

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -
it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference	EIDPO034
Project Title	Consolidating Peccary Pelt Certification in Peru
Host country(ies)	Peru
UK Contract Holder Institution	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology. (DICE), University of Kent
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society), Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS (ex INRENA) and UNAP (Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana), FundAmazonia
Darwin Grant Value	£34,426
Start/End dates of Project	1 July 2009/30 June 2010
Project Leader Name	Richard Bodmer
Project Website	http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary
Report Author(s) and date	Richard Bodmer and Tula Fang, 30 September 2010

1 Project Background

Bush meat hunting can provide long-term socio-economic benefits to local communities and help conserve Amazonian biodiversity through maintaining intact rainforests. During the original project peccary pelt certification was set up in the Peruvian Amazon. The certification committee was established, local communities implemented community-based wildlife management following the wildlife management guidelines, and provisional certification was granted to 4 communities (Map on CD). A pilot programme for peccary pelt certification was set up as a mechanism to manage bush meat hunting sustainably. Prior to this programme there was no mechanism to manage subsistence hunting. There are six participant communities, four local communities are certified and are managing their bush meat hunting sustainably in accordance with wildlife management guidelines. Peccary pelt certification is now a functioning mechanism to manage subsistence hunting. Through the Darwin Initiative local people are obtaining economic incentives that improve their livelihoods, conserve wildlife populations and maintain intact Amazonian forests.

The post project helped to consolidate the pilot programme into a full programme of peccary pelt certification. This has allowed for an exit strategy of external support and leave behind a functioning certification programme in the Peruvian Amazon. Through the Darwin Initiative local people are obtaining economic incentives that improve their livelihoods, conserve wildlife populations and maintain intact Amazonian forests. The Regional and National Peruvian Government sees this programme as an important mechanism to help conserve the Amazon and is committed to its continued implementation.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project is helping support the Convention of Biological Diversity through the following articles:

1. 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. The Peruvian Government through INRENA is including peccary pelt certification in the *Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* as a model for managing subsistence hunting in Peru.

2. 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. Peccary pelt certification is motivating local communities to set aside non-hunted community protected areas, managing intact forests for wildlife species, and implementing sustainable hunting practices.

3. 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. Peccary pelt certification links local communities, the leather industry of the private sector and government authorities (CITES) as a means of implementing a sustainable use programme that supports the local indigenous cultures and helps conserve Amazonian biodiversity.

4. 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. Peccary pelt certification provides economic incentives to local communities that set up and implement sustainable use of wildlife and wildlife habitats using a self financing mechanism.

5. 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. The peccary pelt certification programme has provided training to local communities, conservation professionals and government personnel who are now implementing the programme. The project has provided research on sustainability of bushmeat hunting, guidelines for implementing sustainable use of wildlife and wildlife habitat, and socio-economic benefits.

6. 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%). Peccary pelt exports from Peru are regulated by CITES, and peccary pelt certification is being implemented in collaboration with CITES-Peru. 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.

3 Project Partnerships

Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS (ex INRENA)

The Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS are the Peruvian government offices responsible for implementing the CBD (CBD focal point in Peru) and CITES, and are responsible for managing the peccary pelt trade in Peru. Collaborations with the Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS, 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. The Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS were actively involved with 1) the Peccary Pelt Certification Committee, 2) promoting the programme in regional offices, and 3) in promoting the programme in other government departments.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru)

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Peru) has been actively collaborating with DICE in implementing the Darwin project. WCS-Peru helped co-ordinate the workshops, field-based courses and methodologies. WCS-Peru is an active member of the Peccary Pelt Certification Committee and helped develop the committee guidelines, together with other local partners. WCS actively worked with local communities, regional actors and the national government in implementing peccary pelt certification in the Department of Loreto, Peru..

The Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP)

Undergraduate and postgraduate students from the Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana (UNAP) participated in field courses and field training as part of the Darwin project. Students participated with the wildlife censuses, community-based activities and data analysis.

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 helped manage the Darwin Initiative project on peccary pelt certification by co-ordinating the activities with partners and stakeholders in Peru.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The major impact of peccary pelt certification is its role as a catalyst for community-based wildlife management. Communities that manage their wildlife sustainably participate in the certification programme and in turn, secure added income from the sale the peccary pelts, and are recognised as responsible environmentally sensitive communities that are helping to save the Amazon rainforest. These incentives help communities convert unsustainable practices to more sustainable hunting. With an increasing number of communities becoming certified the project is enhancing the conservation of Amazon forests, providing added income for rural families and demonstrating 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 is its contribution to the improved livelihoods of rural Amazonians and the conservation of Amazon forests.

The success of the peccary pelt certification programme in the long-term will be sustainability of both the biodiversity benefits and the ability of local partners to continue implementing the certification once the Darwin funds have ended. In large part this has been accomplished by the project and peccary pelt certification is continuing as a sustainable use conservation strategy without the financial support from the Darwin Initiative. The local partners involved with the Darwin project are continuing to manage the certification and expand the programme to new communities. The newly established Ministry of the Environment sees this programme as a way to help manage Regional Conservation Areas through community-based wildlife management and sustainable use. Recently created conservation areas, such as the Matses National Reserve will be using Peccary Pelt Certification as one of the management strategies. The consolidation of the Peccary Pelt Certification Committee, through approved procedures and guidelines, was an important step in helping to make this programme viable after the Darwin Initiative support ended. In short, the major achievement of the post project funding was developing a functioning exist strategy that allowed the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme to continue to expand and help benefit biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of this Darwin post project was to consolidate peccary pelt certification as a means of implementing community-based wildlife management in the Peruvian Amazon. Local communities implemented community-based wildlife management following the wildlife management guidelines. Post project funding was used for the transition from a pilot project to full certification. This was accomplished by providing capacity building and tools that helped:

- 1) consolidate the certification committee as a long-term body that certifies, verifies, and coordinates peccary pelt certification at the local community level, through the chain of custody, and national tanneries
- 2) set up mechanisms that incorporate additional communities in peccary pelt certification
- 3) ensure that there is sufficient capacity of local professionals to run full certification
- 4) pass full responsibility of peccary pelt certification to Peruvian institutions

The certification committee was consolidated by developing approved guidelines that helped to clarify the role of the committee and its functions. This was an important step, because the participating institutions now have a written document that will allow them to implement the and expand the programme.

Linking the certification to sustainable use in protected areas will help expand the programme over the medium term (3-5 years). The Regional Conservation Areas being established by the Regional Government of Loreto in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment are managed through community-based conservation of natural resources. Managing bush meat hunting is one of the key natural resources in these new conservation areas and Peccary Pelt Certification will be used as a mechanism to set up sustainable bush meat hunting. Likewise, the newly created Matses National Reserve will use certification with the Matses indigenous community. The Matses culture is based on bush meat hunting and peccaries are their main prey species. The source sink areas established through certification will help zone the reserve and allow the Matses to continue their traditional activities within the national reserve system.

The field based courses conducted during the project have helped train additional local professionals. However, this training will need to be continued as professional move on and new students enter the conservation field. WCS and FundAmazonia are committed to continue the field training courses and this will enable future capacity building.

The Peruvian partners have now taken on the responsibility for the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme. There will be times when refinements need to be discussed and issues overcome. The PI Richard Bodmer and other staff are willing to help resolve these situations with the Peruvian partners in the future, and this gives the partners confidence that the project continues to be an important conservation strategy even so the Darwin Initiative financial support has ended.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

Activities related to the Output: The certifying committee is consolidated and functioning independently

Activities on consolidating the peccary pelt certification programme were conducted during 2009-2010. The activities with the local communities and stakeholders included: 1) holding workshops with participant and perspectives communities, 2) holding meetings with the certification committee, 3) holding meetings with the middlemen and co-ordinations with the tanneries to refine the peccary pelt registry, 4) holding meetings with the communities to refine the peccary pelt registry, 5) co-ordinating with communities and stakeholders to verify the chain of custody of certified pelts, and 6) co-ordinating meetings with the Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS.

The certifying committee was formed during the original Darwin project and has reviewed guidelines for certifying local communities, developed procedures for granting certification, reviewed applications from local communities and has granted provisional certification to the communities. The certifying committee is currently a functioning body that include members from different institutions including, local universities, research institutions, CITES-Peru, the Ministry of the Environment and PRMRFFS. Meetings with the certifying committee took place during 2009 and 2010 and 1) Discussed and evaluated the progress of the peccary pelt certification project, 2) reviewed the movement of the certified pelts from the communities to the tannery, 3) evaluated the monitoring of the chain of custody of certified pelts, and 4) refined the procedures for granting certification to local communities implementing wildlife management. The procedures and guidelines were developed with the certification committee and included: 1) procedures for granting certification, 2) refine and publish procedures for monitoring compliance of local communities in wildlife management, 3) refine and publish procedures for verification of certified pelts, and 4) refine and publish procedures for monitoring the chain of custody.

Activities related to the Output : Increased numbers of local communities implement wildlife management plans and apply for certification

The following activities demonstrate the potential for the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme in Loreto, Peru.

The community of Nuevo Jerusalem of the Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area approached the project staff and asked how to become certified. A workshop was held in the prospect community of Nuevo Jerusalem in September of 2009. The workshop introduced the peccary pelt certification programme to the community and to invite the community to join the programme. Twenty eight people participated in the workshop. The workshop introduced 1) the wildlife management guidelines of the certification programme, 2) the advantages of the certification programme for the conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources and 3) the long term benefits of the certified communities if they establish wildlife management in their communities. The response of the community was positive and they agreed to be a participant community for the certification programme, but needed more time to implement the guidelines of the certification programme, before applying for certification.

A workshop was held in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve in March 2010 to increase the capacity building of the Management Groups of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. This workshop was held in collaboration of the Director of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, the Darwin project and WCS. 37 people participated in the workshop. The participants came from the communities of Leoncio Prado, Ancash, Parinari, Victoria, Bretanha, Nuevo Arica y San Martin. The objectives of the workshop was to introduce the wildlife management guidelines to the Management Group. The conclusion of the workshop was the Management Group will incorporate the wildlife management guidelines to their current management plans.

Communities in the Pucacuro National Reserve are interested in certification and they want to implement wildlife management in their communities. The communities of the Pucacuro river heard about the certification programme from people of the Tahuayo river.

Two communities in the Napo Regional Conservation Area are interested in certification and want to implement wildlife management in their communities. The communities of the Napo river heard about the certification programme from people of the Tahuayo river.

The Matses communities of the Matses National Reserve have been working with a proposal to implement the wildlife guidelines within the reserve and apply for certification.

The interests of other communities in peccary pelt certification are positive and demonstrate how this project is acting as a model to increase community-based wildlife management.

The workshop and field course materials for training of trainer's were developed at the end of the post project. The project set up a process to develop procedures for 1) developing and presenting workshops, 2) conducting formal and informal meetings and interviews, 3) assisting communities with documentation, and evaluations to verify management actions.

Activities related to the Output : Capacity building of local professional is sufficient to run the certification

Local professionals have been trained in wildlife management and wildlife monitoring to implement and run certification. Local professionals have expertise in community-based conservation and field based experience that are sufficient to run certification.

Capacity building of local professionals is key for full peccary pelt certification, and will require trained professionals at governmental, NGO and university institutions. The project implemented a series of capacity building measures to insure adequate training and set the stage for full certification. These included field based courses directed to local professionals that provided a taught component and field practice specifically on implementing community-based wildlife management.

Claudia Rios is a local biologist who has been trained in wildlife management and wildlife monitoring. She has been part of the certification staff for several years and currently she has a position in the Regional Government of Loreto (GOREL) and is responsible for the wildlife area that oversees peccary pelt exports. Claudia Rios did her MSc as part of the initial Darwin support and has ample training to implement and run certification.

A field based course to increase the capacity building of local professionals on Wildlife Management and Monitoring was held in April 2010 in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. 26 professionals and students from different institutions such as UPI, UNAP and PRMRFFS participated in the field course. This field based course was organised in collaboration with WCS and the Darwin project.

The field based course was directed to undergraduate students, and local professionals of governmental and non governmental institutions involved with the planning, management of natural resources and protected areas. The objectives of the field course were: 1) Contribute to increase the capacity building of students and professionals that work in the fields of natural resource management, protected area management, community conservation and monitoring of wildlife. 2) Contribute to increase the theoretical knowledge of the students and local professionals with lectures related to conservation and wildlife management in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and 3) Contribute to increase the capacity building of students and local professionals in methods and techniques used for the monitoring of wildlife and indicator species.

Activities related to the Output : Peccary pelt certification is run by Peruvian institutions

Co-ordinations with the (PRMRFFS) and GOREL (Regional Government of Loreto) took place in February 2010 and August 2010. The co-ordinator of the peccary pelt certification programme, Tula Fang, met with the biologist Claudia Rios (PRMRFFS) and the biologist Cristina Lopez Wong of GOREL, to co-ordinate the inclusion of the peccary pelt certification as part of its range of wildlife projects managed by the GOREL.

Claudia Rios recently joined PRMRFFS. Claudia Rios is responsible for the wildlife and biodiversity area within PRMRFFS. Her new position is a key asset for peccary pelt certification. Claudia Rios was trained at DICE in the International Wildlife Trade Programme of the University of Kent (UK), funded by this Darwin Project.

The Peruvian government at both national and regional levels has incorporated the peccary pelt certification programme as a strategy to manage bush meat hunting by rural people, provide economic benefits to environmentally responsible communities, improve livelihoods, and help conserve the Amazon forests. There is a solid commitment by the government to this programme as it fits with their goals of sustainable development.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

During the post project a total of technical documents were produced, including manuals, procedures, field reports, and other reports. Attached to this report are English summaries of all of the technical documents produced in Spanish.

Workshops (3): 3 workshop were carried out

Field based courses (3): 3 field-based courses were carried out

Manuals (6): 6 manuals were produced

Publications in International Journals : 1 published as a book chapter, and two in preparation to be published.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

Technical and scientific achievements were an important part of the initial project, but did not constitute a major part of the post project funding. The achievements from the original project were used in the post project to help consolidate the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme. Results from wildlife research on sustainability, wildlife monitoring, community-based conservation and protected area management were incorporated into field based courses, workshops, and in the production of manuals.

The implementation of the wildlife guidelines used research results on the sustainability of hunting, the unified harvest model, monitoring using Distance analysis and Catch per Unit Effort, feeding studies on wildlife, habitat use and population dynamics in source-sink areas.

The biodiversity results of communities implementing more sustainable use were monitored through wildlife censuses in the original project and the results were used to show the benefits of the certification programme. Censuses were conducted using terrestrial line transects and Distance analysis, camera traps, and aquatic surveys.

The results of the socio-economic surveys conducted during the original project were used by the post project to demonstrate the positive results of the certification programme for the local communities. These results were incorporated into the mechanisms to increase the number of communities involved with certification. The newly created conservation areas are required to show how economic benefits will be obtained for the local communities in the sites by setting up biodiversity conservation. The Peccary Pelt Certification Programme combines both economic and conservation benefits and concurs with the goals of these newly created areas.

Continued monitoring of biodiversity and socio economics will be important for the programme, to verify the results of the certification. Technical methodologies were an important component of the field based courses and the transfer of this knowledge will help in future monitoring.

4.6 Capacity building

The Darwin project realises that capacity building within Peru will be important for the conservation of biodiversity in the host country. Local community participants, Peruvian students and professionals were trained in community-based wildlife management and wildlife monitoring techniques during the 2009-2010 as part of the peccary certification programme.

During the original project, local people from participating communities obtained capacity building on community based wildlife management during the workshops, community based training courses, and formal and informal meetings.

During this post project period 2009-2010, Peruvian undergraduate and post graduate students and professionals from governmental and NGO institutions obtained capacity building during field based courses focused on community based wildlife management and wildlife research and monitoring.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The main purpose of the post project was to ensure that the Peccary Pelt Certification Programme continues in the future and helps to conserve the biodiversity of the Amazon and the livelihoods of the local people. Whilst the financial support from the Darwin Initiative has ended, the certification programme continues and is expanding. Local partners have taken on the responsibility of its management and mechanisms have been set up to have additional communities certified, especially within the newly created regional and national conservation areas. Staff involved in the project continue to be actively involved, some with high level positions within the wildlife section of the government (ie. Claudia Rios).

The peccary pelt certification programme is considered by the PRMRFFS (ex INRENA) and CITES as a strategy to manage the peccary pelt trade and the existing subsistence hunting policy. The PRMRFFS is incorporating peccary pelt certification into the new version of the National Wildlife Law (*Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre*). The work has been promoted at both the regional and national levels as a means of managing the subsistence hunting laws of Peru..

The peccary pelt certification programme is incorporating self funding mechanisms via the added value generated by certified pelts. The added value of peccary pelts is provided for by the tanneries, who in turn sell certified peccary products at higher prices. Additional funding will be required to help other communities obtain certification. This funding will be provided by governmental programmes and NGO support. For example, the Regional Government of Loreto is currently incorporating peccary pelt certification as a way to help communities through economic incentives of sustainable wildlife use. Large NGO's such as WCS are supporting the development and implementation of community management plans. The project itself is auto-sustainable via the added value provided by the tanneries.

The major importing countries of Germany, France, Italy, Austria and the EU really should help support the programme, but there has been no commitment to date. This will require further efforts.

In addition, the post project used the peccary pelt certification process as a model to implement certification of other renewable natural resources like the turtle certification project in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. A new project on certified rubber is also using the peccary pelt certification programme as its main model.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The lessons learned include the following:

Peccary pelt certification is a feasible way to manage bushmeat hunting in the Peruvian Amazon, provide added income to the livelihoods of rural people, help implement CITES regulations, help conserve intact Amazon forests, and use the European green market as a way to help local communities implement community based wildlife management.

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.

Newly created conservation areas incorporating community-based management are excellent candidates for peccary pelt certification.

Middlemen and tanneries are interested in the peccary pelt programme and are fully involved with the certified pelts and working closely the PRMRFFS (ex INRENA).

The PMRFFS (ex INRENA) and CITES-Peru 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.

The process of certification is long and sometimes the communities expect benefits in the short term.

Certification programmes can be set up with other resources to obtain biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods.

The chain of custody requires further development once the number of certified pelts increases.

The certification committee runs well once written procedures and guidelines are developed.

Capacity building does not have a clear existing strategy and requires long term investment mechanisms.

The certification programme is complicated to explain clearly, but once understood all stakeholders and actors have been very positive and willing to participate.

Dissemination includes the following:

The peccary pelt certification project was disseminated during the 9thth Latin American Wildlife Management Conference in Santa Cruz, Bolivia between 10-15 of May 2010 (IXCIMFAUNA).

The project was presented by Dr. Richard Bodmer during the 9thth Latin American Wildlife Management Conference in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in May 2010. Symposium: Participative monitoring of the communities as a tool for conservation. Title of the conference: Community based wildlife management using the peccary pelt certification project

A short presentation of the peccary pelt certification was given by Tula Fang during the 9thth Latin American Wildlife Management Conference in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in May 2010. Workshop: Criteria of sustainability and control on the commercialization of meat, pelts and other products of wildlife.

A web page was developed on the project
<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/research/peccary>

PRMFFS (exINRENA) and CITES have been promoting the project.

Dissemination in local communities during workshops and field courses.

Dissemination to Universities during university level field activities and field-based courses.

Dissemination will continue after the project ends by the Regional Government, (GOREL), PRMFFS (ex INRENA), CITES, NGO's and other stakeholders involved with certification.

Dissemination to local people during the Regional Biodiversity Fair took place in the Boulevard of Iquitos in May 2010. A poster explaining the project was displayed during the fair.

5.1 Darwin identity

Darwin identity was achieved during the post project.

The Darwin Initiative was widely publicised using the Darwin logo during the field-based courses, workshops and meetings with local communities, students and professionals.

The Darwin logo was published on all of the booklets, leaflets, and manuals. In addition the Darwin logo was placed on all of the technical and field reports.

The Darwin project has become well known for promoting peccary pelt certification and sustainable resource in the Peruvian Amazon.

The Darwin logo was always published in conjunction with the logo of partner institutions, which is important, since it clearly shows how the Darwin project is working with the national stakeholders and promotes the national identity of the programme.

The Darwin Initiative logo was publicised in International Wildlife Management Conferences held in May 2010 in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

The Darwin Initiative logo was publicised in the Biodiversity Regional Fair in Iquitos, Peru in May 2010.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

The means of verification functioned well during the post project, and included workshop reports, field reports, and technical reports, which are included on a separate CD.

English summaries are provided for all documents produced in Spanish.

There are 6 participant rural communities involved with the programme, 4 have been certified and are being monitored by project staff during regular visits

The prices of pelts being bought and sold is being monitored through regular visits to the communities and middlemen.

Wildlife censuses have been conducted in the Samiria and Yavari river systems to monitor the wildlife populations. Censuses will continue to be conducted in these river systems with funding from WCS and other organisations.

The outputs of workshops and field courses are being monitored through reports.

Wildlife management plans in certified communities are being monitored through regular visits of project staff to the local communities.

Meetings held with partners, stakeholders and during the certification committee are reported on in writing.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The response to the annual report was discussed with the project partners. They were very pleased about the positive report and this gave them added confidence that their efforts were being recognised and appreciated. The report was helpful in obtaining an unbiased evaluation and understanding how the certification programme is viewed by others. English summaries are provided of the technical documents.

The review of the annual report brought up some important questions.

- 1) However, the project is still a little vague as to how many people are going to be involved in this project, who is going to be monitoring the chain of custody, how many people are needed, how much will it cost?

Response: The number of people currently involved in the project is about 20 professionals, most contributing a small fraction of their time to the project, since the project does not pay them directly. The number of community members is much greater. As the project expands, especially with the newly created conservation areas, the number of people involved will also increase. The chain of custody is relatively easy to monitor when then numbers of certified pelts are still small (ie. about 25 per month). Currently, the government agency of PRMFFS (ex INRENA) is covering this task as part of its responsibility to monitor the peccary pelt trade in Peru. Recently, PRMFFS calculated the income from the peccary pelt trade, which is taxed at \$1 per pelt (certified or non-certified). This allowed them to show the importance of the trade at the regional level and ague for greater governmental support.

- 2) In 2009, Peru had an authorised CITES quota to export 35,500 skins of White lipped peccary and 67,450 Collared Peccary, what is the ambition of this project when it comes to scaling up this project? What are the major barriers to overcome?

Response: The process of communities implementing the guidelines is often slow and takes time. Much of this work will require financial support from the institutions who are working with the communities, including governmental, NGO, or others (ie. religious). The communities then apply for certification. The certification committee members discussed this issue and estimated that it takes between 2-3 years for a community to implement the guidelines and be ready to apply for certification. Verifying sustainability is key to the conservation goals of the project, and it takes considerable effort (workshops, meetings, hunting registers, surveys, evaluations) to reach this with local communities. The commitment of communities to wildlife management is what is making the certification work, but it will be a slow process to scale up to a large percentage of the current peccary pelt export.

- 3) It could be argued that unless it gains momentum and certification covers a significant proportion of this trade, this scheme might not receive continued interest.

Response: The interest lies partly in the communities, partly in a dedicated group of wildlife professionals, and partly in the “green businesses”. If the project tries to scale up too quickly, coners will be cut with true sustainability in order to certify communities faster and this would potentially degrade the programme and result in its failure.

- 4) While the team mentions in the report the positive outcomes of the local communities’ involvement in this programme, they do not mention the communities that do not wish to participate in this programme. It would be good to hear a candid review of how they foresee this challenging and interesting programme will progress.

Response: The communities of the Yavari are interested in the certification and in becoming certified. However, the presence of the timber industry in their lands has resulted in a series of conflicts and opportunities. Their focus on this much larger issue, and larger opportunities has not permitted them to implement the wildlife guidelines, and in turn not gain certification. More recently, the project is working with the newly created conservation areas, which should not have this type of conflict and concur closer to the aims of certification.

- 5) The stakeholders are taking part in the various processes needed to implement such a scheme. However the main report could do with more concrete evidence that the certified peccary pelts are moving through the chain of custody and that the local communities are obtaining added economic value for their pelts. Can the team leader give us some examples here?

Response: There has been some ups and downs with the payments back to the communities. The chain of custody is small and seems to be working. It will get more complicated as the number of pelts increases. Recently, there was an attempt by a non-certified community hunter to sell his pelts as certified. The community register caught this attempt immediately and the process of certification was explained to the hunter, and why his pelts could not enter the system. The middle men are the key people in buying the certified pelts with prior agreement from the tanneries. It will be important to see what happens when the number of pelts increases. The interest in a small number of European buyers in purchasing certified pelts is driving the commitment. The question will become, will these buyers be large enough to support a considerably greater number of pelts. This issue will arise in the future.

- 6) Questions remain however on the financing of this project post Darwin. It is not clear who will be financing the activities of this body. The role of the private sector which benefits from the sale of the end products is still not well explained. The project leader still seem to rely on governments or the EC to support this initiative, when you could argue this is an excellent opportunity to incorporate sustainable sourcing into business strategies.

Response: I agree that there will be a turning point where external funding will need to be replaced by the business sector. Currently, the certification programme is similar to a newly decreed protected area. It will take financial support to consolidate the conservation objectives. The hope is that the post project of the Darwin Initiative has given the programme a means of continuation after the financial support ends. I am hopeful that the dedicated core group of professionals, dedicated communities, and interest within the government will provide the foundation to allow the business sector take on a greater role in the future.

- 7) However, with the post project coming to a close in June 2010, there is still an element of uncertainty when it comes to securing the sustainability of this project as the reviewer wonders how long the certification will last if they have not identified a market for such products or it does not increase in scale.

Response: Now that the financial support of the project has ended, it will be even more important to see how things develop, and if the certification of peccary pelts will continue in the long term. The signs are positive. The interest continues, despite some skepticism. I plan to follow the process and would be more than happy to inform Darwin of the progress within a year's time. Until then, we have to wait and see how things turn out.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Current Year's Costs	2010/11 Grant (£)	2010/11 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs				Staff costs were reduced to offset the increases in travel and operating costs
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				Travel prices to Peru have gone up and an additional flight was needed
Operating Costs				Increases in costs in Peru made fieldcourses and workshops more expensive
Capital items (see section 8)				
Audit Costs				First year audit not required, final audit cost £1,175

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Additional funds for fieldcourses were secured through the Wildlife Conservation Society in the amount of \$12,000. These funds enabled additional student participation and were used during a fieldcourse held during June-July 2010.

7.3 Value of DI funding

The value of the post project funding was very important. It allowed the project to implement certification and have the Peruvian partners, communities, and government take ownership of the programme in a meaningful way that will help secure its benefits over the long-term. Whilst it would be logical for the EU to contribute to the certification programme (European consumers buy the certified peccary gloves) attempts to obtain funding from them were not successful. Peruvian support has been tremendous and the amount of time that the Peruvian partners contribute to the project is impressive and would translate into considerable financial support if appropriately calculated.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>		<p>(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity eg steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Transition from a pilot programme of peccary pelt certification to full peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Certified peccary pelts move through the chain of custody</p> <p>Local communities being certified and implementation of wildlife management plans are verified</p> <p>Local communities obtain added economic value for certified peccary pelts</p>	<p>(report on progress towards achieving the project purpose, ie the sum of the outputs and assumptions)</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>1. The certifying committee is consolidated and functioning independently</p>	<p>Procedures for certifying committee are in place</p>	<p>Certifying committee has procedures and guidelines</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Refine and publish procedures for granting certification</p>	<p>Certifying committee is consolidated for granting certification</p>		
<p>Activity 1.2 Refine and publish procedures for monitoring compliance of local communities in wildlife management</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Refine and publish procedures for verification of certified pelts</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Refine and publish procedures for monitoring the chain of custody</p>	<p>Procedures for monitoring compliance of local communities in wildlife management are in place</p> <p>Procedures for verification of certified pelts are in place</p> <p>Procedures for monitoring the chain of custody are in place</p>		

<p>Output 2.</p> <p>2. Increased numbers of local communities implement wildlife management plans and apply for certification</p>	<p>Workshop and field course materials for training of trainer's are in place</p>	<p>A manual for workshops and fieldcourses was produced</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Develop training of trainer's material</p>		<p>A manual for training biologists was produced</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Test training of trainer's material during workshops and community visits</p>		<p>The materials for training biologists were tested in the field</p>
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>3. Capacity of local professional is sufficient to run the certification</p> <p>Activity 3.1 Refine fieldcourse material</p> <p>Activity 3.2 Convene fieldcourses</p>	<p>Field courses are taught to local professionals and course material is developed</p>	<p>Local professionals have enough training to run certification</p> <p>A field course manual was produced</p> <p>Field courses were realised</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>4. Peccary pelt certification is run by Peruvian institutions</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Check that all processes and procedures are in place for Peruvian institutions involved with certification</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Verify sufficient capacity of institutions and stakeholders</p> <p>4.3 Set up assessment procedures to ensure that certification abides by international standards. Assessments will be conducted by INRENA, the government authority responsible for the management of CITES and implementation of the CBD.</p>	<p>Peruvian institutions run and manage peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Peruvian institutions are available to run certification</p> <p>The process of certification was verified by the Peruvian institutions</p> <p>There are sufficient capacity of institutions and stake holders to run certification</p> <p>PRMFFS (EX INRENA) agrees with all the procedures of certification</p>

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>Convert unsustainable bushmeat hunting to sustainable bushmeat hunting in the Peruvian Amazon through economic incentives derived from peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Local communities implementing wildlife management plans in accordance to the wildlife management guidelines.</p> <p>Populations of vulnerable wildlife species recover from overhunting.</p>	<p>Number of communities apply for, and being granted certification.</p> <p>Wildlife census conducted in areas where local communities are implementing wildlife management plans as part of peccary pelt certification.</p>	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Transition from a pilot programme of peccary pelt certification to full peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Certified peccary pelts move through the chain of custody</p> <p>Local communities being certified and implementation of wildlife management plans are verified</p> <p>Local communities obtain added economic value for certified peccary pelts</p>	<p>INRENA peccary pelt quota and CITES register movement of certified peccary pelts</p> <p>Certifying committee grants certification and monitors implementation of wildlife management plans</p> <p>Registers of economic incentives paid to local communities</p>	<p>INRENA and CITES record certified peccary pelts</p> <p>Certifying committee in place and functioning</p> <p>Records are kept of payments to local communities</p>

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. The certifying committee is consolidated and functioning independently</p>	<p>Procedures for certifying committee are in place</p>	<p>Certifying committee publishes procedures</p>	<p>Governmental and NGO institutions are interested in participating on the certifying committee</p>
<p>2. Increased numbers of local communities implement wildlife management plans and apply for certification</p>	<p>Workshop and fieldcourse materials for training of trainer's are in place</p>	<p>Workshop and field materials published</p>	<p>Workshops and fieldcourses are an appropriate way to transfer knowledge and technical assistance to local communities</p>
<p>3. Capacity of local professional is sufficient to run the certification</p>	<p>Fieldcourses are taught to local professionals and course material is developed</p>	<p>Fieldcourses convened</p>	<p>Local professionals available and interested in community based wildlife conservation</p>
<p>4. Peccary pelt certification is run by Peruvian institutions</p>	<p>Peruvian institutions run and manage peccary pelt certification</p>	<p>Peruvian institutions accept responsibilities</p>	<p>Peruvian institutions available to manage and run peccary pelt certification</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Refine and publish procedures for granting certification
- 1.2 Refine and publish procedures for monitoring compliance of local communities in wildlife management
- 1.3 Refine and publish procedures for verification of certified pelts
- 1.4 Refine and publish procedures for monitoring the chain of custody
- 2.1 Develop training of trainer's material
- 2.2 Test training of trainer's material during workshops and community visits
- 3.1 Refine fieldcourse material
- 3.2 Convene fieldcourses
- 4.1 Check that all processes and procedures are in place for Peruvian institutions involved with certification
- 4.2 Verify sufficient capacity of institutions and stakeholders
- 4.3 Set up assessment procedures to ensure that certification abides by international standards. Assessments will be conducted by INRENA, the government authority responsible for the management of CITES and implementation of the CBD.

Monitoring activities:

Indicator 1 The implementation of community based wildlife plans will be monitored through the certifying committee, with assistance from participating NGO's.

Indicator 2 The abundance and density of bushmeat species will be monitored through parallel and collaborative projects of NGO's, such as WCS and FundAmazonia.

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	5%	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	5%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	10%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	10%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	10%	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
22. CITES	60%	(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%).
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	22
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	4
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	15
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	4
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	4
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	20
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	1

Code	Description	Totals
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	4
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Manual	Procedimiento sobre el monitoreo de la Cadena de Custodia y Trazabilidad de pieles certificadas desde las comunidades certificadas. Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Mari Inga, Soledad Riveros y Zina Valverde. 2010	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free
Manual	Procedimiento sobre la verificacion de pieles certificadas en las comunidades certificadas del rio Tahuayo Blanco. Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Mari Inga, Soledad Riveros y Zina Valverde. 2010	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free
Manual	Procedimiento sobre el monitoreo del cumplimiento de manejo de fauna silvestre en las comunidades certificadas del rio Tahuayo Blanco. Tula Fang. Por: Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Mari Inga, Soledad Riveros y Zina Valverde. 2010	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free
Manual	Procedimiento para otorgar la certificacion por el comite certificador de pieles de pecaríes. Tula Fang, Richard Bodmer, Mari Inga, Soledad Riveros y Zina Valverde. 2010	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free
Manual	Materiales de entrenamiento para biologos sobre como entrenar biologos durante talleres y visitas comunales. Tula Fang y Richard Bodmer. 2010.	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free
Manual	Materiales sobre el manejo y monitoreo de fauna silvestre en la Rserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria. Tula Fang y Richard Bodmer. 2010.	FundAmazonia	FundAmazonia, 332 Malecon Tarapaca, Iquitos, Peru	Free

Annex 5 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	EIDPO034
Project Title	Consolidating Peccary Pelt Certification in Peru
UK Leader Details	
Name	Dr. Richard Bodmer
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
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Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Tula Fang
Organisation	FUNDAMAZONIA
Role within Darwin Project	Host Country Coordinator
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Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Pablo Puertas
Organisation	WCS
Role within Darwin Project	Coordinator for NGO Involvement in Peccary Pelt Certification
Address	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	Rosario Acero
Organisation	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG- Ex INRENA-Lima)
Role within Darwin Project	National Coordinator for Peccary Pelt Certification (Government)
Address	
Email	
Partner 4	
Name	Claudia Rios
Organisation	PRMFFS (Ex INRENA)- Iquitos
Role within Darwin Project	Responsible of the wildlife section of the Regional Government, and Member of the Certifying Committee
Address	
Email	