

Final Report
Bolivia – Peru Regional Workshop
January 2013
Copacabana, Bolivia

With support from the Rufford Small Grants Foundation and coordination by Tarapari Biodiversity Garden, representatives from 21 projects in Peru and Bolivia sponsored by Rufford convened in the small city of Copacabana, Bolivia on Lake Titicaca to exchange their experiences in executing biodiversity conservation projects. The workshop was held in January and consisted of a multi-media night, 20 minute audio-visual presentations on the projects including five minute discussion periods, a 5 hour field trip to one of the project's sites and a one hour closing session in which common methods, errors, impacts, lessons and innovations were discussed and summarized. In continuation, general workshop results are described.

Participant lists with names, projects and contact information as well as photographs are included as attachments and a budget summary is provided at the end of the report. Presentations are available in a Dropbox folder.

Friday, January 18

Introductions and Multimedia Show

- Introductions
 - Each participant came to the front of the group and stated his or her name and the Rufford-supported project they are working on and placed a thumbtack on maps of Bolivia or Peru to indicate where they are working.
- Multimedia presentations were made by the following participants:
 - Federico Patron Viale
 - Ariel Ayma
 - Shaleyla Kelez
 - George Olah
 - Natalia Ortiz
 - Liliana Ayala
 - Katty Rojas
 - Martha Ajururo
 - Ronald Sosa

Saturday, January 19

9:00 – 13:00: Project Presentations

Project	Presenter
Conservation of the endangered Cochabamba Mountain-Finch (<i>Poospiza garleppi</i>), a restricted-range bird species, and Kewiña (<i>Polylepis neglecta</i>) woodland in Llallahuani (Potosí, Bolivia).	Jose Balderamma
Blue throated Macaw Conservation	Federico Kacolaris
Development of Novel Genetic Techniques for Conservation Studies of Large Macaws	George Olah
Capture reduction of dolphins and marsopas in artesanal fishing in Peru Reduccion de captura de delfines y marsopas en la pesca artesanal de Peru	Natalia Ortiz
Land-Use Impact on Peruvian Lowland Dry Forest Bird Assemblages	Sergio Nolasco

Sustainable harvest and commercialization of NTFPs with indigenous communities in the northern Peruvian Amazon	Katty Rojas
Conservation of Sea Turtles in Peru: Reducing Sea Turtle Mortality	Shaleyla Kelez
Conservation of aquatic resources and biodiversity in rice fields	Florencia Trama, Federico Patron Viale
Albatross, petrels and fishing	Liliana Ayala
Bolivian Amphibian Initiative	Arturo Munoz, Andrea Fuentes

13:00 – 18:00: Field trip to Titicaca Amphibian Project site

Grantees of the Titicaca Amphibian Project organized a five-hour field trip to one of their sites in the community of Sicuani, 30 minutes from Copacabana on the shore of Lake Titicaca. The field trip consisted of the following activities:

- A typical lunch prepared by community members
- A boat trip to capture and observe juvenile frogs
- A boat trip to capture and observe adult frogs
- Questions and discussions to project grantees

20:00 – 21:30: Project Presentations

Project	Presenter
Conservation of Montane Forest Anurans in Southeastern Peru	Alessandro Catazani
Conservation of the Hyacinth Macaw	Jesus Pinto
The Bolivian river dolphin: Ambassador for the conservation of the northeastern Bolivian Amazon watershed	Adriana Salinas

Sunday, January 20

Project Presentations

Project	Presenter
Conservation of Montane Forest Anurans in Southeastern Peru	Stephen Taranto, Martha Ajururo
Identifying forest changes due to air pollution over southern Amazon of Peru	Luis Suarez
Restoration and Management of Podocarpus and Polylepis in Independencia	Ariel Ayma
Assuring the viability of the marine otter (Lontra felina) in the Paracas National Reserve, Peru	Helbert Anchante
Payment for Environmental Services in Amboro National Park in Santa Cruz, Bolivia	Lucindo Gonzalez

Workshop discussion and results summary

Throughout the workshop, participants were asked to write down their observations about project presentations and project outcomes in five different categories: Methods, Difficulties, Lessons, Impacts and Innovations. At the close of the workshop, participants were placed in five

different groups, each charged with summarizing the comments made in each category. In continuation the results of the small group summarizing exercise are presented, comments made on each project during the presentations are provided as an attachment and are in Spanish.

Methods

- Grantees are using a high diversity of conservation methods
- Economic valuation, cost-benefit evaluations and market studies are important
- Incidence in regulations and management plans is important but doesn't help in all settings
- Many projects are working with local organizations and local governments
- Almost all projects incorporate educational components in simple language directed towards local populations and using radio, murals as tools
- Several projects are using technical methods, such as satellite images, maps, zoning, genetics research and other new technologies

Impacts

- In all projects, scientific and non scientific information has been generated and put to use for conservation
- Threats to biodiversity have been identified and demonstrated in local areas
- Tools adapted to local realities have been developed and implemented
- Many key stakeholders in project areas have been informed about threats to biodiversity in project areas
- In many project areas, local actors have changed attitudes toward local biodiversity
- Several projects have managed to develop local conservation areas

Errors and disadvantages

- It is difficult for small projects to address government policies that can help conservation goals
- Some projects fail to develop effective relations with local communities
- It is critical to have a deep understanding of local social relations and histories before implementing projects
- As projects develop, original budgets change as conditions and costs change

Innovations

- Several projects developed and implemented novel research and communication/education methods
- Genetic research methods developed for other purposes were put to use for conservation research
- Business practices have been integrated into several projects, such as ecotourism and handicrafts
- Traditional resource management practices have been integrated with novel management practices in several projects
- Several projects have incorporated local actors in research activities, such as data collection
- Collaboration with local businesses (restaurants, hotels) to promote conservation goals
- Use of video & radio programs to inform and education local actors
- Simple educational tools developed for demonstrating how resource use impacts biodiversity
- Creation of incentives for decreasing deforestation (e.g. beehives in exchange for conservation commitments)

Lessons

- It is essential to work with many different stakeholders to reach conservation goals
- Small projects must be flexible and innovative to have an impact
- New technologies can be adapted to conservation projects but can be expensive
- Local populations must be helped to appropriate conservation goals and practices in order for projects to have long term impact
- Management plan development must include local actors

Recommendations for Rufford: At the close of the workshop, participants were asked to provide suggestions to Rufford on project proposals, review and oversight, in continuation their comments:

- Continue supporting regional and international workshops
- Create regional spaces on Rufford website where projects and post and exchange information
- Provide additional information on project proposal evaluation criteria

Budget Summary

Item	Amount Requested	Amount Received*	Amount Spent	Remainder
Workshop	7020	6995	6645	350
Transport	5400	5375	5375	0

*The amount received refers to the amount available after bank transfer fees were removed from transfer amounts.