

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants 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	Marybel Crespo Saucedo
Project title	An Evaluation of the Population of the Threatened Yellow-rumped Antwren (<i>Terenura sharpei</i>) in the Yungas of Bolivia (Cochabamba-Bolivia)
RSG reference	22.01.08
Reporting period	September 2008 - February 2010
Amount of grant	£5476
Your email address	cochabambina2005@yahoo.com
Date of this report	March 2010

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
Study the distribution and abundance of populations of the yellow-rumped antwren in the Bolivian Yungas			√	We have our three first records of yellow-rumped antwren (<i>Terenura sharpei</i>) in one of five localities that we studied. There is a second location in which we have to confirm its presence before we published as a second register, for logistical reasons we could not re-enter this town again and it is expected to return before the end of the breeding season for these dates.
Carrasco National Park guards training			√	We performed a workshop on census and monitoring of birds, including the theory and practice on the field, happily we had a lot of participation and enthusiasm from the park guards to join to a research team and also made their own studies in the field with our help, also some of them decided to contribute in search <i>Terenura</i> during their patrols within the CNP.
Environmental education activities in schools	√			For this activity we could not warn the time to get permissions for environmental education activities in schools, and because there is too much bureaucracy and long wait to get the necessary permissions for such activities for this phase of the project we decided not to do this activity, but it will be necessary later.
Training biology students			√	During all the trips we took biology students as research assistants to train them in the census and monitoring techniques for bird and there are some who decided to stay as "official" auxiliaries of the project.

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

We had some changes in the dates we set to enter to the field, because the hemorrhagic dengue epidemic in late 2008 and the constant rains that are common in this area and sometimes it was difficult to work in the field and enter some localities, but these problems only influenced the project delay after these it was developed normally.

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

The first outcome was that after nearly 10 years we have records of yellow-rumped antwren (*Terenura sharpei*) in Bolivia. One of the following goals will be to implement a monitoring station of *Terenura sharpei* population in this locality (San Onofre).

Another very beneficial experience for this study was the training workshop for park guards since this produced many ideas for research proposals, as well as some park guards want to get involved directly with this project they were also very enthusiastic and eager to work in the field of avifauna. The study area for this project called Cristalmayu is considered an IBA (Important Bird Area) but there have been very few studies of birds in this area, so I think it is important that through this project we have contributed to fill the lack of data for this area.

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

We could have a meeting with a leader of one of the locations visited (Sarna Moko) in this meeting came the idea to collaborate in the implement of an ecotourism lodge because they are also interested in the conservation of its forests, which is why we are committed to work together to seek funding for them to be able to implement its ecotourism lodge.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

There are plans to continue this work since this first part only covered a small area of the Yungas of Bolivia, which corresponds to part of Cochabamba, seeking more sites are planned in Cochabamba as well as extending into the Yungas of La Paz since there are also historical data of this species, if the study extends we could have an overview of the distribution of yellow-rumped antwren throughout the Yungas of Bolivia.

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

The National Ornithological Congress will be held in Bolivia in 2010, which will be a good opportunity to disseminate the results of this study. We plan to publish a note or scientific paper on this new record in a scientific journal for Neotropical birds we still not defined the magazine.

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

The project was scheduled to develop within the period of 2008-2009, but in 2008 it was able to make just two trips so we had to wait until the next breeding season which begins precisely with the rainy season in the months of September 2009 and almost ends in February 2010, thus we covered the period of study planned for this project.

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
Field Work cost				
Transport	337	422.54	-85.54	*
Food and consumables	674	396.13	277.87	*
Local guide	169	217.87	-48.00	
Equipment				
Record equipment (microphone, miniDisc)	409	575.054	-166.05	*
General fieldwork equipment	434	619.289	-185.00	*
training workshops				
Park guards	255	460.175	-205	
Local communities	255		-75	
Office costs (Electricity, internet)	357	153.831	204	
Subsistence payments				
Supervisor wage	409	495.167	-86.16	*
Coordinator wage	1814	1010.14	803.86	
Field assistant wage	363	303.702	59.29	
Total	5476	4653.87	822.13	
	1 USD= 0,54 GBP	1 USD=0,66 GBP		

*The differences are mainly due to the difference of exchange before the project (1 USD= 0, 54 GBP) and after the project (1 USD=0, 66 GBP).

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

In the research, since we find a population of yellow-rumped antwren in the locality of San Onofre, the following step will be monitoring this population. Also keep looking sites of new populations in the Yungas of Cochabamba. In the environmental education we have to reformulate a new plan to develop activities in schools, because at this phase we could not perform. It will also continue working with the park guards of Carrasco National Park.

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

Since the beginning of this project we let to know about RSGF to colleagues also dedicated to research in other fields and who not heard about RSGF, so the Terenura project was always related with RSGF. It was also released at government institutions like the SERNAP (National Service of Protected Areas of Bolivia) and DGB (Dirección General de Biodiversidad) equally Biodiversity and Genetic Center of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in Cochabamba.

The materials prepared for the workshop of park guards, field guides and diplomas carried the RSGF logo, just as all formal letters addressed to government officials were backed with RSGF logos.