

The Rufford Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Eliot Logan-Hines
Project title	Creating Connectivity Corridors Between Protected Areas in Napo, Ecuador Using Applied Nucleation Restoration and Enrichment Planting of Agroforestry Systems
RSG reference	21137-B
Reporting period	May 2017 – May 2018
Amount of grant	£9963
Your email address	eliot@runa.org
Date of this report	May 22 nd 2018

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Establish 35 hectares of mixed species plantations				29.5 ha of land were restored.
Increased occupancy of mammals, birds and insects in restored areas				Restored habitat will increase forage opportunities for a variety of animals. Occupancy rates by animals within restored areas will be monitored over the next 5 years.
Improved community capacity to manage forest restoration work.				The community organisation (ASACAPUM) was given training and worked successfully to implement the project. They are currently managing a community restoration fund.
Knowledge transfer about wildlife corridors and forest restoration techniques to 75 Kichwa farmers.				A total of 53 people participated in workshops related to forest restoration and wildlife corridors.
The creation of two community nurseries.				Three community nurseries were created in Napo-Galeras region.
The creation of a long-term methodology for monitoring biodiversity indicators within restored areas.				A methodology was created and is currently being implemented.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

Tensions arose between the producer group (ASACAPUM) and the larger territorial governing organization (Pueblo Kichwa) regarding how which organisation should manage project funds. We chose to work with ASACAPUM because it had more of a presence in the project area and was more transparent and effective at project management.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

Outcome 1) The direct restoration of 29.5 ha, which will lead to accelerated natural regeneration on an additional 260 ha of degraded land in the buffer zone of

Sumaco Napo-Galeras National Park. This was done using the applied nucleation restoration on smallholder land.

Outcome 2) The creation of a locally managed forest restoration mechanism called the Rotating Agroforestry Fund (RAF). The RAF was structured as an agricultural credit program run by a local farmer's association (ASACAPUM), which makes reforestation a condition of program access. This program is described in more detail in Annex I and Annex II.

Outcome 3) The drafting of a comprehensive research methodology for measuring the long-term effects of forest restoration activities on local biodiversity indicators (Annex III).

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

The project was designed and implemented in collaboration with a local agricultural association (ASACAPUM). A total of 37 households participated in the programme and all reforestation was done by association members on their own land. A more detailed description of these arrangements is available in Annex III.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

We will continue to work with ASACAPUM to manage the RAF to ensure subsequent rounds of reforestation as well as to add new crops to the RAF including heirloom peanuts and annatto (*Bixa orellana*). The RAF is currently being adapted for another producer association that works in the buffer zone of Llanganates National Park, with restoration activities scheduled to begin in June 2018.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

The results have been shared with other community organisations in Napo during a series of community workshops. Results have been shared with various stakeholders from the Ecuadorian government the UNDP and GEF in a series of meetings and planned site visits.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

Project activities were implemented from June 2017 – April 2018. This was a slightly longer project period than indicated in the project proposal.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount £	Actual Amount £	Difference £	Comments
Stipend for technicians	1750	1800	-50	
Food	1600	1350	250	
Seedlings	6750	6872	-122	
Materials for nurseries	540	498	42	
Gasoline	270	355	-85	
Fencing	2000	0	2000	Fencing was not requested in the areas being reforested.
Organic Fertilizer	750	350	400	
Waterproof cases for camera traps	240	0	240	Camera trap monitoring was pushed back due to a greater focus on ensuring survivorship in parcels and creating a long-term monitoring plan.
AA Batteries	113	36	77	Mostly uses for GPS
Planting Equipment	355	2900	-2545	A large proportion of the grant was passed on to a local association to create the RAF and help finance planting activities.
Seed gathering equipment	80	125	-45	
GPS Unit	650	320	330	
Laptop Computer	450	500	-50	
Truck Rental	400	0	400	A truck was loaned at no cost for the project by the provincial government.
Materials and Printing	155	285	-130	
Total	16130	15391	739	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Important next steps include continued organisational support to ASACAPUM to manage the RAF, the monitoring of biodiversity indicators within restored areas, and the mainstreaming of specific RAF into national level forest restoration policy.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did The Rufford Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

The Rufford Logo was included in project reports and has been used when presenting project results to various stakeholders.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Ian Cummins played an integral role in working with the community to establish the RAF and collecting seedlings. He also managed the community mapping process.

Leonidas Narvaez worked as a field technician and Kichwa interpreter. He helped organize community workshops and assisted in managing restoration activities.