

## 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. 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. 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](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

<b>Grant Recipient Details</b>	
<b>Your name</b>	Cindy Meliza Hurtado Martinez
<b>Project title</b>	Medium and Large mammals Abundance in the Cerros de Amotape National Park, Tumbes-Peru
<b>RSG reference</b>	11781-1
<b>Reporting period</b>	July 2012- July 2013
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£5500
<b>Your email address</b>	cindymeliza@gmail.com
<b>Date of this report</b>	August 6th 2013

**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
Obtain species richness and abundance of medium and large mammals			x	
Determine activity patterns of medium and large mammals			x	
Identify priority areas of conservation within the National Park			x	
Propose a long term monitoring of medium and large mammals for the National Park		x		We developed a monitoring programme for the neotropical otter which is one of the priorities in the park management. Also, line transect censuses will continue to be used as the monitoring strategy for terrestrial species.

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

When camera traps arrived to Peru, customs charged an additional tax (\$780) that wasn't considered in the budget. To adjust the budget and still achieve our objectives we had to borrow some equipment from the Natural History Museum of Lima, such as binoculars and a distance measurer.

Three camera traps were stolen, one in September and the other two in December 2012. By December we had bought three more cameras to replace the stolen ones; unfortunately we lost that data.

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

From August 2012 to May 2013 we monitored the occurrence of medium and large mammals in the dry forest and Pacific tropical rainforest of northern Peru; so far our most important outcomes are the following:

The Cerros de Amotape National Park (CANP) was surveyed with two different methods and we obtained a total of 21 species of medium and large mammals. Of the total, 18 of these species were registered with camera trapping and three additional species were only sighted with line transect censuses. A new species list of medium and large mammals for the park was obtained with two new records; *Cuniculus paca* and *Dasyprocta variegata*.

After surveying three different habitats of the park, the Pacific tropical rainforest showed higher richness with 13 species. This area is the most at risk without park guards patrolling it and with Ecuadorians hunting game species. The park management is now aware of this and are willing to patrol it regularly.

Also, reference materials such as distribution maps and a photo gallery were provided to the Cerros de Amotape National Park (CANP) managers. Thus, field guides are in preparation and will be used by park guards for long term monitoring and workshops. Additionally, this guide will be available for visitors in the park.

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

The project would not have been possible without the help of local guides; Alan Garcia had a key role in our team. We provided him and the volunteer students (see table below) with technical training such as: the bases on how to work with camera trapping, identify species from skulls and how to work using standardized methods.

Also, we worked with the people around the area and within the park; we gave brief talks highlighting the importance of species conservation and the negative effects of overhunting. From the talks they got some clear ideas on how by maintain wildlife they can increase their income.

Name	University
Jaime Pacheco	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.
Cynthia Musaja	Universidad Nacional de Tacna, Tacna.
Jesus Muñoz	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Lima.

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

With the information obtained from this project the CANP will implement a monitoring and educational programme into their master plan. Also, we plan to propose a species-specific monitoring programme focusing on CITES species and including local people within this project. Workshops will be implemented for schools around the area and the park's visitors.

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

So far, preliminary results (dry season) have been presented at the 93<sup>rd</sup> American society of Mammalogists Annual Meeting that was held on June 17<sup>th</sup> in Philadelphia, USA.

After analysing all the data, the results of the work will be shared with:

- The Tumbes community: A talk will be given in the offices of the CANP and we will invite all the park guards, farmers and local people. Also, a fun version of that talk will be given to the nearby schools. Additionally a poster will be printed with some of the species gallery photos and left at the CANP local office.
- The Peruvian government: A final report will be submitted to the Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP) from the Ministry of Environment.

- Scientific community: The data is being analysed and will be presented as a thesis to obtain Licenciatura in Biological Science at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM). In addition the data will be submitted for peer reviewed publication in scientific journals.

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

From August 2012 to July 2013, as in the original 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
20 Camera traps ( 2011 Bushnell Trophy cam model 11-9436c)	2150	2690	-540	When the equipment was brought to Peru, customs charged \$780 in taxes.
2 Bosch GLR225 Laser 134 Distance Measurer	134	67	+67	We could just buy one distance measurer in order to pay for the camera taxes. And we borrowed one from the Mammalogy Department of the National History Museum.
Nikon 10x42 mm binoculars	190	0	+190	We had to borrow binoculars from the Mammalogy Department of the Natural History Museum
Nikon Coolpix P510 16.1 MP CMOS Digital Camera with 42x Zoom NIKKOR ED Glass Lens and GPS Record Location 320	320	290	+30	To adjust the budget we had to buy a Canon power shot 35X and 12.1 MP
Transportation to the field (4 field trips, researchers transportation and equipment )	1080	1080	0	-
Food (during the field trips and local transportation)	1170	1170	0	-
Field material (rite in the rain notebooks, batteries)	150	150	0	
Traps material	140	140	0	
Film paper	36	36	0	
2 Mag-lite SST3D016 3D cell LED flashlight	60	60	0	
Plastic bags (ziploc)	20	20	0	
GPS Garmin Etrex H	50	50	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5500</b>	<b>5753</b>	<b>-253</b>	

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

On the basis of this first assessment, we have surveyed the mammal assemblage and now we will focus on key species that are in need of further research. During the field trips we realised that there is conflict between small cats and humans. This was noticed after a poisoned male ocelot was found near an agricultural area; the owners accepted they had killed the animal because it was killing their poultry.

We consider important to understand how small cats (ocelot, margay, yagouaroundi) resource partitioning is taking place in this area. Understanding which areas they preferred, how they use the area and if they are competing for resources will help avoid human-cat conflict.

### **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?**

Yes, the RSGF logo was used in the following:

- A poster presentation at the 93<sup>rd</sup> American society of Mammalogists Meeting in Philadelphia, USA.
- Also, it is printed in the poster (photo gallery) left at National Park's offices for tourists to review.
- Furthermore, the logo will appear in the field guides (in prep.) that will be used by the park guards and tourists.

### **11. Any other comments?**

We would like to thank the Rufford Small Grants to make this project possible.