

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES

ANNUAL REPORT

Information incentives for CBD
implementation in private reserves in
Argentina and Paraguay

Project 162/12/011

The Natural History Museum
Guyra-Paraguay
Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo



May 2004

1. Project details

<i>Project Ref. Number</i>	162/12/011
<i>Project Title</i>	Information incentives for CBD implementation in private reserves in Argentina and Paraguay
<i>Country(ies)</i>	Argentina, Paraguay
<i>UK Contractor</i>	The Natural History Museum
<i>Partner Organisation(s)</i>	Guyra-Paraguay (Paraguay), Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo (Argentina)
<i>Darwin Grant Value</i>	£240,095.00
<i>Start/End dates</i>	1 October 2003 to 31 September 2006
<i>Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and report number (1,2,3..)</i>	1 October 2003 to 31 March 2004; Report number 1
<i>Project website</i>	N/A
<i>Author(s), date</i>	Sandra Knapp (NHM); Alberto Yanosky & José Cartes (Guyra-Paraguay); Ernesto Gamboa (Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo), 5 May 2004

2. Project background

This project arose out of a previous Darwin Initiative project in Paraguay (DI 162/04/57 carried out with the Fundación Moisés Bertoni; see <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/cgi-bin/botany/paraguay/>). While working in Paraguay, I (SK) was deeply impressed by the NGO efforts to involve private landowners in biodiversity conservation throughout the country. Another project, funded by AVINA Inc. (Accion para Vida y Naturaleza) and undertaken by the NHM in the Mayan region of Mexico and northern Central America, developed an information system for dissemination of biodiversity data to local people. Concomitantly, an Argentinian NGO, Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo, approached the NHM with the idea of initiating partnerships and joint projects. Coupling these ideas and events, the project team - consisting of staff from Guyra-Paraguay, Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo and the NHM – developed the current project for using information incentives to increase private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation in an important trans-boundary ecoregion, the Humid Chaco. Most land in the Humid Chaco on both sides of the Argentina-Paraguay border is in private hands, landowners often own and manage ranches of thousands of hectares where cattle are the main “cash crop”.

The potential role of the private sector as an agent of CBD implementation has not been adequately assessed in either Argentina or in Paraguay. Private reserve programmes, in which private landowners are encouraged to set aside land for conservation, are particularly strong across the Humid Chaco, a highly diverse ecoregion considered vulnerable both locally and regionally. Landowners involved in existing private reserve schemes are aware of their potential to generate income from ecotourism, but widely available information about the elements of biodiversity in these private reserves is severely lacking. This hampers the co-existence of biodiversity initiatives with more traditional productive activities such as cattle-ranching and agriculture. An assessment by local conservation NGOs in Argentina and Paraguay concluded that high quality information about Humid Chaco biodiversity components was an overall priority. We believed that the availability of such information could be used to provide incentives for more landowners to set aside reserves on their land for conservation purposes. The assessment by local partners concluded that establishing an exchangeable, scientifically rigorous base of information on selected components of local diversity into which landowners could tap was an essential step forward and a primary priority for action.

In the medium term and post-project, diversification of production in southern Paraguay and northern Argentina is essential to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base upon which traditional production activities and income generating opportunities for local communities clearly depends. Enhanced knowledge of flagship components of Humid Chaco biodiversity, and its dissemination through workshops, capacity-building activities and user-driven information products will help to integrate biodiversity-related initiatives (e.g. eco-tourism, rural tourism, non-traditional uses of flowering plants) into ongoing national and international socio-economic schemes. Private landowners will be the prime beneficiaries of a diversified productive strategy, but benefits will certainly reach local people in the form of new options for non-traditional and sustainable jobs as field guides and interpreters, craftsmen, parataxonomists, etc.

An additional driving force behind the project was the local impetus towards designating the Humid Chaco trans-boundary region as a region of international conservation importance – this project is seen by local partners and others involved in the area as a first step towards this long-term goal.

3. Project purpose and outputs

The primary purpose of this project is to achieve enhanced biodiversity conservation across the Humid Chaco trans-boundary ecoregion of Argentina and Paraguay.

Specific objectives of the project are:

- To identify and characterize private landowner involvement in CBD implementation across the region.

- To increase information on flagship components of Humid Chaco biodiversity and to provide a mechanism of technical co-operation between selected properties at both sides of the trans-national border.
- To produce a common, exchangeable and expandable database of knowledge on key flagship elements of Humid Chaco biodiversity.
- To provide training in the identification and monitoring of biodiversity in the flagship groups to local people both employed on private land and living in local communities.
- To establish common working practice and technical exchange between private landowners, local communities and governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations in the Humid Chaco trans-boundary region.

For progress against the project logframe see Appendix 1.

In agreement with the Darwin Initiative secretariat, the start date for the project was moved from May/June 2003 to October 2003. Revised timetables and milestones were prepared and submitted to the secretariat and were approved. These are attached in Appendices 2 (Timetables) and 3 (Milestones).

4. Progress

Since its launch at the residence of the British Ambassador to Paraguay in October 2003, the project has moved forward relatively slowly due to a variety of factors. Hiring of new staff, both locally and in the UK was undertaken through an interview process in order to ensure good, committed project participants, and new methods of working across the border between Argentina and Paraguay and within Paraguay between different NGOs needed to be set in place before rapid progress could be made. We have all signed a project MoU based on the Darwin Initiative model (signed in November 2003). We now have an excellent project team in place; the UK coordinator Maria Peña-Chocarro and the local Guyra and DI-funded coordinators (based at Guyra-Paraguay in Asunción) José Cartes and Juana de Egea work together well and have together made good progress in making collections – the first step in the production of any biodiversity information product. Ms. De Egea has been in fulltime employment with the project since January 2004 and is going into the field with other project participants at least once a month. Together with the Fundación Moisés Bertoni (Asunción, Paraguay) a set of rigorous criteria have been assembled for undertaking the final selection of properties for inclusion in the project in Paraguay, and in Argentina, FHD is leading the selection of properties. Two visits to Paraguay have been undertaken, one in October by both S. Knapp and M. Peña-Chocarro and another in February by M. Peña-Chocarro (see section 9 for details of time spent). These both occurred during the peak flowering season the in the Humid Chaco, so initial collecting and photography for field guide use was a top priority at this time. Collecting was concentrated in the properties of landowners who are likely to continue to participate in the project – as the finalized list of properties has not yet been produced (see below).

We are near enough the beginning of this three year project not to have experienced any major difficulties as yet, although our slow start may necessitate some rethinking of the timeline and milestones in the future. One logistical difficulty we had not planned for carefully enough was (and will continue to be) the inaccessibility of at least some of our target properties. Rains in the Humid Chaco have been unusually heavy in the last year, coinciding with the peak time for flowering of trees (but fortunately not of aquatic plants!). Flooding can be a problem, and may have some impact on field work and thus follow-on impacts on some training outputs (fieldwork training).

We have defined the database structure for information handling for elements of Chaco biodiversity – we have decided to concentrate our efforts on the production of tools for identifying birds, trees and aquatic plants. This is not to say we will not gather information on other biodiversity elements, but that the intensive image gathering will be concentrated in these three groups. This focus will significantly improve the outcomes and products from the project.

For specific progress against the logframe please see Appendix 1; below we detail some of the reasons for our lack of progress on some of our milestones.

Our progress against our agreed baseline timetable has been good in some areas such as publicity and collecting, but has slipped in others. Due to internal local discussions that for the most part focused on who was responsible for what, we are behind on our target schedule of selecting the properties and landowners with whom we will work. While disappointing in terms of getting going with the meat of the project, this delay has been important in clarifying the exact nature of the ecoregion in which was wish to work given the ultimate and sometimes conflicting aims of local partners vis à vis their broader remit as active and involved NGOs in the region. We have narrowed the definition of the Humid Chaco to that used by Dinerstein et al. (Dinerstein, E., Olson, D.M., Graham, D.J., Webser, A.L., Pimm, S.A., Bookbinder, M.P. & Ledec, G. 1995. *Una evaluación del estado de conservación de las eco-regionas terrestres de America Latina y el Caribe*. WWF/World Bank, Washington DC. 135 pp.), thus making clear the scope and applicability of the work we will do under this project. This narrowing will focus the project better and ensure a more repeatable final product – the delay has been worthwhile in order to achieve clarity.

Our progress on establishing a project website was initially delayed by the current review of Web Services at the NHM, the lack of a web manager for the Botany Department coupled with a moratorium on the establishment of new project websites has meant that the site cannot be done at the NHM until later in 2004. We are now planning the interim project website to be lodged at FHD in Argentina and work is beginning on this for this next reporting period. The website established for the previous Darwin Initiative project “Biodiversity conservation in the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve 162/04/57” is actively updated as new collections are added, meaning information is available to

partners as they need it. We however, need to publicize the current project on the website as a matter of priority.

Press events in both Paraguay and Argentina have been very successful – the launch of the project was reported in the national press in both countries – and SK gave an in depth interview to one of the Paraguayan dailies during the October visit. Our projected press release for the UK has not been released due to pressure from other NHM events, and due to the fact that we would like to really have something to celebrate if we invite the press in to talk to us.

It is early in the project for major achievements, but we would like to mention here our “star” property owners –Armando and Monica Ortiz. Their incredible enthusiasm for the project and its aims is helping us to further refine our goals, and to think carefully about several aspects of interaction with the private sector we had not considered previously. The Ortiz family maintain their property as a family business, they are not extremely wealthy absentee landowners, thus making their participation a real plus for targeting the committed, involved private landowners we need. We hope we can have more participants like them!

Methodologies (summary): Our methodologies are the standard ones of field collection; this quarter will see us begin the field guide format generation and testing, so in the next report we may have more to report.

Training for local project staff has to date consisted mainly of on the job training – firstly for collecting, with a concentration on plants and on natural history photography. Research has similarly largely involved standard techniques and methodologies and in the UK, has been focused on the identification and preparation of materials collected in the field.

Timetable for work to be undertaken in the reporting period (April 2004-October 2004):

Month	Activities
April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going collection¹ of plants and data about birds in target properties • Final selection of participating properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 2 field trips per month for plant collecting during the peak flowering season • Database structure finalized
May 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going collection of plants and data about birds in target properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 2 field trips per month for plant collecting during the peak flowering season • List of Humid Chaco birds produced • Employment of database contractor for production

	of field guide sheets from database
June 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going collection of plants and data about birds in target properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 2 field trips per month for plant collecting during the peak flowering season • Image type and quantity being selected for field guide use
July 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going collection of plants and data about birds in target properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 1 field trip per month for plant collecting during off-season
August 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going collection of plants and data about birds in target properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 1 field trip per month for plant collecting during off-season • Selection of staff for database training
September 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database training for local participants in Argentina and Paraguay • UK staff to visit Humid Chaco region for field work • On-going collection of plants and data about birds in target properties • Production of labels for all plants collected in previous field trips • 1 field trip per month for plant collecting during off-season

Notes:

1. All collections activities include the collection of images for use in the field guides.

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

Not applicable for this reporting period

6. Partnerships

The three project partners are in constant e-mail contact and two project visits have been undertaken in this reporting period – one in October 2003 by both UK based project staff (S. Knapp and M. Peña-Chocarro) as the project began and another in February 2004 to consolidate the on-the-ground work in private reserves. During the October visit, the UK staff participated in the

interview process for selection of the local coordinator and an excellent young Paraguayan candidate was selected (Juana de Egea).

Contacts are being made with herbaria and natural history museums in the region in order to arrange the deposition duplicate collections in-country and to identify students who will participate in training during the course of the project. We will leave plant collections at the national herbarium in Paraguay (PY) and at the National University (FCQ) and in Argentina at the Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR, in the Chaco region) and the Instituto Darwinion (SI – in Buenos Aires). Duplicates of our plant collections will also be distributed to international herbaria with an interest in southern Cone botany, such as the Missouri Botanical Garden (whose director, Peter Raven gave the DI address in 2002) and the Jardin Botanique de la Ville de Genève (G). Labels will acknowledge the support of the Darwin Initiative (see Appendix 4).

The project, largely through the initiative of the local partners in Argentina and Paraguay, has begun the process of interaction with other international and local NGOs involved in the Humid Chaco. We are also beginning dialogue with companies (such as BP and Shell) active in the region with a view to involving them in some of the project activities in the future.

7. Impact and sustainability

This Darwin Initiative project has already had an impact in the region. In recognition of the importance of this project, the United States Geological Survey-Biological Informatics Office (USGS/BIO) has awarded to Guyra Paraguay a project to enhance the value of biodiversity in Paraguay. This project will provide greatly enhanced access and documentation for images of Paraguayan animals and vegetation for scientists, conservationists, decision makers, journalists, educators, students and the general public worldwide. The animals and vegetation will portray elements of the Darwin-supported project. The project will allow these images to contribute toward international biodiversity initiatives, such as the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN). It will also provide a secure archive for such resources, build capacity, and contribute toward international biodiversity initiatives. The images will be served via the NBII Digital Image Library, thereby facilitating access for many more users. Several landowners have shown interest in this initiative and are approaching to our organisation to see how best to expand the experience to be gained, especially with the production of field guides. Some nature tourism-based initiatives are already being planned as part of the sustainability of the initiative.

8. Post-project follow-up activities

Not applicable at this time, but for the applicability of the results of this project to future conservation efforts in-country, especially in Paraguay, please see above in Section 7: Sustainability.

9. Outputs, outcomes and dissemination

Differences in actual outputs against those in the implementation timetable and the project outputs schedule are as follows:

Outputs not, or only partly achieved:

- Website for project not established (see Section 4: Progress)
- UK press release for project launch not released due to judgement of timing issues (see Section 4: Progress)
- Latter 2 press releases in local region postponed until next reporting period – we did better than expected with publicity at the beginning of the project and so judged it better to postpone this activity until we really have some good and newsworthy news
- Fewer people (12 vs. 25) attended the first project workshop in Asunción –this number was an estimate, clearly an overestimate
- 24 vs. 25 weeks of field training for local project staff with UK staff – fewer local staff were available to participate in training during this early stage in the project

Additional outputs to those initially set out:

- More time spent by UK staff in the region than anticipated (not on original timetable or outputs)
- Ongoing database updating (see www.nhm.ac.uk/cgi-bin/botany/paraguay/) over the Internet means project data are widely available and in a timely fashion

Dissemination activities in the host countries during the year have been directed at private landowners who are potential participants, and at government ministers and departments. The launch at the residence of the British Ambassador in Paraguay was attended by several Paraguayan government ministers (Minister of the Environment, Minister of the Exterior, and members of the Treasury) and officials from the Argentine Embassy in Paraguay. Participants from all three host country NGOs participate in a wide variety of international conservation events, where the project is discussed and information about it disseminated. Throughout the project period, host country institutions will continue to use the project to raise the profile of private sector participation in biodiversity conservation through targeting government officials and ministers.

We feel it is premature at this time, so early in the project to be planning for how the project's results will be disseminated after the project has finished in 2006. However, it is important to recognise the pivotal role these NGOs play in the nascent IABIN (Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network) being set up and supported by the World Bank (see Section 7: Sustainability). Data from this project will form the core of this effort, and the broad societal involvement resulting from this project will be import for future dissemination of these data sharing initiatives.

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

Code No.	Quantity	Description
15A	2	One press release at project launch in both Paraguay and Argentina; these resulted in articles in the national newspapers in both countries
12A	1	Database of private reserves compiled and in possession of all project partners
14A	1	First project workshop held in Asunción Paraguay for all project partners (Guyra, FMB, FHD, NHM); attended by 12 members of the project team for 1 week
6A	2	Training in plant and habitat collection techniques undertaken by NHM staff in Paraguay (October and February)
6B	24	Person-weeks of field work training for local partner staff
8	8	Weeks spent by UK staff (M.Pena-Chocarro and S. Knapp) in host countries (this financial year in Paraguay)
12C	1	Data from plant collections made during the project is being added to the "Plant diversity in Paraguay" database (on-line at www.nhm.ac.uk/cgi-bin/botany/paraguay/) as it is received; this database is live and on-line and thus data is "handed over" on a regular and on-going basis
13C	750	Plant collections (individual numbers) made so far in the project; duplicates to be distributed

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
None in this reporting period				

10. Project expenditure

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

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project schedule)	Expenditure ¹	Balance
<i>Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc</i>			
<i>Office costs (e.g. postage, telephone, stationery)</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>			
<i>Printing</i>			
<i>Conferences, seminars, etc</i>			
<i>Capital items/equipment</i>			
<i>Others</i>			
<i>Salaries (specify)</i>			
TOTAL			

Notes:

1. Totals for expenditure include money spent at NHM and monies sent to project partners in Argentina and Paraguay for which we do not yet have full receipts.
2. Coordinator at NHM funded by Darwin Initiative project = Maria Peña-Chocarro
3. Coordinator at Guyra-Paraguay funded by Darwin Initiative project = Juan de Egea

Our overspend on travel was due to two trips made during this period instead of the one planned (one trip of 2 people, SK and MPC and one of only MPC). We judged the second trip to be necessary as the blooming season was extremely good and collecting as a team a priority.

Our underspend on capital equipment is due to the fact that we are in the process of constructing (with the help of Armando Ortiz) the portable plant dryer; this expense will be incurred in the next financial period.

The underspend on stationary (£) and other (£for audit and photographic materials) will also be incurred in the next financial period, but some could be offset against the overspend in travel, as the total is less than 10%.

11. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

We have monitored the project through constant communication – the most effective way to keep on top of activities on the ground. Our outputs are undertaken jointly, thus ensuring their fit for purpose, but in future we will need to put in place closer monitoring of outputs in-country, with the effects of, for example, publicity about the project being examined. These efforts however, can take time away from the actual interactive work on the project – whose results will be our primary aim. Our indicators of achievements are concrete, such as actual participation of landowners in the project, numbers of collections made, numbers of newspaper articles published, amount of field work undertaken as a team.

12. Outstanding achievements during 2003-2004

None to report at this early stage of the project, save the enthusiastic participation of several landowners – specifically Armando and Monica Ortiz, whose input is already helping the project hone and focus goals and outputs for even better fit for purpose. A slightly odd sounding achievement, but we feel important, is that the project launch in the Residence in Asunción was reported widely in the Paraguayan national newspapers, but not only on the science pages. The project's aims and objectives were reported in the social pages – reaching an audience who perhaps might not otherwise connect with biodiversity conservation in their countries.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2003/2004

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable Indicators</i>	<i>Progress and Achievements April 2003-Mar 2004</i>	<i>Actions required/planned for next period</i>
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose Enhance biodiversity conservation across the Humid Chaco trans-boundary ecoregion of Argentina and Paraguay</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better characterization of private reserves. 2. Availability and use of information on humid Chaco biodiversity. 3. Enhanced local biodiversity conservation capacity. 4. Conservation bodies working with private landowners to disseminate information and conserve biodiversity. 5. Local people identifying and monitoring biodiversity. 6. Steps taken to establishing trans-boundary conservation area. 	<p>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			

Inventory of private reserves in the humid Chaco region produced	Initial project management, data collection, production of final inventory document	Criteria established for selection of reserves included in project Reserves selected and surveyed for habitat diversity	Clear, unambiguous criteria necessary for property selection; weather and excessive rain can play a major part in this
Database of humid Chaco biodiversity	Initial project management, data collection, database population and functionality, website	Database field structure agreed Data collection in field begun	Accessibility of properties is key, as is the active and enthusiastic support of involved landowners Website development, though apparently straightforward, can be complicated by institutional changes and policies
User-friendly field guide sheets from database	Field guide sheets, usability by intended audience	Guide sheet formats in discussion between all project partners	Care must be taken to ensure all participants are actively involved in the final formats – and that the database is properly structured to produce the final guides
UK based training for 3 Darwin Fellows	Training in identification methods, information management and GIS	Not undertaken this reporting period	
Training courses (x2) for local people	Minimum of 20 local people trained in monitoring and assessing biodiversity	Not undertaken this reporting period	
International workshop on biodiversity information	Workshop attended by appropriate stakeholders and recommendations on next steps	Not undertaken this reporting period	
Intersectoral and transboundary information exchange mechanism	Contact points, information exchange, cooperation MoUs	Not in place at this point in the project	

Appendix 2. Revised Timetable

Financial year 1: Oct 2003-Apr 2004	
November 2003	Inventory of properties in the target region completed (P).
December 2003	Background report on private reserve inventory prepared and disseminated (P).
December 2003	Project website established and accessible to all participants (IP).
January 2004	Database designed for project use (IP); preliminary training in database use for all participants (T).
February 2004	Properties for project participation identified and landowners invited to participate (F, P).
February 2004	Planning workshop for all project participants completed (W); protocols for data collection agreed and disseminated (IP)
Mar 2004	Baseline habitat surveys completed (P, IP)
Financial year 2: Apr 2004-Mar 2005	
May 2004	Data collection begun in all target properties (F)
June 2004	Data presentation in database and on website corrected and modified for fit for purpose (IP)
Nov 2004	Darwin fellows for training in UK selected (T).
Nov 2004	Field guide formats finalized (IP)
Dec 2004	Preliminary field guides produced and disseminated (IP)
Mar 2005	1 st training course for local people (T)
Mar 2005	Data collection throughout the year (F)

Financial year 3: Apr 2005-Mar 2006	
Mar 2005	Collections from project identified and in good management state (F)
Apr 2005	Data collection in target properties expanded (F)
May 2005	Field testing of preliminary field guides from database completed (IP, F).
June 2005	Darwin Fellows to UK for three months training in IT, GIS and collections management (T)
July 2005	Illustrations for field guides assembled and gaps identified (IP).
July 2005	Modifications to field guide format implemented (IP).
July 2005	Data collection throughout the year on all properties(F).
October 2005	2 nd training course for local people (T)
November 2005	Field guide formats from database finalized (IP).
Dec 2005	Potential properties for future participation identified (P).
Mar 2006	Project website modified and made live to Internet (IP).
Financial year 4: Apr 2006-Sep 2006	
May 2006	Mechanism for future cooperation of partners established and set in motion (IP).
June 2006	Illustrations for field guides completed (IP).
June 2006	Data entry complete; database finalized (IP).
June 2006	Data collection throughout the year (F).
July 2006	Drafts of peer-reviewed papers prepared (IP)
Aug 2006	Final international workshop (W).
Aug 2006	MOUs signed between landowners and conservation NGOs.

Sep 2006	Final Report submitted to national authorities and to Darwin.
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Appendix 3. Revised project milestones

Financial Year	Standard Output #	Description	Date achieved
FY 1: Oct 2003- Apr 2004			
Oct 2003	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)	
Nov 2003	12A	Private reserve inventory (to be done in database form)	
Dec 2003	17A	Project website established	
Feb 2004	14A	1 st project workshop (attended by all participants – ca. 25 people)	
Feb 2004	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approx. 5 weeks x 5 people)	
	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)	
Apr 2004	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)	
Apr 2004	15C	1 national press release in UK (1 press release)	
FY2: May 2004- Apr 2005			
Sep 2004	6A	Training in database entry and maintenance (10 people)	
	6B	5 people weeks of training	

Oct 2004	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approximately 5 weeks x 5 people)	
	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)	
Nov 2004	19A	1 radio interview in each host country (2 interviews)	
Jan 2005	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)	
Feb 2005	6A	Training course in identification and monitoring of biodiversity for local people (20 people x 10 days)	
	6B	29 people weeks of training for local people	
FY 3: May 2005- Apr 2006			
May 2005	6A	UK-based training in GIS, database design and specimen identification and collections management (3 DI fellows x 3 months)	
May 2005	6B	36 people weeks of training in NHM	
June 2005	19B	1 radio interview in UK (with DI fellows and NHM staff)	
Aug 2005	14B	AIBS meeting attended and project presented	
Oct 2005	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)	
Oct 2005	6A	2 nd training course in identification and monitoring of biodiversity for local people (20 people x 10 days)	
	6B	29 people weeks of training for local people	
Mar 2006	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approximately 5 weeks x 5	

		people)	
	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)	
FY 4: May 2006- Sep 2006			
May 2006	17A	Dissemination network for NGOs and landowners established and working	
June 2006	12B	“Plant diversity in Paraguay” (output of DI 162/04/57) database enhanced and handed over to host country (Paraguay)	
July 2005	12A	Database of flagship biodiversity elements completed and handed over to host countries	
July 2006	13A	Plant collections finalized and handed over the host countries (2 collections – one to each host country)	
July 2006	10	Field guides finalized (2 field guides; birds, plants)	
July 2006	11B	Co-authored papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals (2 manuscripts)	
Aug 2006	17B	Landowner network to be extended with additional potential participants	
Sep 2006	11A	Final international workshop to be held; attended by participants and invitees	
Sep 2006	20	£of equipment handed over to each participant NGO	
Sep 2006	9	Action plans for transboundary conservation handed over to governments of both host countries (2 plans/reports)	

