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Preface

The following midterm review took place during December 1-14, 1996. A two-man team, professor Per Wegge and Mr. David Smith (a Panama national), made short visits to the field project sites in Cosiquina (Nicaragua) and Isla Canas, Aguas Claras and

6. Marine turtles, Isla Canas, Panama: Well developed community organization and local administrative capability. Strong women participation. Biological and technical basis improved. Lack of market studies and cost-benefit analyses. Currently the best field project with good potential for tangible community benefits (cash or in kind).
7. Green iguana breeding, Cahuna, Panama

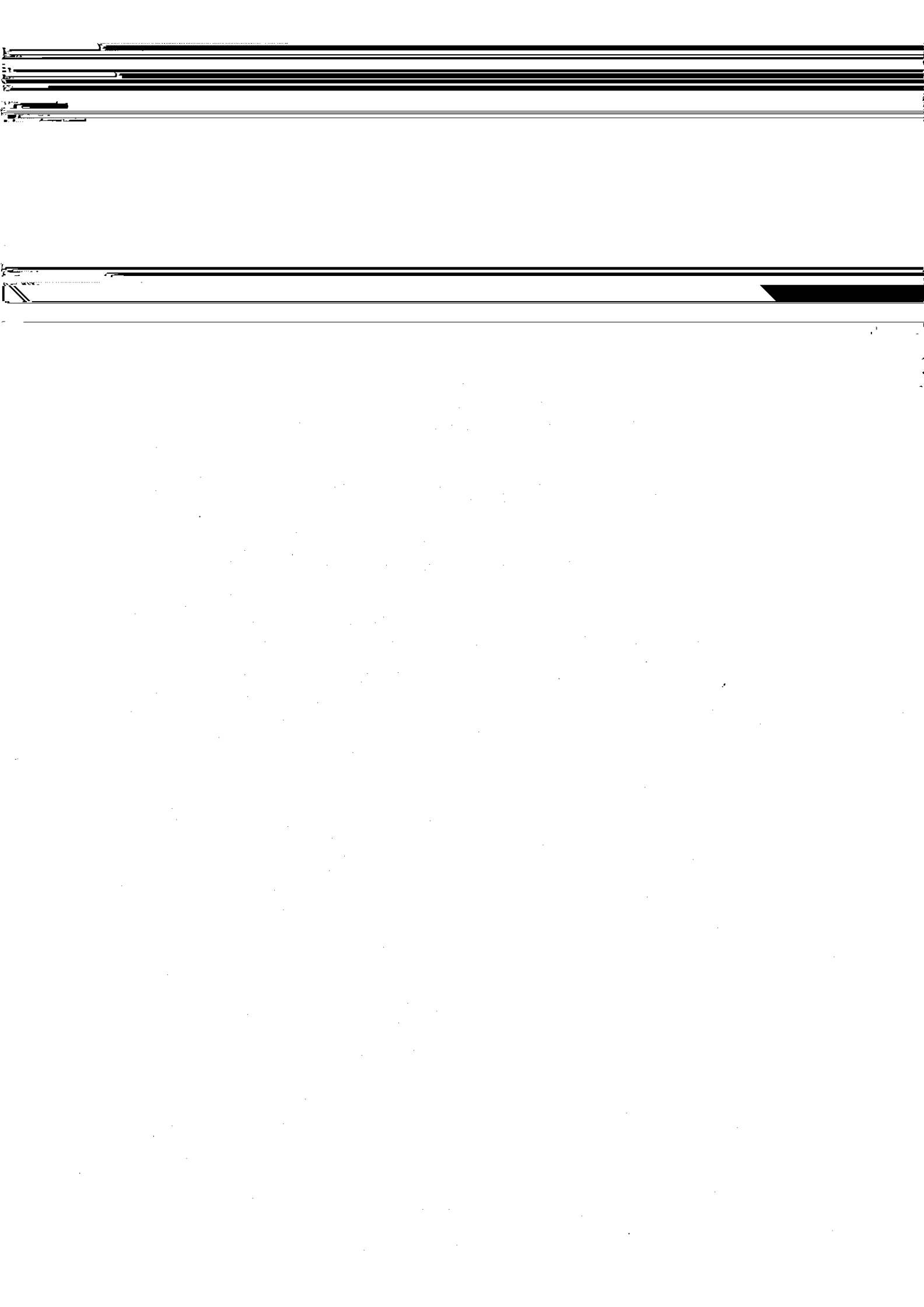
Summary of MAJOR FINDINGS - Social Dimension of Project:

natural resource managers trained in conservation and sustainable entrepreneurship.

2. Projects with major advances are those that have developed significant community organizations resulting from project implementation (Isla Canas, Cosiguina, El ~~Proyecto~~). This ~~creates~~ community take over and

sustainable wildlife management, legislation and applicability.

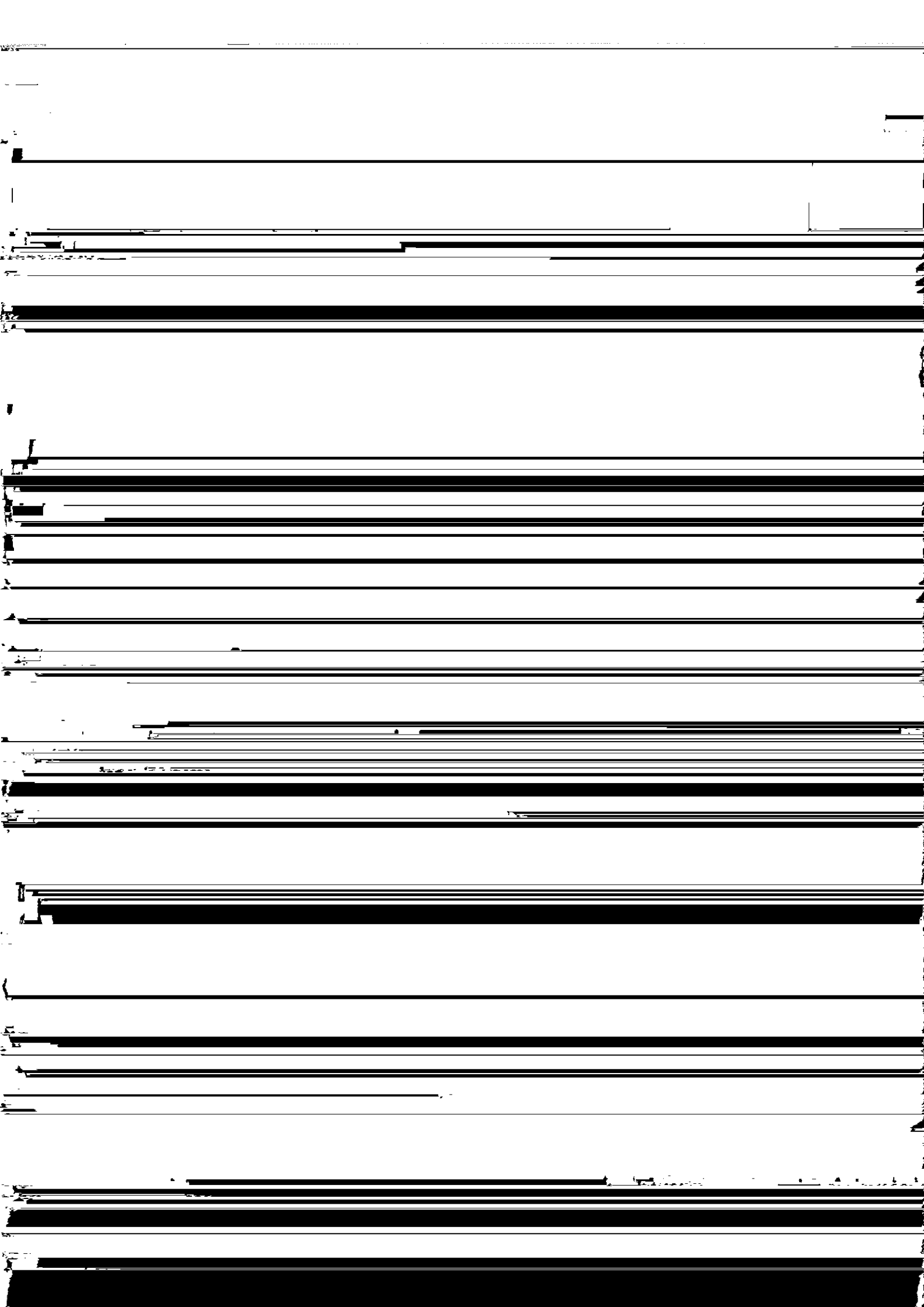
10. In most counterparts (most NGOs, Isla Canas peasant, some members of Cosiguina project, Board of Directors of Jocotal Community Association). a "Job and Salary



Recommendations:

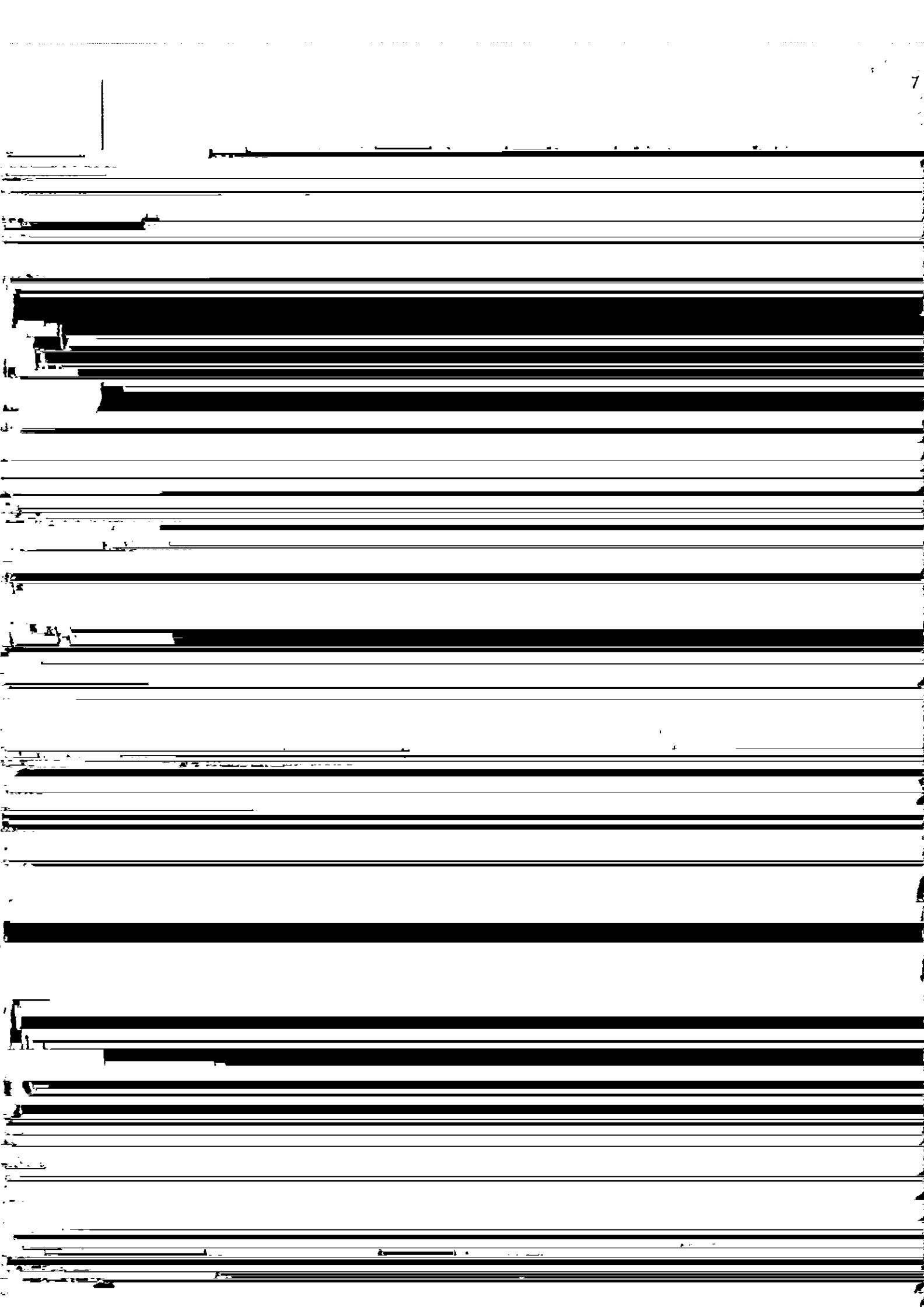
The members of the committee...

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1. Background

The CAM 008 Regional Wildlife Program in Central America was



On the national level, new laws attempt to merge more traditional principles of wildlife management with biodiversity conservation and to include community participation and property rights. Following requests of the

7. Field Projects

A main part of the CAM-008 Wildlife Program consists of field projects. The purpose of these is to demonstrate the viability of utilizing wildlife for local community development. Besides generating income, sustainable use of wildlife also contributes to conserve endangered species by reducing

adequate. Only in the turtle project at Isla Canas has a regular monitoring of the resource base been installed. The breeding of iguanas (Coisiguina and Cabuya) has not benefitted from the wealth of information gathered through the CAM-023

The situation in Cosiguina is similar: Except for the training and provision of some construction material for the enclosures, all costs of maintenance, feeding and production are borne by the community. Of course, this is commensurate

animals produced by the Cooperative back to the forest

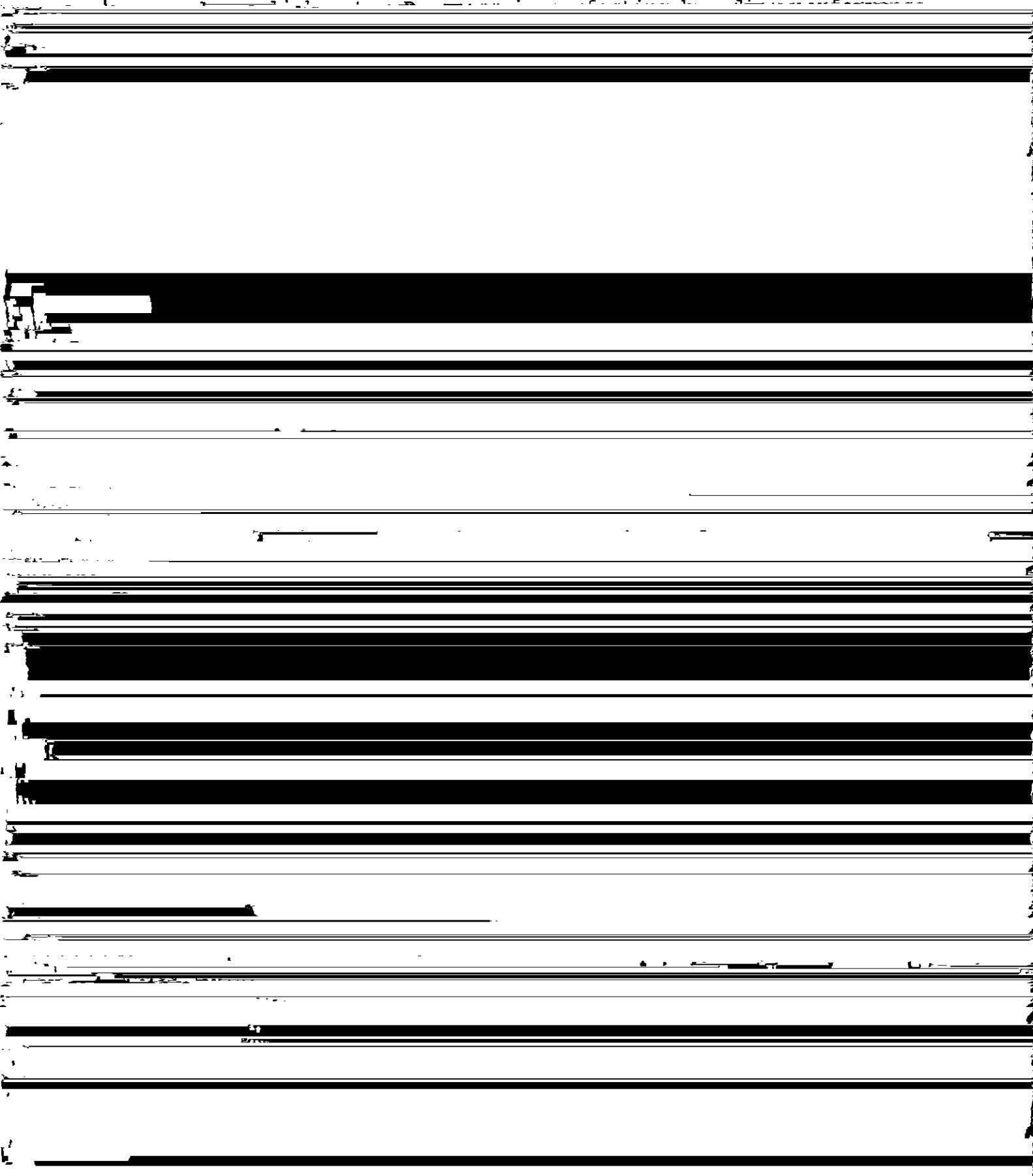
for the local community of Omar Bacca and for marketing.
Indirect objective: reduce illegal harvesting of iguana in the
wild and help rebuild iguana populations in the forest.

Budget: USD 20.000/y in 1995-1998.

Project organization: UNAN (University of Leon) is
responsible for project implementation. MARENA (government)
participates, through UNAN, on social issues. UNAN hired a
full-time technician to be daily in charge of field
operations.

Accomplishments: Former cooperative board for iguana breeding
dissolved and replaced by a new board with strong women
participation. Revolving fund established. Former breeding
enclosures closed and replaced by two new ones. New project
brick house built. Production capacity increased slightly from
previous enclosures, but no technical improvement since 1994.

Project organization: ANON, a large professional NGO, is in charge of experimental breeding programme and community organization.



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iguanas cannot enter the pet trade, and market for meat is limited. Also, shortage of manpower in INRENARE and the remoteness of Cabuya have both acted as disincentives. The present project is now a pure conservation programme, without a community development linkage. It is recommended that the Cabuya project is terminated (or only maintained at minimum cost), and that INRENARE allocates the main proportion of the USD 20.000 to the field project at Isla Canas.

Harvesting of marine turtle eggs at Isla Canas, Panama

Project objective: controlled harvest and utilization of marine turtle eggs for the dual purpose of conservation and local community benefits

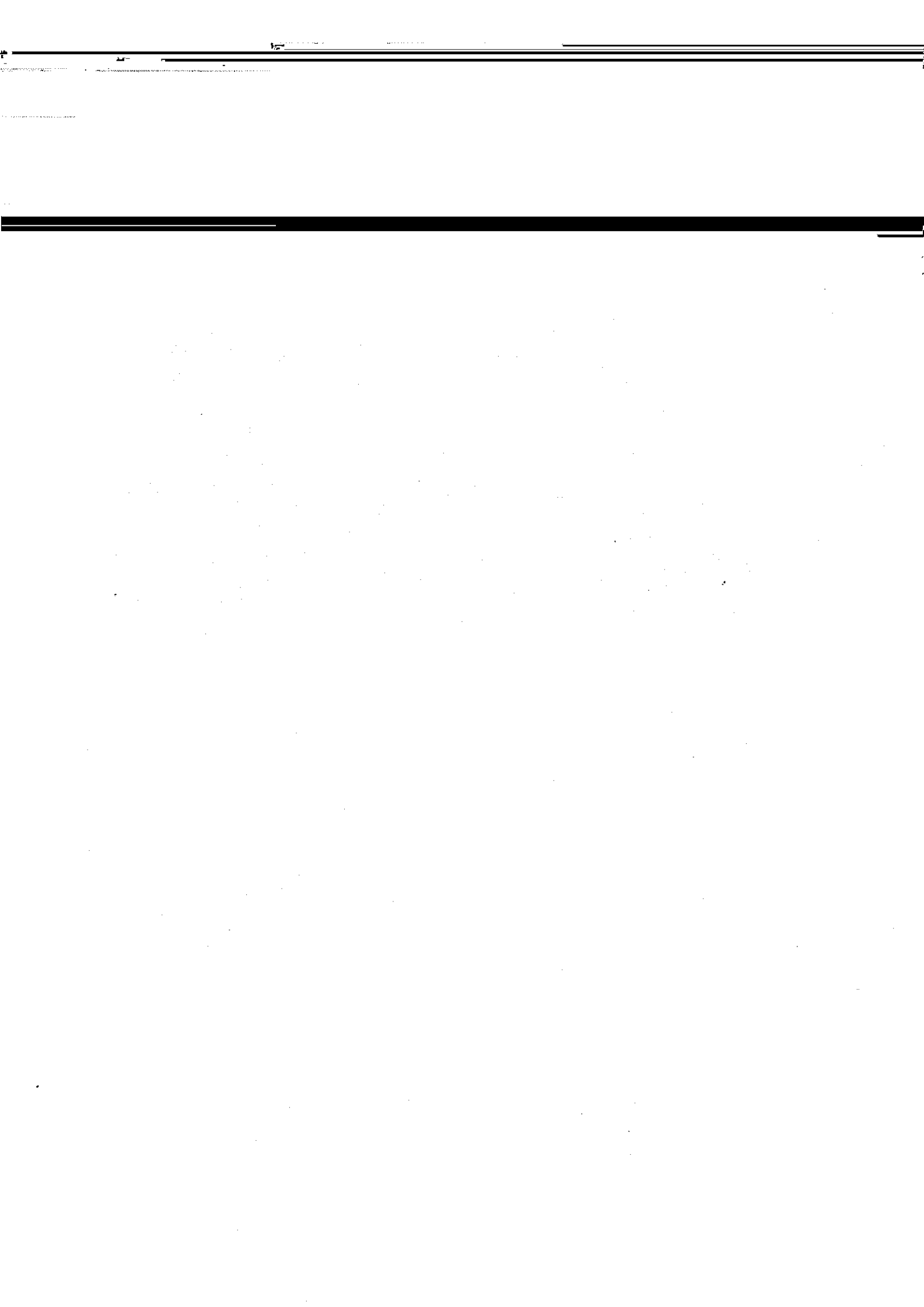
Budget: Part of USD 20.000/y allocated to INRENARE

Project organization: INRENARE in charge of project implementation

Accomplishments: Remarkable progress since 1994 and at present the most advanced demonstration project. An 80 member "United Islanders Cooperative" (half of the local community) formed, with strong women representation. Conservation and management techniques, including systematic censusing of number of nesting turtles, developed from training by project technical staff. Since mid-1995, USD 10.000 generated from sale of eggs and reinvested in community infrastructural needs. Positive demonstration effects on neighboring communities which practiced poaching after depleting their own stocks: they now seek advice on how to set up similar community organizations. Some 50.000 turtles (4 species of which the green turtle makes up for >90 percent) nest on a 2.5 km beach stretch and produce an estimated minimum of 5.000.000 eggs.

gaining access to available funds for complementary

implementing institutions immediately review the objective of
this demonstration project to decide on its future direction
The project should be reviewed



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

1997: Priorities (measurable and objective indicators)

1998 --- 1999

Focus on achievement of tangible results/benefits for communities

Prevailing Conditions

• *Isa*

• *Gender*

1997: Priorities (measurable and
objective indicators)

1998 --- 1999

Table 2. Recommended actions and budgets for the field demonstration projects in CAM 008 IUCN-ORMA: Rural community management of wild species in Central America

Project	1997	1998	1999
ANCON (paca)	decrease 10.000	finalize 10.000	
ANCON/FUNDEVERDE (paca)	initiate 10.000	increase 15.000	maintain 15.000
Cabyua (iguana)	standby 5.000	resume 15.000	decrease 10.000
Isla Canas (turtles)	increase 25.000	decrease 20.000	finalize 15.000
Jocotal (multi-species)	maintain 25.000	maintain 25.000	finalize 15.000
Cosiguina (iguana)	Increase 25.000	maintain 25.000	maintain 25.000



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**TERMS OF REFERENCE
MID-TERM REVIEW OF CAM-008 IUCN / WILDLIFE PROGRAM**

1. BACKGROUND

NORAD and ^{IUCN} ~~CATIE~~ signed an agreement on November 28, 1995, (the "Agreement") about phase II of the project, comprising the 4-year period 1995-1998 and a grant of approximately 5.6 million NOK.

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3. SCOPE OF WORK

The review should put special emphasis in social and environmental aspects.

While assessing the goal and purposes in the Agreement with Annexes, the team should focus on:

- effectiveness, i.e. measure the extent to which the Project has succeeded in achieving its goal and purposes;
- relevance, i.e. assess the degree to which the project is relevant to the needs of the community.

5. REPORTING

At the end of the review, the team shall deliver a draft report, with a copy to IUCN. NORAD and IUCN shall submit their comments on the draft report to the team leader within two weeks after its delivery. After having received these comments, the final report should be finished and sent to NORAD within two weeks.

The report should be submitted to:

Appendix 2: List of people consulted during the review

1. THON/OPMA Regional Technical Team - 2017

b) Technical staff:

- Pedraria Davila, UNAN/Leon Project Coordinator
- Loida Pretiz, Project IEC Consultant
- [Redacted]

- Fernando Esquivel, Field Technician
- Ivannia Lovo Lopez, Project Consultant/Assistant

4. EL SALVADOR

a) Inter-institutional Network:

- Nelson Rosales, Maquilishualt Foundation
- Azalea de Granados, Natural History Museum
- Misaela Molina, Ministry of Education's Parks and Environment Department
- [Redacted]

b) El Jocotal Lagoon Project:

- Jose Hilario Mendoza, President of El Jocotal Community Development Association (JCDA)
- Carlos Osmin Carranza, Vice President JCDA

Appendix 3: Itinerary during midterm review of CAM 008

December 1: Arrival San Jose late afternoon from Norway

Travel to Panama late afternoon

December 3: Visit with INRENARE and w/ ANCON at Aguas Claras

