



## *Darwin Initiative Annual Report*



Submission deadline 30 April 2009

### **Darwin Project Information**

Project Ref Number	15/029
Project Title	Certifying Peccary Pelts in Peru: Catalysing Community-based Wildlife Management
Country(ies)	Peru United Kingdom
UK Contract Holder Institution	University of Kent
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
Other Partner Institution(s)	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), CITES-Peru, Wildlife Conservation Society – Peru (WCS), WWF-Peru, Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP), Universidad Particular de Iquitos (UPI)
Darwin Grant Value	£177,338
Start/End dates of Project	July 2006/July 2009
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	Reporting period (30 April 2008-30 April 2009) Annual Report Number 3
Project Leader Name	Dr. Richard Bodmer
Project website	<a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary">http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary</a>
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Richard Bodmer, 30 April 2009  Tula Fang, 30 April 2009

## 1. Project Background

Bushmeat hunting is an important economic resource that has been traditionally used by rural poor of the Peruvian Amazon. If well managed, bushmeat hunting can provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities and help conserve Amazonian biodiversity through maintaining intact rainforests. If poorly managed, bushmeat hunting will lead to the extirpation of animal populations, reduced socio-economic benefits that rural people obtain from wildlife, and a decreased value of intact forests. Subsistence hunting is permitted in Peru only in rural and native communities according to Article 230 of the *Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* (Forestry and Wildlife Law 2001) and the consumption or the sale of bush meat is restricted to settlements of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. Communities are permitted to sell peccary pelts if the animals were hunted for subsistence. Peccary pelts are exported to European countries, including the UK, where they are used in the manufacture of luxury gloves and shoes. The peccary pelt certification programme would act as a mechanism to add value to the pelts in communities that manage their bushmeat hunting sustainably, through a process that certifies those communities that meet the standards of certification. Bush meat hunting of tropical forest mammals is commonplace in the Peruvian Amazon and currently one of the greatest conservation issues in tropical forests. However, there is currently no mechanism to manage subsistence hunting in the Peruvian Amazon. The peccary pelt certification programme will be a mechanism to manage subsistence hunting using the international trade in peccary products. Local communities will only become certified if they manage all of their bush meat hunting sustainably. The project is setting up a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification in the Peruvian Amazon of Loreto with participating communities in the proposed Greater Yavari reserve, Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve and Pastaza-Tigre RAMSAR basin (Map 1).

## 2. Project Partnerships

Collaboration between UK and host country institutions

### INRENA

The Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA) Department of Biodiversity Conservation is the Peruvian government office responsible for implementing the CBD (CBD focal point in Peru) and CITES, and is responsible for managing the peccary pelt trade in Peru. Collaborations with INRENA, both at the national level in Lima and the regional level in Iquitos, were realised with the Darwin project and the other host country partners. INRENA has been, and continues to be, involved in many aspects of the Darwin funded peccary pelt certification programme since its inception and during this past year. Many meetings were held between INRENA and the Darwin Project (through DICE) during the reporting period. The major collaborations included 1) INRENA requesting DICE to help determine the peccary pelt quotas for Loreto, Peru for 2009, 2) INRENA participating in the meetings of the peccary pelt certifying committee, which was facilitated by the Darwin project, 3) INRENA actively participated in the development and publication of the Peccary Pelt Certification Manual/Book, and 4) INRENA received 80 copies of the Peccary Pelt Certification Manual from the project, as part of the close collaboration between the project and INRENA. Meetings with INRENA-Iquitos took place between January- April of 2009 in order to coordinate the movement of the certified peccary pelts that are circulating through the chain. INRENA-Iquitos is informed regularly about the progress of the project and is keeping a registry of the certified pelts. In addition, in April 2009, INRENA-Iquitos sent their wildlife management experts to participate in the capacity building field-based course on Wildlife Management and CITES in the Pacaya -Samiria National Reserve funded by Darwin Initiative.

In January 2009, the Peruvian Government split up INRENA into two sections. The protected areas were passed to the new Ministry of Environment and the natural resources sections, including wildlife use and CITES were passed to the Direction of Forestry and Fauna within the Ministry of Agriculture. While these changes have caused some confusion within the government departments, the project has continued to collaborate with the Direction of Forestry and Fauna. Indeed, one of the members of the Peccary Pelt Certification Committee is now the

director of Fauna and Biodiversity, which includes the CITES department and the Convention on Biodiversity.

#### CITES- Perú

The Peruvian Scientific Authority of the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is responsible for evaluating the authorised peccary pelt quotas granted by INRENA and to oversees exportation. There were close collaborations between the Scientific Authority of CITES and the Darwin project. Meetings between CITES authorities, DICE and the host country partners were held in Iquitos after the constitution of the certifying body. CITES was also involved with the preparation of the book on Peccary Pelt Certification. The CITES authority in Iquitos and Lima has been kept informed about the progress of the project.

#### Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru)

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru) is actively collaborating with DICE in implementing the Darwin project. WCS-Peru helped co-ordinate the peccary pelt certification workshops and field-based courses on the certification guidelines and methodologies with local communities in the Yavari and Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo community reserve. In addition, WCS actively participated in meetings between WCS, DICE and the Certification Committee held in Iquitos during the past year. WCS also participated closely with writing, publishing and presenting of the book on Peccary Pelt Certification.

#### World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Peru)

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Peru) collaborated with DICE in implementing peccary pelt certification workshops and field-based courses on the certification guidelines and methodologies with local communities in the Pastaza RAMSAR sites. A decrease in funding of the WWF Pastaza project has resulted in a reduction of activities at the Pastaza sites. Additional funding is being sought to cover the activities at the Pastaza site.

#### UNAP

The Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP) participated closely with DICE and the Darwin project. Undergraduate and postgraduate students from UNAP were involved with field courses and field training as part of the Darwin project. Students participated with the wildlife censuses, community-based activities and data analysis. Staff from UNAP also participated in meetings during the process of forming the certifying body. In addition, UNAP sent students to participate in the April 2009 capacity building field-based course on Wildlife Management and CITES in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve.

#### Universidad Particular de Iquitos (UPI)

Undergraduates from the Department of Ecology and Conservation from the Universidad Particular de Iquitos (UPI) participated in field courses and field training activities. UPI has recently begun its academic division in ecology and conservation and is set to be an important institution for this field. UPI plans to continue its collaboration with the Darwin project over the coming year. In addition, UPI sent undergraduate students to the field course in on Wildlife Management and CITES in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

#### Fundacion para la conservacion del Tropico Amazonico (FUNDAMAZONIA)

FundAmazonia is a locally based NGO in the Peruvian Amazon that was specifically created to help support conservation activities. FundAmazonia's mandate is to support local capacity building for conservation projects, help local communities set up community based wildlife management programmes, assist protected areas in wildlife conservation, and promote conservation oriented research activities. FundAmazonia is playing an important role in the Darwin Initiative project on peccary pelt certification by co-ordinating the activities with partners and stakeholders in Peru.

Continuing its new links to similar projects formed during the last reporting period

### Wildlife Management in Forestry Concessions

The project continues its collaboration with INRENA (now the Department of Forestry and Fauna) and WWF-Peru initiative on implementing wildlife management in forestry concessions. The Darwin project has provided the guidelines that will be used in the forestry concession project. Currently, the Department of Forestry and Fauna is working on a proposal to develop wildlife management in forest concessions and has requested the Darwin project for advice.

### Reproduction and Health in Bush Meat Species

The certification project continues its collaboration with Dr. Pedro Mayor of the Autonomous University of Barcelona on researching the reproduction of peccaries in the Peruvian Amazon. Dr. Pedro Mayor is consolidating his project and joined the project in field visits and capacity building workshops to the participating communities.

### New links formed during this reporting period

#### Certifying Turtle Harvesting in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve

The turtle harvesting programme in the Pacaya-Samiria National reserve is a community based project that provides economic incentives to local communities who help conserve the Amazon River turtles. The programme has had some significant success in involving local communities in turtle and aquatic habitat conservation. However, the project is vulnerable, since it does not have an independent body that oversees the harvest quotas, conservation significance and chain of custody. The turtle harvesting programme requires a form of certification to consolidate its actions. The Darwin Project has been asked to put together the guidelines for a turtle harvesting certification programme, following the lessons learnt from the peccary pelt certification project.

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

#### **Activities related to the Output: Local communities implementing community-based wildlife management**

The purpose of this project is to catalyse community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification. The peccary pelt certification programme is based on a set of wildlife management guidelines that communities need to follow to attain certification. These guidelines are being implemented differently in each community depending on their socio-economic and cultural realities.

Activities on the Darwin Initiative Grant for the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification continued during the period 2008-2009. Local communities are actively participating in the pilot programme, which included training of Peruvian biologists, holding workshops with participant and perspectives communities, and then holding capacity building field-courses with participating communities.

A workshop on evaluating wildlife management guidelines was conducted in the communities of Nueva Esperanza-Carolina in the Yavari Mirim river basin during the month of May-June 2008 by the project staff, Claudia Rios and Kelly Moya. A total of 16 local people participated in the workshop. The workshop was developed with meetings of co-ordination with local authorities of Nueva-Esperanza-Carolina, and was presented as followed: 1) presentation of the objectives of the workshop, 2) group discussion 3) review of hunting registry, 4) evaluation of the wildlife management guidelines, 5) verification of the fulfillment of the wildlife management guidelines, 6) closure of the workshop.

Interactive dialogues were used during the workshop to determine peoples' perspectives about management plans. This method is particularly useful to understand what people think about the wildlife management plans. Participatory activities were used with the participants. The participants were worked together in groups. This participatory dynamic was applied for the up-dating of the hunting and non-hunting areas.

The workshop was used for training more hunting registers or hunting experts in the communities of Nueva Esperanza-Carolina. Hunting registers involve hunters and their families in the collection of hunting pressure and CPUE. CPUE can be used to evaluate the abundance of wildlife species and to measure trends in wildlife populations. The communities of Nueva Esperanza-Carolina devote time to hunting and a large number of peccary pelts come from the Yavari-Mirim river to Iquitos, which makes this a good area for certification. The training of hunting registers was focused on motivating locals to be involved with the hunting registries as part of the peccary pelt certification programme.

The communities of Nueva Esperanza and Carolina in the Yavari Mirim basin are implementing wildlife management plans as part of the certification programme. They understand wildlife management and are implementing the guidelines. The workshop allowed project staff to evaluate whether the communities are close to applying for certification and as a result of workshop the communities requested to be certified. The project staff helped with the supporting documentation to apply for certification.

In April –May 2008 a workshop on the evaluation and verification of wildlife management guidelines was conducted in the communities of El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro and Diamante-7 de Julio in the Tahuayo Blanco basin during the months of April-May 2008 by the biologists Zina Valverde, Annie Escobedo and Camila Perez. A total of 101 local people participated in the workshop. The workshop was developed with meetings of co-ordination with the local authorities of El Chino, Buena Vista, Diamante-7 de Julio and San Pedro and was presented as followed: 1) presentation of the objectives of the workshop, 2) discussions in small groups, 3) review of the hunting registry, 4) review and verification of the wildlife management guidelines, 5) discussion of the fulfillment of the wildlife management guidelines, 6) agreements on applying for certification, 6) closure of the workshop. The methods used during the workshop were participative dialogues, group discussions, and debates to reach a full consensus. These methods allowed community members to express their opinions in an open manner.

The communities of the Tahuayo-Blanco basin El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro and Diamante-7 de Julio showed good progress in the fulfilment of their wildlife management plans and were very advanced in incorporating and implementing the wildlife management guidelines. As a result of the workshop these communities decided to apply for certification.

In July 2008, 3 Peruvian biologists, Claudia Rios, Zina Valverde and Kelly Moya assisted the communities applying for certification, providing assistance in elaborating documents requesting certification. The project leader, and host country co-ordinator worked in close co-ordination with these biologists to assist the communities in applying for certification.

In July 2008 a workshop was held in each community to evaluate progress of the participant communities of El Chino, San Pedro, Buena Vista and Diamante-7 de Julio in the Tahuayo-Blanco river basin. These workshops determined if the participant communities were close to certification and to give technical assistance to the communities that wanted to apply for certification. The workshop involved: 1) evaluate the progress of the participant communities to determine if they were close to certification, 2) give technical assistance to the communities in preparing documents of application, 3) assistance with the letter directed to the Certification Committee requesting certification, 4) review of all the supporting documents before they were sent to the Certification Committee and 5) make sure that all the documentation was sent and received by the Certification Committee. The methods for the workshop were: 1) meetings of co-ordination with the local authorities to inform the dates and the time of the workshops, 2) participatory methods and inter-active dialogues to give people the chance to expose their ideas and ask questions on how to develop the documents, 3) working in small groups to develop a letter requesting certification, 4) develop the letter of application, 5) give advice in gathering all the supporting documents to apply for certification, and 6) review with the communities all the supporting documents prior to being sent to the Certification Committee.

During the pilot programme 11 communities participated in developing community-based wildlife management. Four of these communities have been granted Provisional Certification by the Certification Committee.

### **Activities related to the Output: Local communities have capacity to implement the peccary pelt certification programme**

In November 2008, 3 Peruvian biologists, Claudia Rios, Zina Valverde, Mary Inga and the host country coordinator, Tula Fang, carried out a capacity building and training workshop on marking and labelling certified peccary pelts. A total of 32 community members participated in the training workshop. The development of the training workshop included: 1) co-ordinating with local authorities to set the date and the time of the workshop, 2) reviewing the hunting quota, 3) reviewing the wildlife management guidelines, 4) reviewing hunting registries, 5) training on marking and labelling certified pelts using plastic labels, 6) training on how to keep a registry of certified pelts, 7) electing by consensus a peccary pelt register in the community and 8) an explanation on the Provisional Certificate. The methods used were participatory methods working in small groups, with key questions and exercises about hunting including the hunting of vulnerable species, and source and sink areas. The labelling of certified peccary pelts was elaborated in a manner that community members can do by themselves in their community.

The staff gave a capacity building session in Iquitos on using computers to the pelt registers of the community of El Chino, to store pelt registry data in the computer.

### **Activities related to the Output: Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place**

The Certification Committee was established in December 2007 with members from UNAP, INRENA, CITES, WCS, IIAP, IVITA and UAB. The Certification Committee reviewed the guidelines for certifying local communities, discussed the procedures for granting certification, and reviewed the applications from 4 communities. The committee decided to grant "provisional certification" to the four communities of the Tahuayo-Blanco, noting areas where the communities need to refine the implementation of their wildlife management plans to be granted full certification. This was a very important advance in the project, since it required the culmination of parallel processes, including 1) local communities implementing their wildlife management plans, 2) evaluation and documentation of the implementation, 3) local communities officially applying for certification, 4) the certifying committee agreeing on the procedures for granting certification, and 5) the certifying committee granting provisional certification. The committee is currently a functioning body, but will require further consolidation in the transition from a pilot programme to full certification. The Peccary Pelt certification Committee was convened on three occasions between July-September 2008 and on 2 occasions between March-April 2009.

The provisional certification allowed the project to test the entire certification programme. For the first time, certified peccary pelts moved through the Chain of Custody. This staged required setting up mechanisms for labelling certified pelts, verify the origin of certified pelts, transport of certified pelts to the national tannery in city of Arequipa, processing certified pelts in the tannery and sale of certified pelts or certified finished products to the European pelt industry.

The provisional certification enables the pilot project to link implementation of wildlife management plans by local communities to added economic benefits that communities receive from sale of certified pelts. Economic incentives for certified pelts have been provided to participant communities and a mode of payment has been developed. This is an experimental phase and was put in place after taking into consideration the opinions of the participant communities and the middlemen.

A series of meetings with the pelt traders (middlemen) in Iquitos started in November 2008. The objective of the meetings was to work in close collaboration to develop mechanisms to work together with the Chain of Custody. This included a process to verify pelts from the certified communities to the tannery, including: 1) labelling peccary pelts in the certified communities, 2) registering certified pelts in the registry book, 3) transporting certified pelts with a "Guia de transporte" provided by INRENA by boat to storage in Iquitos, 4) registering the certified pelts in Iquitos, and 5) transporting the certified pelts to Arequipa via Lima.

A Chain of Custody Manual was produced to help people verify the whole process from the certified local communities to the national tanneries. This manual is intended to help the hunters, middlemen and national tanneries to understand the technical process in each stage of the Chain of Custody of the certified peccary pelts. The manual was distributed to the communities, the middlemen, and the tanneries.

In March 2009 the middleman, Sr. Castro, gave a workshop to help the rural communities to improve the quality of the peccary pelts. The workshop was attended by the communities of the Tahuayo Blanco and a total of 39 community members participated in the workshop. Participants showed an interest in improving their techniques in the preparation of the peccary pelts in the field. Sr. Castro gave some suggestions and alternatives that will help the hunters, such as the use of salt to preserve the pelts (the salmuera), the proper sun drying process and other alternatives that the hunters were willing to try. As a result of the workshop a leaflet of pelt preparation techniques and a manual on how to improve the technique of peccary pelt preparation was produced in April 2009 to help hunters, certified communities, middlemen and the tanneries to work together and obtain a better quality of pelt. This is currently working as an incentive, because people relate good management of the natural resources to sustainable use of peccary pelts produced from subsistence hunting.

The first certified processed pelts were produced and mechanisms were developed to label and identify the certified peccary pelts in the tannery. A visit to the city of Arequipa was made by Richard Bodmer and Tula Fang between February –March 2009 to verify the Chain of Custody of the first certified peccary pelts. This visit helped to understand the challenges of the labelled certified pelts during the tannery process. Together with the tannery, the project developed a special mark (a star made on the side of the pelt will help to identify a certified pelt from non-certified pelt).

Monitoring the movement of certified peccary pelts from local communities to the tannery in Arequipa is key to determining the Chain of Custody. Between November 2008-April 2009, the biologists Claudia Rios and Mary Inga were monitoring every stage of the certified pelts, especially in the participant communities. Weekly visits to the communities of the Tahuayo-Balnco were made to verify the process, give advice to the communities about incentives, refine and adjust the collection of certified pelts, and inform the communities about the pelts that have left the communities. The monitoring of the certified peccary pelts will continue during the coming months.

The implementation of the peccary pelt certification programme will require dissemination of the background to certification, the mechanisms of implementing certification, and the socio-economic and biodiversity justification for certification. This information needs to be available to local communities, NGO's, government offices, and the public in general. A comprehensive manual, in the form of a book, has been published in hard copy in Lima, Peru and also is available through the peccary pelt certification web site. The manual was prepared in collaboration with all project partners.

### **Activities related to the Output: Local professionals have capacity to implement the peccary pelt certification programme**

The Darwin project realises that capacity building within Peru will be important for the full implementation of the peccary pelt certification programme. Peruvian students and professionals were trained in community-based wildlife management and wildlife monitoring techniques and how they relate to the peccary certification programme.

A Peruvian student, Claudia Rios, completed her studies for the MSc programme in International Wildlife Trade at the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent in September 2008. Claudia began her training at DICE in September 2007. Claudia conducted her dissertation on "Evaluating the peccary pelt certification programme in local communities of the Peruvian Amazon". Her research assisted the certifying programme by assessing the implementation of certification guidelines in participant communities, helped to determine stakeholder attitude toward implementing the guidelines, helped to determine the limitations and difficulties of setting up the guidelines in local communities, helped to determine the impact of certification on wildlife numbers and revise the certification guidelines in accordance with the realities of local communities.

10 MSc and BSc students from UNAP and UPI participated in 3 wildlife monitoring field courses organised by the project between May – August 2008.

In April 2009 a field-based course for capacity building in Wildlife Management and CITES and the dissemination of the peccary pelt certification programme was held for professionals of conservation and management from different institutions, such as UNAP, UPI, WCS, IVITA Pacaya-Samiria, and INRENA. The field-based course was held in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and had a total of 20 participants. The lectures were given by Dr. Richard Bodmer (DICE), Prof. Nigel Leader-Williams (DICE), Dr. Alison Rosser (DICE), Biologists MSc. Pablo Puertas (WCS), Biologist MSc. Claudia Rios (FUNDAMAZONIA), and Dr. Pedro Mayor (UAB). The field-based course was funded by Darwin Initiative as part of the capacity building of local professionals and students.

### **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

The project has three outputs that include 1) Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place, 2) Local communities implementing community-based wildlife management, and 3) Local professionals have capacity to implement the peccary pelt certification programme.

#### **Output: Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place**

The peccary pelt certification programme is currently in place as a pilot programme at the local and national levels. The major governmental and NGO's stakeholders are participating with the pilot programme. The focal point in Peru of the CBD and CITES (INRENA/Direction of Forestry and Fauna) are actively involved with the certification programme and form part of the Certification Committee. The major NGO's in Peru that work on wildlife conservation, WCS-Peru and WWF-Peru, are also actively involved with the pilot programme both in the field and with the Certification Committee.

Local communities are implementing wildlife management plans and four communities of the Tahuayo Blanco basin have been certified with a Provisional Certificate. Some communities are in the process of applying for certification to the Certification Committee, including the communities of the Yavari Mirim basin. The guidelines for peccary pelt certification have been refined to take into consideration natural fluctuations in animal populations, the permissible limits of hunting species vulnerable to overhunting, and a mechanism to estimate the size of source areas. Evaluations of participant communities have been made to refine and adjust the pilot programme.

The final version of the Peccary Pelt Certification Book was completed in March 2008 and 1,000 copies of the book were published in Lima, Peru in July 2008 as planned. This book will help disseminate the certification programme more widely throughout the Peruvian Amazon. The book was officially presented in Iquitos, Peru on 21<sup>st</sup> of August 2008. The presentation of the book involved a short lecture given by the PI Richard Bodmer followed by a question and answer period. The co-PI Tula Fang and collaborators Pedro Mayor and Pablo Puertas were on the presentation panel. The presentation was attended by national and regional government authorities, members of local and international NGO's, members of indigenous organisations and local communities, university staff and students, and the general public. The book is being distributed to indigenous communities, local villages, government authorities, NGO's, university staff and students, and other interested parties in Iquitos and Lima. To date approximately 600 books have been donated free of charge. These published books on peccary pelt certification will enable the programme to expand to more communities and involve a greater number of NGO's.

The peccary pelt certification programme also has the acceptance of the CITES International office and is beginning to have an impact on the European pelt industry. Indeed, in January 2008 the European company Ines Gloves wrote an email to the leader of the project looking for information about the purchase of certified peccary skins for gloves and their interest to purchase peccary products only from certified companies/tanneries. This enquirer shows that interest is growing in Europe in people to buy certified products from peccaries.

This output is on target for the close of the project. National and international bodies recognise that peccary pelt certification is a mechanism to manage bushmeat hunting in the Peruvian Amazon, using community-based wildlife hunting linked to added value economics of the peccary pelt through certification.

The means of verification are functioning, and include workshop reports, field reports, and technical reports, which are included on a separate CD as Annex 3.



The assumptions still hold. Peccary pelts are still legally exported from Peru, and subsistence use of bushmeat by local communities is still an important activity. As mentioned above, all the major stakeholders are involved with the pilot programme.

### **Output: Local communities implementing community-based wildlife management**

Local communities are implementing more sustainable wildlife management as a result of the Darwin project on peccary pelt certification. Workshops and community field-based courses were implemented in accordance with the implementation timetable and output schedule. The outputs stated a minimum of 6 communities and the project is currently working with 11 communities. The community of Jerusalem in the upper Tahuayo approached to the project staff to get information on how to become a certified community and is now on target to start a certification pilot programme in the immediate future.

The interests of other communities in peccary pelt certification are positive news for the project and demonstrate how this project is acting as a catalyst for community based wildlife management.

The communities of the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve have developed and implemented their wildlife management plans in accordance to the guidelines for peccary pelt certification. These communities have applied for certification and were granted a Provisional Certificate.

The communities of the Yavari Miri and Pastaza sites have developed their management plans and are in the process of implementation. They have made significant progress over this past reporting period. Both sites have complications with timber extraction, and the hunting carried out by timbermen or by community members for the timber activities.

The means of verification are functioning, and include workshop reports, field reports, and technical reports, which are included on a separate CD as Annex 3.

The assumptions still hold true for this output. Subsistence bushmeat hunting by local communities is legal in the Peruvian Amazon and communities consider bushmeat an important livelihood resource.

### **Output: Local professionals have capacity to implement the peccary pelt certification programme**

The capacity building activities of the project are important for the full implementation of peccary pelt certification. The transfer of skills from DICE to Peruvian students and professionals included field based courses, field based wildlife monitoring expeditions, and MSc training.

Field-based courses given for capacity building on Wildlife Management to Peruvian students helped build capacity of local professionals who will be important to implement the programme and for long-term running of peccary pelt certification.

The means of verification are functioning, and include field reports and an MSc thesis which are included on a separate CD as Annex 3.

This output is on target for the close of the project. The capacity building activities, including university level field-based courses and MSc training at DICE were completed according to the implementation timetable and output schedule.

The assumptions still hold true for this output. DICE has an active MSc programme on International Wildlife Trade and there are now two Peruvian Universities in Iquitos that have academic programmes related to wildlife conservation.

### 3.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
2	01 Peruvian student finished training at DICE for MSc in International Wildlife Trade		1	1		2	1	2
4A	20 Peruvian students attended 01 week training course	26	12	30		68	20	80
6A	4 Peruvian Biologist trained 2 weeks in the field	2	8	2		12	1	4
7	Manuals and Poster	6	3	5		14	1	3
8	R. Bodmer (Weeks) N. Leader-Williams A. Rosser	26	30	31 2 2		87 2 2		75 2 2
10	Certificacion book			1		1		1
14 A	9 workshops organised (participants)	6 (263)	5 (97)	9 (137)		20		7
14B	2 conferences on wildlife management	1		1		2		2
17A	A website was maintained to disseminate the peccary pelt certification programme through DICE	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, eg title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Peccary pelt certification manual/book*	Certificación de pieles de pecaríes ( <i>Tayassu tajacu</i> y <i>t. pecari</i> ) en la Amazonía peruana: Una estrategia para la conservación y manejo de fauna Silvestre en la	Wust Editions, Lima, Peru	FundAmazonia and DICE website	Free

	Amazonia peruana. Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Pablo Puertas, Pedro Mayor, Pedro Perez, Rosario Acero and David Hayman. 2008			
Book Chapter	Co-managing Wildlife in the Amazon. Richard Bodmer, Tula Fang and Pablo Puertas. 2008	Island Press, Washington DC	Amazon.com	26.35
Monograph	Landscape Conservation in the Amazon Region: Progress and Lessons. Painter, M., A.R. Alvez, C. Bertsch, R. Bodmer, O. Castillo, A. Chicchon, F. Daza, F. Marques, A. Noss, L. Painter, C. Pereira de Deus, P. Puertas, H.L. de Queiroz, E. Suarez, M. Varese, E.M. Venticinque, R. Wallace. 2008	WCS Working Paper No. 34. Bozeman	WCS.org	Free

### 3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

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

The first measurable indicator is that local communities gained certification through the pilot programme. Local communities of the Tahuayo-Blanco basin have set up wildlife management plans and incorporated the guidelines in accordance with the certification programme. The Certification Committee has granted a Provisional Certificate to the communities that applied for certification after the evaluation, supervision and reviewing guideline of the local communities applying for certification.

The programme is working as a catalyst for community-based wildlife management. There have been two communities that have requested certification after seeing the benefits that other communities obtain by being certified. Firstly, the community of Diamante-7 de Julio only applied for certification after they saw the benefits that Chino and San Pedro obtained. Diamante-7 de Julio has been implementing the wildlife management guidelines since the inception of the project, and have now been granted provisional certification. The community of Jerusalem has begun to implement the wildlife management guidelines after seeing the benefits that other communities of the Tahuayo were obtaining by being certified.

The second indicator is that local communities gained added economic value of peccary pelts through certification. Communities understand the economic value they can attain through certification as a result of the workshops and field-courses. Communities have begun gaining added economic value after were granted a Provisional Certificate by the Certification Committee and after a consensus reached in the community. The added value is working in an experimental phase after communities gained the Provisional Certificate.

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

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

The second major assumption is that there are environmentally aware consumers in European countries that maintain a demand for peccary leather. The project received a letter from an European company requesting information about certified peccary gloves and peccary products from certified sources: tanneries and suppliers. This assumption continues to be maintained since European consumers continue to be environmentally aware and demand for peccary products in Europe continues. The project leader visited the tannery in Arequipa and the owner says that the demand for cattle/alpaca leather has slowed down, but the demand for peccary leather has increased in the European market.

The third assumption is that wildlife species increase when bushmeat hunting is managed. This assumption still stands and indeed, recent studies in collaboration with this project has shown that wildlife species in the Lago Preto Conservation Concession and Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve have increased as a result of communities participating in wildlife management programmes.

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

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

The project made substantial progress towards these conservation goals. Local communities are implementing community-based wildlife management plans. Non-hunted source areas are being set aside, wildlife habitat is being conserved, and species are being hunted more sustainably. Participant communities gained certification through the Certification Committee, and the mechanisms to provide added economic value to the certified communities has been developed and is currently working under the supervision of the project staff and with the consensus of the communities. Most importantly, additional communities also want to become certified and in the process implement community-based wildlife management.

## **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Field reports were used to monitor the outputs and activities.

During the reporting period the following field reports were produced in Spanish:

Report on the evaluation and verification of wildlife management guidelines carried out in the communities of Nueva Esperanza-Carolina (Yavari-Mirim river), May-June 2008. By Tula Fang, Claudia Rios and Kelly Moya.

Report on the evaluation and verification of wildlife management guidelines carried out in the communities of El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro and Diamante-7 de Julio (Tahuayo-Blanco river) April-May 2008. By Annie Escobedo, Zina Valverde and Camila Perez.

Report on the technical assistance for the elaboration to apply for certification by the communities of El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro and Diamante-7 de Julio. July 2008. By Claudia Rios, Zina Valverde and Kelly Moya.

Report on the training on marking certified peccary pelts in the communities of El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro and Diamante-7 de Julio was carried out in October 2008. By Tula Fang, Zina Valverde, Claudia Rios and Mary Inga.

Report on the training to rural hunters on how to obtain a better quality of peccary pelt for certified purpose. Given by the middlemen Jesus Castro. March 2009. Support biologists: Tula Fang, Claudia Rios, Zina Valverde and Mary Inga.

Report on the achievements of the peccary pelt certification programme submitted to the Certification Committee. April 2009. By Tula Fang, Claudia Rios and Mary Inga.

Evaluating the Peccary Pelt Quota for Loreto for 2009. By Richard Bodmer and Tula Fang.

List of pelt collectors in Iquitos, April 2009. By Tula Fang and Kelly Moya

Minutes of the meetings of the Provisional Certificate Committee: Peccary Pelt Certification (*Tayassu tajacu* y *T. pecari*) Pilot Programme in the Peruvian Amazon, April 2009. By Tula Fang

Minutes of the meetings of the project staff with the peccary pelt collector in Iquitos. April 2009.

By Tula Fang

Minutes of the meeting with the tannery in Arequipa. February-March 2009. By Richard Bodmer and Tula Fang.

There are 11 rural communities involved with the programme who are being monitored by project staff during regular visits. Wildlife management plans are being monitored through regular visits of project staff to the local communities. 11 communities have wildlife management plans in place.

The prices of pelts being bought and sold is being monitored through regular visits to the communities. The prices of pelts are also monitored with regular visits to the Iquitos pelt collectors.

Wildlife censuses using DISTANCE methods are being used to monitor the wildlife populations. Wildlife censuses have been conducted in the Tahuayo-Blanco, Yavari Miri and Pastaza sites. Censuses will continue to be conducted in all three river systems.

The lessons learned include the following:

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

Once several communities have been certified, other communities see the benefits obtained and want to become certified. The certification programme is therefore acting as a catalyst for community-based wildlife management.

The Peruvian government and Peruvian based NGO's are interested in collaborating with the peccary pelt certification programme over the long term, and there is strong buy in from the stakeholders.

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

Middlemen and tanneries are interested in the peccary pelt programme and are fully involved with the whole process of certification at the regional and national level.

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

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

Proposals are being prepared for additional financial support in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, INRENA and CITES.

All of the reports from the second and third year of the project are being sent in a CD as Annex 3 of this report, as recommended by the previous reviewer.

An English language summary of the important results and conclusions of the field reports, progress reports and minutes of meetings produced in Spanish.

The Logframe has been revised to incorporate three outputs as recommended by the previous reviewer.

## **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

There were no significant difficulties encountered during the reporting period.

In January 2009, the Peruvian Government split INRENA into two sections. The protected areas were passed to the new Ministry of Environment and the natural resources section, including wildlife use and CITES were passed to the Direction of Forestry and Fauna within the Ministry of Agriculture. While these changes have caused some confusion within the government departments, the project has continued to collaborate with the Direction of Forestry and Fauna. Indeed, one of the members of the Peccary Pelt Certification Committee is now the director of Fauna and Biodiversity, which includes the CITES department and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## **7. Sustainability**

The peccary pelt certification programme has been included as a strategy by INRENA (Direction of Forestry and Fauna) and CITES to manage the peccary pelt trade. The work has been promoted at both the regional and national levels as a means of managing the subsistence hunting laws of Peru. The project has also been included in the PROCREL management plan at a regional level. At an international level, the project is being used as an example of economic incentives for managing bush meat hunting by CITES during the CITES conference in June 2007. The project has also been included in the Cross Cutting Program on Wildlife Management managed by WCS and the G & B Moore Foundation. The peccary pelt certification programme will incorporate self funding mechanisms via the added value generated by certified pelts. NGO's such as WCS and WWF will support the development and implementation of community management plans. The project is developing mechanisms for self funding of the programme as it's exist strategy. If possible, the major importing countries of Germany, France, Italy and Austria should also help support the programme, potentially via EU funding.

The strong buy in by the governmental and NGO sector is a good indication that the peccary pelt certification programme will be continued after the close of the Darwin project. Over the long term the peccary pelt certification programme should be a self funded mechanism. Over the medium term the buy in by key stakeholders will help fund activities. WCS-Peru and WWF-Peru have contributed \$22,000 towards the programme during this reporting period. WCS-Peru is including the programme in its upcoming proposal for conserving Amazonian landscapes, which they hope to have new funds available for July 2010.

## **8. Dissemination**

The final version of the Peccary Pelt Certification Book was completed and published in Lima, Peru in July 2008. This manual will help disseminate the certification programme more widely throughout the Peruvian Amazon.

A presentation of the Peccary Pelt Certification Book was made in July 2008 to the public and scientific audience. This event helped to disseminate the project to a wider audience.

A web page on the project was developed and still in place, and contains a complete copy of the Peccary Certification book.

Dr. Pedro Mayor gave a presentation of the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme in August 2008 to the GOREL (Regional Government of Loreto). This helped to disseminate the programme to the general public.

Meetings were held with INRENA (Direction of Forestry and Fauna), and CITES promoting the project.

Dissemination in local communities was conducted during workshops and fieldcourses.

Dissemination to Universities was conducted during university level field activities.

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

The PI Richard Bodmer gave a key note conference of the peccary pelt certification programme during the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Wildlife Management in the Amazon held in Rio Branco, Brazil from the 1st to 5th of September 2008. Copies of the Certification book were distributed at the conference to key participants.

Meetings with INRENA (Direction of Forestry and Fauna) were attended by PI Richard Bodmer and Co-PI Tula Fang in August and September 2008 with the Director of INRENA, Director of Biodiversity Conservation and other staff. INRENA (Direction of Forestry and Fauna) is the governmental body responsible for natural resource management, the Biodiversity Convention and the Management Authority of CITES and are close collaborators of the peccary pelt certification since its inception. 80 copies of the peccary pelt certification books were donated to the INRENA as part of the close collaboration and INRENA is using the books to disseminate the peccary pelt certification programme.

## 9. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)**

Item	<b>Budget</b> (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others (specify)			
Salaries (specify by individual)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

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

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Bush meat hunting of tropical forest mammals is commonplace in the tropics and currently one of the greatest conservation issues in tropical forests. Rural people hunt mammals for subsistence food and to sell meat and hides in urban markets. Bushmeat hunting is an important economic resource that has been traditionally used by rural poor of the Peruvian Amazon. If well managed, bushmeat hunting can provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities and help conserve Amazonian biodiversity through maintaining intact rainforests. If poorly managed, bushmeat hunting will lead to the extirpation of animal populations, reduced socio-economic benefits that rural people obtain from wildlife, and a decreased value of intact forests. Subsistence hunting is permitted in Peru by rural and native communities and the communities are permitted to sell peccary pelts if the animals were hunted for subsistence. Peccary pelts are exported to European countries, including the UK, where they are used in the manufacture of luxury gloves and shoes. A peccary pelt certification programme is being set up in the Peruvian Amazon as a mechanism to add value to the pelts in communities that manage their bushmeat hunting sustainably, through a process that certifies those communities that meet the standards of certification. The peccary pelt certification programme is a means to manage bush meat hunting using the international trade in peccary products. Local communities will only be certified if they manage all of their bush meat hunting sustainably. The Peruvian government strongly supports the pilot programme, as does CITES, the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species. Funding from the Darwin Initiative has been key in setting up the peccary pelt certification programme as a means to manage bush meat hunting, and in turn help conserve Amazonia biodiversity by involving local people. The project made substantial progress towards these conservation goals. Local communities are implementing community-based wildlife management plans. Non-hunted source areas are being set aside, wildlife habitat is being conserved, and species are being hunted more sustainably. Participant communities gained certification through the Certification Committee, and the mechanisms to provide added economic value to the certified communities has been developed and is currently working under the supervision of the project staff and with the consensus of the communities. Most importantly, the project is acting as a catalyst for implementing wildlife conservation, since additional communities also want to become certified and in the process implement community-based wildlife management.



## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2008/09

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Catalyse community based-wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification</p>	<p><i>Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme</i></p> <p>Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification</p> <p>Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities</p>	<p>Monitoring the number of rural communities obtaining certification</p> <p>Monitoring of peccary pelt prices bought and sold in rural communities</p> <p>Conducting census of wildlife populations</p>	<p>Rural communities being certified by Certification Committee</p> <p>Pelts from certified communities are sold for higher prices than non-certified pelts</p> <p>Wildlife censuses show increases in species populations in areas managed by local communities</p>
<p>Output 1. Output 1.</p> <p>Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme</p>	<p>Currently there are 11 communities participating in the pilot programme and only 4 certified communities.</p> <p>9 workshops and field-based courses were held with the communities</p> <p>Middlemen and one tannery in Arequipa are involved with the programme.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
	Certifying committee evaluating communities requesting certification  Information on peccary pelt certification available to communities and professionals	The Certification Committee is a fully functioning body that grants certification  The book on peccary certification is published  Leaflets on the peccary pelt certification have been distributed	
Activity 1.1 Meetings with local middlemen		Report on meetings of local middlemen in Iquitos	
Activity 1.2 Meetings of the Certifying Committee Activity 1.3 Meetings with national tannery Activity 1.4 Manual development Activity 1.5 Monitoring certified peccary pelts		Report on the meetings of the certifying committee  Report on the meeting on interview with the national tannery in Arequipa  14 Peccary Pelt Certification Manuals were produced  Report on the quantity of certified pelts registered from the communities	
Output 2. Local communities implementing community-based wildlife management	Minimum of 6 communities implementing wildlife management	11 local communities are implementing community-based wildlife management plans according to the guidelines set by the peccary pelt certification programme	
Activity 2.1. Two workshops held in the Yavari Miri communities		Reports on evaluating the progress of the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification were held in 02 communities	
Activity 2.2. 8 workshops held in the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo communities		Reports on evaluating the progress of the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification were held in 04 communities	
Output 3. Local professionals have capacity to implement the peccary	One Peruvian MSc students trained in management of wildlife trade in	One Peruvian student completed the MSc programme at DICE in	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
pelt certification programme	the UK Undergraduate and MSc students trained in community-based wildlife management in Peru	International Wildlife Trade 20 students from Peruvian Universities and INRENA participated in a one week field course 10 Peruvian students had two week training on implementing the peccary pelt certification programme	
Activity 3.1. MSc level training Activity 3.2 One week field course held Activity 3.3 Wildlife Monitoring field expeditions		MSc thesis produced Report of field course in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve Field reports on wildlife monitoring	

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Revised Logical Framework 15-029

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>“Catalyse community based-wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through the implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification”</p>	<p><i>Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme</i></p> <p>Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification</p> <p>Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities</p>	<p>Monitoring the number of rural communities requesting and obtaining certification</p> <p>Monitoring of peccary pelt prices bought and sold in rural communities</p> <p>Conducting census of wildlife populations</p>	<p>Rural communities have discount rates that permit sustainable use of wildlife resources</p> <p>Environmentally aware consumers in European countries maintain demand</p> <p>Wildlife species increase when bushmeat hunting is managed</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Outputs			
Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place	<p>Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme</p> <p>Certifying body evaluating communities requesting certification</p> <p>Information on peccary pelt certification available to communities and professionals</p>	<p>Community workshop reports</p> <p>Reports on workshops held with middlemen and tanneries</p> <p>Reports of the certifying body</p> <p>Information published and available on peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Continued market for the peccary pelts</p> <p>Continued market for bush meat</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement</p>
Local communities implementing community-based wildlife management	<p>Minimum of 6 communities implementing wildlife management</p>	<p>Community-based wildlife management plans</p> <p>Evaluations of community-based wildlife management plans</p>	<p>Bush meat hunting by local communities is legal in Peru</p> <p>Communities are interested in the bush meat resources and their management</p>
Local professionals have capacity to implement the peccary pelt	<p>Two Peruvian MSc students trained in management of wildlife trade in</p>	<p>MSc degrees awarded to two Peruvian students</p>	<p>Appropriate MSc training course available in the UK</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
certification programme	<p>the UK</p> <p>Undergraduate and MSc students trained in community-based wildlife management in Peru</p>	Undergraduate and MSc field courses provided in Peru	Appropriate Peruvian University programmes available
Activities	Activity Milestones	Assumptions	
Workshops (7)	<p>Yr.1 selection of participating communities using an in-country workshop with local biologists and community representatives working with community-based wildlife management; Yr1 workshop involving middlemen and tanneries from the private sector for training on certification.</p> <p>Yr 2 workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to evaluate progress of the pilot programme; workshop with certifying body selected by INRENA to train on management procedures.</p> <p>Yr 3 workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to develop lessons learnt; workshop with middlemen and tanneries from the private sector to determine the effectiveness of implementation including the chain of custody and added value income for communities; workshop with the certifying body to assist with certifying local communities.</p>	<p>Local communities agree to participate in the project</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries agree to participate in the workshop</p> <p>Local communities participate in the project</p> <p>Certifying body selected by INRENA</p> <p>Local communities implement wildlife management as part of certification</p> <p>Middlemen and tanneries implement certification</p> <p>Local communities are ready to be certified</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Field-based courses (3)	<p>Yr 1 field-based course on wildlife management and monitoring for rural community members involved with certification</p> <p>Yr 2 field-based course on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis</p> <p>Yr 3 field-based course on Wildlife management and CITES and the peccary pelt certification programme</p>		<p>Local community members willing to participate</p> <p>Participants available</p> <p>Participants available</p>
Manual development (1)	Collation of information on peccary biology, sustainable harvesting, community-based conservation, socio-economics of the bush meat trade, and the process and implementation of the peccary pelt certification programme in Spanish. Final draft manual by March 08, publication by July 08.		Information available
MSc level training (1)	Select most appropriate student for MSc training to begin in Sept. 07 by July 07.		Student available
Publications in International Journals (3)	<p>Submit publications to International Journals on:</p> <p>Conservation Implications of Certification</p> <p>Economic Considerations of Certification</p> <p>Trade, Bushmeat and Certification</p>		Information available

## **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

### LIST OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

#### Certification Book

1. Published in July 2008. Original title: Certificación de pieles de pecaríes (*Tayassu tajacu* y *t. pecari*) en la Amazonía peruana: una estrategia para la conservación y manejo de fauna Silvestre en la Amazonia peruana. Por: Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Pablo Puertas, Pedro Mayor, Pedro Perez, Rosario Acero y David Hayman.

#### Technical reports of the workshops carried out in the Tahuayo-Blanco and Yavari- Miri areas:

2. Original Title: Verificación de lineamientos de manejo de fauna silvestre en las comunidades de El Chino, Buena Vista, San Pedro y Diamante-7 de Julio. Realizado en Abril-Mayo 2008. Responsable del proyecto, Dr. Richard Bodmer. Por: Zina Valverde, Annie Escobedo y Camila Perez. Participantes 101 personas.
3. Original Title: Verificación de lineamientos de manejo de fauna silvestre en las comunidades de Nueva Esperanza-Carolina en el Yavari-Mirim. Realizado en Mayo-Junio del 2008. Responsable del proyecto, Dr. Richard Bodmer. Por Claudia Rios y Kelly Moya. Participantes 16 personas.
4. Original Title: Elaboración de solicitudes para aplicar a la certificación por las comunidades del Tahuayo-Blanco. Realizado en Julio 2008. Responsable del proyecto, Dr. Richard Bodmer. Por: Claudia Rios, Zina Valverde y Kelly Moya. Participantes 20 personas.

#### Technical reports of the capacity building courses carried out in the Tahuayo-Blanco area:

5. Original Title: Curso de Capacitación: Marcaje de pieles de pecaríes en las comunidades certificadas. Realizado en Octubre del 2008. Tula Fang, Zina Valverde, Claudia Rios y Mari Inga. Participantes 32 personas de las 4 comunidades.
6. Original Title: Curso de capacitación Mejorando la calidad de una piel de pecari certificada. Por el Sr. Jesus Castro. Marzo 2009 Participantes 39 personas entre cazaodres y publico en general.

#### Technical reports of the field-based courses carried out in the Tahuayo-Blanco, Yavari- Miri and Samiria areas:

7. Original title. En preparación. Curso de campo: Manejo de fauna silvestre en la Amazonia y CITES. Participantes 20. Lugar: Pacaya Samiria. Abril 2009



#### Additional technical report

8. Original Title: Memorias de la presentacion del libro: Certificación de pieles de pecaries (*Tayassu tajacu* y *t. pecari*) en la Amazonía peruana: una estrategia para la conservación y manejo de fauna Silvestre en la Amazonia peruana. Julio del 2008.
9. Original Title: Memorias de las reuniones del Comité Certificador de pieles de pecaries. Por Tula Fang, Zina Valverde, Kelly Moya y Caludia Rios.
10. Original Title: Documento de reuniones con el acopiador mayor en Iquitos. Por, Claudia Rios, Mary Inga, Zina Valverde y Kelly Moya.
11. Original Title: Lista de acopiadores de pieles en Iquitos. Abirl 2009.
12. Original Title: Logros del programa de certificación de pieles de pecaríes para el Comité Certificador para el periodo 2008-2009. Abril 2009. Por Tula Fang, Claudia Rios y Mary Inga.
13. Original Title: Registro de pieles de pecaries certificados en el Tahuayo-Blanco. Por Mary Inga y Claudia Rios.
14. Original Title. En preparacion. Documento de la reunion del proyecto con la curtiembre en Arequipa. Febrero-Marzo 2008. Por Tula Fang y Richard Bodmer.

#### Training field-guide manual:

15. Original Title. Manual sobre "Tecnicas para el tratamiento de una piel certificada" dirigido a cazadores rurales, acopiadores y curtiembre nacional. Abril 2009. Por Claudia Rios and Mary Inga.

#### Master dissertation

16. Original title: Evaluating the implementation process of the certification guidelines in local communities of the Tahuayo Blanco and Yavari Miri of the Peruvian Amazon. (2008). By Claudia Rios Rengifo. MSc. Dissertation at DICE.

#### Posters:

17. Poster: Proyecto certificación de pieles de pecaríes *Tayassu tajacu* y *T. pecari* en la Amazonia peruana. Realizado por Claudia Rios y presentado a las comunidades en Noviembre del 2008.

#### Booklets and leaflets used to disseminate the project in the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo, Yavari-Miri

18. Original title. Cartilla 1. Cadena de custodia de pieles de pecaríes dirigido a comunidades rurales. Enero 2009. Realizado por Tula Fang
19. Original title. Cartilla 2. Cadena de Custodia de pieles de pecaríes dirigido a acopiadores. Enero 2009. Realizado por Tula Fang.

20. Original title: Leaflet: Técnica para la preparación de una piel de sajino y huangana dirigido a cazadores. Abril 2009 Por Claudia Rios.

Map

21. Map. The project is setting up a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification in the Peruvian Amazon of Loreto with participating communities in the proposed Greater Yavari reserve, Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve and Pastaza-Tigre RAMSAR basin.

### ***Checklist for submission***

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please advise <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	