

**Reference number 13/006**

***DarwinNet***

***The Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing-house Mechanism***

**BirdLife International**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2005/2006**

	<b>Page</b>
1. Darwin Project Information	2
2. Project Background	2
3. Project Purpose and Outputs	2
4. Progress	3
5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews	9
6. Partnerships	12
7. Impact and Sustainability	13
8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination	14
9. Project Expenditure	16
10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons	17
11. Outstanding achievements	17
Annex 1. Report of progress against Logical Framework	19
Annex 2. Original Logical Framework	21
Annex 3. Example of protected area questionnaire	23
Annex 4. Summary table of regional presentations / meetings	37
Annex 5. Copies of publicity materials (posters, etc.)	39
Annex 6. Copies of press articles	45

**NOTE:** report contains some embedded links to information on project webpage or other sites.

# **Darwin Initiative**

## **Annual Report**

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

Project Ref. Number	13/006
Project Title	DarwinNet – the Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing-house Mechanism
Country(ies)	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	£195,951
Start/End dates	July 2004 to June 2006
Reporting period (1 Apr 2005 to 31 Mar 2005) and annual report number	1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006, Report No. 2 (second annual report).
Project website	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org">www.darwinnet.org</a>
Author(s), date	Jeremy Flanagan, David Thomas & country partners 28 April, 2006.

### **2. Project Background**

The **Equatorial Dry Forests of NW Peru and SW Ecuador** are recognised as one of the most threatened biota on earth and a global conservation priority. The region, known also as the **Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area**, has exceptional levels of endemic species, but widespread habitat destruction has resulted in many globally threatened species. Recognizing the importance of this region **BirdLife** is implementing various projects, including **DarwinNet**, to improve the conservation and sustainable development of the remaining forests. DarwinNet is an ecoregion based clearing-house mechanism based on the interchange of information and experiences to enhance decision making, raise awareness, set conservation priorities and build capacities amongst stakeholders, civil society and other interested parties in the region (donor agencies, etc.). The project is in direct response to recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the setting up of sub-regional / thematic focal points of the Clearing-house Mechanism. The project works in collaboration with the CBD National Focal Points for Ecuador (Ministerio del Ambiente) and Peru (Consejo Nacional del Ambiente).

### **3. Project Purpose and Outputs**

- **State the purpose and outputs of the project. Please include your project logical framework as an appendix and report achievements and progress against it (or, if applicable, against the latest version of the logframe).**
- **Have the outputs or proposed operational plan been modified over the last year, for what reason, and have these changes been approved by the Darwin Secretariat?**

#### **Purpose**

Policies for land use and development in the dry forests of NW Peru and SW Ecuador that are consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sustenance of local livelihoods.

## Outputs

1. Increased transfer of and access to biodiversity & other information.
2. Enhanced awareness and capacities.
3. Systematised information on experts and grey material.
4. Systematised GIS/spatial information.
5. Enhanced communications between stakeholders.
6. Enhanced dissemination and publicity.
7. Strengthened institutional capacities for Peruvian and Ecuadorian partner organisations.
8. Strengthened institutional capacities for public and private institutions in region.
9. Priority conservation areas for forests and species in Peru-Ecuador identified.

Original Logical Framework of project is presented in Annex 2. Achievements for this reporting year are presented against the Logical Framework in Annex 1. Outputs have not been modified over the first year, nor has the original operational plan.

## 4. Progress

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

The project started in July of 2004 and will finish at the end of June 2006. To the beginning of this reporting period (April 2005), projects activities were over a nine month period (July 2004 to April 2005). During this period the project dealt with: in-country training of project partners; design and distribution of various publicity materials (posters, factsheets, leaflets, posters, banners, etc.); implementation of project webpage, official launches in Lima and Quito, training presentations throughout the region to stakeholders, three 'DarwinNet offices' established and on-going collection and dissemination of information and experiences through the mechanism.

- **Summarise progress over the last year against the agreed baseline timetable for the period and the logical framework (complete Annex 1). Explain differences including any slippage or additional outputs and activities.**

Progress over the last year has been positive, with many interesting developments and spin-off activities. The table below gives a summary of progress against the baseline timetable, with explanations of major differences below.

Date	Agreed baseline timetable from original proposal	Progress against agreed baseline table
Apr05-Mar06	On-going DarwinNet development (collation & dissemination of new / existing data)	Progress has been positive.
Apr 05	2-day trimonthly project development meetings with team members.	Meeting took place later, 9-10 of May, in Sullana
Apr 05	1st Annual report submitted	Report was submitted on time.
Apr 05	First versions of priority map, GIS, directory & library online	Priority map, directory (database of experts), & library all online. See below for comments on GIS.
May 05	3rd DarwinNet newsletter published & circulated	See below for progress on newsletters.
Jun 05	10 additional (t=20) factsheets on conservation, management and planning produced & online.	See below for progress on factsheets.
Jul 05	4th DarwinNet newsletter published & circulated.	See below for progress on newsletters.
Jul 05	2-day trimonthly project development meeting.	Took place parallel with workshop organized by project on community tree nurseries, in Guayaquil
Sept 05	5th DarwinNet newsletter published & circulated.	See below for progress on newsletters.

Oct 05	DarwinNet Tumbesian EBA Meeting during the VI National Ornithology Congress in Chiclayo, Peru, with participation of Ecuadorian scientists.	Took place on time – see notes below
Oct 05	2-day trimonthly project development meeting.	Took place during above congress
Oct 05	2nd 6 monthly report submitted	Delivered on time.
Nov 05	6th DarwinNet newsletter published and circulated.	See below for progress on newsletters.
Nov 05	10 additional (t=30) factsheets on conservation, management & planning produced and online.	See below for progress on factsheets.
Nov 05	DarwinNet Forum during the II International Conference on Dry Forests in Loja, Ecuador.	Implemented as planned – see notes below
Dec 05	20 Species Action Plans produced by Dec 05	Implemented– see notes below
By end of 2005	2 papers submitted to peer reviewed journal	Not accomplished – see below
Jan 06	7th DarwinNet newsletter published & circulated.	See below for progress on newsletters.
Jan 06	2-day trimonthly project development meeting.	Took place 11-12 February in Guayaquil.
Mar 06	20 feedback training presentations throughout region.	Okay – see below for notes.

#### **Additional notes on progress with activities:**

Project meetings: project meetings have been generally conducted on time, also due to other activities such as regional meetings, conferences, other projects, etc. the team has been able to additionally meet-up on several other occasions.

On-going development: on-going development focuses on collection of information for the production of Species Actions Plans, factsheets on conservation, on-line library, news and events, communications and meetings, etc.

Project webpage: content and interest in the project webpage has expanded considerably over the last year. This has included collaborations ranging from community activities to international institutions (e.g. UNCCD).

Maillist: (previously referred to as listserver) has proved successful, with now more that 1,300 subscribed members. Through the Maillist some 80 news items have been sent to members (who are also free to use the Maillist to distribute their own news).

News and Events section: some 110 items on news or events have been posted on the webpage.

Species of the Month: homepage has a different featured species of flora or fauna each month, with information compiled by regional experts. Aim is to make homepage more interesting and also highlight interesting species.

GIS: the project holds a large amount of GIS information which is used to produce maps, etc. for distribution as posters or other materials. In terms of GIS on line the project has collaborated with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), who conducted a region wide survey, and used their information for [static maps](#) available on the webpage. Future development will make maps more interactive.

Library (bibliography): now contains 289 references (titles). Future development will aim to make as many of the references available on line as possible.

DarwinNet newsletters: while newsletters were not always released according to the original planned schedule, the planned project total (8) has been met. Early newsletters dealt with general information on the region, compiled by project partners, to stimulate interest in their distribution and use. This focus is now changing with other stakeholders providing the information (experiences) for the development of the newsletters. Gathering experiences

from third-parties is opportunistic and does not always coincide with the project output timetable. Therefore newsletters have been produced and released according to events and availability of information worthy of wider dissemination.

Factsheets on conservation: Similar to the newsletters, early editions contained information compiled by project partners. The focus is now changing to collaborating with third-parties to disseminate their information and experiences. Such collaborations have included the World Resource Institute, UNCCD, InfoResources, state agencies and regional NGOs. Again such third-party collaborations means that outputs do not always follow the timetable in the output table, although the yearly total of 30 has been met.

20 Species Action Plans: 21 species action plans are now available on line. Plans include other fauna (mammals & reptiles) and have been developed with regional experts.

20 feedback presentations: Original project target was 40 presentations to a minimum of 400 participants during the whole project period. During the first year 18 presentations were held to more than 650 participants. With this activity this year it was considered more valuable to mix presentations with direct meetings with regional entities, NGOs, etc. The purpose of this was to secure more direct collaborations with key stakeholders. 78 meetings were held (**Annex 4**), plus 4 presentations to 138 people.

VI National Ornithology Congress in Chiclayo, Peru: Held 9 -12 of October. This congress was organized by national partner Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional. Importantly it was the first time the national congress had been held in the north of Peru, in the Tumbesian Endemic Region. It was attended by some 300 people, with 54 oral presentations, 51 poster presentations, 8 parallel workshops/events and 14 key-speeches by leading scientists. A General Report of the congress (in Spanish) is available at [http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/Informe\\_FinalVICNO.pdf](http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/Informe_FinalVICNO.pdf) and the conference webpage is at <http://www.darwinnet.org/VICNO/> which was designed and updated by DarwinNet member Alex More (Peruvian), showing the value of previous training on webpage design.

The DarwinNet meeting during the congress consisted of a review, via 8 presentations from experts, of DarwinNet, Important Bird Areas and differences in experiences in management of private and state reserves. This was followed by a session on the identification of the main threats to conservation in the Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area.

The congress also proved an important platform for BirdLife to present their future plans in Peru, as there is no national BirdLife Partner.

II International Congress on Dry Forests in Loja, Ecuador: Held 14-17 of November. Again project partners were involved in the organization of this congress. Attended by some 800 people, with 51 oral presentations and 14 key-speeches by leading scientists.

The DarwinNet forum organized during the congress was attended by 280 people. The topic of the forum was land use planning and management with presentations by 10 leading experts from Peru and Ecuador. Minutes of the congress are at: [http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/memorias\\_IICBS.pdf](http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/memorias_IICBS.pdf)

Peer reviewed articles: articles are in preparation, but have yet to be submitted. Writing and revision of drafts has been time consuming and at times has taken second place behind the production of other project outputs and activities.

#### **Additional activities / outputs:**

Publicity and Dissemination: As part of the project the following publicity materials have been produced and distributed this year (see **Annex 5** for copies):

- For EarthDay (April 22, 2005) 1,000 posters printed.
- For International Biodiversity Day (May 22, 2005) 1,000 posters printed.
- Peruvian Plantcutter poster and CD – 1,000 posters.
- Environmental Calendar – 2,000 posters printed.
- Mammals of the dry forest – 1,000 posters printed.
- Amphibians and reptiles of the dry forest - 2,000 posters printed.
- Protected Areas of Southern Ecuador – 2,000 posters printed.
- As part of the two congresses mentioned above the Darwin logo was included on publicity material (posters, leaflets, webpages, published abstracts, etc.).

- EcoClubes – as part of the national EcoClubes school program in Ecuador, the project has assisted with 2,000 posters and 1,000 leaflets (as well as events and workshops).

#### Workshops:

- Venomous Animals – held in Macara, Ecuador during 9 to 10 of June, 2005 and co-organized with the regional hospital. Workshop directed at rural health workers on the identification of venomous animals (snakes, spiders, wasps, etc.) and treatment of bites/stings. 20 participants. See: [http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/animales\\_venenosos.pdf](http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/animales_venenosos.pdf)
- Training and Management of Tree nurseries – held at project partner ProBosque’s private reserve (Cerro Blanco) in Guayaquil, during the 4 to 8 of July, 2005 and attended by 30 participants, including representatives from local communities.
- Great Green (Guayaquil) Macaw monitoring workshop – held by ProBosque at Cerro Blanco, during the 20 to 23 of September, 2005. Course directed at park guards and young biologists on monitoring methodologies for the endemic and threatened subspecies of the Great Green Macaw (*Ara ambiguus guayaquilensis*). Attended by 10 participants, with 3 instructors.
- Protected Areas workshop – held in Guayaquil during the 22 to 23 of February, 2006, and co-organized with the Ministerio del Ambiente of Ecuador. Workshop directed at managers of protected areas from both Peru and Ecuador. Objectives of workshop were to: examine current information on the conservation and management of reserves and exchange experiences, identify gaps in information, priorities and outline actions to improve management, and propose creation of a network to connect regional managers. Attended by 31 participants. A follow-up workshop is planned.
- White-winged Guan workshop – held in Olmos, Peru, during the 27 to 28 of March, 2006. Co-organized with the Asociación Cracidae, the workshop united experts (scientists and community members) on the critically threatened and endemic White-winged Guan (*Penelope albipennis*). A product from this will be the first national strategy for the conservation of this species. Attended by 25 participants.
- During COP8 in Brazil the project organized a side event forum titled “DarwinNet: a binational ecosystem focused Clearing-house Mechanism. The Peru – Ecuador dry forest CHM”, with the following program and speakers:
  - Background: Muhtari Amino-Kano, BirdLife International.
  - Advances in the implementation of the CHM in Peru: Maria Luisa del Río, CONAM.
  - Implementation of the national CHM in Ecuador: Antonio Matamoros, Ministerio del Ambiente.
  - DarwinNet: The Peru – Ecuador dry forest CHM - outcomes and experiences: Fabián Rodas, DarwinNet.
  - Supporting DarwinNet & projections of the CHM. Olivier de Munck, CBD-CHM.
  - Discussion and questions.

#### Manuals / books:

- A simple manual was produced to train park guards, volunteers and community members in the correct use of the field note book. <http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/guardaparques.pdf>
- Project has assisted in the production of a directory of protected areas of Ecuador, in conjunction with the Ministerio del Ambiente. Final product will be printed this year.
- Project assisted with the publication of a checklist of the birds of Cerro Blanco Protection Forest (an Important Bird Area), managed by project partner ProBosque.
- Book of abstracts for the VI National Ornithology Congress. [http://www.darwinnet.org/VICNO/docs/VICNO\\_resumenes.pdf](http://www.darwinnet.org/VICNO/docs/VICNO_resumenes.pdf)

#### Presentations / meetings / committees:

- Talara – 2 presentations have been held in Talara to present DarwinNet and initiate collaborations with local NGO, Luz y Esperanza, who now coordinate activities in Talara with NCI & DarwinNet. Presentations were held 20<sup>th</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2005 for local schools and authorities.
- International Policy Staff (BirdLife & RSPB) meeting 7<sup>th</sup> July Cambridge, presentation by David Thomas on DarwinNet to 12 global country/program officers.

- National University of Piura – presentation held for 120 biology students on the importance of the Tumbesian Region and DarwinNet, 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2005.
- Presentation of advances of NCI & DarwinNet in the Municipality of Piura, 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2005, to local authorities and NGOs.
- Lima – Presentation of book 'Forgotten Forests' by the Artists for Nature Foundation, with artwork on Tumbesian Region, and presentation of the advances of DarwinNet. Event organized by NCI/DarwinNet, CONAM and INRENA. 14<sup>th</sup> of March, 2006.
- Partners and DarwinNet play important roles in several planning committees, for the: North-West Peru Biosphere Reserve, Cerros de Amotape National Park, El Angolo Hunting Reserve, with the Regional Environment Committee on the implementation of the Environmental Action Plan for Piura, the Provincial Environmental Action Plan for Loja Province, with the Municipalities of Macara and Zapotillo, with the environmental department of the Municipality of Guayaquil and others. Members are also involved with several working groups on threatened species (e.g. Great Green Macaw, Tumbes Crocodile).

Radio:

- 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2005, radio interview on Radio San Francisco 850 AM in Guayaquil for 30 minutes, in celebration of Tumbesian Region Day.
- Project produced DarwinNet radio-spot which was played at regular intervals daily on regional station in Loja province for 4 months.

Training: see under following section.

- **Provide an account of the project's achievements during the last year. This should include concise discussion on methodologies and approaches by the project (e.g. research, training, planning, assessment, monitoring) and their consequences and impacts as well as results. Please summarise content on methodologies and approaches, and, if necessary, provide more detailed information in appendices (this may include cross-references to attached publications).**

*Research* – as mentioned in the first annual report the project does not involve field research as such, but activities are orientated towards office-based research, in the collation of information related to the conservation and sustainable development of the region and on 'on-going DarwinNet development, collation and dissemination of new / existing data'.

*Training* – (1) through presentations the public has been instructed on the use and benefits of the DarwinNet mechanism and how to participate. (2) Team members and other young scientists received additional training in GIS, with some 10 days of classes given by an expert from the University of Piura (Peru), during March-June, 2005. (3) Project member Alex More (as webmaster) participated in additional training given by the Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonia Peruana (IIAP) who have extensive experience in biological information management and are also a recognised regional node (as is DarwinNet) of the national CHM.

*Planning* – project planning still follows the original project implementation timetable, although enhanced with additional meetings and constant communications between partners. Additional outputs not originally stated (e.g. meeting, workshop, posters, etc.) are timetabled in advance.

*Monitoring* – progress is measured against the timetable of activities and outputs and regular meetings and internal monthly reports by country partners.

Impact has been increased recognition of project at regional and national levels, with representation on committees, collaborations with local authorities, NFPs resource managers, communities and NGOs.

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

Overall there have been no major difficulties during the year. The Ecuadorian NFP (Ministerio del Ambiente) now has a CHM on line and the project is collaborating more with them. Relations with the Peruvian NFP (Consejo Nacional del Ambiente - CONAM) continue to be good, which is also facilitating other BirdLife activities in Peru.

One difficulty is perhaps that the original proposal was over enthusiastic regarding number and types of outputs, particularly with regard to newsletters and factsheets, although the numbers stated will be met by the end of the project. Also the submission and publication of

peer reviewed articles is behind schedule, but it is expected that the 4 articles stated will at least be submitted to journals by the end of the project period. Having said that, there have been a very significant number of additional outputs not previously planned. These have been delivered in response to opportunities that have arisen since the project was conceived.

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

The central design of the project has not changed over the last year of the project, nor have the general indicators for measuring achievements / outputs. For comments regarding exit strategy see under point 7.

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

Period covers the last 3 funded months of the project (April to June, 2006), July 2006 (not funded), plus final report writing up to September 2006.

Date (original)	Activity
April 06	2-day trimonthly project development meetings with team members (to be held in May).
April 06	8th DarwinNet newsletter published & circulated (in May).
April 06	2nd annual report submitted.
Throughout	On-going DarwinNet development (collation & dissemination of new / existing data).
May 06	10 additional (t=40) factsheets on conservation, management & planning produced & online (to be completed by end of July).
July 06	2-day trimonthly project development meetings with team members.
July 06	Project & staff evaluation.
By July 06	2 peer reviewed papers published (see following table).
July 06	End of current phase of project, preparation of final report. (This project has a follow-on grant from the Darwin Initiative)
By Sept 06	Final report on this grant submitted.

**Note** the above table contains those activities as originally stated in the project proposal. It does not detail additional activities such as presentations, workshops, meetings or publications (although these could be included under 'On-going DarwinNet development'). Examples of some of these are outlined below:

Date	Activity
During April	Design of poster for 22 May – International Biodiversity Day (IBD) & search for funding for printing. With permission of CBD project has adapted official IBD logo to one more representative of the region (see Annex 5 for design).
April	British Embassy – Lima agree to fund printing of 2,000 copies of IBD poster.
6 April	Visit to <a href="#">eco-village projects near Chiclayo</a> , Lambayeque to report on experiences.
10 April	Presentation with Regional Government of Piura on process of Economic & Ecological Zonification (ZEE in Spanish) of the region.
21 April	Presentation to biology students at National University of Piura on GIS & land-planning
23	Publication in regional newspaper for EarthDay
24 April	Meeting with INRENA on printing of poster/map of the Peru North-west Biosphere Reserve and planning of field visit to the El Angolo Hunting Ground to establish contacts with local communities for future activities.
24 April	Visit to school in Matapalo, Tumbes to outline proposal to include school as an active part of DarwinNet (i.e. help with webpage design, content, etc. for children and teachers), in collaboration with INRENA and Peace Corp.
25 April	<a href="#">Presentation</a> in Tumbes on importance of region, DarwinNet & the protected areas of north Peru. Co-organized with INRENA & <a href="#">Cysticercosis Project</a> with 85 participants. Event organized to celebrate EarthDay.
In May	Printing of IBD poster and distribution to NFPs in Lima & Quito & throughout region.
In May	Printing of biosphere reserve poster and distribution.
In May or June	Conference in Private Technical University of Loja, Ecuador, on Tumbesian region organized by project, for Environmental students, expected attendance 100 people.



During May	Preparation of manual and workshop for biology undergraduates on scientific writing.
2-5 May	Co-organizer of seminar 'Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests' in Manabi, Ecuador; will include presentation of project. See Annex 5 for poster designed by Guayaquil office.
4 May	Workshop in Piura on regional land-planning & management process (ZEE) with CONAM.
5-6 May	Project meeting in Sullana.
7 May	Article on International Bird Day published in regional press.
11 May	Conference in National University of Loja, Ecuador, on Tumbesian region organized by project, for Environmental students and public, expected attendance 150 people.
18-20 May	Eco-fair in Loja, for EcoClubs of southern Ecuador, project is helping with organization and will have a stand.
22 May	Conference for IBD day in University of Piura, inviting community leaders to speak on experiences of conservation of dry-land biodiversity. Will be video-linked to events in Lima with CONAM.
24 May	Presentation for IBD day in Tumbes, in collaboration with INRENA and authorities. Visit community in Zarumilla, Tumbes to see environmental projects.
25-27	Training workshop for parkguards of Tumbes Reserved Zone on monitoring of monkey species.
26 May	Biodiversity Information Day event in Lima, organized by CONAM, where DarwinNet will present advances as a regional node of the national CHM.
29-31 May	Meetings with Centre for Data on Conservation (CDC) at La Molina University in Lima, to collect all known references to work in region, including graduate thesis.
June 12-14	Regional (Tumbes, Amazonas, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Cajamarca, Ancash depts.) workshop with CONAM on development of National Strategy for Bird Conservation, in Piura.
July	Submit 4 scientific articles.
On-going	Participation in workshops on the regional system of protected areas for Piura, organized by Regional government.

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

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

Actions in response to comments (boxed) from 1<sup>st</sup> Year Report review.

### (1) Sustainable financing

No indication is given in the annual report of whether any progress has been made in obtaining financing to maintain DarwinNet operations or where such financing might come from.

Financing has been obtained from the Darwin Initiative through a successful post-project funding application for a further 18 months starting July 2006.

However both BirdLife and project partners are very much aware of the need to consolidate a more sustainable approach to maintaining DarwinNet well into the future. The budget has been analyzed to separate components such as core running costs, dissemination / publicity, network maintenance (3 offices). Under a worst case scenario the project would need a minimum of £6K/yr, to maintain webpage, webmaster and operational/administration costs, but this would not allow for meetings, presentations, publications etc. which are important to the overall development of the mechanism.

DarwinNet could receive modest funding through applications by CARE International to the EU and a BirdLife application to the IABIN. Other possible sources are with GTZ, the Binational Development Plan and Conservation International. Also there is an on-going GEF application on the dry forests, which if successful would include DarwinNet although this is some years off yet.

Another strategy considered is that future proposals (any project) by project partners include a budget line to contribute towards maintaining DarwinNet.

Expansion of DarwinNet to cover other shared ecosystems, particularly cloud forests and paramos, could result in funding given that project partners are part of a successful GEF project for the Andean Paramos.

## **(2) Impact of political instability**

Some assessment on the impact of political instability, particularly in Ecuador, and whether this is undermining the success of the project and conservation in general

While Ecuador is moderately stable at present, both Peru and Ecuador are facing general elections this year, which for the case of Ecuador will probably mean a new Environment Minister and other top politicians. With Peru the situation is less worrying as CONAM is an inter-ministerial body and generally remains unchanged with general elections. Changes at national levels, particularly in Ecuador do not tend to undermine project success as the project deals with regional offices of the Ministry, where changes in personnel are less drastic. What will be the attitudes towards conservation in general of the new presidents of both countries is unknown at present.

## **(3) Audience for the CD**

A CD in late 2005 containing material from the training presentations and other information gathered during the year, although the need / audience for this seem to be undefined

Project members have decided against the CD because the information is freely available on the webpage and the project is continually producing new documents of interest which would render a CD quickly out of date.

## **(4a) Information on use of biodiversity by local people**

There is no information on how local people use and value their local biodiversity but hopefully this will widen once the project starts to receive information from local stakeholders

### **(b) Views of local people**

It will be important to register and disseminate the views of local people.

### **(c) Reaching rural communities**

Is the project intending to produce dissemination materials and use accessible dissemination channels that can reach rural communities directly and support the intermediate institutions? Examples could be radio programmes, extension leaflets with appropriate visual content, educational material for schools, etc. There is a concern that the project may not reach the people who actually live off the land.

Responses dealing with the above three related points are treated below:

### **Reaching communities**

With reaching rural communities the project has identified approximately 10 communities to focus on directly with visits etc., these communities being directly related to the Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the region, and in some cases to projects funded by the British Bird Watching Fair (BBWF) where NCI will have additional people in the field working at forests and collecting information from communities or other projects by project partners. This will prove important for information and experience exchange with communities. Activities funded by the BBWF have only recently been initiated. Candidate communities are:

- Limon (IBA) – with NCI-Peru and BBWF funding.
- Talara (IBA) – with NCI-Peru and BBWF funding.
- La Ceiba (IBA) – with NCI-Peru/Ecuador with funding from Community Fund of British National Lottery, through BirdLife.
- North-west Peru Biosphere Reserve (3 IBAs) - with NCI-Peru and BBWF funding.
- Laquipampa and Bosque de Pomac (IBAs) – via Asociación Cracidae.
- Laipuna (IBA) – owned by NCI-Ecuador.
- Puerto Hondo – via ProBosque in Guayaquil
- Agua Blanca – via ProBosque in Guayaquil
- Loma Alta – via ProBosque in Guayaquil

### **Communication strategy:**

The project provides communities with the project's newsletter which is designed to disseminate community-level experiences and provide basic information of the region and its

natural resources. Also posters and other printed materials (factsheets) are being delivered to communities. Experiences from communities (training workshops, etc.) are also being made available via the DarwinNet webpage. The communication strategy has three levels:

**Level 1** – whereby DarwinNet seeks to interact directly with communities:

- 1) Identify approx. 10 communities or key areas.
- 2) Visit sites, present project, newsletters, etc. include logos of institutions which help in bulletins.
- 3) Work on new newsletters based on experiences gathered from communities (e.g. Ecobosque, Chaparri)
- 4) Possibility to offer interested communities their own webpage (e.g. [www.darwinnet.org/community](http://www.darwinnet.org/community))

**Level 2** - whereby DarwinNet seeks to interact with stakeholders mainly via presentations and email/webpage:

- 1) Involve other institutions / local authorities. Compile list of these stakeholders.
- 2) Send email asking for their collaboration, include copy of newsletters.

**Level 3** - whereby DarwinNet disseminates information to its maillist members and through the website:

- 1) Via mail list (1,300 members) and webpage.

Project newsletters are directed at communities with simple design, and non-technical text. These newsletters are starting to gather information on experiences of communities. Newsletters are designed in black and white to facilitate photocopying and are available via the webpage. Also project partners and other institutions deliver copies directly to communities. Where other institutions assist in the dissemination of newsletters the project includes their logo on the newsletter (e.g. INRENA, Asoc. Cracidae, Luz y Esperanza, ProBosque, University of Piura).

The project has produced one DarwinNet radio-spot which has been played on a station in Loja province for 4 months and the project is looking at the costs of repeating this (air-time) in Sullana and Guayaquil. In Talara the project has produced a CD for teachers which contains all background information on the Peruvian Plantcutter, plus the above radio-spot and 3 other radio-spots about the Plantcutter. The CD is linked to environmental education activities of NCI in Talara (school writing / painting competitions based on the conservation of the Plantcutter and its habitat, which in turn is linked to the eventual reserve project partner NCI intend to secure for the species as part of the British Bird Watching Fair funding).

Project posters have been distributed to schools and communities. In cases such as the posters on dry forest mammals and amphibians it is the first time ever such materials have been produced on the region and moreover freely distributed.

Project is currently developing plans to involve schools directly in the project, through provision of educational materials, and publicity for schools with environmental projects. Pilot phase is aimed at school in Matapalo, Tumbes in coordination with INRENA and Peace Corp.

#### **(5) Impact of training – evaluations**

Does the project conduct participant evaluations at the end of training events?

For training events that involved project staff, evaluations will be conducted at the end of the project. Also see 6 below.

With training presentations, evaluations can be based on the number of members subscribing to the maillist, now at 1,300 members and steadily rising, feedback from members the project receives when information / news or bulletins are sent out and direct requests. With the implementation of a new maillist program (SendStudio), the project will be conducting a feedback questionnaire for all its members.

#### **(6) Targets and monitoring of capacity and training**

What sort of institutional capacities will be strengthened (technical, dissemination, IT, policy influencing) and what are the target levels of capacity to be reached. In this respect it would be useful to have some feedback / evaluation on training uptake

After the training of team members by BirdLife specialists, there has been a certain level of specialization among individual team members, e.g. team members in Sullana Peru are managing the content and maintenance of the webpage, members from the Loja office have been more focused on maps / GIS.

The core skills have been developed to a sufficient level to ensure that DarwinNet can be maintained and developed after the end of the project, although this does not exclude the possibility of future training to help expand the capabilities of the mechanism. Additionally, project partners are looking to collaborate with NFPs and other institutions to share experiences on CHM management, such as the example with IIAP (section 4 (training)).

#### **(7a) Measuring impact**

It is too early to judge whether the project will have an effective impact on land use and conservation policies – and many of those impacts will only become apparent after the project ends.

#### **(b) Measuring impact**

The logframe does not specify what indicators will be used as “Evidence of development policies and practice that take account of biodiversity and the environment and sustain livelihoods”. However, the poster article (Annex 3) lists a number of appropriate indicators: “change in threat status of species, hectares of forest lost, reforested, protected, with management plans; positive changes in legislation”. DarwinNet will collate information on these environmental indicators but it is also important to include livelihood indicators

Project conducted a detailed questionnaire for state protected areas in the region to collect base line information (see Annex. 3, for completed questionnaire). However, for the majority of protected areas detailed information does not exist. While disappointing, it does point to a huge gap in basic knowledge, which in turn should convert into proposals to fill gaps. The project has assisted with this with the workshop for managers of protected areas this year.

Based on the fields in the questionnaire, together with additional policy and institutional measures, the project has developed a set of relatively simple indicators which will be used to assess the impact of the project in the long-term.

#### Livelihood indicators

The project purpose is fairly high-level, focused on influencing policy (“Policies for land use and development in the dry forests of NW Peru and SW Ecuador that are consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sustenance of local livelihoods”). As a result, the project has focused on policy, legislative and planning (e.g. PA creation) indicators. Monitoring livelihoods of specific communities/households in the context of the DarwinNet mechanism is not considered particularly effective or efficient. Livelihoods changes themselves may be due to many other factors, and identifying a cause-effect relationship with DarwinNet through simple indicator mechanisms is likely to be very difficult. Gathering representative data at the level of livelihoods for a large region would also be very costly. Of course DarwinNet does aim to make available information that can be directly applied to achieve sustainable resource use at the local level. However, we feel that it is more appropriate to aim to measure the uptake of this (e.g. through indicators such as number of NGOs linked to DarwinNet, number of projects in the region) than through inclusion of livelihoods monitoring within DarwinNet itself. Having said that, BirdLife and its partners are managing several community-based livelihoods projects in the region, and are in touch with other institutions managing projects, all of which have specific livelihoods indicators. Reports, bulletins and lessons learned from these projects are being and will continue to be made available and disseminated through DarwinNet. For example, see under: [Projects in the region](#), [newsletters](#), and [Documents of Interest](#).

## **6. Partnerships**

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

Collaboration with partners continues to be good and is progressing well. There have been no noteworthy problems. Relationship with Peruvian partner Naturaleza y Cultura (NCI) has been particularly advantageous allowing BirdLife to initiate its country programme for Peru, first through the NCI organized ornithology congress in 2005 and from there through the in-country contacts and networks of NCI. This also includes NCI assisting BirdLife and CONAM in the process of the elaboration of the National Strategy for Bird Conservation. NCI has played an important role in the Important Bird Areas (IBAs) programme of BirdLife in Peru and continues to support this.

- **Has the project been able to collaborate with similar projects (Darwin or other) in the host country or other regions, or establish new links with / between local or international organisations involved in biodiversity conservation?**
- Reynaldo Linares-Palomino who won a Darwin Initiative Scholarship (2004/05) at the RBG Edinburgh conducted botanical inventories in the dry forests of north Peru and the Marañón Valley (an Endemic Bird Area). DarwinNet has promoted the work of Reynaldo through the webpage.
- Kew Gardens has been awarded Darwin funding for project *Habitat Restoration and Sustainable use of Southern Peruvian Dry Forest*. DarwinNet has agreed to include information generated by this project via the webpage and maintains regular communications with team members.
- Such collaborations could form the basis of an expansion of DarwinNet in the future to include other critical dry forest areas (Marañón Valley and Peru-Chile Pacific Slope EBAs & IBAs) in Peru.
- Project collaborates with the Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonia Peruana (IIAP), first through training and second as both IIAP and project are regional nodes of the national CHM managed by CONAM (which involves meetings, etc.).
- Project has collaborated with many local and national institutions and international organisations such as the CBD, UNCCD, UNEP, World Resources Institute, Centre for Agriculture in the Tropics ([University of Hohenheim](#)) and CAN.
- BirdLife has a current proposal to the USFWS for a project to conserve wetlands in the Caribbean. If successful the project will involve DarwinNet experience to implement a similar mechanism between Caribbean countries.
- Currently the project is seeking to link with an NGO in Dominican Republic, who work with dry forests in Jaragua NP, with the view to sharing information and experiences and hopefully linking schools via the internet. This activity could be linked to the USFWS proposal.
- The project is also looking at closer collaborations with Peace Corp, who have recently started a volunteer program in the region (e.g. in Tumbes (Matapalo) and Chiclayo).

## 7. Impact and Sustainability

- **Discuss the profile of the project within the country and what efforts have been made during the year to promote the work.**

The project has a very high profile in both countries with both NFPs, who have been involved in project training courses, project presentations, and co-organization with the project of workshops and other events. Project partners and BirdLife also participate in various national and regional planning committees, where DarwinNet has been promoted. Other promotion is through project outputs such as presentations, workshops, dissemination materials, etc. which raise the project's profile. The project is also internationally promoted (CBD webpage, COP8 and other channels).

- **What evidence is there for increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity resulting from the project?**

NFPs have been eager to involve DarwinNet in activities ranging from publications, workshops and elaboration of national and regional strategies. Project also receives increasing requests from local stakeholders for assistance in dissemination, presentations, training, workshops, etc. Various formal agreements have been signed with local stakeholders to facilitate information exchange.

- **Is there a satisfactory exit strategy for the project in place?**

The project is continuing to build regional and national capacities with stakeholders. Project partners have received the necessary training and equipment to ensure the project continues after Darwin funding finishes. BirdLife is committed to the region through several other projects which serve to maintain BirdLife's presence and contacts with project partners and other stakeholder within the region. Moreover post-project funding awarded by the Darwin Initiative for another 18 months will assist the exit strategy and further development of DarwinNet.

## 8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

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

Details are given under section 4. Progress.

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

Again details are given under section 4. Progress. Dissemination activities will continue after the project finishes, which will be assisted by post-project funding.

- Please expand and complete Table 1. Quantify project outputs over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures (see website for details) and give a brief description.

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

**Notes:** values given as: total achieved for that period over (/) total specified for whole project, e.g. for code No. 7 only 2 of the 3 proposed outputs were completed (2/3). In some cases the project has exceeded the proposed project total, e.g. with Newsletters 9 have been produced, where the proposed total was 8 (9/8). N/A means output or activity not relevant to that year.

Code No.	Description	Yr.1 Total (9 months)	Yr. 2 Total (12 months)	Yr.3 Total (4 months)	TOTAL
14A	3 day planning workshop for project partners, c. 15 people	1/1	N/A	N/A	1/1
6A	10 days training in web design, etc. for partners (Peru+Ecu) 8 people	1/1	N/A	N/A	1/1
6A	5 days training in GIS / satellite imagery / 8 people (Peru+Ecu)	1/1	N/A	N/A	1/1
6A	5 days training in databases / 8 people (Peru+Ecu)	1/1	N/A	N/A	1/1
7	3 Outputs: DarwinNet Manual published, Poster & leaflet printed	2/3	N/A	N/A	2/3
17A	2 Outputs: DarwinNet webpage online. Listserv initiated	2/2	N/A	N/A	2/2
16A. 16B 16C	8 DarwinNet Newsletters throughout project.	0/8	9/8		
7	40 Factsheets on conservation & NRM throughout project.	10/40	20/40		
14A	2 National Project launches in Lima & Quito	2/2	N/A	N/A	2/2
15A	4 national press releases (Peru & Ecuador)	5/2	1/2	N/A	2/2
6A	40 Training Presentations throughout region, to minimum 400 participants	18/20 to 650 participants	82/20 to 216 participants	N/A	100/40 to 866 participants
12A	3 – GIS, Experts/Institutions & Virtual Library (all online)	0/3	3/3	N/A	3/3
14A	DarwinNet Tumbesian EBA Meeting during the VI Nat. Orn. Congress - Peru	N/A	1/1	N/A	1/1
14B	Presentation of DarwinNet results at VI Nat. Orn. Congress - Peru	N/A	1/1	N/A	1/1
14A	DarwinNet Forum, during II Int. Congress on Dry Forests, Ecuador	N/A	1/1	N/A	1/1
14B	Presentation of DarwinNet results at II Cong. Dry Forests, Ecuador.	N/A	1/1	N/A	1/1

9	20 Species Action Plans, published online & disseminated	N/A	21/20	21/20
15B	40 local press releases between Peru & Ecuador	10/40	20/40	
15C	1 national press release in the UK	0/1	0/1	
18A	2 national TV features in host countries	0/2	0/2	
18C	3 local TV features in host countries	0/3	1/3	
19A	2 national radio features	0/2	0/2	
19B	4 local radio features	0/4	2/4	
11B	2 papers submitted to peer reviewed journal	0/2	0/2	
11A	2 peer reviewed papers published	0/2	0/2	
20	£10,000	£7,400	0	
5	8 people	8/8	5/8	
23	£80,000 estimated	£2,000	£6,000	
8	138 weeks	36/138	106/138	
Additional output	endorsed use of NFPs & CBD logos	1/1	1/1	1/1 1/1

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

**Table 2: Publications**

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
CBD Technical Series No. 17	Flanagan, J.N.M., Solís, R., & Sneary, M. 2005. DarwinNet – A binational, ecoregion-based CHM for the dry forests of Peru and Ecuador.	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal	CDB <a href="http://www.biodiv.org/doc/publications/cbd-ts-17.pdf">http://www.biodiv.org/doc/publications/cbd-ts-17.pdf</a>	Free
Checklist	Sheets, D.R. 2005. Catálogo diagnóstico de las aves del Bosque Protector Cerro Blanco.	Fundación ProBosque, Guayaquil	Fundación ProBosque, Km 16 Via a la Costa, Guayaquil. <a href="http://www.bosquecerroblanco.com/">http://www.bosquecerroblanco.com/</a>	\$10
Manual	‘Venomous Animals’	DarwinNet	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/animales_venenosos.pdf">http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/animales_venenosos.pdf</a>	Free
Manual	‘Field note-book’	DarwinNet	<a href="http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/guardaparques.pdf">http://www.darwinnet.org/docs/guardaparques.pdf</a>	Free
CD	‘Peruvian Plantcutter’	DarwinNet	NCI, Av. Santa Rosa 601, Sullana, Peru	Free
CD	‘ProAvesPerú 99-04’	DarwinNet	NCI, Av. Santa Rosa 601, Sullana, Peru	Free

## 9. Project Expenditure

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

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Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project schedule)	Expenditure	Balance
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- **Highlight any recently agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.**

A request to carry forward £2000 of staff costs from 2005/6 to 2006/7 was made on 19<sup>th</sup> April. A response is awaited. This request is made as a result of delays in project implementation.

Martin Sneary did not need to provide the level of technical support to GIS and database design and management during year 2 that was anticipated. However, this has been more than compensated by the need for additional input from Amiro Perez, hence the movement of funds between these two staff budget lines.



## 10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

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

Progress is measured against the project timetable of activities and outputs, which provides the simplest measure of progress and is in-line with reporting procedures for the Initiative. In-country evaluation is through regular team meetings and constant communications between BirdLife and partner organisations. Outputs and outcomes are beginning to contribute to the project purpose, which increases with time and acceptance by stakeholders. A series of indicators has been developed (see below) and baseline information is being gathered. Although it will always be difficult to assess if changes are a direct result of DarwinNet (i.e. it is difficult to track who uses information and how, and what impact this has) the intention is that these indicators will have value beyond the lifetime of the Darwin Initiative funded project. The aim is to establish a simple indicator framework that can be used by communities, NGOs and agencies to highlight and 'headline' the conservation situation in the region in the long-term.

### Protected areas and species

- Number of threatened bird species in the region (IUCN/BirdLife Red List)
- Number and extent of protected areas
- Number of priority sites (IBAs) showing improvement or decline in Pressure, State and Response (through application of the BirdLife basic IBA monitoring framework)

### Government policy and practice

- Government (national and regional) investment in conservation and sustainable environmental management (budgets)
- Policy, plans and legislation supporting sustainable environmental management (new legislation or planning decisions)

### Awareness and participation

- Number of organisations networked with DarwinNet (NGOs and government departments)
- Number of communities networked with DarwinNet
- Number of members of maillist etc.

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

DarwinNet as a process is flexible and has adapted to necessities of regional stakeholders, e.g. through meetings, information, specific workshops, etc. Therefore DarwinNet has an important role amongst stakeholders promoting open exchange where it otherwise would not exist. The project has allowed direct contact with many organizations and people, which has created a solid base for DarwinNet and established its credibility among the key stakeholders. It has also allowed the project to gauge how best to develop in the future if its role is that of influencing natural resource management in the region. This experience has been reviewed and now forms the basis for the post project proposal, which focuses on strengthening networking activities with communities and protected area managers.

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

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

- a. Conference of the Parties 8, Brazil, 21 to 29 of March, 2006. Project member Fabian Rodas (Ecuadorian) represented DarwinNet at COP8. Meetings were held with CBD-CHM manager Oliver de Munck, and ex-manager Marcos Silva. Both were impressed by DarwinNet's approach to reach local community levels, which apparently is lacking with other mechanisms. de Munck also stated the need to further disseminate DarwinNet's experiences, with replication in other binational ecosystems.

Mr. Rodas also met with Ms. Sarah Moon and other representatives of DEFRA / Darwin Initiative and took part in Darwin events during the conference.

Project was also officially presented in a side-event, with presentations by representatives of BirdLife, CONAM, Ministerio del Ambiente, de Munck and Mr. Rodas. Ms. Moon was also present at presentation.

Additionally, project posters and factsheets were distributed during conference as well as a large poster explaining project (see Annex 5).

- b. DarwinNet is recognized as the only regional/thematic node of CBD-CHM, see <http://www.biodiv.org/chm/regional.asp>
- c. For the post project funding application, letters of recommendation were received from the CBD (Executive Secretary), GBIF, NFPs, and other institutions, reflecting the high profile the project has attained and the strong desire that the mechanism continues.
- d. Based on high profile, positive implementation to date and well conceived proposal the post project funding application was successful.
- e. Feedback from UNCCD “Your website is very colourful, attractive and rich in information sources...” K. Arapnakova, External Relations & Public Information Unit, UNCCD Secretariat.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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>			
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>Policies for land use and development in the dry forests of NW Peru &amp; SW Ecuador that are consistent with the conservation &amp; sustainable use of biodiversity &amp; the sustenance of local livelihoods</p>	<p><i>(insert original purpose level indicators)</i></p> <p>DarwinNet being used by full range of stakeholders.</p> <p>Evidence of development policies &amp; practice that take account of biodiversity &amp; the environment &amp; sustain local livelihoods.</p>	<p><i>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</i></p> <p>Acceptance by CBD-NFPs, CDB &amp; regional stakeholders of DarwinNet.</p> <p>DarwinNet is being used by wide range of stakeholders, which will increase with time.</p> <p>Involvement by partners on planning &amp; management committees in region has influenced processes. Also partners with BirdLife &amp; CONAM are initiating specific processes (national strategy).</p>	<p><i>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project &amp; highlight key actions planning for next period)</i></p> <p>DarwinNet’s impact / uptake on / by national &amp; regional policy making is advancing slowly.</p> <p>Actions: promote greater cooperation between Peru and Ecuador NFPs. Strengthen relationships with regional stakeholders through communications &amp; meetings.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b> <i>(insert original outputs – one per line)</i></p>	<p><i>(insert original output level indicators)</i></p>	<p><i>(report completed activities &amp; outcomes that contribute toward outputs &amp; indicators)</i></p>	<p><i>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project &amp; highlight key actions planning for next period)</i></p>
<p>1. Increased transfer of &amp; access to biodiversity &amp; other information.</p>	<p>DarwinNet functioning online; site being visited by a range of stakeholders in Peru, Ecuador &amp; internationally.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.darwinnet.org">www.darwinnet.org</a> on-line.</p> <p>Registered visitors from Peru, Ecuador and 28 other countries.</p>	<p>More visitors from Peru than Ecuador.</p> <p>Actions: Need to promote more in Ecuador.</p>
<p>2. Enhanced awareness &amp; capacities.</p>	<p>Resource materials (fact sheets)</p>	<p>30 Factsheets available on-line, as planned for reporting period.</p>	<p>Continue to gather information through collaborations to develop more factsheets.</p>
<p>3. Systematised information on experts &amp; grey material.</p>	<p>Directories / library.</p>	<p>Expert/institutions database on-line, Library (bibliography) on-line</p>	<p>Expert database functioning but needs more publicity so more people use it.</p> <p>Library: need to implement tracking system to see which references are</p>

			being looked at, also have more documents available on line or with links to complete documents.
4. Systematised GIS/spatial information.	GIS – databases.	Available on-line.	Fully functioning GIS not on-line yet, but clickable thematic maps are being developed.
5. Enhanced communications between stakeholders.	Maillist established. No. of members subscribed, traffic registered.	Mail-list established, no. of members subscribed = 1,300.	Action: increase number of members through presentations and promotion materials. Need to conduct questionnaire with members to see geographical distribution, professions, etc.
6. Enhanced dissemination & publicity.	Newsletter. Publication dates adhered to. Number of recipients.	Newsletters completed for reporting period.	Action: enhance collaborations with communities and their experiences to develop future newsletters.
7. Strengthened institutional capacities for Peruvian & Ecuadorian partner organisations.	Min. 8 staff from 3 partner institutions trained (as trainers) in topics relevant to CHM management.	Partners trained in SIG, databases, webpage design. Additional training has been given.	Activity completed during 1 <sup>st</sup> year of project. Additional training in some topics has been given to members during 2 <sup>nd</sup> year.
8. Strengthened institutional capacities for public & private institutions in region.	2 x 20 training presentations throughout region (min. 800 people/institutions).	During 1 <sup>st</sup> year 18 presentations given to +650 people. During 2 <sup>nd</sup> year direct meetings were held with key stakeholders.	Action: need to maintain contact with key institutions in the region and promote more exchange.
9. Priority conservation areas for forests & species in Peru-Ecuador identified.	Priority map produced & distributed. 20 Species Action Plans.	Priority map available on-line. 20 Species Action Plans on-line as planned for reporting period.	Update map as necessary & circulate to key stakeholders. Need to circulate and implement / promote plans.

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

**Annex 2.** Original Logical Framework from project proposal.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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>			
Purpose			
Policies for land use and development in the dry forests of NW Peru & SW Ecuador that are consistent with the conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity & the sustenance of local livelihoods.	<p><b>DarwinNet</b> being used by full range of stakeholders.</p> <p>Evidence of development policies &amp; practice that take account of biodiversity &amp; the environment &amp; sustain local livelihoods.</p>	<p>Hit-counter, on-line user registration form &amp; feedback form.</p> <p>Application of information &amp; recommendations in decisions on development, management &amp; land use.</p>	<p>Stakeholders understand &amp; incorporate information into their work areas.</p> <p>Government, local NGOs &amp; other institutions (e.g. university) attract additional support to maintain project activities.</p>
Outputs			
<p>1. Increased transfer of &amp; access to biodiversity &amp; other information.</p> <p>2. Enhanced awareness &amp; capacities.</p> <p>3. Systematised information on experts &amp; grey material.</p> <p>4. Systematised GIS/spatial information.</p>	<p><b>DarwinNet</b> functioning online; site being visited by a range of stakeholders in Peru, Ecuador &amp; internationally.</p> <p>Resource materials (fact sheets)</p> <p>Directories / library.</p> <p>GIS – databases.</p>	<p>Feedback from authorities (e.g. Min. Env. in Ecuador, CONAM in Peru) provides assessment on quality &amp; contents. Number of 'hits', types of users.</p>	<p>Project staff sufficiently trained to design &amp; implement high quality CHM &amp; resource materials.</p>
5. Enhanced communications between stakeholders.	Listserver established. No. of members subscribed, traffic registered.	NFPs &/or other authority (Darwin) included as members.	Stakeholders willing to collaborate in open forum.
6. Enhanced dissemination & publicity.	Newsletter. Publication dates adhered to. Number of recipients.	NFPs &/or other authority (Darwin) included as recipients.	Stakeholders willing to contribute information to newsletter.
7. Strengthened institutional capacities for Peruvian & Ecuadorian partner organisations.	Min. 8 staff from 3 partner institutions trained (as trainers) in topics relevant to CHM management.	Participants' attendance and assessment records (GIS systems, databases, website).	Staff continue in present employment after training. Effective skills transfer takes place (trained people act as trainers).
8. Strengthened institutional capacities for public & private institutions in region.	2 x 20 training presentations throughout region (min. <b>800</b> people/institutions).	Participants' attendance and assessment records.	Stakeholders willing to participate in presentations.
9. Priority conservation areas for forests & species in Peru-Ecuador identified.	Priority map produced & distributed. 20 Species Action Plans.	Feedback from stakeholders on value, quality & utility of outputs.	Sufficient baseline material available. Effective inter-institutional collaboration.
Activities			
Project Team Training (for recipient countries) & project management meetings.	<p><b>Activity Milestones. NOTE: all dates have shifted forward from Stage 1 Logframe.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project planning workshop (Jul 04)</li> <li>• GIS / Satellite image and databases (Oct 04)</li> <li>• Webpage design, Adobe Acrobat and Macromedia Flash (Sept 04)</li> <li>• Trimonthly project development meetings with team (Oct 04, Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 05, Jan, Apr, Jul 06)</li> </ul>		
CHM development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going <b>DarwinNet</b> development (collation &amp; dissemination of data) (Jul 04-Jul 06)</li> <li>• <b>DarwinNet</b> manual published (Oct 04)</li> <li>• <b>DarwinNet</b> webpage on-line (Dec 04)</li> <li>• 1st versions of priority map, GIS, Directory &amp; library online (Apr 05)</li> </ul>		

Publicity & advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National project launches (Jan 05)</li> <li>• 1st of 8 bimonthly newsletters (Jan 05)</li> <li>• 20 training seminars throughout region (Mar 05)</li> <li>• 20 Species Action Plans (by Dec 05)</li> <li>• 40 factsheets on conservation &amp; management (by May 06)</li> <li>• Continuous press (incl. TV &amp; radio) coverage (Jul 04-Jul 05)</li> <li>• 20 feedback seminars throughout region (Mar 06)</li> </ul>
Project M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of training courses (Feb 05)</li> <li>• Reports to Darwin (Oct 04, Apr 05, Oct 05, Apr 06, Sept 06)</li> <li>• Project &amp; staff evaluation (Jul 06)</li> </ul>

**Annex 3. Example of protected area questionnaire (Reserva Ecológica Militar Arenillas).**

Nombre del campo	Tipo de Campo	Selecciones para elegir si es relevante	Notas
<b>Detalles de colección de datos</b>			
Fecha (día/mes/año)	fecha	11/01/2005	
Nombre del colector de datos	texto	Felipe Sánchez Puertas	
<b>General</b>			
Nombre del Área Protegida (AP)	texto	Reserva Ecológica Militar Arenillas	
Categoría Gubernamental del AP (si es de estado)	texto	Reserva Ecológica	
País:	texto	Ecuador	
Departamento, Provincia:	texto	Cantones Arenillas y Huaquillas. Provincia de El Oro	
Fecha de creación (día/mes/año)	fecha	16 de Mayo del 2001	
Reconocimiento Legal (Decreto / Ley #)	texto	Acuerdo Ministerial Nro. 1 y 34. Registro Oficial Nro. 342 y 389 se la declara Area Protegida.	El 26 de Febreo de 1971, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo 321 - Registro Oficial Nro. 170 se crea la Reserva Ecológica Arenillas y se la declara propiedad de las fuerzas armadas.
Categoría UICN	elegir	Categoría II	
Ha cambiado la categoría de UICN del AP desde su creación?	elegir	No	
Fecha del cambio (día/mes/año):	date	n/a	
Categoría anterior (si relevante):	elegir	n/a	
Altitud min (m)	#	0 msnm	
Altitud max (m)	#	120 msnm	
Latitud (grados/min/seg)	texto	80° 8' West	
Longitud (grados/min/seg)	texto	3° 31' South	
Área (ha):	#	14282,70	
Ha cambiado el área desde su creación?	elegir	incrementado	
Cuánto del área original ha cambiado (número de hectáreas)?	#	2800 ha	
Explicar:	texto	Mediante Acuerdo Ministerial Nro. 34	Actualmente tiene un total de 17082,60 ha
<b>Vegetación:</b>			
Tasa anual de cambio de cobertura boscosa	%	No se sabe	
Vegetación natural restante	%	No conocen %	
<b>Tipos de habitats principales</b>			
Bosque Tropical Húmedo Deciduo	%	No conocen %	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Bosque Tropical Seco Deciduo (semi-deciduo)	%	65%	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Pastizales/sabanas/zonas arbustivas	%	No conocen %	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Bosque seco ralo (incluyendo bosque de Prosopis-algarrobo)	%	No conocen %	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Desierto y semi-desierto	%	No conocen %	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Manglares	%	8%	(categoría de Dinerstein et. al. 1995)
Otros	texto	No conocen %	anotar tipo con porcentaje del área del AP
<b>Acceso al área Protegida (AP)</b>			

<b>Acceso:</b>	elegir	carretera asfaltada a 1 hora de Machala y a 20 minutos de Huaquillas	
<b>Evaluar la facilidad de acceso:</b>	elegir	fácil	
<b>Explicar el acceso:</b>	texto	En vehículo	
<b>Transito al interior del AP</b>			
<b>Vías de transito:</b>	elegir	carretera de tierra	
<b>Evaluar facilidad de transito:</b>	elegir	fácil	
<b>Explicar el transito adentro del AP:</b>	texto	Existe comodidad para acceso en vehículo y buena señalización.	
<b>Tenencia del AP</b>			
<b>Quien tiene titulo de propiedad del AP? (Indica todos aplicable)</b>	elegir	Estado Ecuatoriano	
<b>Propiedad del estado (%):</b>	#	100%	Custodia y Manejo del Area a Militares
<b>Propiedad de ONGs (%):</b>	#	0%	
<b>Propiedad Comunitaria (%):</b>	#	0%	
<b>Propiedad Privada (%):</b>	#	0%	
<b>Otro tipo de tenencia (%):</b>	#	0%	
<b>Detallar:</b>	texto	0%	
<b>Administración</b>			
<b>Quien administra el AP? (Indicar todos los involucrados)</b>	elegir	Gobierno a través de las Fuerzas Armadas - Militares	
<b>Organizaciones Administradoras: (incluir todas)</b>	texto	Ninguna	
<b>Director(es) de las organizaciones:</b>	texto	n/a	
<b>Personal</b>			
<b>Nombre del Jefe del AP</b>	texto	Mayor. Efren Cisneros	
<b>Numero de personas trabajando para el AP</b>	#	59 personas	
<b>Numero de personas en administración:</b>	#	11 personas	
<b>Numero de técnicos:</b>	#	3 técnicos	
<b>Numero de guardaparques:</b>	#	3 voluntarios y 18 conscriptos	
<b>Numero de investigadores contratados por el AP:</b>	#	0	Se trata de establecer convenios con Universidades y ONGs
<b>Numero y tipo de otras personas:</b>	texto	n/a	
<b>Infraestructura</b>			
<b>Hay infraestructura adecuada (Oficinas administrativas - Puestos de Control - etc.)?</b>	elegir	Si	
<b>Explicar:</b>	texto	Oficinas con todas las comodidades y varios destacamentos de control (11)	
<b>Presupuesto</b>			
<b>Presupuesto anual para 2005 (US\$):</b>	#	\$73,000	Por parte de Transelectric para financiar vivero, en un principio.
<b>Presupuesto anual para 2004 (US\$):</b>	#	\$12,000	El estado no aporta. Aparte \$12000 anuales para mantenimiento de reserva por parte de Transelectric.
<b>Presupuesto estimado 2006</b>	#	\$12,000	La misma cantidad por transelectric
<b>Porcentaje de presupuesto cubierto por fuentes nacionales:</b>	%	\$0	Existe interés por parte del Municipiuo de Arenillas \$1200000 aprox
<b>Porcentaje de presupuesto cubierto por fuentes internacionales:</b>	%	\$0	Se está buscando convenios y/o donaciones en el exterior



Se considera el presupuesto suficiente?		No	No fue posible conocer el verdadero presupuesto y pidieron de no publicar estos rubros donados por Transelectric.
<b>Plan Maestro / Plan de Manejo</b>			
Existe un Plan Maestro - Plan de Manejo para el AP?	elegir	Si	Es un Plan de Manejo realizado por los militares y sometido a estudio en el MAE, pero no existe pronunciamiento de parte del ministerio.
Si hay, de que año y quien es el autor?	texto	Del año 2001 y el autor es la Subsecretaria de Defensa Nacional	Se formo un comité interinstitucional para aplicar el Plan. Entre ellos constan el Ministerio de Defensa, MAE, entre otros
Esta disponible? En que formatos?		Impreso y está disponible.	No es posible realizar un fotocopiado del Plan de Manejo y el mayor Cisneros se compromete a hacerlo llegar vía e-mail en formato digital.
Si no hay, cuando termino el ultimo o cuando estará listo el plan?	texto	n/a	
El Plan Maestro esta siendo implementado?	elegir	Si	
Si el plan no esta siendo implementado, hasta cuando fue implementado o cuando será implementado?	texto	n/a	
<b>Componentes del Plan de Manejo</b>			
Componentes:	elegir	Programa de Investigación Técnica y Monitoreo, Programa de Protección e Infraestructura, Programa de Manejo Sostenible (Ecoturismo), Programa de Desarrollo Sustentable (Areas de Amortiguamiento), Programa de Administración Insitucional.	Revisar Plan de Manejo
Detallar componentes del PM:	texto		Revisar Plan de Manejo
Esta manejado de acuerdo con los objetivos del AP?	elegir	Si	
Explicar:	texto	Hasta donde se ha aplicado en Plan, se está cumpliendo con los objetivos planteados.	
Hay programas que contradice a los objetivos del AP?	elegir	No	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
<b>Zonificación por Manejo</b>			
Zonas de manejo:	elegir	ninguna, núcleo, amortiguamiento, uso especial, uso múltiple, otras	Ver Plan de Manejo.
Hay zonificación en acuerdo con el objetivo del AP?	elegir	Si	
Explicar:	texto	Ver plan de manejo	
Hay una propuesta para cambiar la zonificación?	elegir	Si	
Detallar propuesta:	texto	Se trabaja en una propuesta más técnica (areas de turismo y manejo militar)	
Es toda la AP incluido en la zonificación?	elegir:	Si	
<b>Involucramiento de Comunidades</b>			
Están las comunidades locales involucrados en el manejo del AP?	elegir	Si	
Están involucrados/representados los comunidades locales en el proceso de tomar decisiones sobre manejo del AP?	elegir	Si	

Detallar:	texto	Se espera poder involucrar a las Comunidades cercanas al Area Protegida y poder llegar a consensos para toma de decisiones.	
Están todas las personas locales involucrados/representados?	elegir	Si	
¿gente local se beneficia económicamente de la AP?	elegir	No	
Detallar:	texto	Se benefician ilegalmente por tala y caza.	
Are local people contracted as guards/guides within the PA?	elegir	No	
How many people are employed from local communities?	texto	ninguna	
Are there productive/development proyectos involving local communities?	elegir	No	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
<b>Educación ambiental</b>			
Hay proyectos de educación ambiental en/alrededor del AP?	elegir	No	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	Posiblemente con el Gobierno local se empiece con proyectos de Ed. Amb.
Es adecuado el programa de edu. amb.?	elegir	n/a	
<b>Proyectos de investigación y conservación:</b>			
Hay proyectos de investigación en progreso:	elegir	Si	
Detallar proyectos:	texto	Están desarrollando Proyecto para Inventario de Aves con la Fundación Arcoiris.	
Hay proyectos de conservación en progreso:	elegir	Si	
Proyectos de conservación:	elegir	Proyectos de Conservación conjuntamente con Transelectric.	
Detallar conservación proyectos:	texto	Datos no disponibles en ese momento.	
<b>Impactos Humanos</b>			
<b>Colonización y Invasión adentro del AP</b>			
Hay asentamientos humanos adentro del AP?	elegir	No	
Cuántos personas vive legalmente adentro del AP?	#	n/a	
Cuántos personas vive ilegalmente adentro del AP?	#	n/a	
Cuando llegaron?	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Cuántos asentamientos legales hay adentro del AP?	#	n/a	
Cuántos asentamientos ilegales hay adentro del AP?	#	n/a	
Nombre y localidad de asentamientos legales:	texto	n/a	
Nombre y localidad de asentamientos ilegales:	texto	n/a	
Área utilizado por las comunidades legales (ha):	#	n/a	

Área utilizado por las comunidades ilegales (ha):	#	n/a	
Tendencia poblacional adentro del AP?:	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Si la gente adentro de la AP reconozca su existencia?	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Hubo programas de relocación de gente?	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Esta controlada la migración hacia el AP?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Esta considerada la migración en el plan maestro de AP?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Alistar problemas entre comunidades y el manejo del AP y/o guardaparques:	texto	n/a	
Nivel de conocimiento sobre el medio ambiente de la gente viviendo adentro del AP:	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Hay planes por crecimiento de comunidades?	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de comunidades adentro del AP:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de comunidades adentro del AP:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
Comunidades/Asentamientos alrededor del AP			
Hay asentamientos humanos alrededor del AP?	elegir	Si	
Nombres y Locaciones:	texto	Chacras, Cacabón, Guabillo, Balsalito, Palmales, La Cuca, Puerto Pitaya entre otras.	
Detallar:	texto	Todos son pequeños asentamientos alrededor del AP	
Detallar actividades económicas en áreas alrededor del AP:	texto	Básicamente ladrilleras, cultivos temporales, manejo de cabras.	
Si la gente alrededor de la AP reconozca su existencia?	elegir	Si	
Detallar:	texto	La reconocen, pero no la respetan.	
Alistar problemas entre comunidades alrededor y el manejo del AP y/o guardaparques:	texto	Si, se realiza requiza de armas, madera, etc.	
Nivel de conocimiento sobre el medio ambiente de la gente viviendo alrededor del AP:	elegir	difícil	
Detallar:	texto	Se trata de crear consciencia en la gente.	
Hay planes para desarrollo y crecimiento de comunidades/áreas urbanas alrededor del AP?	elegir	No	
Explicar:	texto	No tiene nada.	

Área de impacto de comunidades alrededor del AP:	elegir	3	
Impacto de comunidades alrededor del AP:	elegir	3	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	Caza, tala, etc.	
<b>Turismo</b>			
<b>Hay turismo en el AP?</b>	elegir	No	
Numero de turistas por año:	#	n/a	
Hay facilidades para turistas	elegir	n/a	
Facilidades para Turistas	elegir	n/a	
Evaluar facilidades turísticas	elegir	n/a	
hay cobro de entrada?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar pagos de entrada (tarifas para visitantes nacionales, internacionales, autos, etc.):	texto	n/a	
Ingresos del pago de entrada (US\$): Nacional	#	n/a	
Ingresos del pago de entrada (US\$): Internacional	#	n/a	
Ingresos del pago de entrada (US\$): Otra	#	n/a	
Adonde va el ingresos:	texto	n/a	
hay agencias trabajando adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Cuantos?	#	n/a	
Cuanto contribuya las agencias al administración del AP?	#	n/a	
Locución de actividades turísticas en la AP:	texto	n/a	
Amenazas de turismo	elegir	n/a	
Si el nivel de turismo sobrepasa la capacidad del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar	texto	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP impactado negativamente por actividades turísticas:	%	n/a	
Locación de áreas impactados por turismo:	texto	n/a	
Si el plan maestro se considera turismo?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar eficacia de manejo de turismo:	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de Turismo:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de Turismo:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Cacería Legal</b>			
<b>Es cacería legal en la AP?</b>	elegir	No	
Tipo de Cacería	elegir	n/a	
Cazadores:	elegir	n/a	
Hay un calendario de caza establecido?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar (fechas)	texto	n/a	

Metodología de caza (trampas, armas de fuego etc.):	texto	n/a	
Hay pago de derecho a cazar?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar (\$):	#	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay cacería (estimado):	texto	n/a	
Locución de actividades de cacería:	texto	n/a	
Listar las especies cazado:	texto	n/a	
Listar especies amenazadas cazado:	texto	n/a	
Cuales especies están amenazado en la AP por su cacería?	texto	n/a	
Algún especie ha sido exterminado en la AP debido a la cacería?	texto	n/a	
Intensidad de cacería?	elegir	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos causado por la cacería?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son las impactos indirectos:	texto	n/a	
Si el Plan Manejo se considera cacería?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar la eficacia del manejo de cacería en el AP:	elegir	n/a	
Área de impacto de cacería:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de cacería	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Cacería ilegal</b>			
<b>Hay cacería ilegal adentro del AP?</b>	elegir	Si	
Tipo de cacería:	elegir	Subsistencia	
Cazadores:	elegir	Comunidades alrededor del AP	
Metodología de caza (trampas, armas de fuego etc.):	texto	Armas de fuego - escopetas	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay cacería (estimado):	texto	50%	
Locacion de actividades de cacería:	texto	Centro del Bosque	
Alistar las especies cazado ilegalmente:	texto	Venado	
Alistar especies amenazadas cazado ilegalmente:	texto	Venado	
Cuales especies están amenazado en la AP por su cacería ilegal?	texto	Venado	
Algún especie ha sido exterminado en la AP debido a la cacería ilegal?	texto	No se conoce	
Intensidad de cacería ilegal?	elegir	medio	
Hay impactos indirectos causado por la cacería?	elegir	No	
Cuales son las impactos indirectos:	texto		
Evaluar la implementación de las leyes relevantes:	elegir	adecuado	
Explicar:	texto	No se sabe si existe ley.	
Área de impacto de cacería ilegal:	elegir	2	
Impacto de cacería ilegal:	elegir	2	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	2 - caza de venado	
<b>Pesca Legal</b>			

<b>Hay pesca legal adentro del AP</b>	elegir	No	
Es la pesca permitido adentro del AP?	elegir	No	
Personas pescando legalmente:	elegir	n/a	
Tipo de pesca	elegir	n/a	
Porcentaje de la AP donde hay pesca?:	#	n/a	
Métodos de pesca (trampas, redes, veneno, armas, etc.):	texto	n/a	
Hay calendario de pesca establecido legalmente?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar (dates):	texto	n/a	
Pago de derecho a pescar (US\$):	texto	n/a	
Locación de actividades de pesca:	texto	n/a	
Cuales son las especies más pescados?	texto	n/a	
Hay algún especie amenazado?	texto	n/a	
Algún especie ha sido exterminado en el AP por pesca?	texto	n/a	
Intensidad de pesca legal	elegir	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son los impactos indirectos:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar la implementación del reglamento de pesca:	elegir	n/a	
Detallar:	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de pesca:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de pesca?	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Pesca ilegal</b>			
<b>Hay pesca ilegal adentro del AP?</b>	elegir	Si	Posiblemente concheros y cangrejeros en zona de manglar, pero no existe seguridad.
Personas pescando ilegalmente	elegir	Puede ser comunidades alrededor del AP	
Tipo de pesca	elegir	Subsistencia	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay pesca ilegal:	#	8%	
Métodos de pesca ilegal (trampas, redes, veneno, armas, etc.):	texto	Solo redes y extracción manual de crustaceos	
Locación de actividades de pesca:	texto	Zona de manglar	
Cuales son las especies mas pescados?	texto	concha y cangrejo	
Hay algún especie amenazado?	texto	Cangrejo	
Algún especie ha sido exterminado en el AP por pesca?	texto	ninguna	
Intensidad de pesca legal	elegir	medium	
Hay impactos indirectos?	elegir	No	
Cuales son los impactos indirectos:	texto		
Evaluar la implementación del reglamento de pesca:	elegir	difícil	
Detallar:	texto	Las perosnas no conocen leyes y tampoco las respetarían.	
Área de Impacto de Pesca ilegal	elegir	2	
Impacto de Pesca ilegal	elegir	2	

Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	2- por la pesca de conchas y cangrejos.	
<b>Agricultura</b>			
<b>Hay agricultura adentro del AP?</b>	elegir	No	
La agricultura es legal adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Hay agricultura ilegal adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Numero de residentes del AP involucrados en agricultura:	#	n/a	
Personas involucrados:	elegir	n/a	
Tipo de agricultura:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto Económico:	texto	n/a	
Locación de actividades agrícolas:	texto	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP impactado por agricultura:	texto	n/a	
Que tipos de hábitat están impactados:	texto	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos causado por agricultura?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son:	texto	n/a	
Cuales son los productos agrícolas principales:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar implementación de reglamentos/leyes sobre agricultura:	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Esta considerado agricultura en el plan maestro:	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de agricultura en el AP:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de Agricultura en el AP:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Hay actividad agrícola alrededor de la AP</b>	elegir	Si	
Numero de personas viviendo alrededor de la AP involucrados en agricultura:	#	Muy Alto.	
Personas involucrados:	elegir	Comunidades alrededor del AP	
Tipo de agricultura:	elegir	Subsistencia, Comercial.	
Impacto Económico:	texto	Medio	
Locación de actividades agrícolas:	texto	Alrededor del AP	
Área de impacto de agricultura alrededor de la AP:	elegir	3	
Impacto de Agricultura alrededor de la AP:	elegir	3	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	impacto muy alto, debido a que existe zona desértica en alrededores de AP	
<b>Pastoreo</b>			
<b>Hay pastoreo en el AP?</b>	elegir	No	
Pastoreo es legal en la AP?	elegir	n/a	
Hay pastoreo ilegal en el AP?	elegir	n/a	
Responsable:	elegir	n/a	
Numero de residentes del AP involucrado:	#	n/a	
Tipo de pastoreo	texto	n/a	
Porcentaje de la AP impactado:	texto	n/a	

Locacion de actividad de pastoreo.	texto	n/a	
Que tipos de hábitat están impactados:	texto	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son las impactos indirectos:	texto	n/a	
Impacto Económico:	texto	n/a	
Especies de animales involucrado:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar enforcement of regulatións regarding grazing in PAs:	elegir	n/a	
Explicar the evaluatióon of the enforcement of grazing regulatións	texto	n/a	
Does the management plan address this issue?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Grazing inside PA extant:	elegir	n/a	
Grazing inside PA impact:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
Existen actividades de pastotreo alrededor del AP?	elegir	Si	
Tipo de pastoreo	texto	Sobre pastoreo.	
Numero de personas involucrados en pastoreo alrededor del AP:	#	Muy alto.	
Impacto Económico:	texto	Alto	
Responsable:	elegir	Comunidades alrededor del AP.	
Locacion de pastoreo alrededor de la AP:	texto	Areas aledañas al AP	
Área de impacto de pastoreo alrededor de la AP:	elegir	3	
Impacto de pastoreo alrededor de la AP:	elegir	3	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	3 - debido al impacto en el AP	
<b>Incendios</b>			
hay incendios en el AP?	elegir	Si	
Son incendios legales o de origen natural?	elegir	No	Debido a la inconsciencia de las personas
Porcentaje del AP impactado por incendios:	#	0,5% aprox.	
Responsable:	elegir	Gente extraña.	
Origen de los incendios:	elegir	Humano (accidentalmente), Humano (intencional).	
Si es intencionalmente, cual es el propósito:	elegir	Es accidental, negado para agricultura.	
Área quemado (ha) este ano y fechas de incendios (m/d/y)	texto	85 ha, este año - mes de agosto	
Área quemado (ha) y fechas (m/d/y) por el año pasado:	texto	No se conoce este dato con exactitud.	
Locacion de incendios	texto	dentro del AP	
Que tipos de habitats son mas impactados por los incendios:	texto	Todo tipo de hábitat.	
Hay impactos indirectos	elegir	Si	
Cuales son los impactos indirectos:	texto	Contaminación.	
Esta considerado incendios en el plan maestro:	elegir	Si	



Explicar:	texto	Están considerados en alto porcentaje y se espera poder educar a la gente.	
Hay una programa de control de incendios en el AP	elegir	Si	
Explicar	texto	Ver plan de Manejo	
Evaluar implementación de reglamentos/leyes sobre incendios:	elegir	difícil	
Hay incendios en áreas alrededor del AP?	elegir	Si	
Origen de los incendios:	elegir	Humano (accidentalmente), Humano (intencional), Natural.	
Locacion de incendios	texto	Areas alrededor del AP	
Área impactado por incendios:	elegir	1	
Impacto de incendios	elegir	1	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	1 - Contaminación	
<b>Firewood Colección</b>			
Hay recolección de Leña en el AP?	elegir	Si	
Es la colección de leña legal en la AP?	elegir	No	
Hay colección ilegal de leña en la AP?	elegir	Si	
Responsable:	elegir	Comunidades alrededor del AP	
Propósito:	elegir	Subsistencia	
Cuales especies son mas colectadas como leña:	texto	Guayacan, Faique.	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay recolección de leña:	#	3%	
Locacion de la actividad:	texto	dentro del AP	
Intensidad de recolección de leña:	elegir	Baja	
Hay impactos indirectos	elegir	Si	
Cuales son las impactos indirectos:	texto	Destruyen regeneración natural por senderos, daño paisaje escénico	
Evaluar implementación de reglamentos/leyes relevantes:	elegir	difícil	
Explicar:	texto	No se conocen y no se aplican por parte de la gente.	
Esta considerado la recolección de leña en el Plan Maestro?	elegir	Si	
Explicar:	texto	Se debe trabajar	
Área de impacto de recolección de leña:	elegir	2	
impacto de recolección de leña:	elegir	2	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	2 - ladrilleros	
<b>Recolección de Productos No-maderables del Bosque (NTPs)</b>			
Hay recolección de Productos No-maderables del Bosque (NTPs) en el AP?	elegir	No	
Es la recolección de NTPs legal?	elegir	n/a	
Hay recolección ilegal de NTPs en la AP?	elegir	n/a	
Responsable:	elegir	n/a	
Propósito:	elegir	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP impactado por actividad de recolección de NTPs:	#	n/a	

Locacion de este actividad:	texto	n/a	
Cuales son los NTPs involucrados	texto	n/a	
Intensidad de recolección de NTPs:	elegir	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos causado por la recolección de NTPs?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son:	texto	n/a	
Evaluar implementación de regulaciones/leyes sobre la recolección de NTPs:	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Esta considerado la recolección de NTPs en el Plan Maestro?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de actividad de NTP	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de actividad de NTP	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Extracción de Madera</b>			
<b>hay extracción de madera en el AP?</b>			
Es legal la extracción de madera en el AP?	elegir	Si	
Hay extracción de madera ilegal en el AP?	elegir	Si	
Responsable	elegir	Subsistencia, Comercial	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay extracción de madera:	#	3%	
Locación de actividad de extracción de madera:	texto	dentro del AP	
Intensidad de extracción de madera:	elegir	medio	
Propósito	elegir	Subsistencia, Comercial	
Hay impactos indirectos	elegir	Si	
Cuales son los impactos indirectos:	texto	regeneración Natural de senderos	
Numero de personas residente en el AP involucrados:	#	18	
Especies de madera involucrados:	texto	Guayacán, Zapote de Perro	
Impacto económico por las residentes del AP?	texto	No	
Especies de madera amenazadas involucrados	texto	Guayacán	
Hay algún especies amenazado en la reserva por su extracción:	texto	Guayacán	
Algún especies ha sido exterminado en la AP debido a la extracción de madera?	texto	No	
Evaluar implementación de reglamentos/leyes sobre extracción de madera:	elegir	pobre	
Explicar:	texto	La gente no conoce las leyes	
Esta considerado extracción de madera en el Plan Maestro?	elegir	Si	
Explicar:	texto	Se debe trabajar	
<b>hay extracción de madera alrededor del AP?</b>	elegir	No	Ya no existe fuera del PA
Responsable:	elegir	n/a	

Propósito:	elegir	n/a	
Especies involucrados:	texto	n/a	
Numero de personas viviendo alrededor del AP involucrados:	#	n/a	
Impacto Económico:	texto	n/a	
Locacion de las actividades de extracción de madera	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de extracción de madera:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de extracción de madera:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Minería</b>			
Hay Minería o Concesiones Mineras en el AP?	elegir	No	Pero existe extracción de material petreo.
Hay minería legal adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Hay minería ilegal adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Personas involucradas	elegir	n/a	
Tipo de minería:	elegir	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP donde hay actividades mineras o concesiones?	#	n/a	
Locación de las actividades o concesiones:	texto	n/a	
Que tipos de hábitat están o puede estar afectado por minería:	texto	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos de minería?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son los impactos indirectos:	texto	n/a	
Numero de personas residentes en el AP involucrado en la minería:	#	n/a	
Impacto Económico:	texto	n/a	
Cuales minerales están involucrados	texto	n/a	
Evaluar implementación de regulaciones de minería:	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
Esta considerado la actividad minera en el plan maestro?	elegir	n/a	
Explicar:	texto	n/a	
hay actividades mineras alrededor del AP?	elegir	No	
Tipo de minería:	elegir	n/a	
Responsables:	elegir	n/a	
Numero de personas que vive alrededor del AP involucradas:	#	n/a	
Importancia económica:	texto	n/a	
Locacion de actividades mineras alrededor del AP:	texto	n/a	
Área de impacto de minería:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de Minería	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	
<b>Extracción de Hidrocarbomos</b>			
Hay extracción o exploración para petróleo/gas en proceso o planificado en el AP?	elegir	No	

Es este actividad compatible con el estatus del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Es la extracción legal adentro de la AP?	elegir	n/a	
Existe extracción ilegal adentro del AP?	elegir	n/a	
Responsable:	elegir	n/a	
Porcentaje del AP impactado:	#	n/a	
Locación de las actividades:	texto	n/a	
Cuales tipos de hábitat están impactados por la actividad:	texto	n/a	
Hay impactos indirectos por la actividad?	elegir	n/a	
Cuales son las actividades indirectos:	texto	n/a	
Numero de residentes del AP involucrados:	#	n/a	
Impacto económico por residentes del AP	texto	n/a	
Evaluar implementación de regulaciones sobre extracción de petróleo:	elegir	n/a	
Esta considerado en el plan maestro	elegir	n/a	
<b>Hay actividades petroleras alrededor del AP?</b>	elegir	No	
Responsable	elegir	n/a	
Numero de personas alrededor del AP involucrado en la industria petrolera:	#	n/a	
Importancia Económico:	texto	n/a	
Locación de actividades de extracción petroleras en adjacent áreas:	texto	n/a	
Área de Extracción Petrolero:	elegir	n/a	
Impacto de extracción petrolero:	elegir	n/a	
Justificar puntaje y detallar amenaza:	texto	n/a	

**Annex 4.** Summary table of Regional presentations / meetings

<u>PERU</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>
<b>Total = 41</b>	<b>Total = 37</b>
<b><u>Lambayeque</u></b>	<b><u>Machala</u></b>
Asociación Naylamp	Municipio de Machala
INRENA - Lambayeque	Ministerio del Ambiente
Jefatura del Bosque de Pomac	Consejo Provincial de El Oro
Museo Sican	Universidad Técnica de Machala
Peace Corp	<b><u>Pasaje</u></b>
ECO - Centro de ecología y género	Municipio de Pasaje
INRENA - Chiclayo	<b><u>El Guabo</u></b>
CAR - Lambayeque	Municipio de El Guabo
FUNDENOR	<b><u>Arenillas</u></b>
Municipalidad Provincial de Ferreñafe	Municipio de Arenillas
Gobierno Regional RRNN	<b><u>Huaquillas</u></b>
<b><u>La Libertad</u></b>	Municipio de Huaquillas
CONAM	<b><u>Loja</u></b>
ACP El Cañoncillo	Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris
Gobierno Regional Trujillo	COSV
Herbario UPAO	Consejo Provincial de Loja
Univ Nacional de Trujillo	Ministerio del Ambiente
<b><u>Tumbes</u></b>	Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja
Area Natural protegidas Palo Santo	Universidad Nacional de Loja
Proyecto Eliminación de Cisticercosis	<b><u>Macará</u></b>
Jefe INRENA - TUMBES	Municipio de Macará
Comunicadora INRENA - TUMBES	Colegio Técnico Agropecuario Macará
INRENA TUMBES	<b><u>Zapotillo</u></b>
Ministerio de Educación	Municipio de Zapotillo
Peace Corp	Colegio Técnico Zapotillo
CEPAT	<b><u>Manabí</u></b>
<b><u>Piura</u></b>	DMA Municipio de Portoviejo
INRENA- PIURA	Regional Manabí - Ministerio del Ambiente
PROFODUA - INRENA	Organización Nacional de Ecoclubes
INRENA	DMA Municipio de Bahía de Caraquez
AIDER	Fundación Fururo - San Vicente
GTZ	Fundación Planeta Drum
HPI	Fundación Tercer Mundo - Pedernales
Centro Pirwa	DMA Municipio de Pedernales
Pro Algarrobo	<b><u>Guayas</u></b>
<b><u>Lima</u></b>	Fundación Aves Ecuador
Ministerio de Agricultura	<b><u>Quito</u></b>
Director general de la Revista Agrovalle	Aves y Conservación (CECIA)
Vice Ministro de Agricultura	Ecociencia
Asesor. Minist Agricultura	Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés
Gerente Regional de Agrobanco	Conservación Internacional (CI)
Director Ejecutivo PETT	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Jefe Nacional INRENA	Fundación JatunSacha
Periodista Comunica 2	Fundación Jocotoco
Asesor desarrollo Turismo	IUCN
Peru 21	Traffic
<b><u>Presentations:</u></b> 4 (Loma Alta, UN de Manabí, Portoviejo & Jipijapa) to 138 participants.	SIMBIOE - Revista GAIA