

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Fostering stakeholder collaboration and monitoring the impacts and the conservation actions around infrastructure projects in the Vilcabamba Amoro Conservation Corridor
Project Title:	Conservation International
Date of Report:	September, 2012
Report Author and Contact Information	

CEPF Region: Tropical Andes

Strategic Direction: 5. Consolidation

Grant Amount:

Project Dates: January 1, 2009 - June 30, 2012

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

Thanks to the support of CEPF project has been able to improve the monitoring of deforestation in the Madre de Dios Region, generate information to public and decision makers about the impacts of IIRSA sector 3 and support the different initiatives to counteract the negative consequence of the highway's construction.

One of the essential contributions of the CEPF program in Bolivia is that it has managed to integrate local stakeholders in the management of critical ecosystems, particularly in the northern corridor as part of the conservation corridor Vilcabamba - Amboró. CEPF's contribution has highlighted the need to create opportunities for analysis and discussion, however remains to continue strengthening local leading positions to achieve sufficient capacity to meet the challenges ahead of megaprojects such as the opening of new roads, construction of a dam and a bridge nearby of protected areas Madidi and Pilon Lajas.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

Biodiversity and cultural values of the Vilcabamba Amoro Conservation Corridor, as well as connectivity between protected areas and areas important for conservation, are maintained

In Bolivia the political agenda in the last year has had its main focus in the potential construction of a road through Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Land (TIPNIS for its acronym in Spanish). This road would link Chapare region in the Cochabamba department with Mojos region in Beni department.

On the one hand, lowland indigenous are in opposition to this project, arguing that will affect their traditional way of life and on the other hand, the government promotes the road arguing the need for national integration and development. This situation has generated a strong interest of the civil society, international cooperation and political parties. To date, the conflict continues and the solutions are far from being achieved.

In this context, the results of the program: "Fostering Collaboration and stakeholder monitoring the actual impacts and the conservation actions around Infrastructure projects in the Conservation Corridor Vilcabamba Amoro" are more important in the public agenda. Thus, the most important results of the program are: a) Deforestation analysis with emphasis in northern corridor b) generation of knowledge and mechanisms about how to do follow-up megaprojects.

a) Deforestation analysis, this analysis show the deforestation during the period 1976 – 2010. The area for this analysis is mainly the north corridor that is a priority region for IIRSA. This information is a resource for the national government, local organizations, NGOs, etc. For local organizations is a base to make decisions about land use, to promote territorial management, to generate sustainable forest management schemes, etc. For NGOs, is useful mainly to understand the actual situation, to promote local capacity, to develop proposals, etc. In the case of the National Government is an input to define policies on forest and climate change.

b) Generation of knowledge about follow-up experiences megaprojects

The program has been the first to create experiences on tracking infrastructure projects in Bolivia. This experience has been particularly important for representatives of local organizations. They now have knowledge about the experiences of South Interoceanic in Peru and its advantages and disadvantages. Today representatives demand more information to make decisions on infrastructure. In the future is important to extend the debate on how local organizations should promote greater reflection on the development of infrastructure.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

Stakeholder groups (targeted municipalities, national and local governments, local and international NGOs, donors and investors, and local community representatives) collaborate and use information generated by this project to effectively mitigate negative impacts of infrastructure development on VACC cultural and biological diversity.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

In Bolivia, to date the paving of San Buenaventura - Ixiamas route isn't concluded and is necessary to continue following up the construction activities and providing inputs to ensure a balanced decisions.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned: CEPF's procedures and safeguard policies are incorporated, and applied by all partners implementing CEPF's consolidation phase project portfolio

Component 1 Actual at Completion: CI Bolivia had an important role in the application of CEPF's safeguards and policies, through the presentation the main criteria for implement in the project of FUNDESNAP and PUMA. This activity was held in the first quarter of the project.

Component 2 Planned:

Subgrant to the CDC La Molina in Peru: Land-use change (deforestation) associated with infrastructure development in VACC monitored, and the results are provided to civil society, government, and donor partners in a timely manner, to be incorporated into projects' adaptive management and decision-making processes

CEPF's consolidation phase project partners use land-use change information to develop conservation and infrastructure mitigation activities in KBA areas with high deforestation threat around infrastructure projects in VACC.

Component 2 Actual at Completion: In Peru; CI-Peru organized a meeting to disseminate landuse change analysis and web-based tool, attended technical people from regional government.



Figure 1: Meeting with technical staff of Regional Government of Madre de Dios and partners

The deforestation and land use change analysis in Bolivia was disseminated in two important audiences; the first one was the national government. The information is an input to development a new Bolivian position on climate change mitigation and the second one is internal, this information was presented in a brownbag in CI HQ with more twenty attendants. These presentations were highly appreciated, because have a solid data base. CI Bolivia was consulted for more presentations especially by local governments and other units of the national government.

Component 3 Planned: Integration of agendas between donors, high level policy makers, and local coordinating mechanisms (bodies dedicated to coordinating efforts for mitigation efforts of the highways: socio environmental reporting group to be supported by FUNDESNAP in Bolivia, and civil society group in Peru) is ensured seeking effective collaboration for mitigation of infrastructure development impacts on VACC's cultural and biological diversity

Component 3 Actual at Completion: In Peru, CI-Peru organized a workshop to show the final products to representatives from regional government of Madre de Dios. Also, CI-Peru produced reports about products made with CEPF funds and delivered to partners, for example a document about financial sustainability strategy to Madre de Dios on Southern Interoceanic Highway, section 3.



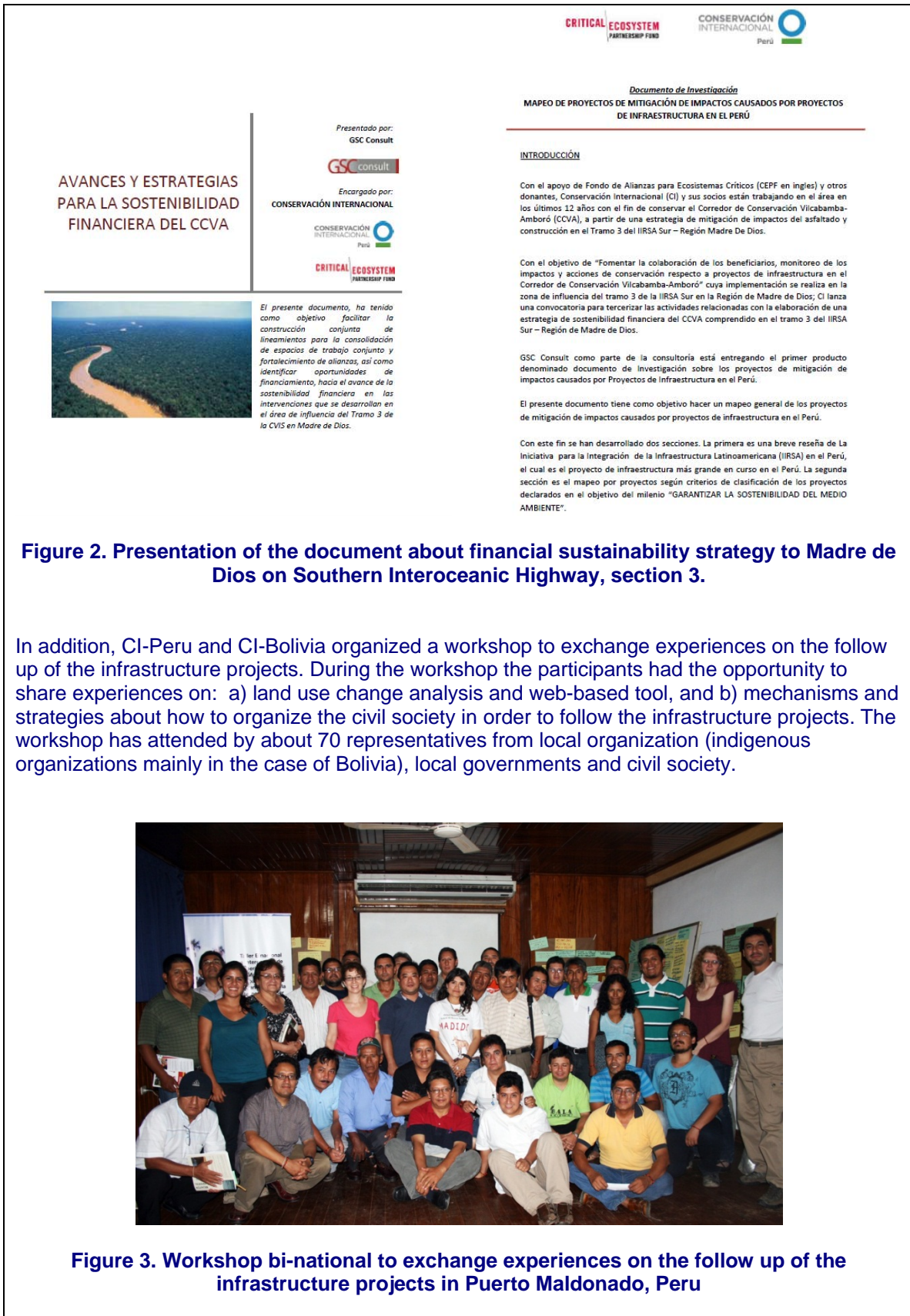


Figure 2. Presentation of the document about financial sustainability strategy to Madre de Dios on Southern Interoceanic Highway, section 3.

In addition, CI-Peru and CI-Bolivia organized a workshop to exchange experiences on the follow up of the infrastructure projects. During the workshop the participants had the opportunity to share experiences on: a) land use change analysis and web-based tool, and b) mechanisms and strategies about how to organize the civil society in order to follow the infrastructure projects. The workshop has attended by about 70 representatives from local organization (indigenous organizations mainly in the case of Bolivia), local governments and civil society.



Figure 3. Workshop bi-national to exchange experiences on the follow up of the infrastructure projects in Puerto Maldonado, Peru

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL 

**Intercambio Binacional de Experiencias en
Seguimiento Ambiental y Social a Proyectos de
Desarrollo en Bolivia y Perú**



Puerto Maldonado, 26 y 27 de enero del 2012

Figure 4. Report of Workshop bi-national to exchange experiences on the follow up of the infrastructure projects in Puerto Maldonado, Peru

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

With project was elaborated the following products:

- Mapeo de Proyectos de Mitigación de Impactos Causados por Proyectos de Infraestructura en el Perú
- Avances y Estrategias para la Sostenibilidad Financiera del CCVA
- Desarrollo del Sistema Web para Monitoreo del Impacto de la Deforestación en la zona IIRSA Sur (Tramo 3) en el CCVA.

In Bolivia the Project has elaborated the following products:

- Report the preparatory meeting on track experience in infrastructure and inter-oceanic corridor north south. (Annex 1).
- Monitoring of deforestation in the Amazon area of Bolivia. (Annex 2).
- Binational workshop to exchange experiences of socio-environmental monitoring of the roads in “Interoceánica Sur” y “Corredor Norte” (Annex 3).
- Presentation: monitoring of deforestation in the northern corridor. (Anenex 4).
- Lessons learned from the consolidation phase of CEPF program in Bolivia (Annex 5)

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The start of the project had problems due to changes in the structure of our organization, which led to delay the start of it. Furthermore, instability in some representatives of the regional government did not keep the process of understanding and acceptance of the project.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

In Peru, there is an interest from local authorities in monitoring processes, but they need to hire technical staff. The project has important results, those don't have sense if the local stakeholders aren't involved in the design, implementation and dissemination.

In Bolivia, the CEPF program impacts are important and help to develop new form of civil society inclusion in the infrastructure that carries out the national government. However, the program could have had better success if have included: a) a stronger role in monitoring to other local NGO b) close field monitoring activities and c) a mechanism to share advances.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

**Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:*

- A Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

The project and grants were designed to comply with Peruvian environmental standards. In each and to the required level, it has complied with the submission of documents, depending on the subject to be played, to different entities, in order to be reviewed and approved by them. Also in Bolivia, the project responds to the national framework, including the environmental and social standards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Cándido Pastor Saavedra
Organization name: Conservation International
Mailing address: cpastor@conservation.org
Tel: 0591 77789880
Fax:
E-mail:

*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.			In Bolivia the project contributed to consolidate the conservation of the Madidi National Park and its buffer zone. More than 2.000.000 million hectares.	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

