



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

2007

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	15/029
Project Title	Certifying Peccary Pelts in Peru to Catalyze Community-based Wildlife Management
Country(ies)	PERU UNITED KINGDOM
UK Contract Holder Institution	University of Kent
UK Partner Institution(s)	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Wildlife Conservation Society – Peru (WCS), Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP)
Darwin Grant Value	£177338
Start/End dates of Project	July 2006/July 2009
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	Reporting period (1 July 2006 to 30 April 2007) Annual Report Number 1
Project Leader Name	Richard Bodmer
Project website	http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary
Author(s), date	Richard Bodmer, 29 April 2007 Tula Fang, 29 April 2007

1. Project Background

Bushmeat hunting is an important economic resource that has been traditionally used by rural poor of the Peruvian Amazon. If well managed, bushmeat hunting can provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities and help conserve Amazonian biodiversity through maintaining intact rainforests. If poorly managed, bushmeat hunting will lead to the extirpation of animal populations, reduced socio-economic benefits that rural people obtain from wildlife, and a decreased value of intact forests.

Subsistence hunting is permitted in Peru only in rural and native communities according to Article 230 of the *Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* (Forestry and Wildlife Law 2001) and the consumption or the sale of bush meat is restricted to settlements of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants.

Communities are permitted to sell peccary pelts if the animals were hunted for subsistence. Peccary pelts are exported to European countries, including the UK, where they are used in the manufacture of luxury gloves and shoes. The peccary pelt certification programme would act as a mechanism to add value to the pelts in communities that manage their bushmeat hunting sustainably, through a process that certifies those communities that meet the standards of certification. Bush meat hunting of tropical forest mammals is commonplace in the Peruvian Amazon and currently one of the greatest conservation issues in tropical forests. However, there is currently no mechanism to manage subsistence hunting in the Peruvian Amazon. The peccary pelt certification programme will be a mechanism to manage subsistence hunting using the international trade in peccary products. Local communities will only become certified if they manage all of their bush meat hunting sustainably. The project is setting up a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification in the Peruvian Amazon of Loreto with participating communities in the proposed Greater Yavari reserve, Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve and Pastaza-Tigre RAMSAR basin (see map).

2. Project Partnerships

Collaboration between UK and host country institutions

INRENA

The Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), Department of Biodiversity Conservation, is the Peruvian government office responsible for implementing the CBD (CBD focal point in Peru) and CITES, and is responsible for managing the peccary pelt trade in Peru. Collaborations with INRENA, both at the national level in Lima and the regional level in Iquitos were realised with DICE, University of Kent and the host country partners. INRENA was involved in many aspects of the programme and representatives from INRENA accompanied two field visits. Meetings between INRENA, DICE and the host country partners were regularly held in Iquitos and Lima.

CITES- Perú

The Peruvian Scientific Authority of the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is responsible for evaluating the authorised peccary pelt quotas granted by INRENA and to oversees exportation. There were close collaborations between the Scientific Authority of CITES, DICE, and the host country partners especially with the process of forming the certifying body. The Scientific Authority will be sending several of its representatives to capacity building fieldcourses run by the project in 2007. In addition, a meeting was held between the Secretary General of CITES and the project leader and host country partner at DICE, University of Kent in the UK.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Peru)

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Peru) are actively collaborating with DICE and the host country partners in the implementation of the project. WCS and WWF have helped co-ordinate the peccary pelt certification workshops and field-based courses on the certification guidelines and methodologies with local communities.

Peruvian Universities

The Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP) is a national university of Peru based in Iquitos. UNAP's undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in conservation have been involved with the capacity building in collaboration with DICE and host country partners in the peccary pelt certification programme.

The peccary certification project has developed new links to similar projects.

Wildlife Management in Forestry Concessions

The project is collaboration with a new initiative on wildlife management in forestry concessions with INRENA and WWF-Peru. The Darwin project has provided the guidelines that will be used in the forestry concession project.

Reproduction and Health in Bush Meat Species

The Darwin project is collaboration with a study on the reproduction and health of bush meat species, with a particular focus on the peccaries. The reproduction and health project is a collaboration between INRENA and the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The purpose of this project is to catalyse community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification.

The peccary pelt certification programme is based on a set of wildlife management guidelines that communities need to follow to attain certification. The guidelines for wildlife management in local communities include:

1. Limits should be established on hunting animals resilient to overhunting such as collared peccary, white-lipped peccary, brocket deer, agouti, and paca.
2. Reduce or stop hunting animals vulnerable to overhunting, such as primates, tapir, jaguar, manatee, and giant river otter.
3. Set up hunting registers to monitor hunting activity and abundance through CPUE. Registers should record the time spent hunting, numbers of each species hunted, the location where the animals were hunted, sex of the animal, and the date.
4. Work with project staff to evaluate the sustainability of hunting using the Unified Harvest Model and establish hunting limits.
5. Set source (non hunted) and sink (hunted) areas. Source areas will buffer hunted areas against overhunting and will help long-term sustainability.
6. Conserve wildlife habitat.

These guidelines are being implemented differently in each community depending on their socio-economic and cultural realities. The first step in the pilot programme was to approach a set of communities and determine their willingness to participate in the programme.

There was an ordered process in having local communities participate in the pilot programme, which included training of Peruvian biologists, holding workshops with perspective communities, and then holding capacity building fieldcourses with participating communities. Activities in the Darwin Initiative Grant for the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification began in July 2006.

In July 2006, 4 Peruvian biologists, Claudia Rios, Annie Escobedo, Alfredo dos Santos, and Zina Valverde were selected and trained in the peccary pelt certification programme. The project leader, and host country co-ordinator, Tula Fang, worked with the biologists in selecting communities and elaborating workshop materials.

The initial workshops were coordinated with the local authorities. Workshops were then conducted in the communities. Informative booklets explaining the certification programme, community-based wildlife management plans, and wildlife management guidelines were used to aid with the workshop presentations.

Three workshops on voluntary participation in the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification were held in communities of Nueva Esperanza and Carolina in the Yavari river basin, El Chino, San Pedro, Buena Vista and Diamante-7 de Julio in the Tahuayo-Blanco river basin, and Puerto Tangarana, Puerto Barranquillo, Ihuaqui Cocha, San Ramon and Puerto America in the Pastaza river basin during the months of August – September 2006. A total of 147 local people participated in the workshops. All of the

communities were in agreement with implementing wildlife management programmes as part of the peccary programme. Workshop material, including explanatory booklets, workshop programmes, and other materials were elaborated by the project leader, host country co-ordinator and 4 Peruvian biologists working on the project. Likewise, the workshops were run by UK and Peruvian staff working on the project. This important initial stage was completed successfully, with all of the communities in agreement with implementing wildlife management plans as part of the peccary certification programme.

Interactive dialogs were used to allow people to relate in an informal manner, asking questions about the project and becoming familiar with the technical issues involved with the implementation and development of the peccary pelt certification programme. This method was particularly useful because it allowed project staff to understand how people think about their current use of wildlife, the status of wildlife populations around their communities, and how the peccary pelt certification programme can help them in the future. Communities decided voluntarily their participation in the certification programme.

The second stage of activities included field-based courses for capacity building in community-based wildlife management and methodologies for the peccary pelt certification guidelines that were held in the participating communities. An additional fieldbased course was held in the community reserve of Yanasha at the request of the communities.

Dates for the field-based courses were coordinated with the communities. The fieldbased courses were used to explain the technical aspects of community-based wildlife management plans using the guidelines. This involved sessions on resistant and vulnerable species, evaluating sustainability, monitoring through hunting registers and catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), setting up wildlife habitat activities and determining hunted and non-hunted areas. A capacity building booklet was developed for these fieldbased courses.

Hunting registers involve hunters and their families in the collection of hunting pressure and CPUE. CPUE can be used to evaluate the abundance of wildlife species and to measure trends in wildlife populations. As a result of the field-based courses there are 11 hunting registers in the communities of the Yavari-Miri, 16 hunting registers in the communities of the Tahuayo-Blanco rivers, 16 hunting registers in the communities of the Pastaza river basin, and planned hunting registers in the Yanasha community reserve.

Participatory maps were used in the fieldcourses to allow people to evaluate the boundaries of their territories and locate the zones where they practice hunting. These maps were used by communities to establish possible non-hunting zones as part of their wildlife management plans. Each community had different landscape requirements depending on their subsistence activities and their geographical territories.

The unified harvest model was used in the fieldcourses to help communities determine hunting levels of species not vulnerable to overhunting. The unified harvest model combines the stock recruitment and harvest models into a single model that evaluates both the sustainability of current hunting and the potential for long-term sustainable use. The model requires data on hunting pressure, wildlife densities in hunted and non-hunted sites, and information on the reproductive productivity of species.

Three field-based courses for capacity building in community-based wildlife management and methodologies for the peccary pelt certification guidelines were held in the communities of Nueva Esperanza, Carolina, El Chino, San Pedro, Buena Vista, Diamante-7 de Julio, Puerto Tangarana, Puerto Barranquillo, Ihuaqui Cocha, San Ramon and Puerto America between October 2006 and February 2007. A total of 116 community members attended the field-based courses. As a result of the field-based courses local communities have begun to implement hunting registers, zone hunting and non-hunting zones, elaborate habitat management initiatives, and other activities related to setting up community-based wildlife management plans. Fieldcourse material, including capacity booklets, course programmes, and other materials were elaborated by the project leader, host country co-ordinator and 4 Peruvian biologists working on the project. Likewise, all of the fieldcourses were run by the UK and Peruvian staff working on the project.

Apart from the workshops and fieldbased courses, Peruvian biologist staff regularly visited communities during the reporting period as part of the participatory methodologies. Regular visits were conducted by project staff to the participating communities to hold informal meetings with hunters. These visits were used to determine if the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification is viable for the hunters. These meetings were also used to clarify any questions or concerns about community-based wildlife management. Communal meetings were also used to clarify any questions, and provide further information.

In early 2007, collaborative work began with middlemen involved in the peccary pelt trade to set up methods for evaluating the providence of pelts. Between January and May 2007 middlemen working in the peccary pelt trade were contacted and methods for evaluating the providence of pelts were set up. In addition, a year long study of the Iquitos bush meat markets was initiated. Middlemen are contact regularly and meat markets visited daily.

To set a baseline of the wildlife populations, wildlife censuses were conducted in the Yavari region in July 2006, and between January- March 2007. Wildlife censuses were also conducted in the Pastaza region in August 2006 and November 2006. Wildlife censuses were carried out by Peruvian biologists working on the project and received training by the project leader.

Terrestrial wildlife transects were used to census wildlife populations using DISTANCE methods. With this technique, observers walk the line transect and record the perpendicular distance from the animal to the transect line. The method assumes that all the animals that are on the center of the line transect (0 m perpendicular distance) will be observed. The technique is based on the notion that observers do not see all the animals that are off the center of the line, and that the probability of sighting an animal depends on the distance of the animal from the line. Animals closer to the line have a higher probability of being seen than animals further from the line. Three to four transects are cut by field assistants prior to the census. They are usually 4 km long and are not placed with any pre-determined knowledge of the distribution of the animals. Transects are walked slowly and quietly (500-1,000 m/hr).

In February 2007, the selection of the certification body began in consultation with INRENA and the Peruvian CITES scientific authority. The certifying body plans to meet in mid-2007, when local communities are closer to certification.

In February 2007, a meeting about the pilot programme on peccary pelt certification was held with the CITES Secretary General at the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), Canterbury, Kent with the participation of the project leader and the in-country coordinator.

Capacity building was achieved through a Peruvian student studying the MSc in International Wildlife Trade at DICE, University of Kent, and by involving Peruvian students from the National University of the Peruvian Amazon (UNAP) with capacity building field activities related to the peccary pelt certification programme during 5 field based expeditions.

In August 2006, a Peruvian MSc student, Pedro Perez, involved with INRENA and the peccary pelt programme was selected for the DICE MSc programme in International Wildlife Trade and in September 2006 he began the MSc programme. 26 Peruvian students from the National University of the Peruvian Amazon (UNAP) and other Peruvian Universities were involved with capacity building field activities related to the peccary pelt certification programme during 5 field based expeditions during August 2006, September 2006, December 2006 and March 2007.

A first draft of the Peccary Pelt Certification Manual was produced.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

The overall project output is that a pilot programme of peccary pelt certification is in place. The pilot programme was initiated in Loreto, Peru.

Workshops and community fieldbased courses were implemented in accordance with the implementation timetable and output schedule. The outputs stated a minimum of 6 communities and the project is currently working with 11 communities.

Additional communities have requested technical support for their wildlife management plans by the project, and these are being provided. This is an additional output not specifically stated in the plan.

The capacity building activities, including university level fieldbased courses and MSc training at DICE were completed according to the implementation timetable and output schedule.

The workshops planned for the middlemen and tanneries were altered, since it was found that middlemen work better with the project on an individual basis. Thus, regular meetings are being held individually with middlemen, rather than a workshop setting.

Wildlife censuses are being conducted and a meat market survey was initiated. These activities are not specifically stated in the implementation timetable and output schedule, but are important outputs for the project.

There is an assumption that there is a continued market for peccary pelts. This assumption is still correct and the peccary pelt market in Peru remains open under CITES regulations.

Likewise, there is an assumption that there is a continued market for bush meat. Bush meat continues to be an important natural resource for local communities and the project is monitoring the bush meat markets as one of its activities.

There is also an assumption about the need to have stakeholder involvement in the certification process. The major stakeholders are involved with the pilot programme, including local communities, middlemen, tanneries, government departments (INRENA and CITES), local universities (UNAP), and participating NGO's (WCS and WWF).

The outputs and operational plan have not been modified over the last year.

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1	2	3	4	TOTAL
2	01 Peruvian MSc trained at DICE	X				1
	Leaflets:	X				
7	1)El buen uso de los cueros de sajino y huangana					
	2) La certificación de los cueros de sajino y huangana					
	3)Guia para talleres de certificacion					
	4) Guia para capacitacion de metodologias					
	5) Entrenamiento en la tecnica CPUE para comunidades rurales					
	Manual:					
	Certificacion de pieles de pecaries					
8	Guidelines for the peccary pelt certification	X				
14 B	The pilot programme was presented during the 7 th Latin American Wildlife Conference in Brazil in September 2006	X				
17A	A website was created to disseminate the pilot program					

Table 2 Publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (E.G. CONTACT ADDRESS, WEBSITE)	Cost £
Booklet*	El buen uso de los cueros de sajino y	Peccary	http://www.kent.a	0

	huangana, 2006	Project	c.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary	
Booklet*	La certificación de los cueros de sajino y huangana	Peccary Project	http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary	
Article*	Fang, T., C. Rios & R. Bodmer (2006). Implementacion de un programa piloto de certificacion de pieles de peccaries (Tayassu tajacu y T. pecari) en la comunidad de Nueva Esperanza, Rio Yavari.	Revista Electronica Manejo de Fauna Silvestre en Latioamerica	http://www.revistafau.com.pe/public/fang.pdf	0
Article*	Escobedo, A., C. Rios, R. Bodmer & P. Puertas (2006). La caza de animals silvestres por los Kichwas del Rio Pastaza, Nor Oriente Peruana: Iniciativas de manejo comunal.	Revista Electronica Manejo de Fauna Silvestre en Latioamerica	http://www.revistafau.com.pe/public/annie.pdf	0

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of this project is to catalyse community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification.

The first measurable indicator is that local communities gain certification through the pilot programme. Local communities have begun to set up wildlife management plans in accordance with the guidelines for certification and the process for setting up a certification body has been initiated. However, no community has yet applied for certification, since they have just begun to implement their management plans.

The second indicator is that local communities gain added economic value of peccary pelts through certification. Communities understand the economic value they can attain through certification as a result of the workshops and fieldcourses. Communities have not yet gained added economic value, since none have certified yet..

The third indicator is an increase in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities. Baseline population estimates have been initiated as part of the annual activities. This baseline data will be used to evaluate the status of wildlife populations as communities implement wildlife management plans and become certified.

There are important assumptions for the project. The first assumption is that rural communities have discount rates that permit sustainable use of wildlife resources. This assumption continues to hold true and rural communities continue to be interested in wildlife management for their future.

The second major assumption is that there are environmentally aware consumers in European countries that maintain a demand for peccary leather. This assumption continues to be maintained since European consumers continue to be environmentally aware and demand for peccary products in Europe continues.

The third assumption is that wildlife species increase when bushmeat hunting is managed. This assumption still stands and indeed, a recent study in collaboration with this project has shown that

wildlife species in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve have increased as a result of communities participating in wildlife management programmes.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The peccary pelt certification programme aims to manage bushmeat hunting sustainably, both in terms of biodiversity and socio-economic benefits. Sustainable use of wildlife will provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities, by providing food and income. However, many local communities are unable to convert non-sustainable bushmeat hunting to more sustainable bushmeat hunting, because of the economic costs involved. The peccary pelt certification programme would provide added economic benefits to those communities who convert non-sustainable hunting to more sustainable hunting, and allow communities to change their hunting patterns. Likewise, the peccary pelt certification programme is based on a set of guidelines that would enhance biodiversity conservation on three different levels. Firstly, species would be hunted more sustainably as a means of maintaining species populations to avert local extinctions. Secondly, wildlife habitat would be conserved with all of its diversity. Thirdly, fully protected source areas would be incorporated into community-based wildlife management plans, which would act as protected areas that are in agreement with the local communities.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

There are 11 rural communities involved with the programme who are being monitored by project staff during regular visits.

The prices of pelts being bought and sold is being monitored through regular visits to the communities.

Wildlife censuses have been conducted in the Yavari and Pastza river systems using DISTANCE methods to monitor the wildlife populations. Further censuses are required for the Tahuayo-Blanco area. Censuses will continue to be conducted in all three river systems.

The outputs are being monitored through community workshop reports. Two reports were elaborated on the community workshops. Three reports were elaborated on the fieldbased courses.

Wildlife management plans are being monitored through regular visits of project staff to the local communities. 11 communities have begun to elaborate wildlife management plans.

Reports on meetings held with middlemen and tanneries will monitor this output. Currently, a report on regular meetings with middlemen is in preparation.

The lessons learned include the following:

Local communities are interested in participating with wildlife management plans as part of the peccary pelt certification programme, as a way to secure wildlife resources for the future and attain added value of their peccary pelts.

Wildlife management needs to be set up in timber concessions, not only in local communities.

Middlemen and tanneries are interested in the peccary pelt programme, but will require certified communities before they can be fully involved.

INRENA and CITES are very interested in the peccary pelt certification programme, because they see it as a way to implement better regulation in the peccary pelt trade, and as a way to manage the subsistence hunting laws.

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

During the project proposal stage we were requested to inform the Darwin Initiative about possible funding from the EU. A proposal was submitted to the EU Tropical Forest Programme to try and involve importing countries with the certification. The proposal was not funded. Further attempts will be made to involve the EU and importing countries with the certification programme, and we will continue to inform the Darwin Initiative about this progress.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There were no significant difficulties encountered during the reporting period. However, there were some refinements that needed to be implemented in accordance with new developments and a better understanding of the implementation process. These included:

Local communities that have timber companies operating around their territories will have a more difficult time being certified, because of the economic incentives of timber companies to buy unsustainably hunted bushmeat from the communities. The project is working with WWF and WCS on elaborating a programme for wildlife management in timber concessions as a means to overcome this difficulty.

We found that regular individual meetings with middlemen is a more productive way to involve them in the certification process than workshops, because of their availability to attend a workshop and their unwillingness to present information in front of their competing middlemen.

7. Sustainability

The peccary pelt certification programme has been included as a strategy by INRENA and CITES to manage the peccary pelt trade. The work has been promoted at both the regional and national levels as a means of managing the subsistence hunting laws of Peru. The project has also been included in the Cross Cutting Program on Wildlife Management managed by WCS and the G & B Moore Foundation. At an international level, the project is being used as an example of economic incentives for managing bush meat hunting by CITES. The peccary pelt certification programme will incorporate self funding mechanisms via the added value generated by certified pelts. NGO's such as WCS and WWF will support the development and implementation of community management plans. The project is developing mechanisms for self funding of the programme as its exist strategy. If possible, the major importing countries of Germany, France, Italy and Austria should also help support the programme, potentially via EU funding.

8. Dissemination

The peccary pelt certification project was disseminated during the 7th Latin American Wildlife Management Conference in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil in September, 2006.

A web page was developed on the project.

The project was included in the WCS Cross Cutting Program on Wildlife Management.

Meetings were held with INRENA and CITES promoting the project.

Dissemination in local communities during workshops and fieldcourses.

Dissemination to Universities during university level field activities.

Dissemination will continue after the project ends by INRENA, CITES, NGO's and other stakeholders involved with certification. Funding will be provided by these institutions.

9. .

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

Bush meat hunting of tropical forest mammals is commonplace in the tropics and currently one of the greatest conservation issues in tropical forests. Rural people hunt mammals for subsistence food and to sell meat and hides in urban markets. Bushmeat hunting is an important economic resource that has been traditionally used by rural poor of the Peruvian Amazon. If well managed, bushmeat hunting can provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities and help conserve Amazonian biodiversity through maintaining intact rainforests. If poorly managed, bushmeat hunting will lead to the extirpation of animal populations, reduced socio-economic benefits that rural people obtain from wildlife, and a decreased value of intact forests. Subsistence hunting is permitted in Peru by rural and native communities and the communities are permitted to sell peccary pelts if the animals were hunted for subsistence. Peccary pelts are exported to European countries, including the UK, where they are used in the manufacture of luxury gloves and shoes. A peccary pelt certification programme is being set up in the Peruvian Amazon as a mechanism to add value to the pelts in communities that manage their bushmeat hunting sustainably, through a process that certifies those communities that meet the standards of certification. The peccary pelt certification programme is a means to manage bush meat hunting using the international trade in peccary products. Local communities will only be certified if they manage all of their bush meat hunting sustainably. There are 11 communities involved in the pilot programme from the Yavari, Tahuayo and Pastaza river systems. The Peruvian government strongly supports the pilot programme, as does CITES, the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species. Funding from the Darwin Initiative will be key in setting up the peccary pelt certification programme as a means to manage bush meat hunting, and in turn help conserve Amazonia biodiversity by involving local people.

[I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section](#)

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Catalyse community based-wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme</p> <p>Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification</p> <p>Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities</p>	<p>Local communities have begun to set up wildlife management plans in accordance with the guidelines for certification.</p> <p>The process for setting up a certification body has been initiated.</p> <p>Communities understand the economic value they can attain through certification as a result of the workshops.</p> <p>Baseline wildlife population estimates have been initiated.</p>	<p>Certification body will meet to discuss which communities are ready for certification.</p> <p>Continue supporting the community based wildlife management plans</p> <p>Continue capacity building</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Pilot programme of peccary pelt</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme</p>	<p>Currently there are 11 communities participating in the pilot programme.</p>	

certification in place	Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme	Workshops and fieldbased courses were held with the communities Middlemen and tanneries are involved with the programme.
Activity 1.1 Workshops		Three workshops on voluntary participation in the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification were held in 11 communities
Activity 1.2 Field-based courses		Four field-based courses for capacity building in community-based wildlife management and methodologies for the peccary pelt certification guidelines
Activity 1.3 Manual development		A first draft of the Peccary Pelt Certification Manual was produced.
Activity 1.4 MSc level training		A Peruvian MSc student involved with INRENA and the peccary pelt programme was selected for the DICE MSc programme in International Wildlife Trade and in September 2006 he began the MSc programme
Activity 1.5 Publications in International Journals		Information was collected for future publication

Annex 2

See below

Annex 3 Project's full current logframe

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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 benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Catalyse community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme</p> <p>Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification</p> <p>Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities</p>	<p>Monitoring the number of rural communities requesting and obtaining certification</p> <p>Monitoring of peccary pelt prices bought and sold in rural communities</p> <p>Conducting census of wildlife populations</p>	<p>Rural communities have discount rates that permit sustainable use of wildlife resources</p> <p>Environmentally aware consumers in European countries maintain demand</p> <p>Wildlife species increase when bushmeat hunting is managed</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme</p>	<p>Community workshop reports and community-based wildlife management plans</p> <p>Reports on workshops held with middlemen and tanneries</p>	<p>Continued market for the peccary pelts</p> <p>Continued market for bush meat</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement</p>

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)	Assumptions
Workshops (7)	<p>Yr. 1 selection of participating communities using an in-country workshop with local biologists and community representatives working with community-based wildlife management; Yr 1 workshop involving middlemen and tanneries from the private sector for training on certification.</p> <p>Yr 2 workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to evaluate progress of the pilot programme; workshop with certifying body selected by INRENA to train on management procedures</p> <p>Yr 3 workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to develop lessons learnt; workshop with middlemen and tanneries from the private sector to determine the effectiveness of implementation including the chain of custody and added value income for communities; workshop with the certifying body to assist with certifying local communities.</p>	<p>Local communities agree to participate in the project</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries agree to participate in the workshop</p> <p>Local communities participate in the project</p> <p>Certifying body selected by INRENA</p> <p>Local communities implement wildlife management as part of certification</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries implement certification</p> <p>Local communities are ready to be certified</p>
Field-based courses (3)	<p>Yr 1 field-based course on wildlife management and monitoring for rural community members involved with certification</p> <p>Yr 2 field-based course on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis</p> <p>Yr 3 field-based course on Community-based conservation and the peccary pelt certification programme</p>	<p>Local community member willing to participate</p> <p>Participants available</p> <p>Participants available</p>
Manual development (1)	<p>Collation of information on peccary biology, sustainable harvesting, community-based conservation, socio-economics of the bushmeat trade, and the process and implementation of the peccary pelt certification programme in Spanish. Draft manual by March 07, final publication by Oct. 07.</p>	<p>Information available</p>
MSc level training (2)	<p>Select most appropriate student for MSc training to begin in Sept. 06 by July 06.</p> <p>Select most appropriate student for MSc training to begin in Sept. 07 by July 07.</p>	<p>Student available</p> <p>Student available</p>
Publications in International Journals 03	<p>Submit publications to International Journals on: Conservation Implications of Certification Economic Considerations of Certification Trade, Bushmeat and Certification</p>	<p>Information available</p>

Annex 4 onwards – supplementary material (optional)

Please see additional attachments of PDF documents.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	x
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	