medicinal plants collected and compiled for key species. Scientific information on ecology, use and management of medicinal</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p>

		<p>plants reviewed and complied. Market and commercialisation study has been completed, and lists of prioritised medicinal plants completed.</p> <p>Communities' committee organised and formalised. The committee also made a two week tour of principal medicinal plant markets in southern Peru and met the list of contacts from the market study for future commercial opportunities.</p> <p>Community monitoring of harvest yields is ongoing.</p> <p>Intellectual Property Rights Agreement has been produced and presented to communities.</p>	
2. Natural populations of medicinal plants evaluated and monitored	<p>Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; 2 Databases enhanced; 5 community inventories of medicinal plants; 5 Permanent monitoring plots established and mapped; 3-5 species selected for cultivation; Analysis of findings; draft management plan</p>	<p>Training workshop on inventory and participatory biodiversity monitoring techniques completed and re-training done with new methodology.</p> <p>Dissemination of project information to communities carried out with production of poster and meetings. Conference has been held in Puerto Maldonado run by local participants to publicise the project, disseminate information and form partnerships.</p> <p>Participatory systematic inventories completed.</p> <p>Species have been selected for cultivation.</p> <p>Planning and supervision of monitoring carried out, at least 8 permanent monitoring plots</p>	<p>Restrictions imposed by literacy levels of participants and fluency in Spanish.</p> <p>The confidence of speaking in public has increased enormously but there is still a large difference between participants.</p>

		<p>established <i>in each community</i>. Supervision of community tasks and six monthly evaluations done. Mid-term workshop carried out in April. First draft of management plan due for completion by May. One month delay due to extra activities</p>	
3. Selected medicinal plants propagated and cultivated	<p>Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; Map of areas for seed banks; 5 Botanical gardens established. Plantations established and re-forestation commenced</p>	<p>Training in scientific methods of seed collection, propagation and cultivation of selected species completed. Seed and seedling banks have been established for species with known and unknown cultivation practises. Areas for botanical gardens have been selected and planted. Maintenance of gardens and plantations.</p>	<p>Participants have less knowledge than previously thought regarding propagation techniques and cultivation of plant species. Communities have different visions regarding use of botanical gardens instead of local herb gardens or planted tourist trails. Fears have been expressed about the impact of commercialisation on the forests and availability of plant resources.</p>
4. Management plan developed, and methodology and project lessons promoted regionally	<p>Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; Management plan approved; Findings analysed; List of workshop participants (50); 3 academic papers written.</p>	N/A	N/A

Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.

Appendix 2: Revised log frame (as of Nov 2005)

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.			
Purpose With indigenous communities, develop a management plan to conserve cultivate and commercialise medicinal plants in the RBM, and a regionally applicable methodology for the process.	- Traditional and scientific knowledge, and market information documented (end y1) - Natural populations of medicinal plants mapped, and monitoring plan implemented (end y2) - Experimental plots, seed banks, botanical gardens and plantations established (end y2) - Management plan written and implemented (end y3)	1. Report 2. Maps 3. Report 4. Management plan	Commitment of the indigenous communities to active participation in the programme. That project partners will maintain good relations and open collaboration. That flexibility and openness to new ideas will be shown. That literature on plant use and commercialisation will be consulted and used to guide decision-making process.
Outputs 1. Indigenous, scientific and market information on medicinal species documented.	Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; 1 internet and literature survey; 1 Survey of markets for commercialisation; 1 List of prioritised medicinal plants; Market analysis	List of names on Communities' Committee, IPR agreement, finalised project plan; List of participants and report; Community Pamphlets followed by Book of uses and management strategies for medicinal plants, authored by the communities; Literature review; Report;	- Interest and commitment of the Indigenous communities maintained - Continuity of project technical staff - Training and continuity of local staff
2. Natural populations of medicinal plants evaluated and monitored	Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; 2 Databases enhanced; 5 community inventories of medicinal plants; 5 Permanent monitoring plots established and mapped; 3-5 species selected for cultivation; Analysis of findings; draft management plan	List of participants and report; Training materials, Information leaflets, poster calendar Maps and inventory results Reports Draft management plan	- Commitment of partner institutions and local people in executing the programme - Climatic stability - Physical access maintained - Funding forthcoming - Competition from other projects will not dissuade people from further collaboration and participation
3. Selected medicinal plants propagated and cultivated	Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; Map of areas for seed banks; 5 Botanical gardens established. Plantations established and re-forestation commenced	List of participants and report ; Training materials, and leaflets Map and reports	
4. Management plan developed, and methodology and project lessons promoted regionally	Workshops and training days completed with 25-35 participants; Management plan approved; Findings analysed; List of workshop participants (50); 3 academic papers written.	<i>Report and Commercialisation plan; Maps; Recipes ; List of participants and report; Training materials; Management plan; Report; Workshop proceedings; acknowledgement of submission of papers.</i>	
Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)		
Output 1	1.1 Planning workshop (Oct 04) 1.2 Collect and document information on the traditional knowledge of ecology, uses and management of medicinal plants (Feb 06) 1.3 Scientific information on ecology, use and management of medicinal plants reviewed and documented (Jan 06) 1.4 Collection of information of local market, commercialisation opportunities, market study, prioritisation of medicinal plants. (Jan06) 1.5 Organisation of communities' committee. (Jan 05) 1.6 Community monitoring of harvest yields (Feb 06) 1.7 Production and signature of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (Feb 06)		

Output 2	2.1 Training workshop on inventory and participatory biodiversity monitoring techniques (Feb 05) 2.2 Dissemination of project information to communities/ local publicity event (Dec 05/Feb 06) 2.3 Participatory systematic inventories (Feb 05 – Nov 05) 2.4 Planning and supervision of monitoring (Mar 06 – Sep 07) 2.5 Supervision of community tasks and six month evaluations (Apr 06 – Sep 07) 2.6 Mid term workshop to analyse findings, and first draft of management plan (Apr 06)
Output 3	3.1 Training in scientific methods of seed collection, propagation and cultivation of selected species (Nov- Mar 05) 3.2 Seed and seedling banks established for species with known cultivation practises. (Nov 05 - Mar 06) 3.3 Seeds and seedling banks established for species with unknown cultivation practises (Apr – Sep 06) 3.4 Areas for botanical gardens selected and planted (Dec 05 - Mar 06) 3.5 Establishment of plantation areas (Nov 06 - Mar 07) 3.6 Maintenance of gardens and plantations (Mar 06 – Sep 07)
Output 4	4.1 Training in production of herbal medicines and introduction to basic business administration (July 06) 4.2 Training in business administration (Aug - Sep 06) 4.3 Workshop to reflect on and consolidate methodological lessons and develop second draft of 20 year management plan (Nov 06) 4.4 Final draft and publication of book on the ecology, use and preparation of key herbal medicines (Apr - May 07) 4.5 Evaluation of final version of management plan (June 07) 4.6 Final report written (June 07) 4.7 Regional evaluation workshop on processes developed and awareness of conservation measures for medicinal plants, academic papers submitted to peer review journals (Sep 07)

Summary of Recommendations

	Recommendation	For	By	page
0	The Team Leader should update the Darwin Secretariat on the proposed shifts for UK staff time allocation and budgetary adjustments.	Team Leader	Immediately	8
1	Provide guidelines on the need to budget realistically for UK technical assistance, incl. staff time, level of experience required to operate at field level.	DI Secretariat	As soon as possible	9
2	Provide Team Leaders with a project start up check list, or an easy to follow guide which outlines the basic steps to follow at the outset of the project, in view of facilitating the development or strengthening of partnerships.	DI Secretariat	As soon as possible	10
3	The logical framework which was revised in a participatory fashion is to be used as a management tool to avoid further slippage, which would increase the risks of non delivery.	13 -015	Immediately	11
4	The project should place emphasis in wrapping up of activities in order to complete the MOVs from Output 1. These include, for example, the drafting of an IPR agreement, the formalisation of the communities committee , etc.	Project 13-015	Immediately	12
5	The project Coordinators ought to get in touch with the wider Darwin Initiative Network, who have expressed and interest in supporting with Technical assistance.	Project 13-015	Immediately	13
6	The PIT should start planning for an exit strategy as well as assessing fundraising and training gaps that ought to be fulfilled in order to facilitate the increase of the impact, legacy and sustainability of the project.	13-015	April 2006	14
7	The opportunities and challenges of implementing highly participatory community based projects should form the basis for a discussion module in a future Darwin Initiative Workshop, with an emphasis on design of safe guard mechanisms for community project staff whose livelihoods depend on DI projects. This will help in the drafting of evidence-based guidance for project applicants.	Darwin Secretariat	As soon as possible	14

Appendix 4: Workplan for April 2006- March 2007

Activity	Due date	Activity details
2.2	Ongoing	Continue dissemination activities with radio broadcast, newspaper interview and a documentary
2.4	Mar 2006 – Sep 2007	Planning and supervision monitoring of harvest impacts
2.5	Apr 2006 and Sep 2007	Supervision of community tasks and six month evaluations including progress in propagation and cultivation of plants, and on-going community monitoring of plant harvest yields.
2.6	Apr 2006	Mid term workshop to analyse findings, and first draft of management plan
3.3	Apr – Sep 2006	Seeds and seedling banks established for species with unknown cultivation practises
3.5	Nov 2006 – Mar 2007	Establishment of plantation areas
3.6	Mar 2006– Sep 2007	Maintenance of gardens and plantations
4.1	Jul 2006	Training in production of herbal medicines and introduction to basic business administration
4.2	Aug –Sep 2006	Training in business administration
4.3	Nov 2006	Workshop to reflect on and consolidate methodological lessons and develop second draft of 20 year management plan

Appendix 5: itinerary of second trip to Peru – March 2006

Day / Date	People	Activity
1 st March	CV	21.00 Arrive in Lima
3 rd March	CV, SO, EP.	14.00 Arrived in Cusco.
4 th and 5 th March	CV, SO, EP.	Discussions SO and EP regarding trip and arrangements. Meeting with botanist.
6 th March	CV, SO, EP	08.30 Leave Cusco, arrive Pilcopata 17.30
7 th March	CV, EP, SO	Spend all day in Pilcopata discussing methodology, printing information and worksheets.
8 th March	CV, SO, EP.	09.00 Arrive in Santa Rosa de Huacaria.
9 th March	All.	09.00 – 12.00 workshop in Huacaria 14.00- 17.30 monitoring practised in forest.
10 th March	CV, EP, SO.	09.00 – 12.00, 14.00 – 16.00 Complete monitoring exercise 19.00 Return to Pilcopata
11 th March	CV, EP, SO.	08.00 – 17.30 Leave Pilcopata and arrive in Palotoa Teparu
12 th – 14 th March	All.	All day - Carry out workshop and monitoring with promoters in forest.
15 th March	CV, EP, SO,	06.30 – 20.00 Leave Palotoa and arrive in Diamante
16 th – 18 th March	All.	All day - Carry out workshop and monitoring in forest. Meetings for the official formation of the Communities' Committee, workshop to discuss and explain functions of Committee, expectations of members, specific roles, and signature of the Act of formation of the Committee.
19 th March	CV, EP, SO.	07.30 – 15.30 Leave Diamante and arrive in Shipetiari
20 th and 21 st March	All.	All day Carry out workshop in Shipetiari, then monitoring in forest with promotores.
22 nd March	CV, EP, SO.	07.00 – 19.00 Leave Shipetiari and return to Pilcopata. Take bus to Cusco.
23 rd March	CV	05.30 Arrive in Cusco.
24 th March	CV, ZA	12.30 Leave Cusco and fly to Puerto Maldonado. Visit EORI office and discuss finances with EORI administrator and the project accountant.
25 th March	CV, ZA	09.00 – 12.00 Further discussion of finances 14.00 fly to Cusco. 20.00 take bus to La Paz.

CV = Charles Veitch

EP = Edith Pipa

SO = Soledad Ortiz

All = all above plus Community Promoters