

FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Name: Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental

Project Title: Disseminating and Implementing Legal Tools for Conservation in the Private Sector in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor

Project Dates: November 2002 – September 2003

Date of Report: March 23, 2004

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *The main purpose of the project is to achieve the conservation of areas in the corridor through private instruments of conservation. Furthermore, involve INRENA and Regional Governments in such a way that once the Project has concluded, a greater conceptual unity and criteria with regard to the available instruments, especially a common vision of what is expected, will exist.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
1. Diagnostic of legal instruments available, which will be edited in the form of a simple publication, allowing us to quickly learn the basic concepts of each instrument and the steps to be followed for each one of them. Indicator from Logical Framework	The manual was published by the end of December. Part of the edition of 1000 copies (about one third) was delivered to INRENA in order to be distributed among their regional offices.
2. Constant coordination work with INRENA to propose complimentary regulations needed for the prompt implementation of identified mechanisms.	This task was fully accomplished. Due internal changes at INRENA (the removal of the Legal Manager), the approval for the regulation of the Private Conservation Areas has been delayed, but it is still on process.
3. Four diffusion workshops, in the city of Lima and/or Madre de Dios or Cuzco, to promote such instruments and point out the significance and the opportunities.	These workshops were fully accomplished. Actually, more workshops were held making use of opportunities provided by other projects. The closure meeting held more than three hundred people. Each of them received a copy of the Manual.
4. Identification of possible "clients" interested in implementing some of the instruments and mechanisms in the corridor area.	Those clients were identified and include: an organization interested in obtain a concession for conservation in Madre de Dios and a group of local communities interested in establish a private

	conservation area in order to maintain their traditional lifestyle and to protect the biodiversity of their native potato crops.
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

All performance indicators were achieved: the manual was published and distributed, coordination with INRENA was constant and very smooth, this fact was extremely positive for accomplishing the task of preparing the proposals for new norms.

The workshops were really successful and gathered a broad scope of actors interested in using these legal tools in Lima, Madre de Dios and Cusco. Two actors interested in applying conservation tools were identified, and have approached to SPDA in order to obtain guidance and advice to start their own processes.

Furthermore, positive impacts beyond the scope of this project happened. We held more diffusion workshops than those forecasted in the project, utilizing opportunities provided by other projects. Proposal of legal tools were finished and submitted to INRENA. Unfortunately, due internal changes in the Legal Counsel Office of INRENA, the approval for these proposals was delayed.

This project produced high interest in the Chief of INRENA, who personally involved in the closure workshop in Lima. He is deeply interested in promoting the use of these tools for extend the coverage of forest protection in the country as well as promoting sustainable activities within them.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Fortunately, this project has caused an unexpected positive impact. The subject “private conservation” has raised considerable interest not only in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor. There is high interest in private enterprises (mining and oil companies, mainly) to apply these tools even outside the ambit of Vilcabamba-Amboró.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: The private instruments of conservation in the legislation are known by the private actors in the area of the Vilcabamba-Amboro Corridor.	
1.1 A manual describing all existing private tools, basic concepts and the steps that must be followed to achieve each of them is published.	<p>The manual was published by December 2003. It contains the step-by-step procedure for 10 valid legal tools. The text includes descriptive flowcharts for a better understanding of the procedures.</p> <p>Finally, the Manual contains the text of 10 approved norms, as well as the text of two legal proposals.</p>

<i>1.2 Two workshops are held in order to promote these instruments and point out significance and the opportunities they represent.</i>	By the end of the project, four workshops were held: the first one in Lima with the attendance of 40 participants, second one in Cusco with the attendance of 50 participants, third one in Madre de Dios with the attendance of 50 participants. At the closure session in Lima, 300 people participated. Two foreign lecturers participated in this session in order to enhance the importance of the private conservation theme, not only in Peru, but in the Latin American region.
<i>1.3 SPDA has identified two possible clients interested in implementing some of the instruments and mechanisms in the corridor area.</i>	"Te quiero Verde" a local NGO, interested in obtain a concession for conservation in Madre de Dios, has already started the process. Also in Cusco, a group of local communities, which is working along with a local NGO "Andes", want to start the process to establish a private conservation area among their community lands.
<i>1.4 Media will be informed of the process in order to have people informed of what is happening in Madre de Dios, and experience may be replied in other places.</i>	Last workshop in Lima was covered by press and press notes, along with a copy of the manual, were distributed among main newspapers and television programs.
Output 2: The National Institute for Natural Resources -INRENA- and Regional Governments have achieved greater conceptual unity and criteria with regard to the available legal instruments.	
<i>2.1 INRENA requests constant advice from the SPDA with regard to the application of all this new tools in the area of the Vilcabamba Amboro Corridor.</i>	The advice is required constantly by letters, e-mail messages and phone calls. These project raised such interest at INRENA that even the headman in this organization participated actively in the
<i>2.2 Two workshops in Lima/Madre de Dios are organized exclusively for government officials.</i>	These workshops were held in Lima, Cusco and Madre de Dios. Workshops in Cusco and Madre de Dios were held immediately the day after the workshops for interested public were done.
Output 3: Staff from INRENA in Lima and staff that works in Regional offices share the same concepts and manage the same information regarding private conservation tools.	
<i>3.1 Identify legal gaps that prevent private conservation tools from being applied.</i>	Legal gaps were identified and in order to fulfill them, SPDA prepared proposals for two legal norms: one for establishing private conservation areas and a modification for granting an administration contract in a natural protected area. Approval for both is still pending.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

All outputs described in the project were accomplished. We held four more workshops than this planned, permitting more people within the ambit of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor be conscious of the existence of these legal tools.

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

Regarding Output 3, although legal gaps were identified and two proposals of legal norms were worked together with INRENA, those were not approved before the end of the project. This delay was due to the change of the Chief of Legal Department at INRENA. The process of endorsing the proposals was restarted for both cases. Though there is no major impact in the project, it would have been better if the Manual only included approved norms (both proposals were included in the text, on the belief that they would not be significantly modified).

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

This project did not require any action toward environmental or social safeguard policies.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

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

The design of the project contributed to its success because from the very beginning each step of the process was accurately defined and products and outputs were clearly defined.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

A project worked along with the national authority in protected areas is very challenging and contributes to improve government official performance. But, at the same time the governmental offices are affected for changes that impact in the execution

VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We would only suggest a modification in the report templates. During the execution of the project, there some things we would have liked to explain further, but this was not possible.

For more information about this project, please contact:

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