

Promotional offer to strengthen the developmental Engagements of diaspora organisations

PROJECT REPORT (Final Report)

Notes on the preparation of the final report

Dear Sirs,

Please note that for accounting purposes we require a final report in addition to the where-used list and the itemized list as well as the necessary original receipts.

Please use this form to prepare your final report. Please note that the final report must be submitted together with the final proof of use no later than two months after the end of the funding period.

Please send us the

- **Final report only by e-mail** to diaspora-organisation@giz.de and
- the **proof of use by post** to
German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36
53113 Bonn

Feel free to get in touch if you have any questions or comments.

Many thanks and kind regards

Your Team Diaspora Organizations

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PROJECT REPORT (Final Report)

Club name	Weltweit – Gesellschaft zur Förderung lokaler Initiativen e.V
Project country and location	Perú, District of Palcazu, Province of Oxapampa, Region of Pasco Santo Domingo sector, Santa Rosa de Pichanaz indigenous community
Project title	Landscape restoration by implementing an analog and food forest in the native community of Santa Rosa de Pichanaz, Oxapampa- Peru
Contract number	81287564
Project duration	from: 01/09/2022 until: 28/02/2023
Reporting period	from: 01/09/2022 until: 28/02/2023
Date of report preparation	17/04/2023

Partner organization	Colectivo Ecológico Amazonía Regenerativa - CEARE
Contact	<i>Name:</i> Carolina Llerena Bermúdez <i>Phone:</i> 051 975 285 231 <i>Email:</i> ceare.peru@gmail.com
Other organisations involved in the implementation. on site	Oñeker association

1. brief description of the project

Insert a brief description of the project here (= actual project content/actual status).

The project's main objective was to restore the landscape by establishing productive food forests. Throughout the workshop and project implementation, the project achieved the transfer of knowledge about the sustainable environmental-economic benefits of the implementation of an analog forest. The project was implemented in the Oxapampa Ashaninka Yanasha Biosphere Reserve, specifically in the Santa Rosa de Pichanaz Native Community. The project's target group was the women of the community.

Restoration activities were designed to reduce illegal deforestation (selective logging) and land-use change (conversion of forest to agricultural crops or pasture for livestock through "slash and burn") in the area. The analog forest implemented provides access to the community to different products such as timber (e.g., construction) and non-timber forest products (e.g., food, handicrafts material, roofing) in

the medium and long term. These products can be marketed, exchanged, and transformed into high-value products by the community members developing more robust value chains.

The project activities were focused on workshops and capacity building with the women's community. The workshops target landscape restoration, environmental sustainability, analog forestry concepts, the selection of suitable/productive species with the community, and monitoring. The women selected the species for planting based on their livelihoods. The species were classified according to their use (i.e., cultural, nutritional, medicinal, and commercial importance) and type (i.e., tree, shrub, herbaceous, liana). The design, implementation, and monitoring of the analog forest were done jointly between organizations and the community.

At the end of the project, 13 persons of the community, 9 women and 4 men were directly benefitted by the workshops and the installment of the analog and food forest plots in their respective lands. Indirectly more than 20 persons including adults, young people, and kids were involved in the project and learned about forest conservation, and the importance of diversity and restoration presented during fieldwork.

2. background to reporting

Describe how this report came about. Who was involved? What are the sources of information?

The report was jointly developed between Weltweit (DiO) and CEARE (PO). The sources of information were: site visit and workshops (participant list and photos registry), implementation of analog forest on the field and local community member's plot (digital coordinates -GIS- database, photo registry), monitoring (digital coordinates -GIS, drone mapping).

3. achievement of objectives

3.1 How do you assess the results of your project in its entirety?

Please evaluate the success of your project in general.

Successful Partly/partly successful Unsuccessful

3.2 Achievement of objectives based on the defined indicators

Name the objectives and state how you assess the achievement of each objective. Please describe the target vs. actual status of the respective indicator.

Objective 1: Women empowerment/building capacities with knowledge about concepts of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), sustainability, and Ecosystem Services (EESS)

Target achievement: Fully achieved Partially achieved Not achieved

Indicator (target state according to application)	Indicator (actual state)
-By the end of the project, at least 80% (#women) of the women in the communities will participate in the workshops and acquire new concepts and knowledge about FLR (forest landscape restoration), EESS (ecosystem services) and sustainability.	9 women were direct benefitted by the project

Objective 2: Establishment of an Analog and food Forest in the Forest 'community

Target achievement: Fully achieved Partially achieved Not achieved

Indicator (target state according to application)	Indicator (actual state)
<p>-At the end of the project, about 5 ha of forest have been restored with at least 3 different types of plants.</p> <p>-By the end of the project, at least 80% (number of women) of the women in the communities are familiar with the concepts of participatory monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>- At the end, 4.5 forest hectares were restored with more than 60 different types of plants (species).</p> <p>80% of the women of the Santo Domingo sector are familiar with the concepts of participatory, monitoring and evaluation.</p>

Goal Three: Not applicable

Target achievement: Fully achieved Partially achieved Not achieved

Indicator (target state according to application)	Indicator (actual state)

3.3 Major deviations from the originally formulated objectives/indicators (*if any; otherwise continue with point 3.4*)

Name any deviations that occurred during project implementation. Describe how you dealt with them.

If you have added a goal, estimate the achievement of the goal here as well.

Target x:

Target achievement: Fully achieved Partially achieved Not achieved

Indicator	Indicator (actual state)

3.4 Target group reached

Please indicate the number of people reached directly and indirectly by the project. (*Explanation: Directly reached persons are people who benefit directly from the project, e.g. 20 teachers who have been trained on site. Indirectly reached people are people who benefit from or are informed about the project in the second instance, e.g. 300 school girls who received information from said teachers in class.*)

Group of people	number of people
How many people were directly reached by the project activities?	15

• How many of those <u>directly</u> reached were female?	10
• How many of these directly reached people were between 16 and 24 years old?	0
How many people were reached <u>indirectly</u> ? (e.g. through public relations work of the project)	~1200 (via social media, organizations workshop, networking sharing)
• How many of these <u>indirectly</u> reached people were female?	480
• How many of these <u>indirectly</u> reached people were between 16 and 24 years old?	50

4. conception and design of the project

4.1 Activities carried out

Describe - in bullet points - the most important activities during the project implementation.

- Stakeholder identification, engagement and socialization
- Workshop on analog forest, forest biodiversity and conservation, ecosystem services
- Participatory mapping, selection of tree species and selection of final restoration areas (hectares) by women participants
- Implementation of a community forest nursery
- Acquisition of seedlings from the natural forest by the community (natural regeneration) or purchase from local nurseries
- Planting and participatory monitoring activities
- Vanilla management and cultivation workshop
- Planting of vanilla seedlings on 6 plots of land

4.2 Changes and additional activities

If new activities or changes in planned activities have occurred, identify them and address the reasons for adjusting the activity plan (as per the application). Indicate time and/or budgetary shifts.

The project implemented one additional activity but it did not impact the planned activities and budget. The activity was vanilla management. The implementation of the project expanded the organization network identifying future synergies and collaboration in the region for forest conservation. In the second site visit, the expert on vanilla management was very interested in the project implementation and as part of CEARE's future actions in the area a vanilla pilot plot was implemented in the community of Santo Domingo. The implementation was approved by the local community.

Also, a volunteer artist contacted the CEARE team, as she wanted to learn about community analog forestry and develop a further art project with the community. A potential master's thesis is on design to assess the impact of analog forestry plots in the community. Finally, the Weltweit team has linked the

Oñeker association (handcraft design) with a German fashion designer, who has sent designs for hand-bag production by the Oñeker organization (women's organization).

4.3 Content of the knowledge exchange

Indicate the expertise that has been shared in the project. Put crosses in the sectors where the knowledge exchange took place and give concrete examples of the specific topics worked on.

Expertise in the field of	was conveyed	Examples of specific topics
Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analog forestry concepts, ecosystem services, monitoring – workshop developed
Food security, agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Production diversification by planting more than 60 species for the food forest development and production
Democracy, civil society, public administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community organization for nursery development, identification of women as leader and main contact in the project, working with public authorities (head of the Yanesha Communal Reserve)
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Peacebuilding, crisis prevention and reconstruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Landslide prevention due to forest conservation and restoration in steep areas (analog forestry plots).
Health, family planning HIV/AIDS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water quality for restoration and conservation of riparian forests (analog forestry plots).
Sustainable economic development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local nursery and seedlings production for community use and market. Biobusiness with the product diversification due to the more than 60 species planted in the community's plots including vanilla production
Transport/Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Drinking water, water management, wastewater/waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection of water courses and riparian buffer areas due to forest conservation
Environmental policy, protection and sustainable use of natural resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restoration goals, erosion control, water quality, ecological succession. Food security due to forestry analog implementation
Science Cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Research, thesis elaboration on the activities, monitoring and impact on the community. Future digital publication (e.g., blogs, work papers, articles)
Participation/self-efficacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community participation during the planification of the project, plants selection, planting, project local leader, local nursery management.
Networking/Cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plant acquisition from other districts and regions, cooperation with other nurseries. Networking with vanilla expert owner of small business selling sustainable vanilla

		Cooperation with international network for continue project activities and biobusiness lines
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4.5 Assessment of the conception and design of the project

How do you evaluate the conception and implementation of the project as a whole? Feel free to address methods and instruments as well as content.

The forest analog concept is one of the most effective tools for forest restoration. The project is a pioneer in its implementation with indigenous community in Peru. Thanks to our Partner organization and all team member networking, the project's conception was very similar to the implementation. The team was aware of the difficulties of the accessibility, communications, and logistics to reach the community, nonetheless, the good relation of the community with CEARE was key for the success of the project activities. Furthermore, the participation of the women's community and other participants was due to the trust and confidence of the community's members in CEARE works.

One of the main points to highlight is the socialization and direct involvement of other actors through the local women leader, who was the communal leader of the project. Identifying one key person within the community that is 100% dedicated to the monitoring and progress of the activities in direct coordination with the PO, showed to be one effective tool for women's empowerment and recognition; as well as; progress tracking.

Another successful point was to implement a community forest nursery with a direct beneficiary working 100% on the implementation and maintenance of the nursery. The local community could see the project's progress, its development and continued updates by going to the nursery.

Finally, all the beneficiaries were 100% involved in the plot design and plantations. They were always open to working with us and providing all the necessary support for the project's development by showing the plots, explaining the plan distribution, and participating in the interviews and workshops. The overall assessment show that the project is adopted by the community. Further, more people were interested in the analog forests and plant diversification at the end of the third field visit.

5. role of the local partner organization and identification of the target group with the project

5.1 Role and tasks of the local partner

Describe what role your local partner organisation played in the implementation of the project and what tasks it took on.

The partner organization (CEARE) was very important in the implementation of the project, they arranged all the communications with the community, developed the logistics for the field visits as well as the accommodations for the Weltweit team in Perú. Further, the good relation with the community of Santo Domingo was key to implementing the project as described above.

The confidence in CEARE's previous work was very important, and finally the execution of the project was in the best way possible, always with the help of the community.

5.2 Identification of the target group with the project

Please describe how the target group received the project and how they were involved in the project.

The target group were the women of the community. Since its conception phase, they were interested on the project and the organizations. During the workshops they showed a lot of interest by participating in the workshop dynamics, mapping design of their plots, and selecting the most fitted plant species based on their households. CEARE identified one of the strong women local leaders on the community and had previous communication with her to support the invitations and organization of the project with the target group. The target group was selected locally and was involved during all the project from the workshop until the final plantation and monitoring. At the end of the final workshop and project's closure, the target group expressed the project was very well received by them and all the community, and they are going to continue with the monitoring activities – supported by our PO regularly.

5.2 Effects on the target group

What (intended and unintended) changes have occurred in the target group?

The main effect in the target group was the implementation and keeping of the forest nursery in the community. Many species were collected from the natural regeneration of the forest and transplanted into the nursery with very good growth results. Now, they have access to several species for restoration but also commercialization, including more than 30 species in addition to the species brought from other regions. This led the community to organize and improve the nursery and surrounding communal areas, which are cleaner and in better order. At the target group, the women's participants were empowered by the activities they did and the plants planted in their plots, which guarantee them in the short, medium, and long term they will be able to have different resources for their livelihood, either for handcraft production (women are part of the Oñeker organization – handcraft production organization), for food security, or other products selected.

At the end of the third field visit to Santo Domingo more people were interested in the project and wanted to make their own designs and implement new analog forest plots; which showed the acceptance of the activities and sustainable path of the community toward forest conservation using the analog forest method.

6. sustainability of the project results

How will the project results be continued after the end of the project? Address the integration into local structures, the training and use of multipliers as well as the further use of infrastructure, materials, and training documents.

As mentioned before the improvement of the local nursery, the very good results on the seedlings collecting from the forest and the plant propagation are good indicators of the project's sustainability. It is essential to mention that the CEARE work area is the Palcazu district, this includes Santo Domingo so they are constantly in communication with the community, visiting them and monitoring the plots where the analog forests are located. Actually, CEARE is arranging a Master's thesis in the project about the results of analog forestry implementation and its importance for landscape restoration in the area.

As part of the final site visit, a workshop on participatory monitoring was developed, and a site visit to most of the accessible plots also took place to train the participants on monitoring. Further, the community women leader identified at the beginning of the project also committed to overseeing the analog forest plots in coordination with all participants. In case of plant mortality, the participants can access new plants for re-planting from the forest nursery in the local community.

The multipliers -project's participants – also are in continuous exchange with other local communities and adjacent communities in the region, which was noticed in the last site visit as explained above. This initial signal about the more people want to be involved in the project plus the active participation of CEARE in the region is one strong indicator the project will continue after this initial 6-month project funding.

Lastly, an important future activity is that CEARE will implement an ethnobotanical inventory and native bees evaluation of the Santo Domingo forest with additional external funding. With the ethnobotanical

study, there will be a publication about essential plants for the community of Santa Rosa de Pichanaz, Santo Domingo sector which include a catalog of plants based on the taxonomy, morphology, local use and their Yanasha local name.

7. synergy effects and cooperation

7.1 On-site cooperation

Did synergy effects and/or cooperation with local governmental and non-governmental institutions arise in the course of the project?

Yes No

If so, which ones?

The vanilla pilot was implemented with a small company call Runaq, they are experts in biobusiness, especially infusions, and vanilla production. They have the know-how of growing, conserving, production, and marketing of vanilla. They were interested in the project, and as part of a potential collaboration, they share their knowledge with the community in a small workshop prepared during the second field visit to the community. As a result of this project, the head of the Yanasha Communal Reserve, adjacent to the community forest in Santo Domingo, contacted CEARE to sign a mutual cooperation agreement, so that CEARE will soon have more significant contact with the other native communities in the district of Palcazú, allowing to replicate and expand the work done in Santo Domingo.

Did synergy effects and/or cooperation with institutions of German development cooperation arise in the course of the project?

Yes No

If so, which ones?

7.2 Cooperation with GIZ/PMD in Germany and in the field

Describe and evaluate the cooperation with GIZ/PMD in Germany (external advisory team, commercial team, contract department, country managers, project management) and in the field (coordinators). Please describe both the application procedure and the project implementation. Please also use this paragraph to share critical feedback so that we can optimize our processes and structures.

The cooperation with GIZ/PMD in general was efficient. The coordination in Germany in terms of communication and support was adequate. The external advisory team support us greatly and provide answers when needed. An additional benefit is the support in English language.

In the financial part and critical point for the project development was the delay in the contract signature and initial funds transfer. This process must be further structured and consider the project implementation time. The initial fund arrived around one month after the project start date, delaying some activities. Further, this delay also impacted the international flight tickets prices estimation directly impacting the budget. Another item for consideration is to have more flexibility or alternatives for budget modification during the project, in terms that some budget sections could be shifted to other sections due to the difference from the application time and implementation time. This type of project in regions with difficult accesibility and communication could require significant changes due to many difficult situations that may arise during the execution as political situations (demonstrations), climate change impact such as landslides, among others.

8. funding and benefits

Briefly describe the (financial and non-financial) contribution made to the project (differentiated according to your association, partner organisation, GIZ/PMD, third parties). Compare the individual contributions made with the planning prepared in the application phase (see financial plan). Please explain if there have been any changes.

Institution	Contribution (target state according to application)	Contribution (actual state)	Explanation
Association	2,200	2,200	Same as indicated in the project funding.
Partner organization			Administrative costs for logistic and project coordination – it was not monetary (value) quantify
PMD/GIZ	21,994.50	21,954.05	There were shifts in the budget sections but almost all the project finance was used in the project activities described.

9. gender aspects

Describe whether and in what way your project has contributed to gender equality.

The team, (Weltweit/CEARE) targeted to work with women from the community to empower them and to also strengthen their role in the community development.

In that aspect the previous of work of CEARE was key to identify the woman local leader for the project implementation. Her performance was outstanding in terms of coordinating and overseeing the project activities and report to CEARE. Also, she was accepted as the project' local leader by her peers including both women and men. This highlighted the important role of women in the project development and organization of the community.

Thanks to her the project had reached the goals of direct beneficiaries. The community has a local organization called Oñeker, the new recently elected president of Oñeker is our project leader. She is a young adult and has the qualities of a good leader, as already proved in the project.

10. public relations products

Were any high-profile products created by you or third parties in the course of the project (videos, radio features, newspaper articles, etc.)? If so, we would be happy to receive a link to the corresponding article.

The project has already published two videos in the social media of CEARE and Weltweit as part of the budget. The final video is still in production and will be presented and shared in the next weeks. Also, after every field trip, there was a publication of photos in CEARE´s social media.

The links to the first two videos are the following:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=md3ppHkoTIY&t=1s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-dHnK-4Gyg>

The link to CEARE social media are:

<https://web.facebook.com/CEARE.PERU>

<https://www.instagram.com/ceare.peru>

11. summary

Finally, we invite you to give a summary evaluation of the project from your point of view. In doing so, address successes, challenges and learning experiences within the framework of the project.

The project was a complete success, from the international collaboration with the GIZ/PMD to the local coordination with the community. At the beginning, one critical point was the engagement of the community, even though several steps were done to achieve the attendance and participation of the community, the participation is uncertain. Nonetheless, due to the active engagement of our PO and working directly with the community leader, the participation was very positive.

One success was the acceptance of Weltweit team by the community since the first site visit. The community already was informed of Weltweit's team arrival but the relationship and trust was built rapidly. The social part of any project is key to the success, to work as a team with the local stakeholders.

Part of the challenge was the political crisis of Peru at the beginning of 2023 which add uncertainty to the third site visit. Nonetheless, the GIZ Peru's country manager support on advising. The accessibility, communications and logistics in that scenario was more complex but at the end it was possible to manage thanks to the collaboration of all parties involved, community, CEARE, Weltweit, GIZ, local seedlings suppliers, car drivers, among other collaborators.

As a learning experience and a key part of the project's success is identifying a strong local partner. Having a reliable partner on the ground with strong social and community relationships is what made the project implementation successful.

Last but not least: would you like to tell us the biggest highlight of the project or the collaboration?

The highlight of the project is that the target group (women) identify the benefits of the analog forest, share their knowledge with other communities, and they identify themselves as capable of making changes to their land management by themselves but also for their family thinking on the future (sustainability).

The community expects the Weltweit & CEARE team to return soon to continue working on other project activities or develop new ideas together. The team made friends in the community and learned from each other. There is a place to work with local people to learn and share their ancestral knowledge and improve their livelihoods and environment. Only by providing people with livelihood opportunities and economic possibilities will they preserve their forests, and see them as a source of many non-timber products.