



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: University of Kent	Address: The Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NS, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Certifying Peccary Pelts in Peru: Catalysing Community-based Wildlife Management

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: July 2006	Duration of project: 03 years	End date: July 2009			
Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010
	£177338	£61622	£69976	£45740	£

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

<p>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.” This will be accomplished by providing capacity building and tools that help:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) local communities manage bush meat hunting via the peccary pelt certification programme, and in turn implement wildlife and wildlife habitat management plans using economic incentives for sustainable use of wildlife resources 2) stakeholders involved in the peccary pelt trade support the certification programme 3) the Peruvian Government manage its legal subsistence hunting policies in accordance with the CBD and CITES
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Bodmer		Fang
Forename (s)	Richard Ernest		Tula Gladis
Post held	Reader		Project Leader
Institution	University of Kent		WCS-Peru
Department	DICE		Wildlife Conservation in the Peruvian Amazon

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

Biodiversity Training (93-96); In/ex-situ training in Tanzania, Zaire, Madagascar (96-98); Biodiversity management training, Peru (96-98); Cameleon CBC, Madagascar (96-99); Conflict and conservation, Masai Mara (98-00); CBC and ecotourism, Masai Mara (00-03); Axolotl conservation and tourism, Mexico (02-06); Black rhino conservation and ecotourism, Namibia (02-04); Conservation planning in the Maputaland, southern Africa (03-06).

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Activities (50 words)

Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA) – Peru, Department of Biodiversity Conservation, is the governmental office responsible for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES, and is responsible for managing the peccary pelt trade in Peru. INRENA is a governmental institution and is part of the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture. The mission of INRENA is to promote and support the sustainable use of renewable natural resources in Peru. INRENA will be responsible for monitoring subsistence hunting and issuing the export permits to the peccary pelt traders, middlemen and national tanneries. INRENA has been involved with the peccary pelt certification programme since its inception and has been involved with all stages of the Darwin Initiative proposal. INRENA will participate with training workshops, field-based courses and will select the certifying body (see attached letter no. 1 and translation).

The Peruvian Scientific Authority of the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) will be responsible for evaluating the authorised peccary pelt quotas granted by INRENA. The Scientific Authority has been involved with developing peccary pelt certification at all stages. The main objective of CITES is to achieve effective international cooperation in regulating international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Article IV of CITES stipulates the regulation of trade in species listed on Appendix II of CITES, which currently includes collared and white-lipped peccary. The Peruvian Scientific Authority has been involved with all stages of the Darwin Initiative proposal. CITES-Peru will be involved with training workshops, field-based courses and will oversee the return of added value benefits back to certified communities (see attached letter no. 2 and translation).

The Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP) is a national university of Peru based in Iquitos, within the Peruvian Amazon. UNAP's postgraduate programmes in conservation have been involved with the capacity building of professionals in the Peruvian Amazon and has been involved with peccary pelt certification in terms of capacity building and MSc level research projects. UNAP's postgraduate programmes in conservation receive funds from the MacArthur Foundation, and this support will be used to help build capacity of local professionals involved with the peccary pelt certification programme. UNAP has been involved with all stages of the Darwin Initiative proposal and will participate in training workshops, field-based courses and post-graduate capacity building (see attached letter no. 3).

The Wildlife Conservation Society Peru Office has helped co-ordinate the peccary pelt certification programme since its inception. WCS's programme on Wildlife Conservation in the Peruvian Amazon has been working with community-based wildlife conservation and was involved with the initial development of peccary pelt certification. WCS has provided funding for preliminary workshops, research and capacity building to evaluate the feasibility of certification. WCS-Peru has been involved with all stages of the Darwin Initiative proposal and will help organise training workshops, field-based courses and assist local communities in attaining certification (see attached letter no. 4).

All of the partner organisations support the peccary pelt certification programme at an institutional level, which means that staff changes will not affect the success of the project.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

Representatives of all of the major stakeholders directly or indirectly involved with the certification programme including local hunters, middlemen, tanneries, exporters, INRENA, CITES, the National Universities, Research Institutions, the Regional Government and NGO's supported the implementation of a peccary pelt certification programme in Peru during a workshop held in April 2004. As a result of the workshop a Peccary Certification Working Group was established, which includes all of the major stakeholders. The Working Group has been consulted on the Darwin Initiative proposal and fully supports the project (see attached letter no. 5 and translation). In addition, the peccary pelt certification programme was validated at the 6th Latin American Wildlife Conference, held in Iquitos Peru in September 2004 and by the Peccary sub-group of the IUCN Pig, Peccary and Hippo Specialist Group. As a result of the workshop and conference, the National Government, through INRENA and its Department of Biodiversity Conservation, authorised a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification in 2005 and will include peccary pelt certification in the revision of its Forestry and Wildlife laws (see attached letter no. 6 and translation). A number of local communities have been consulted about their interest in participating in peccary pelt certification and have agreed to participate with the programme (see attached letter no. 7 and translation).

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This new initiative is the first attempt to manage bush meat hunting in the Amazon by implementing a certification programme. Preliminary work evaluating the feasibility of peccary pelt certification was conducted with other funding sources. All of the major stakeholders supported the certification programme, and the National Government authorised a pilot programme and proposes to incorporate peccary pelt certification in its wildlife legislation. The proposed Darwin Initiative project will implement a pilot programme, which is expected to lead to full implementation of peccary pelt certification. The project will use experiences and tool kits developed by other certification initiatives, especially those of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) relating to timber and non-timber product certification. In addition, the project will use experiences from Darwin Initiative projects on certification and bushmeat exploitation, including the following projects: Certification to support conservation of endangered Mexican desert cacti (2005), Conserving Kenya's indigenous forests through certification of sustainable sourced carving (2002), Capacity building for monitoring and managing the bushmeat trade in Gabon (2003), Devising solutions to bushmeat exploitation in the Sanaga-Cross region, Africa (2001), and A national strategy for sustainable wildlife use in the commonwealth of Dominica (2001).

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The project shall support the Peruvian Government to implement the Convention of Biological Diversity Article 6 (5%) General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use in developing a national plan for managing subsistence hunting which integrates conservation and sustainable use into the national biological diversity policies; Article 8 (5%) In-situ Conservation in managing biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to assuring their conservation and sustainable use; Article 10 (10%) Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making, adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity, encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with sustainable use requirements, and encourage cooperation between government

authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable uses of biological diversity; Article 11 (10%) Incentive Measures that adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity; Article 12 (10%) Research and Training that establishes and maintains programmes for scientific and technical education and training for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for specific needs of developing countries; Article 22 (10%) Relationship with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); with particular emphasis on economics, trade and incentives (15%), indicators (10%), and sustainable use and biodiversity (25%). The focal point in Peru of the Convention on Biological Diversity is INRENA's Department of Biodiversity Conservation, which is one of the project partner institutions.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Bush meat hunting of tropical forest mammals is commonplace in the Peruvian Amazon 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. 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) and the consumption or the sale of bush meat is restricted to settlements of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. 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.

Peru has been a party of CITES since 1974 and in 1986 collared and white-lipped peccaries were placed on Appendix II of CITES. Peru is currently the only range state that permits legal export of peccary pelts and pelts can only be exported if they originate from subsistence hunters living in the Amazonian region. The certification programme will help implement a system to guarantee that the peccary pelt export has a non-detriment impact on peccary populations, in accordance with Peru's responsibility to the CITES convention.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

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. 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. Certification of the peccary pelt trade will benefit rural families with low income, and the trade has all the requirements for seeking certification. Numerous economically disadvantaged rural families would benefit from the added value from peccary pelt trade certification and certification would encourage rural families to convert unsustainable hunting to more sustainable practices. Thus, the peccary pelt certification programme would bring economic benefits to rural families, improving their living standards, and at the same time help to conserve wildlife and provide incentives for the conservation of Amazon rainforests.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The major impact of peccary pelt certification is its role as a catalyst for community-based wildlife management. Communities that manage their wildlife sustainably would participate in the certification programme and in turn, would be able to secure added income from the sale the peccary pelts, and be recognised as responsible environmentally sensitive communities that are helping to save the Amazon rainforest. These incentives would help communities convert unsustainable practices to more sustainable hunting. Implementing a certification programme for peccary pelts in the Peruvian Amazon will require participation of the major direct stakeholders, including rural hunters and rural communities who harvest peccaries; minor middlemen who collect peccary pelts from rural communities; major middlemen who

collect peccary pelts in urban centres; and national tanneries who tan and export skins.

The project will provide capacity-building and technical assistance to the major stakeholders and professionals in partner institutions. Peccary pelts originating from certified communities will need to be identified and marked, and a mechanism to track the certified pelts through the pelt trade chain will need to be set up. To ensure a secure chain of custody, the rural communities will be considered as the original point of sale of the peccary pelts. Rural communities that are certified will need to be monitored regularly by project partners to ensure that the communities continue to manage their wildlife and wildlife habitat sustainably. Therefore, project partners will have an important role in 1) determining which communities comply with the standards required for certification, 2) helping rural communities become certified, and 3) monitoring the sustainability of wildlife use within certified communities. The benefits for rural communities include, 1) rural communities that participate in the programme will get added value from the sale of peccary pelts, 2) they will be provided with technical support to improve the quality of pelts, 3) they will have access to a secure market for the certified pelts, and 3) with the supervision of validated institutions rural communities will place certification marks on pelts and keep a detailed register. The role of the major middlemen will be to receive the certified peccary pelts from the certified rural communities, separate the certified pelts from the non-certified pelts and send them to the national tanneries. The national tanneries will be working in close co-operation with project partners to implement certification. The national tanneries will process the certified peccary pelts. After tanning the certifying body will place the "certification" on the pelts. The certified pelts will then be exported to the European "green" market. The consumer will be informed that their purchase of a certified peccary product will help conserve the Amazon rainforests and its wildlife, whilst the purchase of non-certified peccary products might potentially lead to further destruction of the Amazon and overhunting. The tanneries will work with the certifying body and the validated institutions to develop a mechanism to return added value to the certified communities.

The results of the project will be disseminated at a local level through booklets developed by the project and presented during workshops. The goal is to have a multiplier effect where local communities participating in the pilot programme encourage other communities to seek certification. Technical manuals on the certification process will be produced by the project to assist partner institutions responsible for certifying, validating the communities and monitoring the chain of custody. A comprehensive manual will be published and disseminated to stakeholders and the broader environmental community to clearly explain the role of peccary pelt certification for the Convention on Biological Diversity. Publications in peer reviewed journals will disseminate results to a wider audience and assist other projects in finding solutions to the bushmeat crisis that incorporate sustainable hunting and the socio-economics of rural communities.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

The proposed project has huge potential for replication and extension. Indeed, the legacy of the proposal is to set up peccary pelt certification throughout the entire Peruvian Amazon. This project will set up the model that communities use to gain certification. The outputs developed during the project will be disseminated widely throughout the Peruvian Amazon and will act as the starting point for a wider certification programme. Many small NGO's from a diversity of backgrounds work with rural communities in the Peruvian Amazon. If these NGO's incorporate sustainable wildlife use and peccary pelt certification as one of their activities, then this project will have a tremendous lasting legacy.

With an increasing number of communities becoming certified the project will enhance the conservation of Amazon forests, provide added income for rural families and demonstrate the importance of the environmentally sensitive European consumer as a driver for sustainable development of the Amazon rainforests. Indeed, the greatest legacy of this project will be its contribution to the improved livelihoods of rural Amazonians and the conservation of Amazon forests.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The peccary pelt certification programme has been proposed and developed by Peruvian stakeholders, and the proposed actions will clearly have Peruvian ownership. The proposed project will build on the initial development of the certification programme by incorporating Peruvian stakeholders during the implementation of the proposed actions. Structures will be set up to ensure the continuation of the certification programme, including the certification of local communities by an authorised certifying body,

the monitoring of certified communities, the chain of custody of certified pelts, the return of added value to the certified communities, and the setting of export quotas.

The implementation of a peccary pelt certification programme will set up mechanisms to be self financed once the project grant has finished. Initially, costs of certification will be high, because the programme will have direct costs related to the certification process itself and capacity building. Direct costs will vary depending on the number of communities applying for certification and the distance that certifiers have to travel. The major indirect cost will be investments to ensure that local communities set up sustainable wildlife management schemes that meet certification standards. The peccary pelt market is part of the high end leather industry and demand for peccary pelts has been consistently great during the past 50 years, since peccary leather is used for traditional products in Europe.

Once the certification programme is established the costs will be minimal. The certification programme will be a self financing programme, where the added value paid by European consumers will be channelled back to the certified local communities. Currently, the major middlemen and national tanneries pay a pelt tax of 3.50 soles (US\$ 1) to INRENA for each peccary pelt exported, and annual exports are approximately 70,000 pelts per year. INRENA currently uses these funds to conduct censuses of peccary populations. These funds could also be used to cover administrative costs of certification once the project has ended.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used?

The Peccary Pelt Certification Programme will be recognised nationally within Peru and internationally among conservation and development sectors as an innovative approach to manage the bushmeat crisis using interdisciplinary strategies that incorporate the livelihoods of rural poor, the private sector, economic incentives, sustainable resource use and the conservation of Amazon forests. The Darwin logo will be included on all published and unpublished material relating to the project including manuals, booklets, posters, workshop and fieldcourse announcements and materials, conference presentations, and reports. In addition, the Darwin Initiative will be clearly acknowledged in peer reviewed publications. The links that the project has with the national focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES will raise the profile of the Darwin Initiative as dedicated to conservation partnerships, biological conservation, and innovative actions for sustainable development and rural livelihoods.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Training will be an important component of the proposed project. Training will include local communities, tanneries and middlemen, and Peruvian professionals. Local communities will have training in community-based wildlife management and peccary pelt certification during sessions held in participating communities. Peruvian professionals trained during the project will in turn train local communities. These training sessions will be held through the entire duration of the project and include 4 communities on the Yavari and Tahuayo rivers and 4 communities on the Pastaza river for a total of 8 communities and approximately 160 families. In addition, a 10 day field-based course will be held for 20 key community members in August 2006.

Training of tanneries and middlemen on the certification process will be done during 10-day workshops held in Yr 1 (Oct. 2006) and Yr 3 (July 2008). Each workshop will have approximately 15 participants from the tannery and middlemen sectors.

Training of Peruvian professionals will be done at two levels, field-based courses held in Peru and 02 MSc students trained at DICE, University of Kent, UK. Five 10 day field-based courses will be held for Peruvian professionals, one focused on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis, one focused on Community-based Conservation and the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme, and three focused on Wildlife Conservation and Management. Each field-based course will have 20 participants.

02 Peruvian professionals will be trained at the MSc course on International Wildlife Trade and Conservation at DICE. One professional will be selected by INRENA and the second by agreement of the other partner institutions. One student will be selected by July 2006 to begin training in September 2006 and

the second will be selected by July 2007 to begin training by September 2007.

Peruvian professionals trained through the Darwin Initiative grant will be monitored by their involvement in the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme post training by project partners.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
Purpose Catalyse community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon through implementation of a pilot programme for peccary pelt certification	Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities	Monitoring the number of rural communities requesting and obtaining certification Monitoring of peccary pelt prices bought and sold in rural communities Conducting census of wildlife populations	Rural communities have discount rates that permit sustainable use of wildlife resources Environmentally aware consumers in European countries maintain demand Wildlife species increase when bushmeat hunting is managed
Outputs Pilot programme of peccary pelt certification in place	Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme	Community workshop reports and community-based wildlife management plans Reports on workshops held with middlemen and tanneries	Continued market for the peccary pelts Continued market for bush meat Stakeholder involvement
Activities Workshops (7)	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable) Yr. 1 selection of participating communities using an in-country workshop with local biologists and community representatives working with community-based wildlife management; Yr 1 workshop involving middlemen and tanneries from the private sector for training on certification. 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		Assumptions Local communities agree to participate in the project Middlemen and tanneries agree to participate in the workshop Local communities participate in the project Certifying body selected by INRENA

	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.	Local communities implement wildlife management as part of certification Middlemen and tanneries implement certification Local communities are ready to be certified
Field-based courses (3)	Yr 1 field-based course on wildlife management and monitoring for rural community members involved with certification Yr 2 field-based course on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis Yr 3 field-based course on Community-based conservation and the peccary pelt certification programme	Local community member willing to participate Participants available Participants available
Manual development (1)	Collation of information on peccary biology, sustainable harvesting, community-based conservation, socio-economics of the bushmeat trade, and the process and implementation of the peccary pelt certification programme in Spanish. Draft manual by March 07, final publication by Oct. 07.	Information available
MSc level training (2)	Select most appropriate student for MSc training to begin in Sept. 06 by July 06. Select most appropriate student for MSc training to begin in Sept. 07 by July 07.	Student available Student available
Publications in International Journals 03	Submit publications to International Journals on: Conservation Implications of Certification Economic Considerations of Certification Trade, Bushmeat and Certification	Information available

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Selection and initial training of participating communities using an in-country workshop with local biologists and community representatives working with community-based wildlife management
July 2006		Select most appropriate student for MSc training
September 2006		Field-based course on wildlife management and monitoring for rural community members involved with certification
September 2006		MSc student training begins
October 2006		Workshop involving middlemen and tanneries from the

March 2007		private sector for training on certification Draft Certification Manual
April 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Workshop with certifying body selected by INRENA to train on management procedures
May 2007		Workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to evaluate progress of the pilot programme
July 2007		Select most appropriate student for MSc training
September 2007		Field-based course on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis
September 2007		MSc student training begins
October 2007		Publication of Manual
April 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to develop lessons learnt
May 2008		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
October 2008		Workshop with the certifying body to assist with certifying local communities
December 2008		Field-based course on Community-based conservation and the peccary pelt certification programme
January 2009		Submit 03 publications to peer reviewed journals on: Conservation Implications of Certification Economic Considerations of Certification Trade, Bushmeat and Certification

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
June 2006-June 2009	5	4 Peruvian biologists trained over 03 years in community-based wildlife management and working with local communities implementing peccary pelt certification
June –October 2006	8	R. Bodmer to be in Peru to help with developing training material, and organise and run workshops, fieldcourse and community-based activities
June 2006	7	Training booklets explaining the peccary pelt certification programme refined and produced

July 2006	7	Training manual explaining the peccary certification programme refined and produced
July 2006	6A 20 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop to select and train the local communities that will be involved with the pilot programme, involving 20 participants from communities of the Yavari, Tahuayo and Pastaza river basins
September 2006	6A 20 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day field-based course for 20 local community members on wildlife management and monitoring
September 2006	14B	Present project at the 7 th Latin American Wildlife Conference
September 2006- September 2007	2	01 Peruvian MSc student trained at DICE
October 2006	6A 15 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop involving middlemen and tanneries from the private sector for training on certification
December 2006	4C 20 people 4D 1.5 training weeks	10 day UNAP fieldcourse on Wildlife Conservation and Management
March – May 2007	8	R. Bodmer in Peru to assist with manual development and organise and run training workshops
April 2007	6A 10 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop with certifying body selected by INRENA to train on management procedures
May 2007	6A 20 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to evaluate progress of the pilot programme
September-October 2007	8	R. Bodmer in Peru to organise and run field-based course and oversee publication of manual
September 2007	4C 20 students 4D 1.5 training weeks	10 day field-based course on DISTANCE and CPUE analysis
September 2007 – September 2008	2	01 Peruvian MSc student trained at DICE
October 2007	9	Publish full manual on Peccary Pelt Certification Programme
October 2007	7	Publish posters on Peccary Pelt Certification
December 2007	4C 20 people 4D 1.5 training weeks	10 day UNAP fieldcourse on Wildlife Conservation and Management
April-May 2008	8	R. Bodmer in Peru to organise and run workshops
April 2008	6A 20 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop with biologists and community representatives working with participating communities to develop lessons learnt

May 2008	6A 15 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day 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
September 2008	14B	Present findings at the *th Latin American Wildlife Conference
October – December 2008	8	R. Bodmer in Per to organise and run workshop and field-based course
October 2008	6A 15 people 6B 1.5 training weeks	10 day workshop with the certifying body to assist with certifying local communities
December 2008	8	Alison Rosser in Peru to help with field-based course
December 2008	8	Nigel-Leader Williams in Peru to help with field-based course
December 2008	4C 20 people 4D 1.5 training weeks	10 day field-based course on Community-based conservation and the peccary pelt certification programme
December 2008	4C 20 people 4D 1.5 training weeks	10 day UNAP fieldcourse on Wildlife Conservation and Management
January 2009	11B	Submit 03 publications to peer reviewed journals on: Conservation Implications of Certification Economic Considerations of Certification Trade, Bushmeat and Certification
March 2009		Submit final report

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The indicators that will be used to monitor the success of the pilot programme for peccary pelt certification include:

1. Minimum of 6 communities participating in the pilot programme
2. Middlemen and tanneries participating in the pilot programme
3. Local communities gaining certification through the pilot programme
4. Local communities gaining added economic value of peccary pelts through certification
5. Increases in populations of wildlife species in hunting grounds of certified communities

The 04 local Peruvian biologists hired by the project will work directly with the participating communities and evaluate their level of participation throughout the lifetime of the project. The workshops with the middlemen and tanneries at the beginning and end of the project will evaluate their level of participation. The certifying body selected by INRENA (a partner institution) will notify the project on which communities meet the standards of certification. The added value of certified pelts will be evaluated by CITES-Peru (a partner institution), after communities have met the standards of certification. WCS-Peru will conduct wildlife surveys in the forests used by certified communities to evaluate the impact of certification on the recovery of wildlife populations.