

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Yunkawasi
Project Title:	Community Forest Conservation in the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor in Peru
Grant Number:	66127
CEPF Region:	Tropical Andes II
Strategic Direction:	1 Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.
Grant Amount:	\$49,999.95
Project Dates:	March 01, 2017 - November 30, 2018
Date of Report:	June 18, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

The Campesino Community of Corosha is the main partner for the implementation of this project and beneficiary of our intervention. Together with the community of Corosha, we worked on the creation of two community associations, a tourism association -that provides services of guiding and horse rental, and an association of women -that provides services of lodging, meals, and handicrafts. Together with the community members and the two associations, we implemented the activities of this project: technical report for the creation of a protected area, capacity building of community members, management plan of the protected area, among others. All decisions related to this project activities were consulted with community members and had the approval of the board of directors of the community.

Tweddle Foto Safaris - Private company devoted to provide photographic safaris for nature enthusiasts. The director Michael Tweddle and his partner Jorge Cárdenas, visited twice the area of influence of the project to assess the potential of photo safaris. During their visit they assessed services provided by the community of Corosha, the easyness of seeing wildlife, an training of guides. Afterwards, they prepared a document with suggestions, and together with our team, we prepared a plan for development of tourism in the area.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

During this project we initiated the process of creation of a private protected area of conservation (ACP) in the community of Corosha, ACP Copal. The formal recognition takes at least 6 months, but we have complied with submitting all the needed documentation. We also created and strengthen two associations within the community of Corosha, both devoted to conservation and tourism activities. These association are empowered and they manage now visitors to the community, organize awareness events (like clean ups of the town), and participate in festivities in the region. We also started a long-term monitoring of the trigger species *Lagothrix flavicauda* (yellow-tailed woolly monkey) that has provided information for the management of the species (number of groups and individuals, space needed, items consumed) and its use for tourism purposes (stress levels in presence of people). Also, we helped improve the facilities inside the ACP Hierba Buena Allpayacu, including the creation of a trail system for seeing the monkeys. Finally, we worked with community members and board of directors on the creation of documents for the management of their protected areas: tourism development plan and management plan of the ACP.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Local communities of Chisquilla and Corosha, located in the Northeastern conservation corridor, are capable of protecting and sustainably managing the ~2500 hectares of montane forests their own through ecotourism and research activities	This was achieved in the community of Corosha. Together, we submitted the technical report for the creation of a 500 ha private area of conservation. Also, we trained the community members through their two associations (tourism and women) to manage and protect their protected areas (ACP Hierba Buena Allpayacu and the proposed area Copal). Community members have been empowered through our activities, and are able to manage the reception of visitors, control the quality of the services provided, understand and explain the importance of their conservation values, and attend events and conferences and present their work. The achievements of our work with this community has led various institutions to bring community members part of their conservation projects to get inspired and trained by the actions in Corosha.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Protection of at least 500 hectares of jalca ecosystem in the community of Corosha and at least 2000 hectares of montane forest and jalca ecosystem in the community of Chisquilla	The creation of a community-owned Private Area of Conservation (ACP) of 500 hectares in Corosha is underway. The documentation was submitted to SERNANP and awaits revision and approval. SERNANP usually takes 4-6 months to review and approve proposals for ACPs (Attached). The creation of an ACP in

	Chisquilla had to be cancelled due to invasions of various undisturbed forests in the territory of the Community of Chisquilla, which halted activities for the creation of the ACP.
2. Two local communities with participatory management plans of their ACPs for a period of 5 years	Achieved for the community of Corosha. Together with the community, we developed a management plan of their conservation values. This participatory management plan has yet to be approved officially by the community. This is due to the current board of directors elected last year being in the process of obtaining legal recognition. Therefore, the "approval" of the plan can not go into their legal books yet.
3. Communities of Corosha and Chisquilla with at least two established associations in charge of ecotourism activities that contribute to the long-term financial sustainability of their community owned ACPs	This has been achieved in the community of Corosha. In Chisquilla, the social conflict created by the invasions, among as other factors (i.e. high level of alcoholism in adult males), changed the priority of their activities. In Corosha, two community associations have been created: a tourism association led by community members that has as objectives to manage their conservation values (e.g. activities related to the monitoring of trigger species, maintenance of access trails and facilities inside their protected areas, among others) and to offer services of guiding and mule rental to visitors (e.g. tourists, researchers, journalists, etc), and a women association that has the objectives of promoting the knowledge and conservation of their natural resources through public awareness activities (e.g. event organization and participation, traditional dances, trash recollection, among others) and to offer services to visitors such as lodging, meals, and the production of handicrafts.
4. An increase of 20% on visitors to both communities	This was achieved in the community of Corosha. Through this project, there was a 150% increase on the number of scientific visitors (students, researchers, journalists), and a 10% increase in the number of traditional tourists visits.
5. At least four trigger species (<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i> , <i>Poecilatriccus luluae</i> , <i>Xenoglaux loweryi</i> , <i>Grallaricula ochraceifrons</i>) with management plans within the territories of the communities, and with updated IUCN extinction risk assessments.	This was achieved partially. For the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, we developed a plan within the community of Corosha. Attached is the research plan for this species. For the bird species, we were not able to obtain enough information but increased records of presence in the area of intervention. The information has been uploaded to eBird for public usage, the lists submitted for the bird hotspots are: ACP Hierba Buena Allpayacu https://ebird.org/hotspot/L1613924 (all entries of 2017) and Cerro Metal https://ebird.org/hotspot/L904022 (all entries of 2017).



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

The main challenge for this project was the invasion of the forests of the community of Chisquilla. Originally part of the project, we had proposed to create a private area of conservation (ACP) within this community, at the request from their president. However, during mayor elections in this area, the departing mayor supported the invasion on forests by immigrants from the high Andes. This created social conflict that put a halt in the activities to create an ACP, and distracted the attention from the community members. We continued with scheduled actions, such as conservation education activities and training workshops for community members.

Our main successes are: having two strong associations in the community of Corosha, establishing a long-term field site to study the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, and to initiate the creation of an ACP.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Yes. The association of women of Corosha was created to provide them with a financial income from tourism and research activities, and to involve them directly as agents of change in the conservation actions and planning. Unexpectedly, the space provided for them also served as a safe space for them to discuss their day to day issues, most of them related to gender issues, such as domestic violence, economic independence of women, education possibilities for them and their daughters, among others. Also, it increased their visibility in the community as leaders, and gave them a voice in community meetings that are mainly dominated by men.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Expansion of at least 500 hectares of Corosha's ACP Hierba Buena - Allpayacu, and the creation of a 2000 hectares ACP for the community of Chisquilla	1.2	Approval of the two Technical Reports by SERNANP/MIN AM	For Corosha, we submitted the documentation to start the process of recognition. This process involves two steps: (1) legal clearance for the creation of the area and (2) technical report to justify the creation of the area. We submitted documents for the first step on March 18th 2019. Unofficially the technical report has been reviewed by SERNANP staff and no major comments have been sent. This is an on-going process. SERNANP approves reports within a 6 month period (4 months for first step, 1-2 months for second step). For Chisquilla, due to the previously mentioned challenges, we were unable to submit the technical report. However, the technical report was produced and if the situation changes in this region, we will continue this process.
1	Expansion of at least 500 hectares of Corosha's ACP Hierba Buena - Allpayacu, and the creation of a 2000 hectares ACP for the community of Chisquilla	1.1	Two Technical Reports finished and submitted to SERNANP for the creation/expansion of the ACPs of the campesino communities of Corosha and Chisquilla	The process of creation of a Private Area of Conservation (ACP) involves two steps: (1) legal clearance for the creation of the area and (2) technical report to justify the creation of the area. We have prepared the technical reports for both Corosha and Chisquilla for step (2). The legal documentation necessary for step (1): community land title, legal map of the community, certificate of general assembly of the community for the creation of the ACP, map of the proposed ACP, solicitation form submitted by the community, clearance of the land (provided by SUNARP). For the community of Corosha, documents for step (1) were submitted on March 18th 2019 to SERNANP. As soon as this step is cleared, we will submit the technical report for step (2). For the community of Chisquilla, we were unable to obtain the documents for step (1) given the current invasion of community land -including the proposed ACP- by outsiders.
2	Management and development strategies of two ACPs	2.2	Creation of a management committee and a program for the management,	In Corosha, the board of directors designated the tourism association members with the tasks of control and vigilance of the ACP, as part of their duties. The management of the ACP remains as a responsibility of the board of directors, with no special committee designated. These scheme was decided at the request of the

			control and vigilance for the two ACPs	community. However, a non-board of director member was assigned as the community's representative for ACP needs. This is a community member that has studied the career of forestry engineer. Together with her and the community, we develop a road map for activities in the protected areas.
2	Management and development strategies of two ACPs	2.1	Design and approval by the board of directors of each community of a participatory management plans for each ACP.	Achieved in the community of Corosha. Yet to be formally registered in the books of the community due to the board of directors (elected last year) being in the process of obtaining legal recognition
3	Capacity building in Corosha and Chisquilla	3.2	Financial management plan of each ACP for the board of director's of Corosha and Chisquilla	Accomplished in Corosha, not officially approved by board of directors (due to them not being legally registered)
3	Capacity building in Corosha and Chisquilla	3.1	Strategy for the development of specialized tourism	Developed, but considered a working document, that will be nurtured by additional information
5	Monitoring of Project Activities	5.5	Biannual reports of system of complaints	There were no formal complaints
4	Research and monitoring of the conservation priority species and the ACPs of Corosha and Chisquilla	4.1	Two scientific publications on the trigger species of Corosha and Chisquilla	Three scientific papers focused on the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and two focused on the Andean bear presented at the IV Congress of Peruvian Mammalogy. Two papers focused on Andean bears presented at the 25th Conference on Bear Conservation and Management. One paper on Andean bears and one on yellow-tailed woolly monkey submitted to a scientific journal. Even though the Andean bear is not a trigger species for the KBA, it is one of the main tourism resources for the community and a source of pride for the community members. We chose to focus on this species too because of the strong positive feelings it bring community

				members and because the information could be readily applied to their activities and plans.
4	Research and monitoring of the conservation priority species and the ACPs of Corosha and Chisquilla	4.2	Updated information on trigger species for the IUCN Red-List assessments	We have provided updated information on the yellow-tailed woolly monkey to the IUCN SSC/Primate Specialist Group. This information is related to its diet, ranging patterns, and population density. The website is currently undergoing updating, and drafts of species accounts are still circulating among members of the Primate Specialist Group.
5	Monitoring of Project Activities	5.3	Quarterly project financial reports	These were submitted when requested
5	Monitoring of Project Activities	5.1	Institutional capacity evaluated through HSSC, METT, and "herramienta de género"	Did not change
5	Monitoring of Project Activities	5.2	Biannual project technical reports	These were submitted when requested
5	Monitoring of Project Activities	5.4	Biannual safeguard reports	Attached

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

The products are attached in the "Other Information" section.

We have created protocols for data collection when studying the yellow-tailed woolly monkey. They are attached in "Other Information" too.

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:

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

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Even though we had experience working with rural communities and governmental agencies, we did not consider the delays on setting up meetings and obtaining documents. These greatly delayed the obtention of documents necessary for the creation of the ACP Copal, and also, to set up community meetings to obtain the "Actas" required by SERNANP. Furthermore, since the board of directors of the community changed during the implementation of the project, we didn't account for the challenges of the process of registering the new board to the public registry. In fact, up until now, they are not registered (Note: Previously we helped them with this process with funding from CEPF, however we do not have funding to support them this time). In general, we have learned to plan better timelines and assess realistically timeframes for obtaining results.

We also did not have a organized way of record keeping when many activities (workshops, meetings, field work) occurred simultaneously. This created chaos in terms on keeping track our actions, and encouraged us to develop different tracking tools (mostly google forms and the use of the app Slack) to be able to mantain order.

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The main challenge for sustainability of the project in ensuring that ACPs provide a tangible immediate benefit to them. We tackled this by creating the demand for lodging and guiding services, that is currety driven mostly by our permanent team in the area, and the visitis from scientists, conservationists, photographers, and journalists. However, since we do not want unsustainable tourism activities in the area, we have been careful with the marketing the site, until the tourism development plan is in the implementation phase. However, the demand from scientist to visit established field sites in the Tropical Andes is high (in Peru, only available in the station Wayqecha, managed by ACCA), and right now, most visitors are scientist looking to conduct assessments or long-term ecological studies. Together with the lack of information available for the Tropical Andes, the creation of community-run field stations in partnership with scientific institutions could be an alternative for the maintenance and long-term sustainability of ACPs.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

The project did not activate environmental or social safeguards. However, we implemented a process to receive complaints from the stakeholders from both communities (Corosha and Chisquilla). We did not receive a complaint during the execution of the project.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

This project has helped our organization assess our weaknesses, find ways to improve our methods, and leverage funding from other sources. It has truly being determinant on the continuity of our conservation activities. We continue working in the Tropical Andes of Peru, and hope to be able to reach our conservation goals.

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 CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)
\$28,000.00

Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of 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)*

B - Grantee and Partner Leveraging: Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation USD 15,000

B - Grantee and Partner Leveraging: Primate Action Fund USD 4,000

B - Grantee and Partner Leveraging: Primate Conservation Inc USD 4,000

B - Grantee and Partner Leveraging: Scott Neotropical Fund - Columbus Zoo USD5,000

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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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