

# ***Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species***

## ***Final Report***

### **1. Darwin Project Information**

Project Reference No.	EIDPO19
Project title	DarwinNet and the Tumbesian Important Bird Areas.
Country	Peru & Ecuador
UK Contractor	BirdLife International
Partner Organisation (s)	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Ecuador Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Peru Fundación Probosque – Ecuador
Darwin Grant Value	£ 79,488
Start/End date	July 2006 to December 2007
Project website	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org">www.darwinnet.org</a>
Author(s), date	Alexander More, Amiro Perez, David Thomas 19 March 2008.

### **2. Project Background/Rationale**

- Describe the location and circumstances of the project

The equatorial dry forests from the west of Ecuador and the northwest of Peru (Tumbesian Region) are particularly important ecosystems because of their high degree of endemism and the presence of globally threatened species. These ecosystems have been facing strong pressure from inadequate and unsustainable practices like shifting agriculture, overgrazing and over-extraction of timber and non-timber products, reducing the current area of these forests as well as their biodiversity, limiting at the same time the availability of natural resources required to satisfy the increasing demands of local populations.

Recognizing the value of these ecosystems, some Tumbesian dry forest remnants have been recognized internationally and locally as important bird (and biodiversity) areas (Important Bird Areas - IBAs) and in some cases these sites are also part of the National Systems of Protected Natural Areas in Ecuador and Peru.

Conservation efforts have been directed to promote the participation of the local communities in the management of these areas as well as the building of their capacity in order to ensure the sustainable use of these dry forests.

During the first phase of DarwinNet, the project team concentrated its efforts promoting information access for a great variety of stakeholders in both countries about themes related to dry forest conservation through the implementation of the first bi-national and thematic Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) at global level. However, in the 2nd phase, the project focused its efforts in combining information exchange, promoting experience sharing and the establishment of management networks related to the conservation

of 10 IBAs namely: Cordillera El Balsamo, Loma Alta, Cerro Blanco, Cañon del Rio Catamayo, Reserva La Ceiba, Coto de Caza El Angolo, Talara, Olmos, Bosque de Cuyas and Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa.

- What was the problem that the project aimed to address?

DarwinNet, as a CHM, had identified the limited access to information and interchange of experiences of good practices of conservation and community development from local populations and other stakeholders who live close or within those 10 high-priority areas for conservation (IBAs) in the Tumbesian Region as the main problem.

- Who identified the need for this project and what evidence is there for a demand for this work and a commitment from the local partner?

BirdLife International and Nature and Culture International (NCI), have been jointly carrying out conservation projects in the dry forest of Ecuador and Peru, for the last 4 years. During the first phase of DarwinNet, and indeed other projects, both institutions identified the need to strengthen communications with, and the sharing of information and experiences between, local stakeholders at different levels. The intervention strategy has therefore been based on the promotion of community development, as well as communication and environmental education as a means to improve natural resources use and management and thus reduce pressure on the forests.

### **3. Project Summary**

- What were the purpose and objectives (or outputs) of the project? Please include the project logical framework as an appendix if this formed part of the original project proposal/schedule and report against it. If the logframe has been changed in the meantime, please indicate against which version you are reporting and include it with your report.

#### **Purpose**

To promote local stakeholder and manager ('practitioner') networks for conservation of Tumbesian Dry Forests.

#### **Outputs**

1. Bi-national network of local stakeholders at priority dry forest sites (including IBAs) formed and linked to DarwinNet.
2. Capacity of community groups strengthened to participate in species and site conservation activities at priority sites (IBAs)
3. Linkages between NGOs/development agencies and local stakeholders (communities and managers at sites) strengthened, more effectively targeting resources and effort and improving prospects for sites.
4. Tools and capacity for reserve managers to effectively share lessons and experience are enhanced.
5. Protected area planning in the region is based on reliable information and prioritisation provided through DarwinNet

The original project logical framework is given in Appendix V. The original framework did not change throughout the project and is being reported against here.

- Were the original objectives or operational plan modified during the project period? If significant changes were made, for what reason, and when were they approved by the Darwin Secretariat?

There were no changes to the original objectives of the project. However, there were changes to the project team and as a result it was restructured in October 2006 . All of these changes were approved by the Darwin Initiative at that time.

- Which of the Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) best describe the project? Summaries of the most relevant Articles to Darwin Projects are presented in Appendix I.

The DarwinNet project could be best described as addressing articles 13, 17 and 18 on the increasing of public awareness and public education and exchange of information and cooperation during phase I and articles 8 and 10 during phase II (follow-on). In addition, it has been contributing to articles 6, 7 and 12 through the participation in training and work groups to plan and develop conservation and sustainable use strategies in high-priority sites of the Tumbesian Region.

- Briefly discuss how successful the project was in terms of meeting its objectives. What objectives were not or only partly achieved, and have there been significant additional accomplishments?

The project has successfully achieved its objectives. As a thematic CHM, it has become the focal point of a network of stakeholders at the bi-national level. DarwinNet has raised the interest and promoted the strengthening of capacities in both leaders and/or local community groups and reserve managers to develop activities related to the sustainable use of natural resources around 12 IBAs. It is important to note that the activities were expanded to 12 instead of 10 sites. The involvement of the communities from these two 'extra' sites proved to be very valuable in terms of their contribution to the sharing of experiences (community ecotourism, volunteer park rangers, productive activities).

The provision of information and the establishment of joint planning processes and coordination facilitated by the project have proved to be an important catalyst for inter-institutional concerted action on IBA conservation. In particular, it has successfully advocated to government agencies and NGOs to carry out conservation actions on these sites. Additional partially reached outputs have been those related to the declaration of 2 protected areas in the region, 5 plans of action (4 of 5 were prepared) and the dissemination of reports/ news about the project by national TV. As is explained further, these outputs have been surpassed and complemented by other additional results like compilation and dissemination of other kinds of information.

#### **4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment**

- Please provide a full account of the project's research, training, and/or technical work.
- **Research** - this should include details of staff, methodology, findings and the

extent to which research findings have been subject to peer review.

By its nature the project has not promoted research on its own, however, it is important to mention that members of the project team have participated in agroecosystems bird studies in Piura (Peru) and in the Christmas bird count (2006 - 2007) at Loma Alta and Cerro Blanco Reserves in Ecuador. Both activities have allowed updating information on birds in those ecosystems and the compilation of information for future articles on the subject.

Also, in order to compile information for the article on the distribution of endangered *Phytotoma raimondii*, there were 2 field trips to review sighting sites of the species in Piura and Tumbes. In both field trips 2 new sites for the species were found, in addition to new information gathered on sites and habitat of endemic species like *Tumbezia salvini* (NT) and *Myiarchus semirufus* (LC).

- **Training and capacity building activities** – this should include information on selection criteria, content, assessment and accreditation.

In this second phase, implementing institutions have maintained the original team to implement the project; they have clearly demonstrated how they have been using the capacities built during phase I (GIS, Web design, information management) in website management, maps and data base production and design and production of dissemination materials. It is important to mention that, after having informed Darwin Initiative/DEFRA about changes in the team one of the project volunteers (computer science undergraduate student) was selected as the DarwinNet webmaster because of his university grades and his abilities in web design and database management.

Since the project had to deal with potential conflicts regarding the use of natural resources by the communities and others, three team members received training in environment conflict resolution provided by Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) (Loja, 17-21/07/2006). Also, as part of the CHM – Peru Network, 2 team members attended a training course on computer science technology to manage and disseminate biodiversity information (Lima, 10-12/07/2006) organized by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), IABIN, the Peruvian Amazonian Research Institute (IIAP) and the Peruvian CHM. As a result, a plan was designed to restructure the use of the information available on the DarwinNet website.

The Peruvian project coordinator got a scholarship from NatureServe and the Conservation Data Centre of Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (CDC – La Molina) to participate in a workshop on species distribution modelling methods (Lima, 13-16/03/2007). As a result, an environmental model to predict the potential distribution of the critically threatened (CR) White-Winged-Guan based on the data provided by Asociación Cracidae was developed. Also, he participated in a workshop about tools and mechanisms to develop integrated watershed management (Piura, 19/11 -1/12 / 2007), organized by GTZ & INWENT. As a result, there is a joint planning process with other institutions to strengthen local capacities in land use planning and management and biodiversity conservation from a watershed perspective.

This project has involved 4 undergraduate and 2 postgraduate students, whose capacities have helped with the compilation of information and update of the Website, materials preparation (manual, newsletters, etc.), the use of GIS and maps preparation.

Finally, being a project on information exchange and dissemination, the project has promoted meetings in order to strengthen local capacities related to biodiversity

conservation and the information needs of the local stakeholders.

## 5. Project Impacts

- What evidence is there that project achievements have led to the accomplishment of the project purpose? Has achievement of objectives/outputs resulted in other, unexpected impacts?

In this phase, DarwinNet has approached the concept of CHM and the value of the information and experience exchanges in a more direct way and according to the interests of the different stakeholders in the Tumbesian IBAs. The objective has been to promote networks or groups of local stakeholders sharing information and experiences of good conservation practices.

In terms of the local conditions and training and communications needs, the project has promoted the establishment and strengthening of local networks and/or work groups to develop themes of common interest (community ecotourism, beekeeping, forest users, trans-border illegal trafficking, the Costa Ecuador Network, Committee of Coordination of the North-East Biosphere Reserve (RBNO) and the Regional System of Conservation of Natural Areas - Piura), some of them have established a formal MoU with DarwinNet or with the partner institutions through letters of intention and formal agreements. In the end, the project team decided not to pursue the signing of MoUs but to concentrate efforts towards ensuring the sustainability of these communication exchanges and the participation of the reserve managers of the IBAs selected.

DarwinNet has successfully advocated the implementation of conservation actions through the provision of information for the preparation of project proposals aimed at improving the use of natural resources and in situ conservation by the following institutions: Cordillera El Bálsamo Network, NCI, INRENA, Regional Government Piura, and GTZ at targeted sites. Also, the establishment of a work plan for illegal trade control at the border between Ecuador and Peru for first quarter of 2008.

As a result of the interest generated among community members by the project activities, community initiatives regarding development and sustainable use of forest resources have been reported. For example, at the community of Numbiaranga (Cañon del Rio Catamayo IBA) beekeeping has been successfully developed including the purchase of a community centrifuge to improve processing.

The activities and materials related to information dissemination, public awareness and environmental education (newsletters, printed material, festivals, etc) have helped to increase the interest of local people, in particular through teachers and students from some of the schools located in the IBAs of Talara, CCA, Olmos and La Ceiba, on the biodiversity of their sites.

Unexpected impacts caused by project activities include the following:

- Approval by the Peruvian INRENA National Natural Protected Areas Department and the regional Natural Protected Areas Department in charge of the North West of the country to delegate the coordination of capacity building of staff of the Northern Node of the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE) to NCI and the DarwinNet Peruvian Office.
- Training requested by members of the Talara Children BirdWatching Club members.

- Collaboration with Cayetano Heredia University (Lima) to strengthen the gathering of information on exotic and invasive species at the regional level.
  - Coordination work to carry out the VII National Congress of Ornithology – VIICNO (Piura, April 2008) ([www.darwinnet.org/viicno](http://www.darwinnet.org/viicno)).
  - Approval in Peru by INRENA and the Tumbes National Reserve Management Office to the DarwinNet team to carry out biodiversity research inventories in the reserve.
  - The donation of 4 computers to the schools of Macara and Celica (Cañon de Catamayo IBA) by the Técnica Particular University of Loja.
  - The donation of 1 computer to the Health Center at Numbiaranga Community (Cañon de Catamayo IBA) by the Fundatierra Foundation.
  - Approval of the Municipality of Zapotillo (Ecuador) and NCI to carry out a public awareness programme on the illegal trafficking of parrots in the school of Zapotillo. The campaign will be based on the information generated by DarwinNet on the illegal trans-border traffic.
- To what extent has the project achieved its purpose, i.e. how has it helped the host country to meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention (CBD), or what indication is there that it is likely to do so in the future? Information should be provided on plans, actions or policies by the host institution and government resulting directly from the project that building on new skills and research findings.

Project results have contributed to initiate and to strengthen inter-institutional processes related to conservation of high-priority sites (Regional System of Natural Areas Conservation - Piura), elaboration of conservation strategies (*Crocodylus acutus* in the Coast of Ecuador - Guayaquil) and actions to mitigate the loss of biodiversity (network of bi-national stakeholders against illegal trade). In this way, DarwinNet has provided support to and contributed to the implementation of the Biodiversity National Strategies of Ecuador and Peru and articles 8, 10 and 13 of the CBD.

The capacity built through project training with local stakeholders at community level, have allowed the motivation and promotion of the sustainable management of natural resources (Article 10 – CBD) especially at the IBAs and has demonstrated that alternatives such as community ecotourism and beekeeping can be economically attractive. The promotion of the sustainable use and management of the natural resources is recognised by BirdLife International and project partner institutions as a key component in the follow-up projects in the Tumbesian Region.

From its first phase, the project supported the implementation of one of the six CHMs of Peru, the only one in Ecuador and the only thematic CHM World-wide. Through its relation with the environmental authority in Peru (CONAM), DarwinNet contributed information and knowledge of the local reality to the annual evaluations of the fulfilment of national commitments with the agreements of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification (2006 - 2007).

- Please complete the table in Appendix I to show the contribution made by different components of the project to the measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles.

SEE APPENDIX 1

- If there were training or capacity building elements to the project, to what extent has this improved local capacity to further biodiversity work in the host country and what is the evidence for this? Where possible, please provide information on what each student

/ trainee is now doing (or what they expect to be doing in the longer term).

The project has concentrated its efforts on communications and the exchange of information and experiences to ensure the strengthening of local capacities for conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Evidence of the use of the information includes:

*Community Ecotourism.* - 12 interested groups have shared experiences on 4 different occasions. The groups are from the following IBAs: Cordillera El Balsamo, Loma Alta, Cerro Blanco-Manglares Puerto Hondo, Reserva La Ceiba - Zapotillo, Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotape - PNCA, Coto de Caza El Angolo - CCA, Caserío Limón (IBA Olmos), Santuario Histórico Bosque de Pomac – SHBP y Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa – RVSL.

*Beekeeping and other sustainable activities* (goat milk products, improved product commercialisation, improved kitchens and healthier houses). Seven training processes were implemented for 15 groups of people in Cañon de Rio Catamayo, La Ceiba, PNCA, CCA, SHBP, RVSL. Beneficiary groups continue implementing these with the support from the reserve managers from NCI, INRENA, Fundacion ProBosque and other institutions working in the region.

*Environmental Education.* DarwinNet has carried out 14 awareness events for students and teachers. As a result, it has contributed to increase the knowledge about the value of Tumbesian biodiversity. It has provided key support to help define the activities of groups such as EcoClubs in Loja and Piura and for Children's Birdwatching Clubs in Piura.

As mentioned before the strengthening of capacities is a long term process with results that are difficult to measure during the project lifetime. Its success depends on the greater involvement of authorities, reserve managers and development aid agencies.

- Discuss the impact of the project in terms of collaboration to date between UK and local partner. What impact has the project made on local collaboration such as improved links between Governmental and civil society groups?

DarwinNet has raised awareness on and promoted BirdLife's IBAs as a network of high-priority sites for conservation and advocated for their inclusion in the regional systems of protected areas in northwest of Peru at the local and regional levels. It has also integrated with and raised the profile of another project financed by the British Birdwatching Fair (BBWF) and implemented by NCI. Both BirdLife and project partner institutions have increased their knowledge and understanding of conservation issues within the Tumbesian Region. As a result, this has provided useful information and understanding in the preparation of a project submitted to DFID and a follow-up project to the BBWF and to the recently established BirdLife Peru Programme.

DarwinNet has strengthened the trust and good relations between partner institutions and governmental agencies and civil society groups at the regional level. The project contribution has been highly recognised through the continued information and material requests as well as invitations to participate in events and joint planning sessions organised by different institutions such as the Peruvian National Institute of Natural Resources – INRENA, the Ecuadorian Ministry of the Environment - MAE, Regional Governments of Piura and Lambayeque in Peru and the municipalities of Loja, Macara and Guayaquil. The project team has promoted and provided support to planning processes with other institutions (Regional System of Conservation of Natural Areas - Piura, project KfW, project Cordillera El Bálsamo) and local communities through awareness activities (World Bird Festival, Campaign against the trans-border

illegal trafficking of flora and fauna, training to Ecoclubes, etc.)

- In terms of social impact, who has benefited from the project? Has the project had (or is likely to result in) an unexpected positive or negative impact on individuals or local communities? What are the indicators for this and how were they measured?

A total of 77 members including community leaders from 26 communities located in/near 12 high-priority sites (IBAs) throughout the Tumbesian Region have benefited from the training provided by DarwinNet II. Within the results, there are positive impacts related to the improvement of knowledge related with sustainable practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, communication linkages and interchange of experiences with representatives of other sites, including an increasing confidence towards partner institutions. DarwinNet has also facilitated communications between Piura's Regional government and community members at Limon (Olmos IBA) with regards to a request for support to obtain the land titles for the community as well as for ecotourism development.

The DarwinNet team established simple indicators to evaluate its impact. The first one is information related to the number of communities sending information to prepare materials, to indicate conservation themes of their interest and to disseminate them (DarwinNotas newsletters), which would show its commitment to share their experiences. DarwinNet has been designated as the official information dissemination tool of four networks in the region (Red Costa Ecuador, Red de Bosques de la Cordillera El Balsamo, Red de Apicultores de las IBAs Cañon del Catamayo and La Ceiba y Red de Usuarios del Bosque) and has prepared 6 DarwinNotas (13, 14, 18, 19, 22, 24) on the information provided to 10 communities in the selected IBAs (Annex VI).

The second indicator is the number of individuals/groups that are actually using and implementing lessons learned during the implementation of project activities and/or using the information disseminated by the project. This is illustrated by the number of 12 individuals replicating the lessons learned during the beekeeping training at the Cañon del Rio Catamayo IBA and the adoption of energy saving equipment at the village of Limon (Olmos IBA).

Another indicator is with regards to the use at community level of information generated by the project. The project team discussed how to evaluate it and decided to focus attention on the existing education institutions in and around the most important sites. The students were evaluated by tests of knowledge on the content of some fact-sheets/newsletters/posters given previously by the project. A total of 24 students from 9 different schools around the Olmos and CCA IBAs were selected at random and they answered over 90% of the questions on the project material. This took place during a World Bird Festival (Oct 07) event in Olmos and CCA IBAs. All the students and teachers indicated that they have never received this type of information before and requested more.

As indicated in previous reports, indicators to measure the impact of information flow, communications and training that a CHM offers are relative and difficult to measure in a limited time; even more so when after training and interchanges, communities do not always have resources to implement best practices or lessons learned straight away. However, a total of 11 out of 26 local communities have a more direct link with DarwinNet institutions and have requested the continuity of these activities as well as more resources to implement lessons learned.

## 6. Project Outputs

- Quantify all project outputs in the table in Appendix II using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

SEE APPENDIX II

- Explain differences in actual outputs against those in the agreed schedule, i.e. what outputs were not achieved or only partly achieved? Were additional outputs achieved? Give details in the table in Appendix II.

Outputs partially achieved were:

- 2 New Protected Areas: It has not been achieved as planned, because the process of Protected Areas designation has taken longer than expected in relation to the duration of the project. Nevertheless, DarwinNet has contributed significantly to the process of establishing a Regional System of Protected Areas that will promote, during the following years and under the decentralization process, the official declaration of protected areas of regional character in Piura, Peru. DarwinNet generated the biodiversity information required for the analysis and identification of priority sites that would be part of this system. The regional system of PAs is waiting its political recognition. It is expected that once this takes place then the two PAs will be declared.

- 5 Action Plans: Four out of five plans have been completed. Only one could not be finalised due to the limited availability of specialists. The action plans are each for endemic species: *Artibeus fraterculus* (a bat), *Allouata palliata aequatorialis* (a howler monkey), *Cebus albifrons* (a monkey), *Ceiba trichistandra* (a dry Forest tree).

- 2 Papers Peer-reviewed: A total of 4 articles have been prepared but have not been submitted yet: 1) 'Distribution of the Peruvian Plantcutter' by J. Flanagan, F. Angulo, I. Franke, G. Englom, T. Valqui and A. More, 2) 'First record of a nest and eggs of Peruvian Plantcutter by O.D. Boggs' by J. Flanagan, 3) 'Tumbes Swallow breeding sites in Northwest Peru' by J. Flanagan and F. Angulo and 4) 'Patterns of threat to the Tumbesian Endemic Avifauna and Implication for Conservation Action' by Rob Clay.

- 8 Radio features: A total of 4 local radio interviews were carried out during the events conducted over the project lifetime. DarwinNet tried hard to get radio coverage but radio stations were not as interested as initially believed by the project team.

- 2 TV features: it was not possible to achieve this output. Project activities proved not to be of sufficient interest to the TV channels which preferred to cover dramatic events when reporting environmental issues, such as forest fires and natural disasters.

Additional Outputs are show in Appendix II.

- Provide full details in Appendix III of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website database.

SEE APPENDIX II

- How has information relating to project outputs and outcomes been disseminated, and who was/is the target audience? Will this continue or develop after project completion and, if so, who will be responsible and bear the cost of further information dissemination?

DarwinNet Web site and mailing list (with around 1900 registered users) continues to be the main component of online information dissemination about the project and the Tumbesian Region. Information produced and compiled by the project (fact-sheets, action plans, DarwinNotas newsletters) is used by a wide variety of users online (42545 visitors up to February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008). The 13 DarwinNotas newsletters produced during this phase and other printed materials (posters, records, manual), were distributed in events organized/attended by the project.

Now that the project has ended, NCI has assumed the responsibility to maintain and update the DarwinNet Web site hoping to maintain a continuous information flow. In this sense, the design of the materials elaborated by the project will be available for collaborating institutions so if it is required they could be reprinted under the condition of acknowledging DarwinNet.

The printed press (newspapers, magazines) in Ecuador and Peru (local and national) have published a total of 24 articles related to DarwinNet since June 2006. NCI will maintain, through its communication office, the dissemination of relevant notes about Tumbesian IBAs and conservation actions developed in them.

**7. Project Expenditure**

- Explain for variations in expenditure exceeding +/- 10% of the budget.

#### Office costs (17% underspend)

As a result of efficiencies in running the project's offices, office costs were 17% less than budgeted.

#### Conferences/seminars (11% overspend)

This increased expenditure took place as a result of a decision to include an extra community ecotourism event (Cerro Blanco, Puerto Hondo from 6-7 December) that was requested by the Cordillera El Balsamo, Cerro Blanco and Loma Alta IBA stakeholders. This event also allowed information gathering for the first DarwinNet page for the Cordillera El Balsamo Network of Private Reserves ([www.darwinnet.org/cordilleraelbalsamo](http://www.darwinnet.org/cordilleraelbalsamo)). This was possible because funds were saved by efficiencies in office running costs (see above), thus allowing additional field-level activity.

#### Webmaster (12% underspend)

The webmaster resigned in December 2007 for personal reasons, and his tasks were taken over by other members of the project team.

### **8. Project Operation and Partnerships**

- How many local partners worked on project activities and how does this differ from initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?

There was no change with regards to the local partners. All three partner institutions namely Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional in Loja (Ecuador), Fundación Pro-Bosque in Guayaquil (Ecuador), and Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional in Piura (Peru) worked together during this phase. Project planning and implementation was shared between 3 offices, with NCI as the leading institution in charge of project coordination and administration.

NCI and ProBosque are NGOs that have decided to concentrate their conservation efforts towards areas of high biodiversity and threats in the Tumbesian Region. ProBosques is working with a private company (Holcim) to promote conservation whereas NCI is conserving biodiversity through the establishment and co-management of private and public reserves with different stakeholders (both government and local institutions and community based organisations).

- During the project lifetime, what collaboration existed with similar projects (Darwin or other) elsewhere in the host country? Was there consultation with the host country Biodiversity Strategy (BS) Office?

The project has complemented other projects executed by local partners such as those financed by Ecofondo Foundation Ecuador, Flemish Funds for Tropical Forests, British Birdwatching Fair and the UK Lottery Community Fund. BirdLife International coordinated the latter two.

DarwinNet has collaborated with other institutions in projects on common activities such

as INRENA (management of protected areas in Tumbes, Piura and Lambayeque (Peru)); control of the illegal trade at the border, Piura Regional Government - Peru (Regional Conservation System for Protected Areas proposal), GTZ in Peru (Olmos IBA), Ministry of Environment in Ecuador (illegal trans-border trade), Universidad Técnica Particular - Loja (illegal trans-border trade), Management Committee Coto de Caza El Angolo – CCA, Biological Reserve Cerro Seco (Cordillera el Balsamo IBA), Chongon Colonche Project (Loma Alta IBA), Fundación Natura - Guayaquil (Loma Alta IBA), Eco Clubs National Foundation - Ecuador (environmental education), Municipality of Guayaquil in Ecuador (Conservation Strategy for the Coast Crocodile) the Peruvian Society of Environmental Right in Peru (legal tools for the management of high-priority areas), among others.

There was a collaboration process with another Darwin Project in Peru (Habitat Restoration and Sustainable Use of Southern Peruvian Dry Forest). One of the project staff shared experiences during a beekeeping training course at Cañon del Río Catamayo IBA (Numbiaranga, 19/07/07).

Both the Environmental National Council - CONAM in Peru and The Ministry of Environment in Ecuador as national focal points for the CHM and the National Strategy of Biodiversity were informed when the DarwinNet team was preparing the follow-up request and obtained their support.

- How many international partners participated in project activities? Provide names of main international partners.

BirdLife was the only international partner.

- To your knowledge, have the local partnerships been active after the end of the Darwin Project and what is the level of their participation with the local biodiversity strategy process and other local Government activities? Is more community participation needed and is there a role for the private sector?

Project partners in Ecuador and Peru have shown their long-term commitment to the conservation of biodiversity in the Tumbesian Region since 2000. This commitment has been reflected in their support towards the conservation of high-priority sites through different models (private reserves, participative management of protected areas and co-management with community owners), as well as the excellent promotion of conservation processes and development within the framework of legal tools and national strategies (biodiversity, climatic change, desertification) in both Ecuador and Peru. It is important to highlight the close collaboration with institutions such as the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador, the National Institute for Natural Resources - INRENA and the National Environmental Council (CONAM) in Peru.

At community level, it is important to continue supporting some of the activities to consolidate these processes in order to ensure their sustainability. DarwinNet has promoted a greater involvement of private institutions such as the Club of Hunting Fishing and Tourism of Piura, to get their support for the co-financing of awareness events at community level in the CCA. Also, the promotion of better practices and sustainable productive and income generating activities (beekeeping, cattle raising, dairy products and ecotourism) around the IBAs has improved the conditions (information and experiences available, motivation and sensitization of community leaders), for the support of local businesses (non-timber product markets, tour

operators, etc.).

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

- Please explain your strategy for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and give an outline of results. How does this **demonstrate** the value of the project? E.g. what baseline information was collected (e.g. scientific, social, economic), milestones in the project design, and indicators to identify your achievements (at purpose and goal level).

DarwinNet compiled information on the stakeholders at selected sites through diagnoses and information gathered previously by other institutional partners and the information generated during DarwinNet I. Also, it identified and elaborated a matrix of stakeholders including their experiences and information needs. Project beneficiaries were identified through meeting with local communities and protected areas managers. Monitoring activities mainly included following-up information and experience exchanges and meetings.

With regards to project evaluation, the project team established some simple indicators to show efforts to strengthen links and information exchange among stakeholders in the region. Achievement of project outputs was monitored through direct communications (meetings, emails and reports), and is demonstrated through the following:

- The establishment of three formal links (3 MoUs) and non-formal links between members of the bi-national group of networks linked to DarwinNet as focal point (Output 1).
- A total of 10 inter-community exchanges took place. Two shared experiences were replicated (beekeeping at Cañon del Rio Catamayo IBA and improved kitchens in Limón –Olmos IBA) and 6 DarwinNotas (Output 2).
- The bi-national and inter-institutional coordination to control the illegal trafficking of species along the border, the participation in the preparation of the *Crocodylus acutus* Conservation Strategy in Guayaquil and the project preparation for priority IBAs (RBNO, Olmos and Cordillera El Bálsamo), the meeting between Limon and the Piura Regional Government representatives are proof of the links (regional government agencies and local stakeholders) promoted by the project (Output 3).
- The participation of INRENA personnel (reserve managers of Cerros de Amotape, CC El Angolo, SHB Pomac and RVS Laquipampa) and their reports in meetings with local community members shows the interest to continue exchanging experiences and to replicate best practices on sustainable management and use of natural resources (Output 4).
- Finally, the provision of biodiversity information to the Government of Piura for the establishment of their system of Protected Areas has been crucial (Output 5).

DarwinNet quantitative indicators:

Results Indicators	July 2006	December 2007
<b>Networking and links to DarwinNet</b>		
Number of NGOs related to DarwinNet	29	89
Number of local or regional governments related to DarwinNet.	7	9
Number of communities directly related to DarwinNet	0*	25
Number of reserve managers directly related to DarwinNet	9	9

<b>Strengthening of capacities in community groups in side of IBAs</b>		
Number of community groups established and strengthened during the project	0	25
Number of training sessions of interchanges of information organized by the project.	0	10
Number of communities receiving information from DarwinNet	12	25
Number of communities sending information to DarwinNet	8	13
Number of individuals replicating lessons learned during the project lifetime	0	12
<b>Strengthen of communications and inter institutional - corporative work at the IBAs</b>		
Number of inter-institutional networks/groups established	0	3
Number of inter-institutional networks/groups strengthened	3	3
Evidence of information been used for project planning.	Via direct consultations / emails	
<b>Information/experiences to strengthen planning processes and management at the IBAs</b>		
Number of interchanges organized by the project	0	6
Number of projects formulated for high-priority areas with participation of the DarwinNet team	2	4
Number of action plans of conservation strategies	21	25
Number of new protected areas declared	0	0**
<b>Information dissemination at the IBAs</b>		
Number of visits to the web page	19935	42545
Number of members of the mail list	1377	1896
Number of messages requesting information	138	152
Number of fact-sheets	41	43
Number of bulletins (DarwinNotas)	9	24
Number of press notes or articles published	46	68
Number of widespread awareness materials	26	44
Number of TV-Radio presentations/programmes	7	11
<b>CBD</b>		
Participation of DarwinNet associated staff in CBD events (directly or indirectly).	1	2

\* During Phase I there was not direct contact with communities

\*\* There were no new protected areas declared – see text for explanation.

- What were the main problems and what steps were taken to overcome them?

The main problem has been the high expectation by most community members that DarwinNet was going to finance the follow-up activities identified as a result of the training and exchanges. All this was in spite of the project staff's effort in explaining that it was not the purpose of the project to financially support development activities directly.

Another problem was limited availability of scientists and authors with experience in the Tumbesian Region for the preparation of peer-reviewed articles and species action plans. In spite of all the effort from the team, this output was only partially achieved. Finally, it proved more difficult to attract the attention of the local and national media.

- During the project period, has there been an internal or external evaluation of the work or are there any plans for this?

There has not been any formal evaluation of the project during the project period.

- What are the key lessons to be drawn from the experience of this project? We would welcome your comments on any broader lessons for Darwin Initiative as a programme or practical lessons that could be valuable to other projects, as we would like to present this information on a website page.

Lessons learned include:

- information dissemination and exchange will only be successful if it addresses people's needs and interests. It is for this reason that the project became the focal point for different types of networks/groups of stakeholders with common interests.
- any process that involves capacity strengthening at the community level should take care to accurately target the right people as well as include the participation of protected areas managers to ensure their inputs and the implementation of lessons learned and best practices.
- at community level, it is far more productive to train community members through other community members who have previously received training.

### **10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable)**

- Have you responded to issues raised in the reviews of your annual reports? Have you discussed the reviews with your collaborators? Briefly summarise what actions have been taken over the lifetime of the project as a result of recommendations from previous reviews (if applicable).

Issues from the previous review were detail with in detail in the half Year Report (October 2007). They are included again here in Annex VIII.

### **11. Darwin Identity**

- What effort has the project made to publicise the Darwin Initiative, e.g. where did the project use the Darwin Initiative logo, promote Darwin funding opportunities or projects? Was there evidence that Darwin Fellows or Darwin Scholars/Students used these titles?

DarwinNet II has continued to use the DarwinNet logo through its webpage and in all printed materials (15000 units: posters, manuals, DarwinNotas, brochures, press releases, etc.) and events attended and organized by the project (c.a. 3000 people).

- What is the understanding of Darwin Identity in the host country? Who, within the host country, is likely to be familiar with the Darwin Initiative and what evidence is there to show that people are aware of this project and the aims of the Darwin Initiative?

DarwinNet has continued using the Darwin Initiative name and logo in all project material and events. As a result more stakeholders are now aware of the Darwin Initiative. Since its first phase, DarwinNet has highlighted the importance of the Darwin Initiative to support the fulfilment of the obligations under the CBD to the government agencies of both countries (MAE – Ecuador, INRENA / CONAM – Perú). In the south of Peru, another Darwin Initiative project on *Prosopis* sp forest restoration research is also

raising the awareness of the Darwin Initiative.

- Considering the project in the context of biodiversity conservation in the host country, did it form part of a larger programme or was it recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity?

DarwinNet has kept a well-defined identity as a CHM and is part of the CHM focal points for both countries. During this second phase, DarwinNet activities and outputs have been recognised as distinct and key inputs for the implementation of PA frameworks and workplans for the following PAs: PN Cerros de Amotape, CC El Angolo and the Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Strategy for the Biosphere Reserve of NorthWestern Peru (RBNO). The project has also contributed to the preparation of species conservation strategies being led by others (e.g. *Crocodylus acutus* in Guayaquil) and management plans for other priority sites as part of a broader network of participants (e.g. the Reserva Faunística Manglares del Salado Management Plan – Ecuador and the Regional System of Protected Areas of Piura – Peru).

## 12. Leverage

- During the lifetime of the project, what additional funds were attracted to biodiversity work associated with the project, including additional investment by partners?

Project activities have supported conservation action from other projects implemented by institutional members of DarwinNet namely the Flemish Funds for Tropical Forests project in Cañon del Rio Catamayo IBA, the British Birdwatching Fair in Coto de Caza El Angolo and Olmos IBAs. Additionally, both DarwinNet and NCI have provided information and have also been institutional members of working groups in charge of the elaboration of the proposal for the Regional System of Conservation of Natural Areas in Piura and the project 'High-priority Areas for the Participative Conservation of Biodiversity in the Dry Forests of the North Coast of Peru', financed by KfW (German Government). The DarwinNet Officer based in the Guayaquil Office has also participated in the elaboration of the proposal 'Conservation of the Dry Forests at the Balsamo Cordillera', which is led by the National Corporation of Private Reserve Forests in Ecuador.

BirdLife and NCI have submitted a proposal to the DFID Civil Society Challenge Fund where it will carry out follow-up conservation and development activities started by DarwinNet in the IBAs common to both projects.

A proposal for an environmental education project on climate change issues in Piura has been recently approved as part of a pilot measures programme to climatic change. This project is financed by GTZ and will be implemented by DarwinNet and NCI.

- What efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country and were attempts made to capture funds from international donors?

As previously mentioned, BirdLife has provided constant fundraising support to the DarwinNet main institutional partner NCI. At the international level there have been

attempts to secure funds to replicate the DarwinNet model with applications submitted to Darwin Initiative and MacArthur Foundation. Additionally, BirdLife has hired an IBA and Globally Threatened Species Coordinator for Peru, housed by NCI, who will continue to provide fundraising support.

### **13. Sustainability and Legacy**

- What project achievements are most likely to endure? What will happen to project staff and resources after the project ends? Are partners likely to keep in touch?

DarwinNet's greatest achievement has been the awareness raised at the local, regional, national and international levels. This has officially been acknowledge by collaborating institutions and stakeholders such as CBD, INRENA, MAE, CONAM, the Municipalities of Guayaquil, Macará, the Regional Government of Piura, NGOs, education institutions and local communities who have increased their awareness on the IBA Programme and have expressed their interest and commitment to continue working towards the conservation of the Tumbesian Dry Forests.

As mentioned before, DarwinNet institutional partners have a long-term commitment with the conservation of the Tumbesian Region, and in particular in the Tumbesian IBAs. Almost all project staff have been hired within institutional partners and so will be sustained, although DarwinNet project staff from ProBosque have left the organisation due to lack of funding. In the case of NCI Peru staff, CHM activities are continuing: they have started to co-organise the VII National Congress of Ornithology, ensure the Web page maintenance for NCI, as well as the coordination of site action in Coto de Caza El Angolo. The DarwinNet Web page will be maintained by NCI and the use of the information compiled (webpage, posters, manual and bulletins) will be used for the development of some activities related to environmental education at the selected sites in Ecuador and Peru, which will be spread through the Web. Additionally, two proposals are to be prepared to continue DarwinNet. One of them is related to the strengthening of capacities required to support the establishment of the National System of Natural Protected Areas in Peru. DarwinNet is working together with INRENA PAs and the other with activities related to the illegal trade of flora and fauna of the dry forest at the border.

- Have the project's conclusions and outputs been widely applied? How could legacy have been improved?

DarwinNet has promoted the dissemination and use of information available, as well as establishing networks at all local levels as the way to improve management and use of natural resources at the IBAs. The project results are complementary to expected outputs from most other conservation initiatives in the region.

With the exchange of experiences, mainly at the community level, the project has shown the importance and impact of information dissemination and the exchange of experiences to encourage participation and strengthening of local capacities to develop sustainable agriculture, cattle raising and other sustainable natural resources management activities in the Tumbesian IBAs.

DarwinNet is the only bi-national thematic CHM with an increasing network of collaborators and excellent information dissemination experience. It is difficult to comment on how to improve its legacy at this point except by saying that the only possible way was to improve its financial sustainability something the institutional

partners are exploring right now.

- Are additional funds being sought to continue aspects of the project (funds from where and for which aspects)?

DarwinNet institutional partners are securing funds from GTZ to continue public awareness and environmental education activities within the 2008 wider Climate Change Adaptation pilot programme for Piura region.

BirdLife, NCI – Ecuador and the US Forest Service have secured funds to continue with conservation and development actions with communities around La Ceiba IBA.

DarwinNet has lobbied different stakeholders (park rangers, volunteers, cattle raising associations, ecotourism committees) to continue with some activities started under DarwinNet within their projects financed by KFW and Araucaria XXI-Finland for Dry Forest northeast - Perú.

BirdLife international and NCI have submitted proposals to DFID and AECI to continue the strengthening of local capacities and implementation of productive sustainable activities at the Tumbesian IBAs.

Finally, NCI has submitted 2 proposals to work in Coto de Caza El Angolo IBA and Refugio de Vida Silvestre de Laquipampa IBA with funds from the “Debt for Nature Swap”, (ACBT, Acuerdo para la Conservación de Bosques Tropicales).

#### **14. Value for money**

- Considering the costs and benefits of the project, how do you rate the project in terms of value for money and what evidence do you have to support these conclusions?

In general, project funds have mainly been invested in information dissemination and exchange as well as in the strengthening of local capacities and the establishment of networks around 12 IBAs in the Tumbesian Region. In this sense project has been very effective in terms of:

- Strengthening the presence of partner institutions and their long-term plan of intervention within the Tumbesian Region.
- Strengthening local capacities to manage information and promote collaborative work between staff of partner institutions.
- Developing and strengthening of local capacities for 77 members from 26 community organizations with good conservation practices developed in 2 special-interest groups.
- Establishing and promoting communication channels for and between networks/working groups with common conservation and development interests.
- Implementing strategies and improving information management for Protected Areas.
- Updating and providing (local, relevant) information on biodiversity for communities in/around the IBAs, and contributing to initiatives and/or projects developed by the institutional partners and other institutions cooperating in the process.
- Increasing Environmental Education activities for local stakeholders, especially

communities about IBAs, to combat environmental problems, increase opportunities for conservation, development alternatives, biodiversity conservation, etc. in the Tumbesian Region.

- Establishing mechanisms for information dissemination within the CHM as a focal point in Ecuador and Peru.

## 15. Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please complete the table below to show the extent of project contribution to the different measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles. This will enable us to tie Darwin projects more directly into CBD areas and to see if the underlying objective of the Darwin Initiative has been met. We have focused on CBD Articles that are most relevant to biodiversity conservation initiatives by small projects in developing countries.

**Note:** Those articles not relevant to DarwinNet have been deleted from table.

<b>Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity</b>		
<b>Article No./Title</b>	<b>Project %</b>	<b>Article Description</b>
<b>6. General Measures for Conservation &amp; Sustainable Use</b>	5	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
<b>7. Identification and Monitoring</b>	5	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.
<b>8. In-situ Conservation</b>	10	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.
<b>10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity</b>	25	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.
<b>12. Research and Training</b>	5	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).
<b>13. Public Education and Awareness</b>	20	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.
<b>16. Access to and Transfer of Technology</b>	5	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.
<b>17. Exchange of Information</b>	25	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
<b>Total %</b>	100	<b>Check % = total 100</b>

## 16. Appendix II Outputs

Please quantify and briefly describe all project outputs using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
<b>Training Outputs</b>		
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	4 (1 webmaster assistant, 1 university student writing his dissertation on the illegal trafficking of Tumbesian species, 1 communication and education officer providing support to environmental education activities, 1 biology student assessing birds on agricultural ecosystems).
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	2 weeks
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	5 (3 GIS experts working with DarwinNet to prepare maps, 2 biologists gathering information and preparing manuals and project publications).
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	8 weeks
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	19 (4 planned)
<b>Research Outputs</b>		
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	4 on line species action plans <i>Cebus albifrons aequatorialis</i> , <i>Alouatta palliata aequatorialis</i> , <i>Artibeus fraterculus</i> , <i>Ceiba trichistandra</i> .
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	None, but 4 articles In preparation: 1) 'Distribution of the Peruvian Plantcutter' by J. Flanagan, F. Angulo, I. Franke, G. Englom, T. Valqui and A. More, 2) 'First record of a nest and eggs of Peruvian Plantcutter by O.D. Boggs and J. Flanagan, 3) 'Tumbes Swallow breeding sites in Northwest Peru' by J. Flanagan and F. Angulo and 4) 'Patterns of threat to the Tumbesian Endemic Avifauna and Implication for Conservation Action' by Rob Clay.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	1 Article on Priority Areas for bird conservation in Northern Peru by F. Angulo, A. More & I. Francke to be published in a book on the issue by GTZ.
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1 Biodiversity database for the Region of Piura as an input for the establishment of the Piura System of Protected Areas.  1 Database for the birds of the Biosphere Reserve of the North-west (RBNO).

Dissemination Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	18
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	24
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	3 (of 2 planned)
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	22 (of 20 planned)
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	12/9
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1/1
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	1/1
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	0/2
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	4/8
Physical Outputs		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£1000
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£30,150

## 17. Appendix III: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database that is currently being compiled.

Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
CD	II Reunión Binacional de Coordinación para el tráfico transfronterizo de especies de flora y fauna del Bosque Seco. Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional - Perú, DarwinNet & INRENA 2006	DarwinNet	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Perú. Los Zafiros LL-13, Miraflores, Castilla, Piura, Perú.	free
PDF version & Manual *	Manual para Viveristas del Bosque Seco C. Solorzano, E. Cueva, J. Acaro, M. Morgan, F. Rodas 2007	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional - DarwinNet	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/manual_viveros_bs.pdf">www.darwinnet.org/docs/manual_viveros_bs.pdf</a>  Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Perú. Los Zafiros LL-13, Miraflores, Castilla, Piura, Perú.  Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Ecuador. Av. Pio Jaramillo y Venezuela, Loja Ecuador	free
PDF version	Guía para el Control Orgánico de Plagas y Enfermedades de los Cultivos y la Fertilización Natural del Suelo. Fabian Rodas (NCI – DarwinNet) & Vanessa Ramón (Groen Hart) 2007	DarwinNet	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/guia_contol_organico_plagas.pdf">www.darwinnet.org/docs/guia_contol_organico_plagas.pdf</a>	free

PDF version	Biodiversity & Conservation in the Tumbesian Ecuador and Peru. Best B. & M. Kessler. 1995.	DarwinNet	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/Best_Kessler.pdf">http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/Best_Kessler.pdf</a>	free
Manual*	Manual de Procedimientos contra el Trafico Ilegal de Fauna en el Ecuador F. Rodas, F. Sanchez, L. Cuenca & J. Manzanilla. 2007	DarwinNet – Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional.	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional – Ecuador. Av. Pio Jaramillo y Venezuela, Loja Ecuador	free
Manual	II Edición del Catálogo diagnóstico de las aves del Bosque Protector Cerro Blanco. Sheets, D.R. 2005.VI	Fundación ProBosque, Guayaquil	Fundación ProBosque, Km 16 Via a la Costa, Guayaquil. <a href="http://www.bosquecerroblanco.com/">http://www.bosquecerroblanco.com/</a>	\$10

## 18. Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

<b>Project Title</b>	DarwinNet and the Tumbesian Important Bird Areas.
<b>Ref. No.</b>	EIDPO19
<b>UK Leader Details</b>	
Name	David Thomas
Role within Darwin Project	Technical support, overall management and coordination
Address	Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge, CB3 0NA
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Alexander More
Organisation	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional
Role within Darwin Project	In - country project coordinator
Address	Calle Los Zafiros LL 13, Miraflores Castilla Piura
Fax	
Email	
<b>Partner 2</b>	
Name	Felipe Sanchez
Organisation	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional
Role within Darwin Project	Loja Officer
Address	Av Pio Jaramillo y Venezuela, Loja Ecuador
Fax	
Email	

## APPENDIX V. Logical Framework

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Important assumptions</i>
<i>Goal:</i>			
To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.			
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>To promote local stakeholder and manager ('practitioner') networks for conservation of Tumbesian Dry Forests.</p>	<p>Local communities and reserve managers linked together for effective sharing of experience and knowledge</p> <p>Increased conservation effort by NGOs, agencies and community groups at priority sites</p>	<p>Network materials including newsletters, workshop and meeting reports etc.</p> <p>Published and unpublished reports on conservation activities</p>	<p>Ecuador and Peru governments continue to support biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Local stakeholders freely participate</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Binational network of local stakeholders at priority dry forest sites (including IBAs) formed and linked to DarwinNet.</p>	<p>Announcements about binational local-stakeholder network.</p> <p>Registration of local stakeholders with DarwinNet</p>	<p>Reports in newsletters, email list servers, websites, newspapers, radio</p> <p>DarwinNet Registration records</p>	<p>Community stakeholders are sufficiently committed to conserve and manage their natural resources.</p> <p>Governments &amp; reserve managers actively participate.</p>
<p>2. Capacity of community groups strengthened to participate in species and site conservation activities at priority sites (IBAs)</p>	<p>The number of inter-community/site connections increases.</p> <p>Sharing of information on local action for conservation (especially local-local), including through workshops, exchange visits, newsletters, conferences and Internet.</p> <p>Individuals and organizations at sites actively involved in conservation and sustainable NRM practices.</p>	<p>Reports of inter-community/site exchanges.</p> <p>DarwinNet website (where all information materials will be posted, including that circulated as hard-copy). Reports of exchange visits.</p> <p>Reports on activities of local stakeholders.</p>	<p>Other NGOs/agencies recognise the priorities (sites) identified by DarwinNet.</p> <p>Government elections and ministerial changes do not substantially affect key officials involved in the PA designation process.</p>

3. Linkages between NGOs/development agencies and local stakeholders (communities and managers at sites) strengthened, more effectively targeting resources and effort and improving prospects for sites.	Increased number of collaborative ventures supporting conservation between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders at priority sites.	Joint projects and other activities (project documents and reports)	
4. Tools and capacity for reserve managers to effectively share lessons and experience are enhanced.	Sharing of information between reserve managers on local action for conservation, including through workshops, exchange visits, newsletters, conferences and Internet.  New conservation measures introduced in reserves as a result of information exchanges.	DarwinNet website (where all information materials will be posted, including that circulated as hard-copy).  Reports from reserve managers	
5. Protected area planning in the region is based on reliable information and prioritisation provided through DarwinNet	Ministerial and municipal agreements recognize the conservation priorities identified through DarwinNet (IBAs).  Two IBAs designated as new Protected Areas	Ministerial and municipal agreements  Legal documents	
<b>Activities</b> Development of local stakeholder network	<b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b> · Planning meetings (July-August 06); · Implementing meetings with local communities from selected sites (Sept-Oct 06, Mar, Aug 07); · Exchange visit between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders (Dec 06, Apr, Sept 07); · Formalise network (June 07); · Regional meetings with NGOs/agencies/stakeholders (Nov 06, Oct 07)		
Networking activities for exchange, lesson-learning and capacity-building of IBA local-community stakeholders	· Exchange visits and workshops between communities (Dec 06, Jan 07, Apr-May, Aug-Sept 07); · Evaluation of exchanges & compilations of lessons learnt (Feb, June, Oct 07); · Newsletters produced with information provided by communities (bi-monthly starting Sept 06)		
Advocacy for increased collaborative activity between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders	· Planning meetings for priority sites to NGOs, agencies and local decision-makers (throughout); · Raising awareness about site importance to communities (throughout).		
Networking activities for exchange, lesson-learning and capacity-building of reserve managers	· Exchange visits and workshops between reserves managers (Dec 06, Jan 07, Apr-May 07, Aug-Sept 07); · Evaluation of exchanges & compilation of lessons learnt (Feb, Jun, Oct 07); · Mail list & discussion group implemented via webpage (throughout); · 2 new protected areas declared (by Dec 07)		
Dissemination	· Information posted on website (throughout) · Newsletters produced (bi-monthly, starting Sept 06) · Radio spots/interviews · Newspaper articles · Manuals · Posters / leaflets (all throughout)		
Project team training	· Identification of skills needed through team meeting (July 06) · Preparation and implementation of training (Aug-Sept 06) · Evaluation of training (Mar 07)		

## APPENDIX VI. Communities linked to DarwinNet: Phase II (Follow-on)

IBA	Community
Cordillera El Balsamo	Bahia <sup>(c)</sup>
Reserva Ecológica Comunal Loma Alta	Loma Alta
Bosque Protector Cerro Blanco	Puerto Hondo *
Cañon del Río Catamayo	Numbiaranga * <sup>(c)</sup>
Reserva Natural Tumbezia La Ceiba Zapotillo	Overal La Manga * Cabeza de Toro * Bejuca Pitayo
Coto de Caza El Angolo	Faique Quemado <sup>(c)</sup> Saucesito <sup>(c)</sup> Huateria <sup>(c)</sup> El Penco <sup>(c)</sup> Salados <sup>(c)</sup> Porvenir de Huatería <sup>(c)</sup> Fernandez * <sup>(c)</sup>
Talara	Negreiros
Bosque de Cuyas	Cuyas Cuchayo
Olmos	Limón * <sup>(c)</sup> Algarrobos PampaLarga
Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa	Puchaca Bajo *
Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotape	Rica Playa * <sup>(c)</sup> Angostura * Isla Noblecilla
Santuario Histórico Bosque de Pomac *	La Curva Poma III *

\* Not yet formally an IBA, but has been proposed due to presence of populations of the endangered *Phytotoma raimondii*

\*\* Communities that contributed information to the *DarwinNotas* bulletins

<sup>(c)</sup> Communities continuing activities promoted by the project

## APPENDIX VII. Summary table of events organized by project.

Name of event / meeting / workshop / etc.	City / Country	Attendance	Date	Level of actors*
Meeting between Limon villagers and Natural Resources Management Department of Piura Regional Government	Piura / Peru	7	11/02/07	Communities – Institutions (Authorities)
Coto de Caza El Angolo IBA volunteer park guards training	Marcavelica / Peru	21	10/02/07	Communities – Reserve Managers
Community ecotourism exchange of Experience in North-west Peru	Chiclayo / Peru	30	1 – 2 /03/07	Communities - Reserve Managers
Tourism and productive (income generating) exchange of experiences and on-going activities at community level in Tumbesian IBAs.	Bahía de Caráquez / Ecuador	42	10-11/05/07	Communities – Institutions – Reserve Managers
Santuario Historico Bosque de Pomac (SHBP) IBA exchange of experience among volunteer park guards.	Chiclayo / Peru	21	29 – 30/10/07	Communities – Reserve Managers
Puerto Hondo and Cerro Blanco ecotourism exchange of experiences.	Guayaquil / Ecuador	14	6-7/12/07	Communities – Reserve Managers
1 <sup>st</sup> Dry forest conservation and development workshop in the Region of Piura.	Piura / Ecuador	45	02/05/07	Institutions
NCI Ecuador and NCI Peru exchange of experiences.	Zapotillo - Loja / Ecuador	5	1-7/07/07	Reserve Managers
Training workshops on goat milk cheese production	Zapotillo / Ecuador	15	10/11/06	Communities
Beekeeping	Macara / Ecuador	10	03/12/06	Communities
Forest Users Network	Vilcabamba / Ecuador	25	22-23/03/07	Communities – Reserve managers
Exchange of experiences on beekeeping (both native and <i>Apis mellifera</i> )	Numbiaranga / Ecuador	22	30/07/07	Communities – Reserve managers
Beekeeping, honey harvesting and beehive splitting	Numbiaranga / Ecuador	12	07/09/07	Communities
La Ceiba IBA exchange of experiences in conservation and development issues	Lancones / Peru & Zapotillo / Ecuador	25	13-14/09/07	Communities – Reserve managers
Dry forest products marketing workshop	Zapotillo / Ecuador	15	18/10/07	Communities
Binational meeting on Coordination for transboundary traffic of species of flora and fauna of the Dry Forests.	Tumbes / Peru	49	06/12/06	Institutions
III Coordination Meeting and 1 <sup>st</sup> capacity building workshop on trans-border illegal trafficking	Macara / Ecuador	40	28-29/11/07	Institutions
North-west Biosphere Reserve Coordination meeting	Tumbes / Peru	12	21/08/07	Reserve Managers - Institutions

\*The level of actors refers to the three levels that are the focus of the project (reserve managers, institutions, communities)

## APPENDIX IX. Letters of Intention & Formal agreements from actors with DarwinNet

### RED DE ORGANIZACIONES USUARIAS DE BOSQUES.

Vilcabamba, 12 de Julio del 2007

#### A QUIÉN INTERESE:

La Asociación de Apicultores San Pedro de Vilcabamba, en calidad de Coordinador de la Red de Organizaciones Usuarias de Bosques del Sur del Ecuador, manifiesta lo siguiente:

Por decisión de líderes de organizaciones comunitarias vinculadas al uso sustentable de recursos forestales en las provincias de Loja y Zamora Chinchipe, se formalizó el funcionamiento de la Red de Organizaciones Usuarias de Bosques del Sur del Ecuador en el I Encuentro de Organizaciones Comunitarias Usuarias de Bosques realizado en la parroquia de San Pedro de Vilcabamba los días 22 y 23 de marzo del 2007 en la sede de Asociación de Apicultores San Pedro de Vilcabamba.

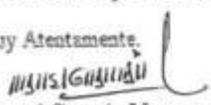
Este importante evento fue auspiciado por el Nodo de Información DarwinNet, proyecto anexo a la Red y el cual en adelante será el Mecanismo oficial de difusión de información de la Red.

Actualmente la Red cuenta con cuatro organizaciones: Asociación Apicultores San Pedro de Vilcabamba, Asociación Ganaderos 2 de Febrero de la IBA La Ceiba - Cantón Zapotillo, Comuna Cochecorral y la Comuna Numbiaranga de la IBA Cañón del Río Cutamayo - Cantón Macará, las mismas que están haciendo uso adecuado de 35.800 hectáreas de bosque pertenecientes a diferentes ecosistemas de las Provincias de Loja y Zamora Chinchipe. Estas organizaciones y recursos forestales constituyen las principales fuentes para desarrollar las condiciones de vida de 131 familias socias.

La red está concebida para mejorar el uso sustentable de los bosques de la región sur del Ecuador y las condiciones de vida de la gente que habita junto a estos bosques.

Es todo cuanto puede certificar en honor a la verdad.

Muy Atentamente,

  
Manuel Guzmán Mosquera

Presidente de Asociación Apicultores San Pedro de Vilcabamba.  
Encargado de la Coordinación de la Red "Organizaciones Usuarias de Bosques".

ASOCIACION DE APICULTORES  
"SAN PEDRO DE VILCABAMBA"  
LOJA - ECUADOR

Letter of intention from Forest Users Network in  
Loja with DarwinNet



Portoviejo, 11 de julio de 2007

INGENIERO  
 FELIPE SÁNCHEZ PUERTAS  
 PROYECTO DARWINNET  
 NATURALEZA Y CULTURA INTERNACIONAL  
 LOJA.

De mi consideración:

La Red "Costa—Ecuador" a través de su Secretaría Técnica a cargo del Centro de Investigación, Promoción y Educación Popular CIPEP, viene desarrollando actividades enfocadas a facilitar la construcción de espacios articulados para el desarrollo sostenible y la conservación en la Costa Ecuatoriana, promoviendo la integración de las capacidades locales, articulando las diferentes iniciativas ambientales institucionales y contribuyendo a la sostenibilidad de los procesos de desarrollo que apunten al aprovechamiento, uso y manejo sustentable de los recursos naturales de la Región.

Con motivo de la realización del "Encuentro Regional Costero de Bosques del Ecuador" el pasado Miércoles 28 de Febrero y Jueves 1 de Marzo de 2007 en la ciudad de Guayaquil, se estableció el compromiso Institucional de varias Organizaciones de participar en el accionar y difusión de actividades que la Red Costa realice.

Entre las Instituciones vinculadas y anexas a la Red, destaca el Proyecto DarwinNet - Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional, quienes participarán como mecanismo difusor de Información de la Red Costa Ecuador.

Certificando el compromiso establecido, me suscribo.

Atentamente,

  
 CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION  
 PROMOCION Y EDUCACION POPULAR  
 (C I P E P)  
 T.D. Ma. Luisa Moreno  
 Coordinadora Red Costa Ecuador  
 CIPEP

Letter of intention from Costa – Ecuador Network with DarwinNet

## CARTA DE COMPROMISO

### ACUERDO DE COOPERACIÓN ENTRE LA COMUNA NUMBIARANGA Y EL NODO DE INFORMACIÓN DARWINNET

El Nodo de Información DarwinNet representado por el Ing. Felipe Sánchez P., en calidad de Coordinador en la ciudad de Loja; y, la Comuna Numbiaranga representada por los Señores Agustín Armijos, Presidente del Grupo de Trabajo de Naranjito y Canguraca; y, Néstor Ochoa, Presidente Encargado del Grupo de Trabajo de Numbiaranga, voluntariamente acuerdan suscribir la presente Carta de Compromiso, en base a las siguientes cláusulas:

#### PRIMERA: ANTECEDENTES

- 1.1 DarwinNet es una iniciativa binacional, que pretende recopilar, analizar, repatriar y difundir información sobre los bosques secos del noroeste de Perú y suroeste de Ecuador, zona mundialmente conocida como Región Tumbesina. Pretende incrementar la conciencia, establecer prioridades de conservación y construir capacidades locales entre los actores y sociedad, consolidando políticas de desarrollo y de uso de la tierra que sean consistentes con la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad.
- 1.2 La Comuna Numbiaranga está ubicada en el cantón Macará. Tiene una superficie aproximada de 3200 ha, y un rango altitudinal entre los 600 y 2400 m.s.n.m. En la parte alta (1200 m.s.n.m.) se encuentra el barrio Numbiaranga y en la parte baja y más seca, los barrios de Naranjito (960 m.s.n.m.) y Canguraca (650 m.s.n.m.).

Esta antigua comuna está liderada por un Cabildo, y sus actividades son gobernadas por la Asamblea General de Socios (105 socios en total).

#### SEGUNDA: OBJETIVOS

- 2.1. La presente Carta de Compromiso tiene como objetivo conformar la Red de Apicultores de las IBAs (Áreas de Importancia para la Conservación de las Aves) La Ceiba en el Cantón Zapotillo y Cañón del Río Catamayo en el Cantón Macará, del cual la Comuna Numbiaranga forma parte.

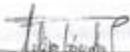
#### TERCERO: COMPROMISOS

- 3.1 Del Nodo de Información DarwinNet: capacitar a los miembros interesados de la Comuna Numbiaranga en el tema de Apicultura (Apis Mellifera – abejas con aguijón) y Abejas Nativas (abejas sin aguijón).
  - 3.1.1 Facilitar eventos de intercambios de experiencia entre los miembros de la Red.
  - 3.1.2 Difundir información relacionada con temas apícolas y conservación del Bosque Seco a los miembros de la Red por medios impresos.
- 3.2 De la Comuna Numbiaranga: participar activamente de los talleres e intercambios de experiencias organizados por el Nodo de Información DarwinNet.
  - 3.2.1 Dar seguimiento a los talleres e intercambios de experiencia patrocinados por el Nodo de Información DarwinNet.

#### CUARTA: PLAZO

- 4.1 La presente Carta de Compromiso, se mantendrá vigente hasta la finalización del proyecto DarwinNet, esto es, en el mes de Diciembre del 2007 y entrará en vigencia a partir de la suscripción de la misma, por las partes.

Para constancia y señal de consentimiento, firman las partes en tres ejemplares de igual valor y tenor, en el barrio Numbiaranga, cantón Macará, provincia de Loja, a los 5 días del mes de enero del año dos mil siete.

  
Ing. Felipe Sánchez P.  
Proyecto DarwinNet

  
Sr. Agustín Armijos  
Presidente del Grupo de Trabajo  
Naranjito- Canguraca  
Comuna Numbiaranga

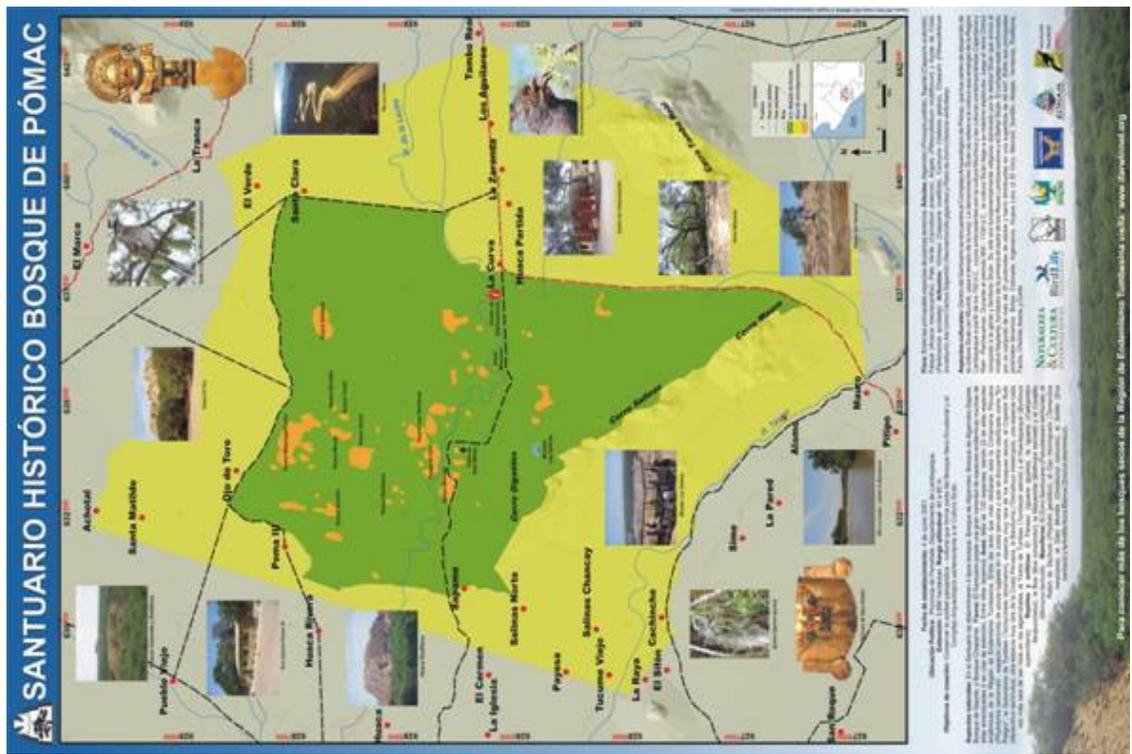
  
Sr. Néstor Ochoa  
Presidente (E) Grupo de Trabajo  
Numbiaranga  
Comuna Numbiaranga

Letter of intention from  
Numbiaranga  
Community (Cañón del  
Catamayo IBA) with  
DarwinNet

APPENDIX XII. Printed material



Laquipampa WildLife Refuge and IBA poster (60x40 cm, 1000 units)



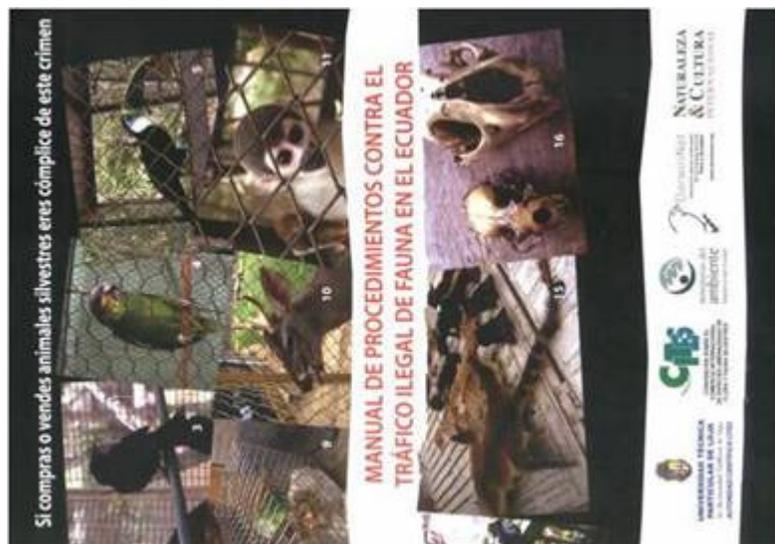
Bosque de Pomac Historical Sanctuary poster (60 x 40 cm, 1000 units)



Illegal Fauna Trafficking poster (60 x 40 cm, 2000 units)



Illegal Fauna Trafficking leaflet (20 x 32 cm, 2000 units)



Illegal Fauna Trafficking Manual (22 x 18 cm, 1000 units)

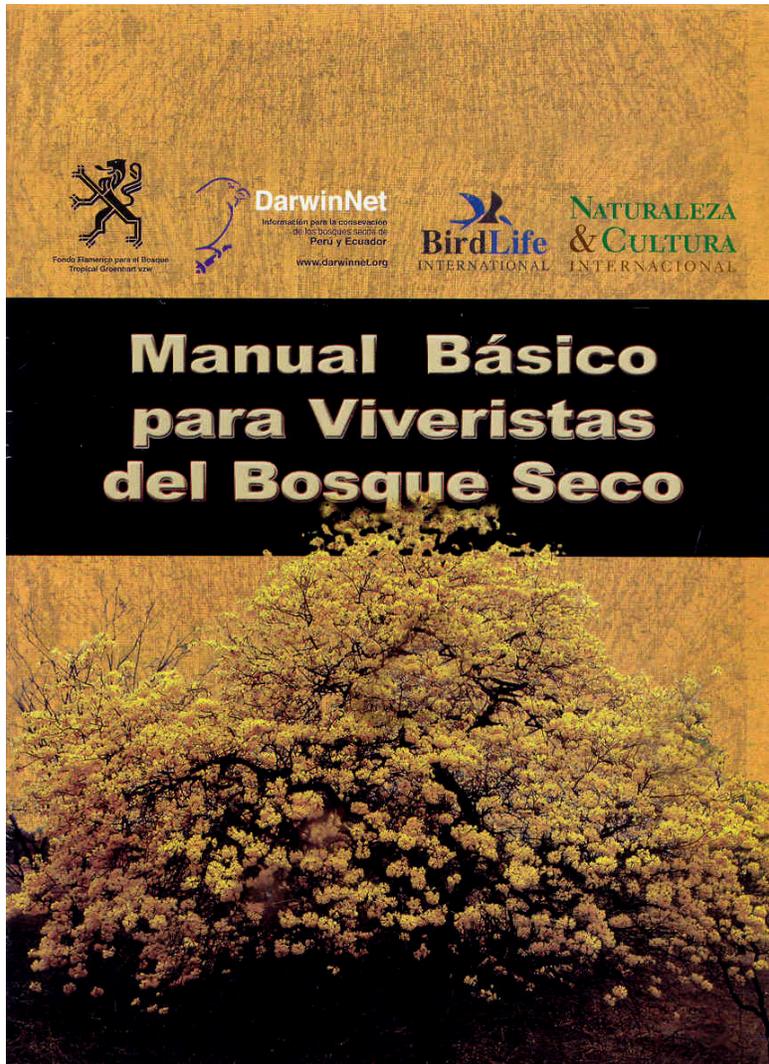




DarwinNet 2008 Calendar (60 x 40 cm, 1000 units)



VII Peruvian Ornithological Conference poster (60x40 cm, 1000 units)



Dry Forest Seeding Manual (22x18 cm, 1000 units)