Community Fund (Lottery) Framework

An experience from southern Ecuador and northern Peru.
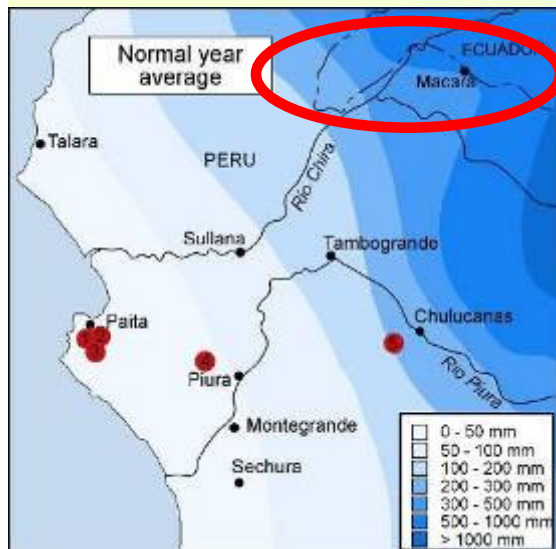
THANKS TO:
- Coastal side
- Marine currents
- Andean mountain range
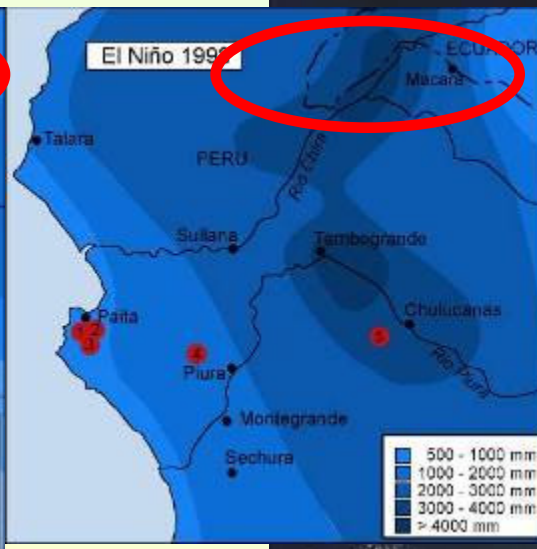- Singular seasonality
- El Niño phenomenon

High biodiversity and endemism

Rainfalls:

El Niño warm current

Tumbesian Region

ECUADOR

PERÚ

Humboldt cold current

Normal Situation

Normal year average

Talara

PERU

Río Chira

Sullana

Tambogrande

Paita

Piura

Chulucanas

Montegrande

Río Piura

Sechura

	0 - 50 mm
	50 - 100 mm
	100 - 200 mm
	200 - 300 mm
	300 - 500 mm
	500 - 1000 mm
	> 1000 mm

ECUADOR
Macara

ENSO 1998

El Niño 1998

Talara

PERU

Río Chira

Sullana

Tambogrande

Paita

Piura

Chulucanas

Montegrande

Río Piura

Sechura

ECUADOR
Macara

	500 - 1000 mm
	1000 - 2000 mm
	2000 - 3000 mm
	3000 - 4000 mm
	> 4000 mm

Golfo de Guayaquil

Summer

Winter

HISTORY

2000

- Tumbesian Region: conservation priority at national and world levels.
- Identification of priority conservation forests.
- Land tenancy and rapid ecological and socio-economic assessments.
- Creation of La Ceiba Reserve 10,000 Ha.

2004 Binational Project La Ceiba-Pilares.

2007 (UK Lottery Funds and others).

La Ceiba Principles

- Private area for conservation and public well being
- Collective over individual rights
- Social and environmental justice.
- Shared management.
- Integral (development and conservation) long term intervention

"Decentralised decision-making, people's rights and sustainable forest management in the Tumbesian Region"

"La Ceiba-Pilares"

(March 2004-February 2008)

NATURE & CULTURE INTERNATIONAL

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL
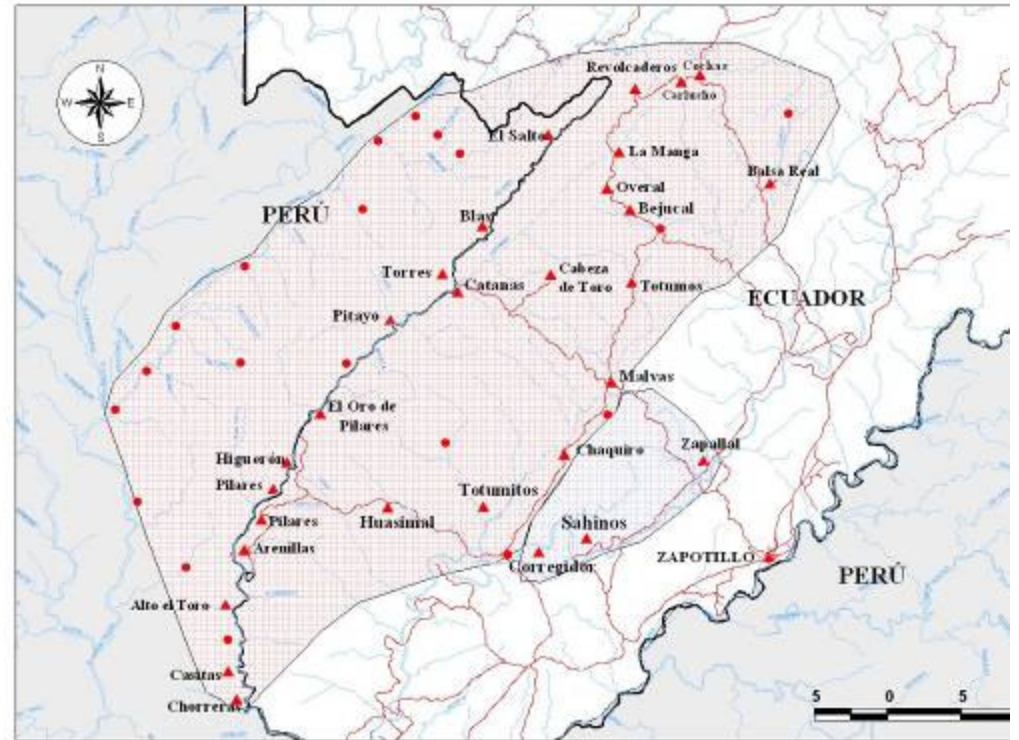
COMMUNITY FUND
Lottery money making a difference

HEIFER INTERNATIONAL | *Ending Hunger, Caring for the Earth*

Netherlands Committee for
IUCN
The World Conservation Union

EcoFund
FOUNDATION ECUADOR

La Ceiba - Pilares Project Area

Stakeholders 28 villages - 452 households – 1838 individuals

Socio-economic situation

From the rapid socio-economic appraisals in 2002.

- Free access to the forest
- Poor organization for Sustainable NRM.
- Binational complementarity
- Communities with little capacity and few possibilities to influence decision-makers
- Productive systems not developed to their full sustainable potential.

From a socio-economic base line study carried out by the project at the end of 2004

Country	Villag./Hous./People	Illiteracy %	Extreme poverty %	Poverty %	Agricultural production units
Perú	9/225/965	20	37	55	69% < 2Ha
Ecu.	10/116/633	13	31	16	38% < 2Ha

Community Fund (Lottery) Monitoring Framework

Outcomes tracking form

Project outcome	Indicators of achievement of Project Outcome Indicators should: •show impact on different beneficiary groups •refer to both women and men •be a mixture of qualitative and quantitative
Project outcome 1	
Project outcome 2	
Etc.	

Outcomes tracking form

Cross cutting outcomes	Supporting (annual) outcomes to reach Project Outcome	Indicators (annual) of achievement of supporting outcome • for different beneficiary groups • refer to both women and men. • mixture of qualitative and quantitative indicators
Capacity building	*Project end* *…* *Year 2* *Year 1* *Project start*	*Etc.* *Year 3* *Year 2* *Year 1*
Influencing opinion		
Networking/ Collaboration		
Participation		
Gender and diversity		

Our project: e.g. of outcome indicators

Project outcome	Indicator
Project outcome 1 Farmers in the project area benefit from increased Incomes based on sustainable management of natural (forest and farm) resources	Multi-dimensional measures of poverty and wellbeing assessed through a socio-economic survey show positive trends
Project outcome 3 Producers in the project area benefit from improvements in their right to influence decisions on land use	Local legislation passed which allows community participation in the formulation of decisions on land use in the project area

Why these?

• Understanding the context.

• Critical to achieve people's involvement and confidence with the idea of integrating envir. and dev.

• A less tangible necessity: depends on the achievement of other outcomes and conditions.

What is necessary?

• Flexibility: From an income to a multi-dimensional understanding of poverty.

• Commitment from third parties: local council.

• A long term intervention: It is not enough with the approved legislation alone.

Our project: Examples of cross-cutting indicators

Cross cutting outcomes	Supporting outcomes (annual outcomes)	Indicators of achievement of supporting outcome
Capacity building	***Project end /Year 4*** Increased ability of CBOs, and other key stakeholders to continue to deliver project outcomes (land-use planning and sustainable land management) in a sustainable way.	***Year 4*** 15 CBOs with formal representation at (or access to) land-use planning processes and committees, and actively participating in decision making

How?
• Increased capacities on <u>what people</u> have identified as necessary.
• Sustainability and further delivery depends on the right decision about the identified necessities.

At the end:
• Different types of CBOs.
• More or less actively participating in decision making.
• Local (definitions) initiation and commitment for further land-use planning.

Our project: cross-cutting indicators

Cross cutting outcomes	Supporting outcomes (annual outcomes)	Indicators of achievement of supporting outcome
Participation	*Project end / Year 4* Women and men targeted by the project continue to work together and with national NGOs in the project area to deliver development and conservation benefits in a sustainable way.	*Year 4* At least 50% of women and men targeted by the project continue to work together and with national NGOs to deliver project outcomes.

How?

- Short term activities as responses to immediate needs.
- The needs of the majority
- Not give away. Invest the money
- It is key to find the right NRM and development activities.

At the end:

- A progressive increase of responsibility and commitment.
- Intervention felt as socially just.
- Micro credit committees, animal medical boxes.
- From pure `development´ to integrated NRM-conservation activities.

Gathering the information (examples):

Outcome 1 indicators	Information: socio-economic, participation, nutritional, reforestation, land tenancy, flora, etc.
Multi-dimensional measures of poverty and wellbeing assessed through a socio-economic survey show positive trends	`Indirectly´ gathering of information through alliances: e.g. **INNFA.** Child nutrition program. 155 children (U6) treated. Malnutrition reduced from 20% (01/1995) to 11% (01/2007) **PREDESUR.** Reforestation program. Approx. 200H **Directly** collected: Socio-economic surveys.
50% farmers in the project area have diversified their agricultural production and have adopted one or more 'best practice' production methods.	**Directly** collected from the list of participants in the activities. • 7 types of interest groups/ 73 interest groups. • 400 men and 307 women directly participating • An excel spreadsheet. Basis for socio-economic monitoring.
Clear boundaries between different land use types (forest, grazing, farmland) established in accordance with land charac-teristics (slope, soil-type, water availability, forest quality), and recognised by all land users	**Directly** collected: • Mapping for legalization of family holdings. • Mapping of forest and farmland. • Thesis studies on flora. • Water sources for human and animal consumption.

Lottery monitoring framework: strengths and weaknesses

Strengths:

- **Allow flexibility:** Open in terms of activities and reformulation-improvement of indicators.
- **Allow integration:** The use of the cross cutting outcomes and implementation of complementary activities.
- **Respect to the local context:** Freedom to apply a realistic locally adapted approach.
- **Easy** to apply
- **Recognise** the importance of quantitative and qualitative information.
- **Recognise** the multidimensional context of poverty and sustainable NRM

Weaknesses:

- **Difficult** to evaluate changes on an annual basis. Especially qualitative ones.
- Low involvement in the process (joining implementation)

What has contributed to the advance of activities and project monitoring?

- Flexibility. Start from what local stakeholders think is necessary: Land tenancy issues, invest and not give away money, forage-forest management, etc.
- Based on the interests of the majority.
- Recognising the rights as well as the responsibilities over NR use.
- Alliances. To amplify the intervention with complementary activities.
- The strengthening of CBOs: Juntas Vecinales (Perú) and Comités Barriales (Ecuador)
- The approach implemented by the partners.
- An excel spreadsheet. Basis for socio-economic monitoring.
- A teamwork strategy.
- The geographical concentration of multiple activities.

What has hindered the advance and monitoring of the project?

- The weaknesses and low interest of local governments.
- Weak government institutions.
- The variability of climate conditions.
- Inaccessibility to different parts of the project area, especially on the Peruvian side during the winter season.
- Informality of land tenancy situation.
- Contraband: typical of a binational border area in our countries: gas, fuel, wood, etc.

Further challenges

- The construction of integrated socio-economic and biological data base.

- The construction and implementation of a socio-economic and biological monitoring system.

- The functioning of a shared management committee, integrating CBOs and other stakeholders.

- Mayor participation of key partners.

- New funds to continue the process.

THANKS