

INFORME FINAL DE TERMINACIÓN DEL PROYECTO— PEQUEÑA DONACIÓN

I. DATOS BÁSICOS

Nombre de la Organización: Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano

Título del Proyecto: Global Mammal Assessment: Mesoamerica Assessment

Socios Involucrados en la Implementación del Proyecto:

Fechas de Implementación del Proyecto: 1 de diciembre 2006 – 31 de agosto de 2008

Fecha de Informe (Mes/Año): Informe Final, octubre 2008

II. COMENTARIOS INICIALES

Incluya cualquier comentario inicial que pueda ayudar en la revisión de este informe.

The Zamorano Center for Biodiversity (CZB), coordinator of the Regional Institute for Biodiversity (IRBIO) has made progress since its foundation in establishing a set of activities which enable them to support the region – and the scientific and conservation communities interested – the adoption of the information in its immediate form and principally aligned with the regional strategies and programs. The Mesoamerica workshop of the Global Mammal Assessment (GMA) responded to a global strategy that feeds into the Strategic Regional Program for Evaluation and Monitoring of Biodiversity. In 2008 CZB initiated the official revision of the CITES listings for fauna in the majority of the Mesoamerican countries, and The Dominican Republic – and action which has served as a fundamental complementary step to information gathered at the workshop and via the expert network created at the workshop.

III. PREGUNTAS NARRATIVAS

1. Cuál fue el objetivo inicial de este proyecto?

The primary objective of the GMA-Mesoamerica and Caribbean Assessment was to conduct a systematic assessment of all rodents, bats, marsupials, and shrews of the study area using expert opinion and established criteria for evaluating threat and conservation per species. These data were going to be combined with additional species assessments conducted by IUCN Species Survival Commission Specialist Groups (Cat Specialist Group, etc.) to evaluate all mammalian species of the regions for the 2007 launch of the IUCN Red List.

Products:

- a) Review current distribution maps (extent of occurrence).
- b) Develop database on habitat association per species (area of occupancy).
- c) Systematically review the state of knowledge for each species.

- d) Develop consensus based approach to Red List status based on expert opinion
- e) Documentation of each species conservation status, conservation action and population trends (IUCN Red List criteria)
- f) Training to participant in the analysis and assessment of threats, and use of the Red List criteria globally and regionally/nationally.
- g) Completion of the 2007 Red List of Threatened Species, which is made freely available to the public via www.redlist.org. Side products include the contribution of data to National and regional Red List Assessments
- h) Peer reviewed publication on the conservation status of Mesoamerican mammals
- i) Data to feed into regional and national Red List assessments

2. Se cambiaron los objetivos del proyecto durante su implementación? De ser así, explicar por que y como.

No, we maintained the same objectives throughout.

3. Su proyecto fue exitoso en términos de haber logrado objetivos planificados?

Yes, we were successful in completing all of the objectives.

4. Su equipo experimentó desilusiones o fracasos en la implementación del proyecto? De ser así, explicar y comentar de como el equipo de dirigió a estas desilusiones y/o fracasos.

The team which carried out the project was successful in its task.

5. Favor de describir cualquier lección aprendida del proyecto, positivo o negativo, que pueda servir a otras organizaciones interesadas en implementar un proyecto similar.

Planning for a regional event of this magnitude requires ample participation from the scientific community focused on the issue at hand, in this case mammal conservation and ecology. In this case the event had to be reprogrammed on several consecutive occasions (i.e. changing the dates) to be able to secure the participation of the appropriate experts. The organizations which finance these types of events much have the following characteristics:

1. Be approved at least one year in advance of the workshop so that there is ample time to consult experts on an appropriate time of year once the funding is secured (ie and not to plan dates until the money is available).
2. To start by offering a range of possible dates and then at least 6 months before hand coordinate the people who are able to attend to make plans.

The positive attitude and flexibility of the officials at CEPF made this Workshops a success given the difficulties originally encountered, and were able to facilitate changes in dates and scheduling without which we may have never been able to have its important event.

6. Favor de describir cualquier actividad de seguimiento relacionado a este proyecto.

The workshops which we undertook with the provided funds was part of a much larger project – which has also come to fruition and now freely and publically available via the internet www.iucnredlist.org/mammals. Subsequent to the workshop there has been much attention to mammals in Mesoamerica and the organizers are currently involved with several subgroups of workshop participants to help bring “on the ground” results to mammals in the region – and to build capacity in scientific expertise.

7. Proveer cualquier información adicional que usted piensa ayudaría al CEPF entender mejor otros aspectos de su proyecto cumplido.

The result of the Global Mammal Assessment, of which this Workshop was a part of has since been published in the journal *Science* (Schipper et al. 2008 in Vol. 322, no. 5899).

IV. FINANCIAMIENTO ADICIONAL

Proveer detalles de donantes adicionales que apoyaron este proyecto y de financiamiento recibido como resultado de la donación de CEPF o el éxito del proyecto.

Donante	Tipo de Financiamiento*	Cantidad	Comentarios
UICN	Co-financiamiento	\$30,000	Travel, salaries and core
Zamorano		5,000	Salaries, office space
IRBIO-CCAD		2,000	Travel, promotion, contacts, J.Restrepo
USFW		\$5,000	Travel

*Financiamiento adicional debe reportarse según las siguientes categorías:

- A** Co-financiamiento de proyecto (Otros donantes contribuyan directamente a los gastos del proyecto con CEPF).
- B** Financiamiento complementario (Otros donantes contribuyan a organizaciones y agencias socias quienes están implementando un proyecto relacionado con este proyecto con CEPF).
- C** Apalancamiento de la Organización o Socios (Otros donantes contribuyan a su organización o una organización socia como resultado directo de éxitos de este proyecto con CEPF).
- D** Apalancamiento Regional (Otros donantes inviertan grandes cifras en una región debido a la inversión de CEPF o éxitos relacionados a este proyecto con CEPF).

V. COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES ADICIONALES

The creation of IRBIO in Central America is a key decision which has permitted the formation of a common tool for the scientific community, conservation organizations, governments, academia and multilateral groups.

The scientific and technical processed, such as the GMA, demonstrate the utility and effectiveness such a network – which operated through a private organization such as Zamorano.

It is recommended that meetings which coordinate and create scientific information, such as those done by the IUCN, are done in collaboration with IRBIO who can then also convert and "translate" this scientific information to decision makers such as the Central American Commission on the Environment and Development (CCAD). The participation of IRBIO was able to achieve its purpose at this type of event as it represents the international and interdisciplinary focus from the main headquarters in Honduras.

An additional observation resulting from the Workshops is the dire need for more research on mammals in Central America – especially on their ecology and conservation. Increasingly habitats are becoming more fragmented and mammals and other biodiversity more threatened and even some going extinct- but there is little capacity to effectively communicate science to decision makers at a regional level and impact decisions which affect biodiversity loss. There is a strong need for a centralized biodiversity research center which can also act as a forum for networking and storage of knowledge in Mesoamerica.

VI. COMPARTIENDO INFORMACIÓN

CEPF tiene como objetivo compartir experiencias, lecciones aprendidas y resultados entre las organizaciones recipientes de nuestras donaciones y las comunidades de conservación y donantes más amplias. Una manera de lograr este objetivo es poniendo el texto de los informes finales de terminación de proyecto disponibles desde nuestra página Web: www.cepf.net, y incluyendo estos informes en nuestro boletín electrónico y otras comunicaciones.

Para obtener más información sobre este proyecto, favor de comunicarse con:

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