Darwin Initiative – Final Report

*(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/) - it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin project information

Project Reference	17-018
Project Title	Management Programmes for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico
Host country(ies)	Mexico
UK Contract Holder Institution	Global Diversity Foundation
UK Partner Institution(s)	University of Kent
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	CIIDIR-IPN, CONAFOR, CORENCHI, Geoconservación
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Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012
Project Leader Name	Gary J. Martin
Project Website	General updates on the project are available on GDF's UK website, http://www.globaldiversity.org.uk/projects-in-mesoamerica
Report Author(s) and date	Claudia Camacho, Emily Caruso, Gary J. Martin 20 July 2012.

1. Project Background

Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are receiving growing interest as important initiatives to protect biological, cultural and linguistic diversity. CORENCHI, the main beneficiary of this project, has certified community territories under the Voluntary Conserved Areas (VCA) scheme – which are legally-recognised ICCAs – of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. This project was implemented to ensure CORENCHI's compliance with the scheme's obligations, through (1) the development of biocultural diversity management programmes for the VCAs, (2) community training for the implementation of these programmes, and (3) outreach and dissemination activities to share this community conservation experience. One of the outstanding achievements of the project is the collaborative elaboration of two community-owned territorial management plans, created through joint research carried out with GDF-MA-trained community researchers.

Location of Oaxaca and CORENCHI communities. Green dot on the left-hand map indicates the location of the enlarged section on the right.

2. Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project has enhanced the conservation of CORENCHI's Voluntary Conserved Areas, legally recognised as protected areas and certified by the CONANP. In partnership with community researchers, GDF has helped create management programmes for these VCAs that are based on customary, sustainable use of resources, and traditional knowledge relating to that use and to biodiversity itself. The objective of these management programmes is to conserve biological resources – both forest-based and agricultural – within community territories so that they continue to be available for generations to come. These programmes were developed in full collaboration with the communities, ensuring community ownership, hence their application in community members' daily activities.

The project therefore contributes primarily to the CBD objectives of conserving biological diversity *in situ* by promoting the sustainable use of its components. It will have incidence on the crosscutting issues of Protected Areas, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices. It also provides useful advances in participatory elaboration of resource management for conservation, hence contributing directly to Element 2 (Governance, Participation, Equity, and Benefit Sharing) of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). As the approaches outlined in the management plans are based in traditional knowledge of biodiversity and its uses, the project also has a direct impact on Element 1 (Participatory Mechanisms for Indigenous and Local Communities) of the Programme of Work on Article 8j. The project's guiding principle is that the management programme for the VCAs in question be fully owned by the CORENCHI communities – i.e. respond to their understandings of the environment and traditional management practices, and are fully applicable by them; in this sense, the project contributes specifically to the implementation of Articles 8j and 10c of the CBD.

Foremost in the implementation of the project has been the promotion of CORENCHI communities' capacity to carry out their own research, through the training of community researchers. In its development of innovative and highly collaborative approaches and methods for biodiversity identification, monitoring and management, the project contributes to the CBD crosscutting issues of Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments.

Given the above, in terms of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, the project contributes to Targets 4.1 and 4.2 of Goal 4 – Promote sustainable use and consumption, and Target 9.1 of Goal 9 – Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.

3. Project Partnerships

Official partners

CIIDIR-Oaxaca. The Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Integrated Regional Development of the National Polytechnic Institute
As the main academic partner of GDF, Dr. Demetria Mondragón, a lecturer and researcher for the CIIDIR-Oaxaca, followed the development of the project. She prepared a community workshop on sustainable management of epiphytes and orchids for the third year of the project that was impossible to carry out due to lack of time and availability. We maintained communication via email.

CONAFOR. The National Commission of Forestry (Comisión Nacional Forestal)
Salvador Anta, the head of the Southern Pacific region of CONAFOR, contributed a wealth of information and governmental statistics on conservation initiatives that provide a context for our efforts. At the outset of the project, Salvador Anta provided input in meetings that analysed and reviewed the project focus; during the project itself, he participated in a July 2010 meeting between project partners.

CORENCHI. The Committee for Natural Resources of the Chinantla (Comitė de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla A.C.)
We maintained a close relationship with CORENCHI, the primary recipient partner of the project and its member communities, through frequent dialogues and meetings with its leaders, and the head of each member community. During the project's development, we held several meetings to review project progress and approach. CORENCHI's responsibility was to choose 18 local people willing to work and receive training for the three years duration of the project, and to form community research teams. They also selected two 4-member teams to be trained as integrated pest management specialists. Community authorities and researchers decided that a large percentage, approximately 80%, of the researcher's salary should be set aside as a community benefit fund. Continuous and active collaboration with CORENCHI allowed for any change in focus, or of project-related activities, to be aligned with local conditions and needs.

Geo-Conservación
Geo-Conservación was our main civil partner, and our main contact in this organisation was its director, Fernando Mondragon. Collaboration and coordination of activities was easiest during the two first years of the project, as we shared the same working region and similar objectives, regarding training and development in CORENCHI. Work was carried out through frequent planning meetings in Oaxaca City or in the CORENCHI communities themselves, including the follow-up meeting between project partners that was held in July 2010.

The Anthropology Department of the University of Kent
The Anthropology Department of the University of Kent (which comprises, *inter alia,* the Centre for Biocultural Diversity and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology) was our main partner in the UK. During the first and second year of the project, Dr. Diana Pritchard, a former staff member and now associate researcher at the University of Sussex, was invited to make visits to our field sites during the first and second year of the project. She conducted community workshops and provided three advanced seminars for postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues. Dr. Gary Martin, the project leader and a former University of Kent lecturer, worked continuously in conjunction with other researchers and lecturers of the Anthropology Department disseminating information regarding the focus and preliminary results of the project. During May and June 2010, Tomás Ibarra, at that time a Masters Degree student in environmental anthropology in Kent, visited the study site to carry out work for his thesis on ethno-zoology in the Chinantla, and co-authored a peer-reviewed journal article with the GDF team. University of Kent anthropology PhD Emily Caruso visited CORENCHI communities and presented an advanced seminar in May 2012.

Other UK and regional partners:

During the second and third year of the project, GDF-MA strengthened its links with the Instituto de Ecología, A.C. (INECOL) through the co-organisation of both advanced seminars and reading seminars, which will be expanded and integrated into an online Biocultural Diversity and Conservation course in 2012 onwards through Darwin post-project funding. INECOL researchers are very interested in GDF activities, especially as they continuously seek to enhance the work of their postgraduate students through training and conferences on interdisciplinary topics, such as ethno-ecology and other methods of applying social research to environmental aspects. Darwin project seminars held at INECOL attracted large audiences and GDF-MA is interested in continuing this academic collaboration through the organisation of similar events in the future. Collaboration with the Centro de Investigaciones en Geografía Ambiental (CIGA) of the Universidad Nacional Aútonoma de México (UNAM) was developed during the first and second year of the project, through the work of Masters Degree student, Andrés Basante, who completed 2 participatory mapping workshops in this project's beneficiary communities.

Liaisons with the civil organisations Ojo de Agua Comunicación and the Centro de Orientación y Apoyo a los Pueblos Indígenas (COAPI, Orientation and Support Centre for Indigenous Peoples) were developed during the project. Ojo de Agua Comunicación provided training in information technology for CORENCHI community researchers, focusing on producing and editing community videos, while COAPI offered legal advice in aspects of indigenous rights, territorial rights and community conservation areas, through the lawyers Xóchitl Zolueta and Guadalupe Espinosa. In addition, we created a new link with the civil organisation Altepetl, desarrollo comunitario productivo y ambiental (Altepetl, Community, productive and environmental development) which, through David Jimenez Ramos and his team, provided community mapping trainings in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla and Nopalera del Rosario (See Appendix I.2).

Other Collaboration

The GDF regional programme in Mesoamerica, (GDF-MA), remains in constant communication with the regional programme in southeast Asia (GDF-SEA), regarding the results, lessons learned and focus of the projects. GDF-MA is continuously learning from the GDF-SEA experience, which is based on 8 years of work with Darwin projects.

GDF-MA is also in frequent communication with the Mexican Association of Ethnobiology (AEM in Spanish) and the Latin American Society of Ethnobiology (SOLAE in Spanish). This relationship allows ongoing contact with other researchers and academics involved in biodiversity conservation with an interdisciplinary focus similar to this project.

4. Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Through the project, GDF-MA has supported the conservation of 23,220 hectares in the Chinantec communities of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario, part of a total of 26,770 hectares under the responsibility of CORENCHI which include considerable areas of Oaxacan cloud forest, a biodiversity-rich ecosystem endangered in Mexico and globally. Although they comprise less than 1% of the national territory, Mexico's cloud forests contain 11% of the country's plant species – many of them endemic – and an even higher percentage of rare and endangered animal species such as jaguar, tapir, spider monkey, toucans and other fauna. While only 50% of Mexico's cloud forest remains, the Chinantla holds its largest contiguous area. The watersheds of the CORENCHI communities, which contain 20% of the Chinantla cloud forest, provide important

hydrological resources for lowland ecosystems. Given the high degree of overlap between indigenous communities and biodiversity in Mexico, promoting the integrity of VCAs is likely to have a significant impact on the conservation of plants and animals throughout the country.

To promote local sustainable use of these ecosystems, our principal impact has been the development of local capabilities, particularly through collaborative research with community members using ethnobiological approaches. This type of community-based research promotes reflection on, and appreciation of, local resources and associated traditional ecological knowledge, which, in the case of CORENCHI, has ensured the healthy state of the area's forests over the years. We also expect that by promoting community recognition of the value of their resources, and by explicitly recognising the cultural and spiritual values community members associate with these resources in the management programmes, this project will help prevent the misuse or transformation of these resources into ‘commodities’. It will also support communities in resisting external socio-economic pressures that impact the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The project also undertook a small mammalian pest monitoring and control strategy – focused on vampire bats – that included an environmental education programme for children and young people and the training of two local teams responsible for the collection, control and management of this pest. This action is expected to have an immediate positive impact on the populations of 30 non-vampire bat species (around 30% of the mammals in the region). In the past, given the bad reputation of vampire bats (which kill and wound domestic animals), all bat species were targeted by community members. As a result of the project, the important non-vampire bat species will no longer be hunted and killed, with important multiplier effects for the health of the forest and agro-ecosystems.

The impact of the dissemination activities carried out to communicate the project approach, methodologies and results are multiple: (1) they will ensure greater recognition of VCAs as a functioning form of Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Area, perhaps encouraging other communities to explore it as a possible form of territorial management, (2) they highlight the importance of traditional systems of ecological knowledge in the management and conservation of biodiversity, and (3) they widely promote collaborative research and community-led territorial management programmes as positive strategies for compliance with CBD obligations.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

During its development, the project successfully achieved its purpose of enhancing three Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem. Through consultations, the building of local capacities, community-based research, dissemination and community integration, we have made an active contribution to the two VCAs included in the original project proposal: these now have better trained personnel, and management programmes that incorporate local ecological knowledge and are based on community-based research. We shared these experiences with the other four CORENCHI communities through outreach, as the first step of a training-of-trainers approach by which community research teams from the two focal villages will assist the other communities in capacity building and the elaboration of management plans.

The assumptions made at the beginning of the project were valid, as work depended to great extent on active community participation and support, adequate social and environmental conditions and external collaboration. We also consider the proposed indicators adequate for verifying outcomes, as they summarized the results expected as the project progressed. These are: a) VCA personnel and NGO staff selected, capacity building commenced by Y1; b) New

knowledge on biological resources, distribution & management, training advanced by Y2; c) CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created, training finalised by Y3; and d) VCA management capacity strengthened by project's end.

In line with the first indicator, 35 people were trained as VCA personnel, forming three community teams (in total 19 researchers), a community video team (8 technicians) and a vampire bat management and control team (8 technicians). Their training included 55 practical working sessions to develop the management programme, as well as specialized workshops on 11 different areas: 1) social sciences and ethnoecological research methods; 2) production and edition of community videos; 3) community mapping, which has included the integration of children and young people in the community; 4) ethnoclassification; 5) integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme; 6) legal context; 7) fair trade; 8) integrated pest management; 9) computer skills; 10) free, prior and informed consent; and 11) nature photography. The community teams carried out continuous research for 28 months, providing socio-environmental information based on local knowledge, and two ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programmes were produced during year 3 for the communities of Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco. The project also contributed to local infrastructure for research through the purchase of computers and other materials for collecting and registering information. The principal outcomes of this extensive and intensive training are three teams of highly competent, active and knowledgeable community researchers, with a demonstrated ability to develop and implement autonomous research projects for the benefit of the whole community and for the enhanced conservation of their VCAs.

For the purpose of advanced training and dissemination, seven postgraduate seminars were given, attended by a total of 208 researchers, students and colleagues from NGOs, plus 4 internal reading seminars for local GDF team and local partners. The dissemination of the project’s approach and preliminary results was carried out through 8 presentations at conferences and other academic meetings, 5 academic publications, 3 informal dissemination texts and two seminars given by the GDF-MA team. Adopting an evidence-based approach, these dissemination sessions has contributed to a growing local, national and international academic awareness of the value of community-owned conservation and of the importance connecting biological to cultural diversity. The sessions have also permitted broad communication of specific strategies, approaches and benefits of collaborative research. Participatory mapping sessions and workshops on environmental education and local biodiversity values ensured the active participation of primary and secondary school students in the beneficiary communities.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

The project has successfully achieved all outputs and completed all activities originally proposed in the logical framework. The original plan included 5 outputs: 1) Development of management programmes for CORENCHI's VCAs; 2) VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers; 3) Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results; 4) Advanced training received by colleagues at research centres and academic institutions; and 5) Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally.

As a result of an increased number of training opportunities, the project implemented more activities than initially planned. It also reached out to a greater diversity of audiences than originally stated in the project proposal. The details of the activities conducted are presented in the following sections organised under their correspondent output.

Output 1. Management programme for CORENCHI’s VCAs

In order to formulate the territorial management plans, we worked to (a) carry out effective community consultation in order to elaborate work plans, (b) recruit community researchers and

(c) carry out joint working sessions for future development. The community consultations were completed in the first year of work through a series of community workshops and meetings. Environmental and social conditions were adequate for the collection of satisfactory information, and guidelines for strategic management based on the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente, LGEEPA) requirements were available from the beginning of the project. Three community research teams (CRT) were formed, recruiting 6 researchers in San Pedro Tlatepusco, 8 in Santiago Tlatepusco and 5 in Nopalera del Rosario; these teams received continuous training throughout the project. We organised fifty-five practical working sessions at which 120 people participated, along with the GDF project coordinator and field coordinator, and through which information was collected for the management programme (June 2009 – May 2012) (See appendix I.1). Two ecosystem approach-based, adaptive management programmes were produced in year 3 for the communities of Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco; these were drafted and passed through a process of community revision, with the final documents being published in May 2012 (See Appendix V.1 and V.2).

Output 2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers.

The training of local CRT was achieved through 55 hands-on practical working sessions for the development of the participatory management programmes. These were complemented by the following specialized workshops: nine modules of a workshop for the production and editing of community videos and computer skills (June, September, October and November 2009; April, May, June, July and August 2010); two sessions of training on computer skills for the recording of research data; one workshop on tools for socio-cultural research (February 2010); one workshop on ethnoclassification (July 2010); one workshop on the integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme (March 2011); training and consultancies on the legal context of the work (May 2010, October 2011 and January 2012); two fair trade workshops (June 2010); four training sessions on pest control (February, March, April and May 2011); thirteen modules on community mapping (March, April, May, June 2010, November – January 2011, and February – June 2011);and two sessions on free, prior, and informed consent for local authorities (May 2012).

In addition to the 19 community researchers, 8 video technicians received training, as well as 8 community researchers specialised in pest control/management, and six further community representatives, producing a total of 41 trainees. This represents 23 more community members trained than originally proposed (the original number was 18). The sustainability of the CRT and other community representatives involved in the project was assured by their own interest, as well as that shown by the local authorities, in the project's successful completion. Two mid-term (September 2010) and two final (May 2012) community evaluations were conducted to assess project process, CRT participation and interaction with the local GDF team, and the management programmes elaboration. These evaluations allowed us to review our technical and community approaches and were the base for the lessons learned detailed in section 5.

Owing to distances and previous commitments, we were not able to invite NGO researchers to field-based training sessions. Instead, we integrated the training of NGO researchers into advanced seminars and into seminars relating to the dissemination of results and experience in the topics proposed under this output. Training in ecotourism and conservation was substituted by training on free, prior and informed consent, given the stated community interests and because our project partner Geoconservación has taken the lead on ecotourism activities in CORENCHI communities.

Output 3. Active promotion of community-based research on local bio-cultural diversity and dissemination results.

Community Field Research. The community-based research started in year 1, with the implementation of a Participatory Rural Appraisal process, which enabled the collection of information based on local knowledge of physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the communities and their conservation areas. This research successfully continued throughout years 2 and 3 in Santiago Tlatepusco, San Pedro Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario through hands-on training sessions and associated practice sessions (See outputs 1 and 2). The research was complemented by the creation of a community inventory of biological resources, carried out using participatory digital photography and the collection of voucher specimens. The photographic record of useful plants, mammals, productive lands and landscapes was elaborated between April 2010 and March 2012, with a support photography workshop directed at 9 young men and 2 young women at San Pedro Tlatespuco (October 2011) (See Appendix III.1). Plant voucher specimens were collected in Santiago Tlatespusco, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Nopalera del Rosario and Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (April 2009 - March 2010), and contributed to the final production of 4 digital herbaria (300-500 voucher specimens each) that were printed and delivered to the corresponding communities (See appendix III.3). Throughout the process, local researchers were motivated and GDF-MA team supervised their work on a monthly basis through working sessions. As a result of the participatory mapping workshops, which were very well attended (221 persons attended in total), we produced the pGIS maps of four communities (see output 2). These are based on local knowledge and constitute a significant advance in the material produced for territorial management. Using local geographical, biological, and cultural knowledge, GDF collaborated with community members to produce 3D maps of San Pedro Tlatepusco (March 2010), Santiago Tlatepusco (April 2010), the Tlatepusco watershed (May 2010), Nopalera del Rosario (June 2011) and Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (February 2012). Members of the CRT, local authorities and community members actively participated in all the proposed activities.

Coordination and local dissemination of results.

Two biodiversity fairs were held during year 2 (February and March 2011), and four diversity fairs were completed during year 3 (April, July 2011 and February 2012) (See Appendix III.2). The final two were focused on “eating well” and highlighted the connections between natural food resources and local nutrition and cultural values. All of the activities mentioned above ensured the continuous use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario; this resulted in the strengthening of GDF-MA’s relationships with these communities. Additionally, the project has worked to improve the infrastructure required by community-based researchers by purchasing computers and other equipment for collecting and registering information.

As community-based research and systemization of gathered information was carried out throughout the three project years, it allowed the successful completion of the three end-project indicators: new knowledge generated, improvement of infrastructure, and local dissemination of results.

Output 4. Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions.

GDF-MA successfully implemented advanced training directed to postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues from diverse institutions, centres and organisations through a series of seminars, with audiences that surpassed our original expectations. The five seminars originally planned increased to seven, with an additional four internal reading seminars. Some seminars subjects were changed in order to adapt to the way the project developed; these were:
(a) The seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods was expanded to a seminar on “Methods of ethnoecological and social research to conduct community social environmental assessments” given by Gary J. Martin (71 participants, July 2010), a seminar on

"Community Work Methodologies" given by Gary J. Martin and the GDF-MA team (36 participants, July 2010), and two internal reading seminars on current issues in community conservation (July 2010) and action-research (September 2010) for nine participants from GDF-MA team and partner institutions;
(b) The seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students was given as a seminar "Community participation in biodiversity studies: approaches, practice and implications" by UK expert Diana Pritchard (31 participants, March 2010);
(c) The seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements increased to one seminar on "Biocultural Community Protocols", conducted by Harry Jonas (27 participants, January 2010), one seminar on "Ecological modernisation and global biodiversity conservation" lectured by UK expert Diana Pritchard (21 participants, March 2011), and two internal reading seminars on community conservation, codes of conduct and community agreements (March 2011) and on "Global analysis and solutions before local realities" (March 2011) for twelve participants from the local GDF team and partner institutions.
(d) The seminar on ecotourism and conservation changed its subject to a seminar on "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" to be better adapted to the project development and needs of national researchers; it was given by UK expert Emily Caruso (22 participants, May 2012) (See appendix II).
(e) The seminar on community management of natural resources was implemented through a reading on "Conservation and payment for environmental services" led by project leader Gary J. Martin (6 participants, April 2011).

Output 5. Experience and results shared with government, NGO and CBO representatives.

The dissemination of project approaches, methodologies and results was carried out through:
(a) The elaboration of written material, including a chapter for a book on ethnobiology, four academic papers, a contribution to a IUCN-CEESP briefing note and two texts for the Darwin newsletter (See Annex 4);
(b) Oral and poster presentations at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology and I Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology (November 2009); oral presentations at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology; preliminary results presented at the 13th Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons (January 2010); and two poster presentations at the Second Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology (November 2010); and
(c) Five dissemination presentations on "Community research" (April 2011), "National and international context of indigenous and community conservation in Mexico" (May 2011), "Community conservation and protection of natural resources in Mexico. Challenges and needs" (May 2011), "Biocultural resistance in the Chinantla" (May 2012), and "GDF approaches to community conserved areas" (September 2011).

The workshops on local biodiversity values for primary and secondary school students in the beneficiary communities began with the inclusion of 75 primary and secondary students in the participatory mapping sessions mentioned above (See output 2). 151 students at the primary schools of San Pedro and Santiago also received environmental education workshops (March – June 2011) and two environmental education and biodiversity values workshops were given to 20 children at Nopalera del Rosario (July – August 2011). The principals and teachers at these schools were interested in collaborating with GDF-MA activities.

Meetings to review project advances with project partners were held, primarily with community authorities (4 meetings, May - September 2010, February 2012), and in CORENCHI assemblies (7 meetings, April, May, July and September 2010, September, November and December 2011); in addition, we organised one meeting with all project partners (July 2011).

Finally, two external evaluations were conducted by Dr. Janis Alcorn, one mid-term evaluation in March 2011 and one final evaluation in June 2012 (See appendix IV).

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please see Annex 4 and Annex 5.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

This project contributed considerably to the technical and scientific cooperation between a UK organisation (Global Diversity Foundation), other UK experts, 4 Chinantec indigenous communities, and postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues in Mexico. This cooperation was conducted along two axes: 1) the generation of management programmes for two VCAs to comply with national conservation policies, and 2) the strengthening of national capabilities by means of the development and training of human resources: 35 research VCA personnel plus 208 students, researchers and NGO colleagues (CBD Art. 18.2).

The purpose of the project and its entire development focused on the inclusion of local ecological knowledge on natural resources management (CBD Art. 18.4) and community-based research of tropical ecosystems, both of which are empirically proven to help maintain the health of extensive areas of forests. As a result, the main outcome of the project was the development of VCA's ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programmes.

The research was conducted by the local GDF coordinator (MSc), two field coordinators (MSc), and 19 community researchers, supervised by the project leader (PhD) and two UK experts (PhD). The methodological approach according to which the community researchers were trained and which was used to gathered social and biological information, covered a wide range of techniques for social and biological research, including interviews, plant collection, participatory rural appraisal, ethnoclassification, and bat collection and management, among others. While this community-based research was mainly a means to gather information for integration into the management programmes, other interesting findings emerged. For instance, the team found that the market mechanisms used by formal strategies of community conservation are affecting socio-cultural elements within communities, including those basic for their food sovereignty (See Ibarra *et al.* 2011. One example of this relationship between market mechanisms and food sovereignty lies in the local production of maize. It was found that the Payment for Environmental Services programme, which prohibits the creation of *milpa* swiddens in the uplands, forced people to plant maize in the lower lands in the valleys. This maize provides lower yields, resulting in people increasingly relying on the purchase of non-local maize to satisfy their needs. In the longer term, the increase of such dependency on non-local, bought maize, may lead to the loss of local, finely adapted maize varieties and the traditional knowledge associated with it.

4.6 Capacity building

As stated in the previous sections, the project contributed to the capacity-building of host country partners through the development and training of human resources: 35 research VCA personnel, plus 208 students, researchers and NGO colleagues. The training of the VCA personnel included the formation of three community teams (in total 19 researchers), a community video team (8 technicians), and a vampire bat management and control team (8 technicians). The community researchers now have the technical abilities to conduct floristic and faunal inventories, livelihood analyses and resource management studies. Throughout the training sessions for the management programme development, these teams, and other community representatives, also acquired the abilities to analyse, apply and monitor the application of conservation projects, strengthening institution-building in four communities and of their inter-community organisation CORENCHI. As evidence of this, we have the written and photographic record of all of the training activities and currently, many of the trained community researchers are already applying their new acquired capabilities through “*cargos comunitarios*”,

a traditional position of responsibility within the community. In this way, these new leaders are responsible for making decisions on a wide range of issues, including on conservation projects.

The Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) has also built its own capacity to be an effective project partner. The Mesoamerican regional team of GDF (GDF-MA) organised and participated in four reading seminars that built on their knowledge and analysis of current community conservation issues. Furthermore, as part of its ongoing effort to ensure the legacy of its regional programmes, GDF supported the incorporation of GDF-MA as a legally autonomous NGO registered in Mexico. Created as “Investigación y Acción Biocultural, Ánima Mundi,” it gives GDF-MA a legal and fiscal presence in Mexico, with Claudia Camacho as Director.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The profile of the project in Mexico was defined by the relationships and partnerships we have established with a wide range of people in the country: government institutions, academic and research centres, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs). The advanced seminars for students, researchers and NGOs, together with presentations at conferences, participation at meetings and the continuous creation of new connections, allowed us to promote and discuss the project, including its methodology, approaches and preliminary results.

During project development, GDF-MA also participated in two related projects: 1)”Recognition and Support to Indigenous and Community conserved Areas (ICCAs) in northern Mesoamerica” financed by the UNDP-Small Grants Program and 2) “Community Conservation: The role of local participation in conserving biodiversity. Study cases in Southeast Mexico” financed by the National Board for Science and Technology (CONACyT in Spanish) and the European Union. These projects allowed the work we conducted under the Darwin Initiative to be extended to other forums and working networks in Mexico and Europe that tackle the theme of the role of voluntary conservation and management of biodiversity in Mexico.

The project ended with the elaboration of the management programme required by the VCA conservation certificates, along with other important achievements that will endure in the mid- and long-term. These are, amongst others, the initial community inventories of plants and animals, carried out alongside the training of individuals who can continue developing checklists of flora and fauna. We have developed pGIS, and trained community researchers in its use, allowing them to define and indicate VCA limits and trails. Conservation and sustainable management of landscapes and resources are also underway: for example, the hunting of bats has been considerably reduced as a direct consequence of the training on vampire-bat control, and the management programmes will integrate new information based on resource monitoring.

More broadly, the trained VCA personnel and communities have the skills and information needed to manage, analyse and make decisions regarding current and future conservation-related projects. The communities involved now know how to demonstrate their compliance with the policies, criteria and actions included in their original certificate for voluntary conservation.

After completing two thirds of the project milestones, we realised that a monitoring strategy for the management programme would provide a more integrated approach for community-based biodiversity conservation. Therefore, prior to designing a completion strategy for the current project, we applied for Darwin post-project funding that will allow for the implementation of a monitoring programme, which in turn will enable community researchers, trained in the original Darwin project, to optimize the adaptive management of their cultural landscapes and natural areas. We were successful in this application and on April 1st 2012, we began the implementation of the post-project entitled “Implementing community-based landscape and resource monitoring to consolidate voluntary conservation.” This will allow GDF-MA/Anima Mundi staff, VCA trained personnel, and other interested community representatives to continue working towards local conservation strategies and other important related issues such as food sovereignty, which is connected to natural resource use.

The post-project will allow us to continue the working relationship with project partner CORENCHI, A.C. We have decided not to continue our direct work with CIIDIR-IPN, Geoconservación or Conafor, but will expand our working relationships with research institutes, government organisations and NGOs with whom we established relationships during this first project: the Instituto de Ecología, A.C. (INECOL), Centro de Orientación y Apoyo a los Pueblos Indígenas (COAPI, Orientation and Support Centre for Indigenous Peoples), Oaxaca State Ministry of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Development (SEDAFP) and the Environmental Studies Institute from the Sierra Juarez University.

5. Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

5.1 Key lessons

The main lessons learned through the project fall into two categories: lessons regarding GDF work with communities and lessons associated with the technical aspects of project implementation. The former are related to (a) the importance of training local researchers, (b) local dissemination of project activities and (c) the importance of reiterating the project's context and objectives throughout its course.

(a) The importance of training local researchers. One of the outcomes of the project the GDF-MA team feels most satisfied with is the formation of community research teams (CRT) and training of local researchers. Such training has not only provided technical abilities and self-motivation to specific individuals, but has also strengthened community organisation. The latter is particularly relevant in communities where collective wellbeing is understood as a priority and takes precedence over individual needs. Nevertheless we have learned that for these community researchers, the time and energy devoted to research activities implies less time for basic productive activities required for their families' food security. Therefore the GDF team must ensure that the research activities of the CRT are developed in such a way that they can easily be integrated with researchers' normal productive activities.

(b) Local dissemination of project activities. During the first year of work, the CORENCHI assembly elected a council of former community authorities committed to conservation, which provided a follow-up to the activities and project results. We reaffirmed that in order to form such consultation groups for project implementation, ensuring appropriate amounts of time for dialogue and reflection is essential. Nonetheless, these forms of community-based organisation are fundamental to the work we do, as they validate it locally, ensure that objectives and results are shared in formal and informal venues within the communities, and encourage local groups to take responsibility for decisions and actions related to the project and local life. The second dissemination-related lesson we have learned is that communicating our work in public spaces – especially work related to the management of technology, elaboration of material, and dissemination of results – generates great interest among local people, favouring the integration of habitually excluded social actors (i.e. women and children, who generally do not participate in community assemblies) into community-based research activities. Using public spaces, such as the community square, ensures results are disseminated more equitably, and complements the more formal project presentations given in community assemblies.

(c) The importance of reiterating the project's context and objectives throughout its course. As the project developed, we assumed that having discussed its objectives and context at the beginning of each stage with the community authorities, researchers and other representatives, these would be clear for all participants during every activity implemented. Nevertheless, it became clear that some community participants tend to forget these elements, especially if they are not fully dedicated to the project or participate in it only sporadically. Therefore, we found it very useful to recall and explain the project's context and wider objectives at the beginning of each working session, workshop or training practice. This ensured that every working group remained in harmony with the project goal.

The lessons associated with the technical application of the project are related to (c) integration of productive and conservation activities, (d) requirements for further information, (e) institutional strengthening and (f) Written indigenous language as a challenge to communicate results.

(c) Integration of productive and conservation activities. Productive activities must be taken fully into account when planning for community conservation. Local populations depend on local biodiversity for subsistence and, for a natural resource management programme to be successful, it must take into account the existence of a rich mosaic of ecosystems and traditional activities, including dynamic agroecosystems, hunting and gathering activities, and animal husbandry, amongst others. In contrast to other more conservative approaches to natural resource management, the integration of local production allows people to satisfy their basic needs while simultaneously ensuring the protection of local forests and their biodiversity.

(d) Requirement for further information. Although some official institutions have been working in the region for almost a decade to promote conservation and Payments for Environmental Services (PES), there is no guarantee that these institutions possess adequate information to make informed decisions. One important example of such a deficiency is the lack of accurate maps for the areas that receive PES. This creates confusion and a lack of credibility associated with those official institutions that impose restrictions on the use and management of natural resources in the name of conservation. Further studies and monitoring must be conducted in order for communities to effectively support (or challenge) such decisions.

(e) Institutional strengthening. In terms of strengthening local capabilities regarding conservation, and related to the previous lesson, an effort must be made to provide community authorities and assemblies with better decision-making tools. These would allow effective use of the technical information available, visualization of gaps in the information, and recognition of different political discourses towards conservation.

(f) Written indigenous language as a challenge to communicate results. To further communicate and disseminate results at the local and regional level, written material is essential. Nevertheless, in regions where the indigenous language is not commonly written or, as with the Chinantec language, is difficult to write and read due to the high number of variants, phonetic complexity and tones, written communication is a challenge. Although dissemination can be done partly in Spanish, this challenge is relevant because many ideas, meanings, knowledge and cosmological elements that are easily explained and expressed in the Chinantec language are difficult to translate into Spanish, potentially limiting the translatability of outcomes between the different project spheres (local, regional, national, international).

5.2. Dissemination and communication

Dissemination activities constituted an important part of project outputs (3) ‘Active promotion of community-based research on local bio-cultural diversity and dissemination results’ and (5) ‘Experience and results shared with government, NGO and CBO representatives’. The principal dissemination objective was to promote the importance of VCAs both for biodiversity conservation and as an effective contribution towards progress in compliance with the national commitments of the CBD. The dissemination activities in output (3) targeted a local audience, through the realisation of six biodiversity fairs during which the project approach and the focus on biocultural diversity was shared with primary and secondary students, school teachers and the general public in three Chinantec communities (See appendix III.2). On the other hand, the activities that built output (5) were targeted to regional and national audiences of government, NGO and CBO representatives, as well as postgraduate students and researchers. As detailed in Section 4.3 (Output 5) these activities included the elaboration of written material, oral and poster presentations at national and international conferences and other academic meetings, and five dissemination presentations on the results and approaches of the project. Output (5) also targeted local audiences through the implementation of workshops on local biodiversity

values for primary and secondary school students to share project results and the biocultural diversity approach with the community youth (See section 4.4).

As stated in section 4.1, these dissemination activities ensure greater recognition for VCAs as a functioning form of Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Area, highlight the importance of traditional systems of ecological knowledge in the management and conservation of biodiversity, and promote collaborative research and community-led territorial management programmes as positive strategies for compliance with CBD obligations.

As this project will continue through the Darwin Initiative post-project "Implementing community-based landscape and resource monitoring to consolidate voluntary conservation," the dissemination of the current project's findings and the integration of these with new information and activities will continue at least up to 2014.

5.3 Darwin identity

Since its inception, this project was recognised as a discrete project with a clear identity, supported by the Darwin Initiative. Throughout the project, the Darwin Initiative logo was included in all the promotional and dissemination material. It was included and mentioned as well in every oral presentation and in the introduction to every training activity.

In Mexico the Darwin Initiative is known mainly by organisations, institutions, research groups and communities that have benefited from DI projects.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project was conducted through different strategies, including participatory community evaluations, presentation of project advances to community assemblies, meetings with project partners, meetings with community authorities, and internal reviews of progress. Four participatory evaluations were held with the community research teams (CRT) at Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco (September 2010 and May 2012), providing us with insights regarding their work experience with GDF and the relevance and results of community research in the second and third year of work. The CRT presented research results in community assemblies in September 2010, October 2011, and February and June 2012. The community process of assessing results also included three formal meetings with community authorities (May and September 2010), and seven meetings with CORENCHI (April, May, July and September 2010. September, November and December 2011), held to present and evaluate project progress. One follow-up meeting between project partners was also held on July 2010.

We welcomed our first external evaluation in March 2011, conducted by Dr. Janis Alcorn, who provided us with useful comments, insights, and guidance in order to improve our working approaches; a final external evaluation was conducted in June 2012 also by Dr. Janis Alcorn (See appendix IV).

The project coordinator, project field coordinator and field biologists monitored the progress of the work during every field visit, allowing us to register all the achievements and problems encountered, and helping us to refine our methodological approaches and tools. The number of community and external participants in the training and working sessions, as well as the number of sessions and aspects covered by these, all indicate that the *outputs* and *outcomes* are contributing positively to the overall objective of the project.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

After the first annual report review, the delay in conducting community assessments in the first year was corrected as we held two participatory evaluations in the second year and two more

during the third year of work. We also made some progress in amending the delay on biodiversity fairs, by conducting two fairs in year 2 and four extra fairs, celebrated during year three.

The Global Diversity Foundation website was updated to include an overview of the GDF-MA Darwin Initiative project, its activities and preliminary results.

During year 1, the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT in Spanish) proposed to declare Corenchi VCAs as a separate official category of Protected Area (PA). A decree of this type implied that the SEMARNAT elects a manager of the PA and assumes responsibility for the implementation of its management programme. Tthe territory under voluntary conservation by CORENCHI, however, corresponds to indigenous territories belonging to the Chinantec, who enjoy a certain amount of autonomy, particularly in the use and management of their natural resources. Their regime, in the first instance, has resulted in the present healthy state of the forests, so the communities did not approve the decree announced by the SEMARNAT. This threatening situation, which would have compromised the existence of CORENCHI VCAs as community conserved areas, and therefore the management programmes produced under this project, was positively amended; thus the project planning did not suffer any change.

We did not receive any annual report review after the second annual report.

7. Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Project expenditure during the financial year 3 period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)

Item	**Budget**	**Expenditure**	**Variance/ Comments**
Staff costs specified by individual			
Project coordinator	£XXX	£XXX	£6.92
UK expert	£XXX	£XXX	£0
Assistant project coordinator	£XXX	£XXX	£4.79
Field coordinator	£XXX	£XXX	-£28.71
Overhead costs	£XXX	£XXX	£0
Travel and subsistence	£XXX	£XXX	£21.13
Operating costs	£XXX	£XXX	-£5.42
Capital items/equipment (specify)	£0	£0	£0
Others, specified			
Specialist consultants	£XXX	£XXX	-£4.32
Community researchers	£XXX	£XXX	£0.15

External evaluator	£XXX	£XXX	£0
TOTAL	£v	£XXX	-£5.46

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

During the lifetime of the project, the additional funds that were confirmed on the project application were secured, with a total of £90,872. We were also able to raise £3,000 more through in-kind contributions from our new partner INECOL, for training activities in years 1 through 3. The details of the funds secured from the different sources can be seen in the next table.

Organisation	Additional funds contributed	Details
Global Diversity Foundation	£XXX	Project leader salary, overheads, office equipment, computers, field equipment on Y1-Y3, vehicle in Y1
CORENCHI, A.C.	£XXX	In-kind contribution of personnel salaries, venue rental, overheads and facilities on Y1-Y3
United Nations Development Programme	£XXX	Project auxiliary coordinator salary, some travel costs and organisation of community conservation events in Y1
University of Kent	£XXX	Complement to UK experts salaries on Y1-Y3
CIIDIR-IPN	£XXX	In-kind contribution of personnel salaries on Y1-Y2, venue rental in Y1, overheads.
CONAFOR	£XXX	In-kind contribution of personnel salaries, venue rental and overheads in Y1-Y2.
Geo-Conservation	£XXX	In-kind contribution of personnel salaries on Y1-Y2
INECOL, A.C.	£XXX	In-kind contribution of personnel salaries, venue rental and facilities for training events in Y2-Y3

7.3 Value of DI funding

The Darwin Initiative funding for this project allowed Global Diversity Foundation to consolidate its presence in Mesoamerica through three years of work on the areas of biocultural diversity and community conservation. It allowed this process to be carried out through direct interaction with indigenous communities, who remain the most important and immediate actors in these thematic areas. The three years of funding allowed GDF to support indigenous strategies for the conservation of 9,350 ha of a crucial cloud forest area in Mexico; to strengthen a Community Based Organisation (CBO, CORENCHI); to train community personnel in a wide

range of research tools; to prepare management plans for two communities; and to spread the word about the importance of community conservation and biocultural diversity to a range of publics, from primary and secondary local students, to postgraduate students and government representatives in cities. Although these activities would have been possible to carry out individually, by securing funding from diverse sources, the quality and length of the DI funding allowed us to conduct all of them together, in an integrated programme, and with highly successful results.

Annex 1. Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: 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 • 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		Support of the conservation of 9,350 ha of cloud and tropical forests in Oaxaca, México Development of local capacity to conduct participatory research using ethnobiological methods to support the sustainable use of local ecosystems. Environmental education and local capacity strengthening for responsible small-mammal pest control. Dissemination of focus and results of the project to wider audiences with the objective of promoting the importance of VCAs in biodiversity conservation and contributing towards progress in compliance with the national commitments of the CBD.	N/A
Purpose: Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research on the cloud forest ecosystem	VCA personnel and NGO staff selected; capacity building commenced by yr 1 New knowledge on biological resources, distribution & management; training advanced by yr 2 CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created; training finalised by yr 3 VCA management capacity strengthened by project's end	Three community research teams were formed and continuously trained, along with other community technicians. New knowledge produced through continuous research and work to provide socio-environmental information and develop the VCA management programme. Thirty nine workshops on community training in social and ethno-ecological methods, legal issues, natural resource management, video, computer skills and community mapping. Eleven advanced training seminars for researchers, students and NGO staff Local, national and international dissemination as indicated.	An important result of this project was to submit a successful Darwin post-project that will focus on monitoring of secondary vegetation, fauna, weather and socio-economic factors that will produce continuous information to inform and effectively apply the management programmes created.

		Two management programmes produced, four pGIS created and other relevant outcomes delivered.	
Output 1. Management programme for CORENCHI's VCAs	1. Development of CORENCHI's VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	Community consultation, the formation of two teams of community-based researchers and their training and continuous work to develop the management programme was successfully carried out during the first year of the project. Continuous training of two teams of community-based researchers and permanent work to develop the management programme was successfully carried out during the second and third year of the project. Two ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programmes were produced in year 3 for the communities of Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco.	
Activity 1.1 Project implementation widely consulted with communities		Completed during the project's first six months (April to September 2009) by consulting widely with CORENCHI community members through workshops and meetings detailed in activity 1.2 and 1.3	
Activity 1.2 Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords		Workshops completed by conducting three meetings to explore and obtain FPIC and establish research agreements, codes of conduct and resource transfer agreements (May 18, 20 and 30, 2009)	
Activity 1.3 Working sessions to develop community-based management programme		11 working sessions completed in year 1 with GDF project coordinator, field coordinator and 10 community researchers from two communities (June 2009 - February 2010). 7 working sessions completed in year 2 with the GDF project coordinator, field coordinator and 13 community researchers from two communities. 37 working sessions completed in year 3, with GDF field coordinator, 14 community researchers and over 100 community representatives (September 2011 – May 2012).	
Activity 1.4 Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and the LGEEPA		Drafting, writing, community revision and edition of two management programmes for the communities of Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco (January – May 2012)	
Output 2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers	18 community members and 6 researchers trained in project development, ethnoecology and social science research methods, law & policy, ecotourism and conservation, community-based natural resource management, and information technology.	Three teams of community-based researchers were formed and these, together with 8 community video technicians, 6 community representatives and 9 pest control technicians, were the main recipients of the training. Training progressed according to plan in the form of 55 working sessions, workshops given by British experts on a) social and ethnoecological research b) ethnoclassification and c) Free, Prior, and Informed Consent; training and consultancies on legal context; 2 workshops on fair trade; 4 training sessions on pest control; 9 training modules on video; 2 training sessions on computer skills, and 13 on community mapping. Four community evaluations were conducted.	
Activity 2.1 Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team		55 working sessions to develop community-based management programme mentioned in activity 1.3 as hands-on training in quantitative and qualitative techniques (September-November 2009; May 2010 – February 2011; September 2011 – May 2012).	

	Workshop on integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme for the 13 community researchers (March 2011).
Activity 2.2 Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team	1 five-day community training workshop for 10 community researchers and 2 authorities from 4 communities, conducted by a University of Sussex lecturer in February 2010. 1 two-day training workshop on ethnoclassification for 13 CRs, conducted by project leader G. Martin on July 2010.
Activity 2.3 Training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation	Local training sessions and consultancies for local authorities on the relationships with agrarian, biodiversity and conservation laws and policies that ended on May 2010, facilitated by GDF project coordinator and GDF legal advisors X. Zolueta and G. Espinosa and directed to local authorities. 2 one-day workshops on fair trade directed to four groups of coffee producers in San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco, facilitated by French students Iris Bazin and Victoire Baillot (June 2010). 2 five-day sessions of legal consultancy and training for community authorities and representatives in Nopalera del Rosario on agrarian law and natural resources use. Facilitated by GDF project coordinator and GDF legal advisor G. Espinosa (October 2011, January 2012).
Activity 2.4 Training in ecotourism and conservation	2 two-day sessions of training on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent to local authorities in Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco, led by the GDF Regional Programmes Director.
Activity 2.5 Training in community-based natural resource management	2 one-week training sessions on vampire bat collection, management and control, directed to 8 community researchers in two communities (February, March 2011) 2 one-week training session on vampire bat control to community representatives that suffered vampire-bat problems (April, May 2011)
Activity 2.6 Training in Information Technology (Open software, internet, database management) for community team	4 modules of community workshops on video production and editing for 8 local technicians from 4 communities (June, September, October and November 2009), delivered in collaboration with GDF-MA and Ojo de Agua. 5 three-day training modules of community video, video editing and computer skills for eight local technicians from four communities (April, May, June, July and August 2010), delivered in collaboration with GDF-MA and Ojo de Agua Comunicación. 2 one-week trainings on computer skills for the registration of research data for 13 community researchers.
Activity 2.7 Training in community mapping and pGIS	2 training modules on community mapping (CM) for 3 community researchers, 25 local students and 25 community participants at San Pedro Tlatepusco to develop a 3D map (March, April 2010), delivered in collaboration with GDF-MA and CIGA postgraduate student.

		2 training modules of CM in Santiago Tlatepusco (April and May 2010) developed with the participation of 13 community researchers, 50 local students and 60 community participants. 1 integrative module at San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco through the workshop entitled “The Jaguar and Chinantec corn in the Tlatepusco watershed” (June 2010) 4 training sessions on CM in the community of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (November 2010 – January 2011) developed with the participation of 25 community participants. 4 training sessions on CM in Nopalera del Rosario (February – June 2011) developed with the participation of 5 community researchers and 20 community participants.
Activity 2.8 Community project evaluations		Two mid-term community evaluations (September 2010) and two final community evaluations (May 2012).
Output 3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results	3.a New knowledge and information generated on local knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem 3.b Improvement of infrastructure for community-based research; dissemination of results during six community biodiversity fairs 3.c Digital herbaria of at least 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial interest	The community research teams (CTR) carried out continuous research for 7 months in year 1, 11 months in year 2 and 10 months in year 3, producing information based on local knowledge, making collections of locally important plants and creating photographic registers of local natural resources. Four digital herbaria were produced of 300 to 500 voucher specimens each. Four 3D maps and other thematic maps were produced in four communities that included local geographical knowledge. Four biodiversity fairs were completed. Improvement of local infrastructure for research was made through the purchase of material needed for collecting and registering information. Ongoing use of infrastructure, capacity-building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario.
Activity 3.1 Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA using participatory and ethnobiology methods		Community-based research of information on physical, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA by community research teams of San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco (September 2009 – December 2011). Community-based research on physical, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA by the community research team of Nopalera del Rosario (February – June 2011).
Activity 3.2 Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens		Collection of plant voucher specimens at Santiago Tlatespusco, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Nopalera del Rosario and Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (April 2009 - March 2010). Photographic register of useful plants, mammals, productive lands and landscapes (April 2010 – March 2012) Photography workshop directed to 9 young men and 2 young women at San Pedro Tlatespuco to complete the community register of natural resources (October 2011)

Activity 3.3 Production of pGIS based on local knowledge		3D maps based on local geographical knowledge produced of San Pedro Tlatepusco (March 2010), Santiago Tlatepusco (April 2010), the Tlatepusco watershed (May 2010), Nopalera del Rosario (June 2011) and Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (February 2012) Inclusion of biological, cultural and social local knowledge in the 3-D maps.
Activity 3.4 Organisation of 6 biodiversity fairs		2 biodiversity fairs completed during year 2 (February and March 2011) 4 diversity fairs completed during year 3 (April, July 2011 and February 2012)
Activity 3.5 Working closely with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results		Continuous use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in the communities of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario.
Activity 3.6 Production of community digital herbaria of minimum 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial importance		4 digital herbaria produced (300-500 voucher specimens each), printed and delivered in Nopalera del Rosario, Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, Santiago Tlatepusco and San Pedro Tlatepusco.
Output 4. Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions	4. 5 seminars for 15 postgraduate researchers on ethnoecology methods, participatory research, biodiversity law and community agreements, ecotourism and conservation and community-based natural resource management	7 advanced seminars with audiences much larger than expected (an average of 34 attending each seminar), including postgraduates and researchers and NGO colleagues. 4 reading seminars for local GDF team and project partners.
Activity 4.1 Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students		1 advanced seminar for 71 participants on “Methods of ethnoecological and social research to conduct community social environmental assessments” (July 2010). 1 advanced seminar for 36 researchers on community work methodologies (July 2010). 2 internal reading seminars on current issues in community conservation (July 2010) and on action-research (September 2010) for nine participants from GDF-MA team and partner institutions.
Activity 4.2 Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students		1-day seminar for 31 postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues at the Institute of Ecology (INECOL) on the approaches, practices and implications towards community participation and biodiversity research, conducted by a University of Sussex lecturer (March 2010)
Activity 4.3 Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students		1-day seminar for 27 postgraduate students and NGO colleagues at the Institute of Ecology (INECOL) on Biocultural Community Protocols, conducted by Harry Jonas (January 2010). 1 advanced seminar for 21 postgraduate and researchers on “Ecological modernisation and global biodiversity conservation” (March 2011).

		2 internal reading seminars on community conservation, codes of conduct and community agreements (March 2011) and on “Global analysis and solutions before local realities” (March 2011) for 12 participants from the local GDF team and partner institutions.
Activity 4.4 Advanced seminar on ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students		1 seminar for 22 postgraduate students and NGO colleagues at the Institute of Ecology (INECOL) on Free, Prior and Informed Consent, conducted by GDF regional programmes director (May 2012).
Activity 4.5 Advanced seminar in natural resources community management		1 seminar about conservation and payment for environmental services led by project leader (April 2011)
Output 5. Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally	5.a Promotion of VCAs' importance in the context of implementing the CBD in Mexico 5.b 3 seminars given by GDF-Mexico team for 15 government, CBO and NGO participants from Oaxaca 5.c 5 secondary and primary school workshops on local biodiversity values	Dissemination of the focus, approach, methodologies and results of the project were made through 8 presentations at conferences and other academic meetings, 5 academic publications, 3 informal dissemination texts and two seminars given by GDF-MA team. Active participation of primary and secondary school students was possible through participative mapping sessions and workshops on environmental education and local biodiversity values. 12 meetings to review project advances with project partners were conducted and two external evaluations were carried out.
Activity 5.1 Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results		During the project were prepared and published 1 book chapter, 3 conference abstracts, 3 conference posters, 5 symposium abstracts, 4 academic articles, a contribution to a IUCN-CEESP briefing note, and 2 texts for the Darwin Newsletter.
Activity 5.2 Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology		Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology (VII MCE) and I Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology (I LCE) (November 2009) Presentation of biodiversity fair poster at the VII MCE and I LCE (November 2009)
Activity 5.3 Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology		Preliminary results presented at the XII ICE, in Tofino, Canada (May 2010)
Activity 5.4 Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD		Preliminary results presented at the 13th Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons in Hyderabad, India (January 2010)
Activity 5.5 Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting		2 poster presentations at the Second Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology, in Recife, Brazil (November 2010)
Activity 5.6 Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives		1 presentation on "National and international context of indigenous and community conservation in Mexico” (May 2011) 1 lecture on GDF approaches to community conserved areas (September 2011)
Activity 5.7 Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives		1 presentation on “Community research” (April 2011)

Activity 5.8 Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation	1 presentation on “Biocultural resistances in la Chinantla” (May 2012) 1 presentation on “"Community conservation and protection of natural resources in Mexico. Challenges and needs” (May 2011)
Activity 5.9 Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students	75 primary and secondary students integrated into participatory mapping sessions. See activity 2.7. 6 modules on bats and environmental education for 151 students at Santiago and San Pedro (March – June 2011) 2 environmental education and biodiversity values workshops for 20 children at Nopalera del Rosario (July – August 2011)
Activity 5.10 Meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme	4 meetings with community authorities (May - September 2010, February 2012) 7 meetings with CORENCHI (April, May, July and September 2010, September, November and December 2011) 1 meeting with all project partners (July 2011)
Activity 5.11 External evaluations	Mid-term external evaluation (March 2011) Final external evaluation (June 2012)

Annex 2. Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Effective contribution to *in situ* conservation of cloud forest ecosystem and sustainable use of its components drawing on local ecological knowledge and practice	Long-term conservation and maintenance of the forest, its biological components and ecosystem services	Ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme in use; trained stakeholders	
Purpose: Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research on the cloud forest ecosystem	VCA personnel and NGO staff selected; capacity building commenced by yr 1 New knowledge on biological resources, distribution & management; training advanced by yr 2 CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created; training finalised by yr 3 VCA management capacity strengthened by project's end	Evaluations, reports and participant lists from workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges Databases, reference collections and pGIS in use; reports on workshops and courses Management programme with georeferenced resource use strategy, codes of conduct and reference to regulations Evaluation of management programme implementation	Candidates for training proposed by community authorities and NGOs Environmental and social conditions adequate for collection and analysis of relevant information Community members, NGOs & research centres participate in research activities and drafting of management programme as expected Continued community and NGO support for management programme & scientific research
Outputs 1. Management programme for CORENCHI's VCAs	1. Development of CORENCHI's VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	1. Management programme; maps; community workshop participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records; field research results	Environmental and social conditions adequate to gather and produce enough information; LGEEPA management strategy guidelines available
2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers	2. 18 community members and 6 researchers trained in project development, ethnoecology and social science research methods, law & policy, ecotourism and	2. Attendance, evaluation and assessment records of community workshops, forums and exchanges; field research results	VCA personnel and NGO researchers recruited and available throughout the project period

	conservation, community-based natural resource management, and information technology		
3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results	3.a New knowledge and information generated on local knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem 3.b Improvement of infrastructure for community-based research; dissemination of results during six community biodiversity fairs 3.c Digital herbaria of at least 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial interest	3.a Databases & digital photos of natural resources; pGIS; voucher collections 3.b Community biological research station, nature refuges and herbaria strengthened and equipped; reports, records and digital photos from biodiversity fairs 3.c Digital herbaria distributed in Chinantec communities	VCA personnel motivated & well supervised; collections & pGIS well managed Community cultural centres running and well managed; local people participate in biodiversity fairs Negotiation of Free Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreeable Terms for work on plant resources
4. Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions	4. 5 seminars for 15 postgraduate researchers on ethnoecology methods, participatory research, biodiversity law and community agreements, ecotourism and conservation and community-based natural resource management	4. Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of advanced seminars; seminar syllabuses and readers	Postgraduate researchers, UK faculty and Mexican counterparts interested in and available for seminars
5. Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally	5.a Promotion of VCAs' importance in the context of implementing the CBD in Mexico 5.b 3 seminars given by GDF-Mexico team for 15 government, CBO and NGO participants from Oaxaca 5.c 5 secondary and primary school workshops on local biodiversity values	5.a Documents produced; presentations at national and international conferences 5.b Participant attendance records and evaluations of advanced seminars; course materials 5.c Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of workshops; field research results	International interest in community conservation experiences Same 15 participants (or alternates) available for all 3 seminars; community venue found Students and teachers interested and available
Activities (details in workplan) 1.1 Project implementation widely consulted with communities 1.2 Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords 1.3 Working sessions to develop community-based management programme 1.4 Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and the LGEEPA			

2.1 Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team

2.2 Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team

2.3 Training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation

2.4 Training in ecotourism and conservation

2.5 Training in community-based natural resource management

2.6 Training in Information Technology (Open software, internet, database management) for community team

2.7 Training in community mapping and pGIS

2.8 Community project evaluations

3.1 Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA using participatory and ethnobiological methods

3.2 Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens

3.3 Production of pGIS based on local knowledge

3.4 Organisation of 6 biodiversity fairs

3.5 Working closely with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results

3.6 Production of community digital herbaria of minimum 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial importance

4.1 Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students

4.2 Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students

4.3 Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students

4.4 Advanced seminar on ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students

4.5 Advanced seminar in natural resources community management

5.1 Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results

5.2 Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology

5.3 Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology

5.4 Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD

5.5 Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting

5.6 Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives

5.7 Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives

5.8 Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation

5.9 Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students

5.10 Meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme 5.11 External evaluations
Monitoring activities: Indicator 1 Number of people attending workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges Indicator 2 Progress of databases, reference collections and pGIS Indicator 3 Results from meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme

Annex 3. Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	10%	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	25%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	35%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30%	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4. Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	N/A
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	N/A
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	N/A
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	N/A
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	5 undergraduate students (1 Chilean, 2 French and 2 Mexican)
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	41 weeks
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	1 Chilean postgraduate student
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	6 weeks
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (ie not categories 1-4 above)	24 people (2 field coordinators, 19 community researchers, 3 field biologists), 68 months.
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	339 people (19 community researchers, 8 video technicians, 8 pest control technicians, 277 primary and secondary students, 35 further community representatives.
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	37 weeks
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	11 (4 videos, 2 trailers, 1 manual on vampire bat control. 1 book on stories on bat-human relationships. 2 manuals of community mapping. 1 manual on biocultural diversity)
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	9 weeks
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	2 ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme for two indigenous communities.
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	4 digital herbaria as field guides for plant identification.
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	4 papers
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	3 papers
12a	Number of computer-based databases	0

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	2 digital photography collections
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	18 seminars/workshops
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	17 conference s/symposia/seminars/workshops.
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	0
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	0
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	6 GDF e-Newsletters
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1600 people each issue, including an unspecified number in Mexico
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1600 people each issue, including an unspecified number in the UK
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1 list with 168 people
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	1 list with 164 people
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	N/A
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	N/A
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	N/A
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	N/A

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	N/A
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	N/A
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	N/A
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	N/A
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£2,650
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	5 community research teams
22	Number of permanent field plots established	N/A
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£90,871
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 5. Publications

Type * **(eg journals, manual, CDs)**	**Detail** **(title, author, year)**	**Publishers** **(name, city)**	**Available from** **(eg contact address, website)**	**Cost** **£**
Conference Proceedings	Support of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas through Ethnobiology. Camacho-Benavides, C., G. J. Martin and C. del Campo García. 2009.	Asociación Mexicana de Etnobiología; Sociedad Latinoamericana de Etnobiología. Pachuca, Mexico.	Only print version available. Marco A. Vásquez (main editor),	Free
Conference Proceedings	Biodiversity fairs: celebrating biological and cultural diversity. Camacho Benavides, C., C. del Campo García and M. Glore. 2009	Asociación Mexicana de Etnobiología; Sociedad Latinoamericana de Etnobiología. Pachuca, Mexico.	Only print version available. Marco A. Vásquez (main editor),	Free
Briefing note	Biocultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples & local communities – examples and analysis. G.J. Martin. 2009	IUCN-CEESP, Teheran	http://www.iccaforum.org/images/stories/Database/ea%20icca%20english.pdf	Free
Newsletter	Building the capacities of indigenous conservationists. G.J. Martin. 2009	The Darwin Initiative	http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/DARWIN_NEWS_16.pdf	Free
Book chapter	Support of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas through Ethnobiology. Camacho-Benavides, C., G. J. Martin and C. del Campo García. 2010. In: Moreno Fuentes, A, *et al* (Eds.). Traditional Biocognitive Systems.	Asociación Mexicana de Etnobiología, México, D.F.	In press. Ángel Moreno Fuentes (main editor),	Free
Journal	Negotiating the web of law and policy: community conserved areas in Mexico. Martin, G. *et al.* 2010	IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy	http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/policy_matters_17___pg_173_204.pdf	Free
Journal	Indigenous and community conserved areas in Oaxaca. México. Martin, G. *et al.* 2011	Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal. Emerald Group	www.emeraldinsight.com/1477-7835.htm	Free

		Publishing Limited		
Journal	When formal and market based conservation mechanisms disrupt food sovereignty: impacts of community conservation and payments for environmental services on an indigenous community of Oaxaca, Mexico. Ibarra, J.T., A. Barreau, C. del Campo, C.I: Camacho, G.J. Martin and S.R. McCandless. 2011	The International Forestry Review. Commonwealth Forestry Association.	http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ACIFOR1107.pdf	Free
Newsletter	Capacity building for management of Chinantla's Indigenous Voluntary Conservation Areas (17-018). 2011	The Darwin Initiative	http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/Darwin%20News%202012-04.pdf	Free
Journal	Etnoecología chinanteca: conocimiento, práctica y creencias sobre fauna y cacería en un área de conservación comunitaria de la Chinantla, Oaxaca, México. Ibarra, J. A., C. del Campo, A. Berreau, A. Medinaceli, C. Camacho, R. Puri and G. J. Martin. 2011	*Etnobiología.* Asociación Etnobiológica Mexicana, México.	http://www.asociacionetnobiologica.org.mx/mx2/images/documents/revista%209/3%20Ibarra%20et%20al.%202011.pdf	Free

Annex 6. Darwin Contacts

Ref No	17-018
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