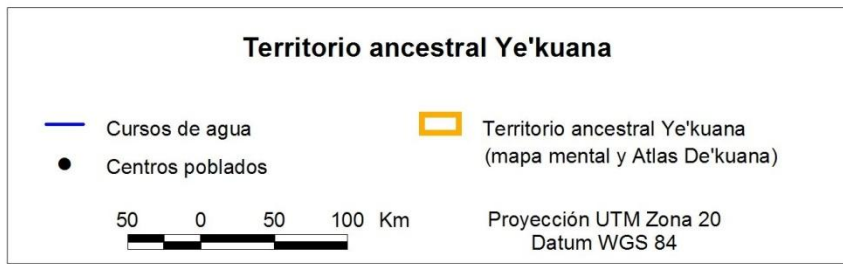
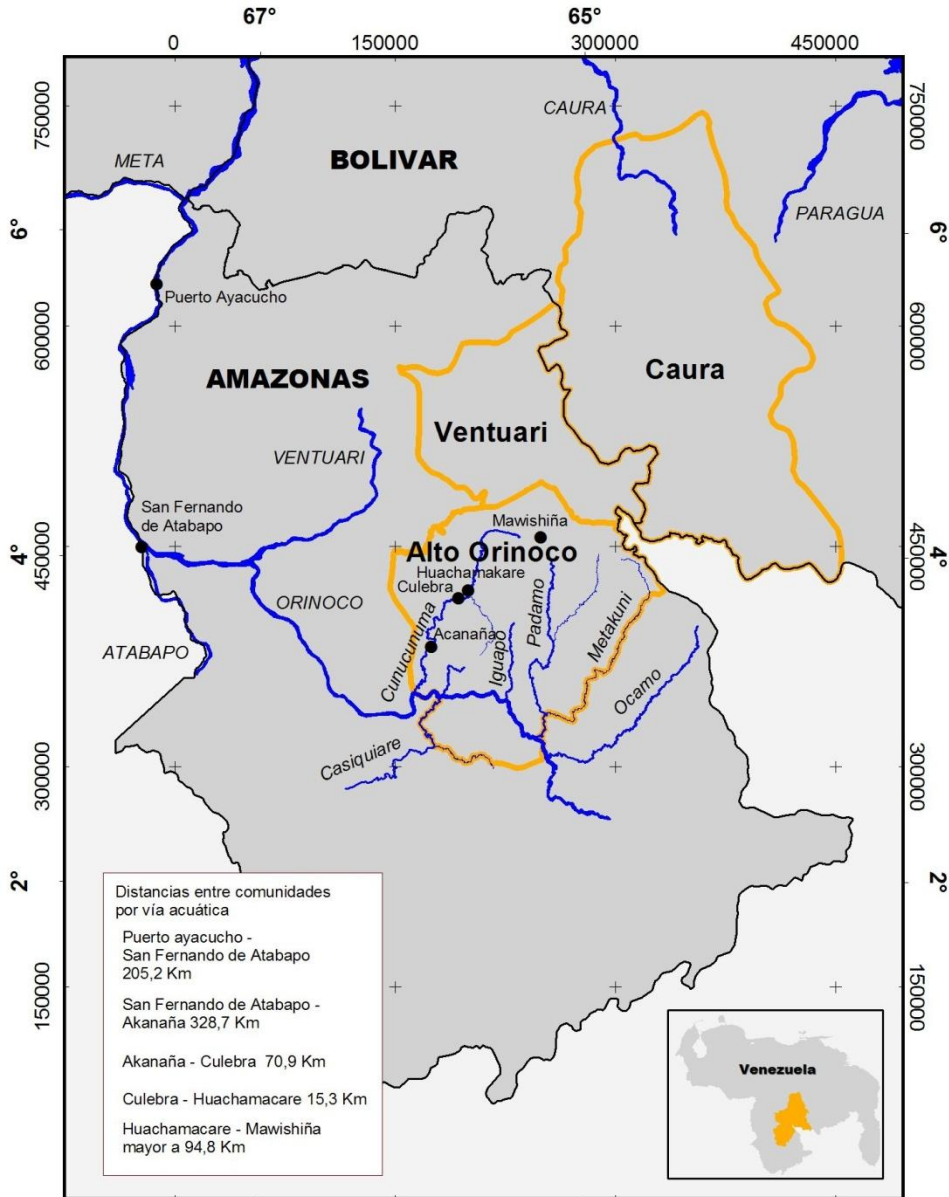


IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)

VENEZUELA
Sustainable Use and Conservation of Biodiversity Resources of Dhekuana Indigenous
Lands Project
GEF – MSP No. TF055205



A. BASIC TRUST FUND INFORMATION

Most basic information should be automatically linked to SAP TF Master Data and IBTF

TF Name: VENEZUELA – Grant for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of Biodiversity Resources of Dhekuana Indigenous Lands Project

TF Number: TF055205

Task Team Leader Name/TF Managing Unit: Dinesh Aryal (LCSEN)/LCSSO

TF Amount: \$750,000

Recipient of TF funds: Asociación Civil Otro Futuro

Type of TF: GEF - MSP

Single/Multi Donor: Multi-Donor

Donor's Names: GEF – TF 602001

TF Program Source Code: GEFIA (GEF-IBRD as Implementing Agency)

Purpose of TF (Co-financing/Investment financing/ Debt Service/ Advisory Activities-Bank/Advisory Activities-Recipient, etc):

TF Approval/IBTF Clearance Date: May 31, 2005

TF Activation Date: January 16, 2006

TF Closing Date(s): June 30, 2009

Date of ICM Submission to TFO: **TBD**

Cost and Financing Table:

| Cofinancier | Original | Actual |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| GEF | 750,000 (cash) | 684,204.00 |
| IBRD/IDA | | |
| Recipient (Otro Futuro) | 25,000 (in-kind) | 53,056.00 |
| Kuyujani Originario (Indigenous Organization) | 25,000 (in-kind) | 27,349.00 |
| Government (INPARQUES) | 100,000 (in-kind) | 0.00 |
| Government (Instituto Geográfico Simón Bolívar) | 100,000 (in-kind) | 24,235.20 |
| Government (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas - IVIC) | 100,000 (in-kind) | 447,043.00 |

Rating Summary

| Category | Rating |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Overall TF Outcome | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk to Development Outcome | Moderate |
| Bank Performance | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Recipient Performance | Moderately Satisfactory |

B. TRUST FUND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN

1. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Development Objectives

Provide original statement of objectives from the approved/cleared IBTF. If original objectives have been changed, explain the timing and nature of the revisions, their justification and approval authority given.

The overall project goal was to promote biodiversity conservation through participatory planning, co-management arrangements, piloting of innovative natural resource management practices, and establishing durable and equitable benefits-sharing in the traditional lands of the Dhekuana People.

In addition to working in and influencing strategic ecosystems (a total of 9 bioregions), other larger goals of the project included contributions to fighting poverty, promoting social equity, empowering indigenous and local communities and integrating women in the empowerment process.

2. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Activities/Components

Provide original activities/components to be financed by the Trust Fund. If original activities/components have been changed, identify them, and explain the nature of the revisions, their justification and approving authority.

The original Trust Fund activities are presented below with their approved revisions. The approval was given by the Country Director (LC6) in the Amended Grant Agreement on September 16, 2008 (commented on below).

(a) Community Natural Resource Management Planning: Development of community resource management plans for the four largest Dhekuana communities, including:

- (i) training in geographic information systems (GIS), data collection and monitoring techniques for preparation of digital maps and other inputs into the management planning process, and acquisition of satellite imagery required therefore;
- (ii) collection, assessment and documentation of information, including biological, historical/cultural and community topographic baseline mapping; and
- (iii) preparation of community resource management plans, including development of sustainable hunting and ecotourism strategies and identification of pilot subprojects.

REVISION of Activity (a) and (a) (iii) to read as follows:

(a) Community Natural Resource Management Planning: Development of community resource management plans for no less than three of the largest Dhekuana communities already selected by the Recipient, in accordance with criteria acceptable to the Bank, including the carrying out of the following activities:

- (iii) development of sustainable hunting and identification of pilot subprojects in those selected Dhekuana communities.

JUSTIFICATION:

In light of previously unforeseen obstacles to accessing the Dhekuana communities (i.e., new government actors, lack of definition for granting permits to enter the area, restriction of civil flights into the area, difficulties obtaining fuel for water transport including its high cost, etc.) the project executing agency, in consultation with the Dhekuana Council of Elders, decided to concentrate project efforts in three of the four original participating communities: Culebra, Huachamakare and Akananña (see map above). The Mawishinña community is located far from the other three requiring six days on foot; due to the obstacles described above, it could no longer be accessed by air or by water. However, the project continued to invite Mawishinña community members to attend project training events in Culebra, recognizing that the data collected in the other three would serve as a baseline from which to launch data collection efforts in Mawishinña in the near future. To contribute to Dhekuana sustainable resource use and continued training in other communities, it will be important to encourage data collection efforts in the Mawishinña area; its environment and landscape differ from the other three, harboring different fauna and flora species that will be important to register and monitor in the future.

The exclusion of ecotourism strategies from the community resource management plans is discussed as part of the revisions in Activity (c), below.

(b) Co-Management of Protected Areas:

- (i) biodiversity monitoring in Dhekuana lands to assess the status of consumed fauna stocks, and to generate knowledge about wildlife distribution for future ecotourism activities and park management, including construction and maintenance of trails or footpaths;
- (ii) establishment of permanent teams of part-time Dhekuana rangers to monitor wildlife, supervise hunting and guide visitors; and
- (iii) fieldwork to finalize the self-demarcation process. If and when appropriate, demarcation of Dhekuana lands.

REVISION of Activity (b) (ii) to read as follows:

- (ii) monitoring of the wildlife and biodiversity in the indigenous land located within Dhekuana, including the supervision of hunting and guiding visitors.

JUSTIFICATION:

It was not possible for the Dhekuana bioprospectors to be integrated into INPARQUES as part-time forest guards, nor is it feasible in the medium term for the following reasons: (i) relevant government entities did not allow the integration of future commitments or obligations representing additional charges to their current budget. This integration would have been necessary to incorporate additional personnel into INPARQUES and to pay their salaries and social benefits; (ii) those who are not members of the military now have restricted access to the area, including the national parks, since the Amazonas State was declared a “security area” during the project and is thus under military control. Dhekuana individuals (but not project counterparts) may access these areas as they are ancestral Dhekuana lands; however, project activities would have suffered in this context due to greater restrictions on use of project equipment in the area. Obtaining permits for non-Dhekuana project supporters to enter the area

has become more complex in addition to the institutional gap in responsibility for granting those permits. Despite the lack of their integration into INPARQUES and the associated additional income, the Dhekuana bioprospectors have continued their biodiversity monitoring activities. They continue to search for additional opportunities to supplement their incomes (i.e., subprojects or through ties with social programs of the Amazonas State).

(c) Sustainable Development Pilot Subprojects: Based on the results of the activities in 1.2 (a) (iii) above:

- (i) carrying out of pilot subprojects selected by the Recipient and approved by the Bank in hunting management; family based production strategies for the cultivation of wild palms with staple food elements, captive breeding of staple food wildlife for local consumption, and production of dried fruit and medicinal plants for small-scale marketing (Subprojects);
- (ii) construction of a small facility in the community of *Culebra* to host eco-tourists, and development of needed interpretation and hiking trails; and
- (iii) analysis of all potentially marketable eco-/ethno- and adventure tourism options available in the region.

REVISION of Activity (c) (ii) to read as follows:

- (ii) construction of a small facility in the community of *Culebra* to host special visitors of the Project and, simultaneously, as a community center for environmental and cultural database management; and .

JUSTIFICATION:

Obstacles similar to those described above (i.e., declaration of Amazonas State as a national security zone, gaps and overlaps in institutional responsibilities for granting entrance permits, restriction of civilian flights into the area, difficulties and high costs associated with water transport, etc) prevented development of an ecotourism component to the project. Moreover, the Dhekuana expressed that they did not want potential tourists to interfere with their daily activities and that they should be housed in sites far from the communities, which would present complications in providing services and infrastructure for such a venture. Therefore, the house that would have been dedicated to host the eco-tourists was instead re-adapted to host special visitors to the project (i.e., resident biologists leading biodiversity monitoring activities); additional structures in the same complex (i.e. the *Aula Aramare*) will meet the needs of a community center and to house the registry of collected information, as an informal space where community members can meet (see description of Component 3 achievements for more details).

Additional comment: Hunting was also re-classified as a part of component 2, since it is a regular activity that is part of monitoring efforts and not a subproject to be developed. (See Component 2 description below)

(d) Project Management: Institutional strengthening of selected Dhekuana communities including:

- (i) training in conservation management, and to assist the establishment and management of hunting areas for food production;
- (ii) monitoring and evaluating their existing biodiversity; and

(iii) capturing of lessons learned in combining traditional management of natural resources with appropriate computer technology, and disseminating of replicable experiences through cross-fertilization exchanges between indigenous communities.

3. Outcome Indicators¹

Provide original performance benchmarks to be measured in the assessment of outcome. If none were established, explain why not.

1. Improved community natural resource management data collection and planning for Dhekuana communities;
2. Improved co-management for eco-tourism, wildlife distribution and park management;
3. Improved sustainable development for Dhekuana indigenous communities;
4. Improved and strengthened institutional capacity and management of implementing organizations.

In light of the amendments to the Grant Agreement, original outcome 2 is no longer viable. The participation of INPARQUES was not possible, thus co-management of Duida-Marahuaca National Park was no longer an objective. In addition, eco-tourism activities were abandoned due to objections from the Dhekuana themselves. Wildlife distribution monitoring, as part of outcome 2, continues; it will contribute to the natural resources conservation plan that is being developed by the Dhekuana.

4. Other Significant Changes in Trust Fund Design

Describe and explain the rationale for any changes made in design, scope and scale, implementation arrangements and schedule and funding allocation

Due to unexpected delays in disbursement of project funds, which delayed initiation and continuous execution of project activities, an amendment to the grant Letter Agreement was signed by the Bank on September 16, 2008 approving a closing date extension request to allow the project more time to achieve its original and revised objectives. The closing date was changed from September 30, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

In addition, sources of co-financing were expanded and leveraged throughout implementation, as the project team and the Recipient were able to establish relationships with other organizations and in-kind financing sources. Local, regional and national organizations, as well as community-based indigenous organizations contributed to the project (See Annex 2: Summary of Contributions to the Project).

C. OUTCOME

1. Relevance of TF Objectives, Design and Implementation

Discuss how the Trust Fund objectives, design and implementation are proved relevant to current global/regional/country priorities and the Bank's sector strategy

¹ See also Annex 1: Project Objectives, Indicators and Results.

The project area is situated in the Guiana Shield eco-region, which stretches from the Brazilian state of Amapá through French Guyana, Suriname, Guyana, and parts of Venezuela and Colombia. It is one of the oldest geological formations in the world and possesses one of the last large areas of relatively intact primary rainforest. It forms a geologically stable speciation center, and as a regional center of endemism, is considered to be a distinct floristic (phytogeographic) province. In addition to the biodiversity significance of the region, the relative intactness of its forests plays an important role in terms of carbon sequestration, the maintenance of hydrological cycles and protection of regional watersheds and water quality.

The project is consistent with the two primary objectives of conservation and sustainable use of the Convention on Biological Diversity; in particular, it addresses in situ conservation of biological resources, and lays the foundation for the protection and management of areas of high biodiversity representative of major natural habitats, communities and ecosystems in the Venezuelan Amazonia.

It reinforces the conservation of important national protected areas located in this region, including Canaima National Park, a World Heritage site featuring unique table-top mountain (*tepuy*) formations and the world's highest waterfall (Angel falls, 1,000 meters high); Duida-Marahuaca National Park, which is situated entirely within Dhekuana lands; and three natural monuments. The region also contains the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve, established in 1992 to secure the ancestral homelands and traditional lifestyles of the Yanomami and Dhekuana indigenous peoples.

The project has also sought and continues to promote the preservation and maintenance of indigenous knowledge, innovation and practices relevant to conservation of biological diversity. Harnessing the motivation of the Dhekuana to improve traditional forest management practices and building upon the traditional knowledge of their territory and previous efforts², the project has focused on initiating management and planning with modern tools and has trained them in the use of such tools as well as techniques for biodiversity information gathering. Such capacities allow them to better interact and mediate with the outside world in order to promote biodiversity conservation in their homelands and to defend their interests (thus achieving the project's larger goals).

The project is also consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy for Biodiversity and especially the Operational Programs for Forest and Mountain Ecosystems. Likewise, the project is consistent with COP guidance, insofar as it promotes conservation and sustainable use of vulnerable ecosystems and conservation of endemic species; builds capacity at local levels; strengthens the involvement of indigenous communities; promotes environmental and economic sustainability; and assists with identification and monitoring of ecosystems and species under threat.

² In the 1990s, the Dhekuana carried out a self-demarcation process of their ancestral lands based primarily on the ancient and sacred knowledge of their land, which formed the so-called Dhekuana "mapas mentales". This process was supplemented with some modern technology, such as using GPS equipment to confirm territorial boundaries (making the Dhekuana one of the first indigenous peoples in Venezuela to use, even in a limited way, modern spatial computer tools for self-demarcation). They have also made great efforts to create a Dhekuana Atlas and to organize archives with information about the natural resources in their lands.

The Executing Agency, Otro Futuro, is a civil society organization and has a long and successful history of supporting the Dhekuana People and expects to continue doing so after project closure. Through project activities, their mission (to support the ethnic groups and other socially excluded minorities of Venezuela in their quest for their collective and territorial rights; to promote the conservation of their cultural and linguistic heritage and enhancement of their socio-economic well-being) complements and directly contributes to achieving the World Bank's Millennium Development Goals: increasing productivity of small-scale agriculture and sustainable production systems, expanding institutional capacity for environmental regulations, and ensuring transparent and participatory processes in designing and implementing regional planning to address concerns of indigenous peoples and other marginalized communities.

2. Achievement of TF Development Objective

Discuss and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund development objectives have been met, with linkage to outcome indicators. This includes an assessment as to whether the actual output/deliverables were successfully completed, compared to the expected output, for each activity/component of the Trust Fund. For activities where the output is a report or a dissemination event such as a workshop, conference, training, or study tour, discuss and rate the Quality, Presentation and Dissemination. Applicable reports and/or documents are to be attached to the ICM

Overall, the project was a “learning by doing” experience. While it could not meet all outcome targets, it laid important groundwork for biodiversity conservation and built capacity so that the Dhekuana could better lead their own sustainable resource use initiatives. As such, realized activities have contributed significantly to the project's overall goal (above) and achievement of the development objective has been rated as **moderately satisfactory**.

Socio-culturally, it experienced great success in reinforcing Otro Futuro's (the executing agency) strengths in creating strategic alliances and leveraging resources despite unforeseen obstacles, while strengthening their capacity for project management. The project successfully built upon Dhekuana traditional knowledge and customs, empowering them to lead improved biodiversity and forest management activities. It has made important contributions to biodiversity conservation, to be followed up with improved scientifically-guided interpretation of flora and fauna inventories and the finalization of a Dhekuana management plan. In this sense, the GEF intervention was a catalyzing agent for continuing conservation and sustainable management work with the Dhekuana, beyond project closure. Through capacity-building and revitalization of interest in Dhekuana customs (for its young people), the project contributed to improve biodiversity management in the form of an inventory of existing species in Dhekuana territory (especially those species useful to them gastronomically) and an integrated zoning map of Dhekuana territory that delineates land uses, locations of geographic, plant and animal resources, and cultural and religious sites. The map has been revised and enhanced by the Dhekuana people. It is expected that the map will help inform their own Dhekuana natural resource management initiative/plan. While some activities were not implemented completely during the project's life, such as the natural resource management plan and the sustainable development subprojects, significant groundwork has been laid (including testing of the subproject pilots) to attract the involvement of additional Venezuelan organizations, which continue working with the

Dhekuana to realize these activities fully. In fact, the institutional alliances and significant knowledge and financial support from within Venezuela that the project has been able to cultivate and shape ensures that project activities will continue to achieve both the community natural resource management plan and the implementation of the subprojects while also generating positive biodiversity conservation and social development outcomes.

Keeping in mind the above, the original grant outcome indicators were relatively ambitious for a medium-sized project, especially one that is located in a remote area, managed both locally and from Caracas, involves working with an indigenous culture that functions according to a time-scale that does not necessarily line up with the time-scale of grant procedures, and is executed by a civil society organization that required substantial support to build its project management capacity. Otro Futuro (the Executing Agency) recognizes that given this context, their proposed goals were ambitious and more suited as long-term objectives rather than for a 3-year (originally) \$750,000 grant. They will continue striving to achieve them in their continued work with the Dhekuana. (See also Annex 1).

Component 1: Community Natural Resource Management Planning.

Dhekuana youth were successfully trained in computer use (Windows) and GPS/GIS. Six of the eleven youth trained as bioprospectors continue leading biodiversity monitoring efforts in their territories. (The others left for reasons not related to the project). Their participation and training has empowered them to create an open dialogue with their elders to share and discuss the importance of the information that they collect and to teach other community members how to use these tools. As a complement, historical and cultural data related to sacred knowledge and demographic data was collected and processed, providing a rich written catalogue of Dhekuana customs, territory and history which until that point had only been transferred orally between generations. Satellite images were used to assist in territorial descriptions and have been related to the social and biological information gathered. This contributed to the maps created under component 2. As part of this process, demarcation activities carried out during project implementation validated the precision of the Dhekuana's existing familiarity with their lands. The above products are being used as inputs for the community-led management plan, which is under preparation. It is expected that the development of the plan will regularize traditional knowledge of reserve and multiple use zones along with the collection of information, tools and techniques developed during the project in order to contribute to more informed community decisions regarding potential changes in resource use. Moreover, the capacity-building and information gathered using modern tools allows the Dhekuana to better interact and mediate with the outside world. The subprojects were also defined through a process which benefitted from the participation of Dhekuana women.

Component 2: Co-management of Protected Areas.

Biodiversity stock evaluation has been completed with 71 catalogued species (from 325 registered sightings). The biodiversity monitoring will continue to be led by the trained bioprospectors and contribute to the achievements described under component 1. Maps indicating distribution of fauna (mammals, birds, vertebrates), flora and hunting and fishing zones, distances between communities and important watercourses have been completed for the

three communities. These inventories were based upon observation walks conducted by bioprospectors and the resident biologist in both rainy and dry seasons throughout the project, equaling a total of 44 observation walks (each being 3-4 hours long) over a total of 155 hours.³ Three different trails were constructed and maintained in the areas of influence of the communities for agricultural purposes, for biodiversity observation and for general community use. Sustainable hunting activities have not been defined; this outcome depends on the discussion and approval of the community natural resource plan (See Additional Comment under (c) (ii) amendment description above).

Component 3: Sustainable Development Sub-projects

The four subprojects that were identified under component 1 – processing of pulp from different palm species, captive breeding of *motto* (large forest worms) as a protein source, cultivation of pineapple for marmalade production, and production of dry *aji* – have been developed to the pre-investment stage with the support of the Central Amazonian Autonomous Service for Investigation and Control of Tropical Diseases (*Servicio Autónomo Centro Amazónico de Investigación y Control de Enfermedades Tropicales* – SACAICET). Subproject implementation was only partially achieved, since it was not as wide spread as originally intended: subproject pre-investment strategies were created based on several trial-runs and subsequent development of production processes/strategies for larger-scale/community-wide implementation. However, this was expected for those marketable subproject products (i.e., marmalade and dry *aji*), since wide-scale implementation would not be attractive for the Dhekuana until a marketing strategy could be developed: marketing the products of the subprojects will face challenges (i.e., difficult transport, high price of gasoline, etc), but can be overcome by identifying strategic markets and performing a diagnostic study beforehand (possibly with SACAICET). The Culebra community has already identified a specific space in which to begin the captive breeding of *motto*. The Dhekuana objected to the medicinal plants subproject because they wanted to protect their traditional knowledge and the intellectual property represented by potential and possible applications of such plants. It will be necessary to continue working with SACAICET to define necessary and concrete steps to put the subprojects into practice. The facilities constructed using resources from this component included housing for the resident project biologists during implementation, a plaza for Dhekuana gatherings (assemblies, meetings and social events), and an *Aula Aramare* functioning as a cultural, knowledge and technology center. The Dhekuana and their partners intend to continue using these facilities as a center for training (i.e. technology and methods) where all documents, maps, cultural information and biodiversity data will be kept and managed by a Dhekuana *maestro*, and to provide a space for continued cultural revitalization.

Component 4: Project Management.

Successful project management had to overcome various challenges: unpredictable political obstacles, continual capacity-building and guidance for the executing agency in project management and Bank requirements, unexpected staff turnover, and time delays of project activities due to late disbursement of funds, among others. However, the project team maintained a flexible approach and was able to overcome these challenges especially through the network of

³ The final technical report produced by Otro Futuro contains details of the observation methodologies as well as more specifics of the observation walks for each community.

allies and supporting agencies and professionals that gathered around project activities – including military assistance in air transport and Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Investigation (*Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas – IVIC*) specialists providing project management support. Application of the monitoring and evaluation system could have been improved to be more consistent, including more periodic presentation and scientifically-guided interpretation and discussion of project results and advances during the project’s life. The “learning by doing” capacity strengthening that Otro Futuro received during project implementation has made them a more capable intermediary for the Dhekuana (and other Indigenous Peoples of Venezuela) for future projects and activities. Finally, capturing lessons learned as well as reflection and elaboration that has occurred during project closing provides a good basis for setting an agenda for future activities.

3. Efficiency

Describe the degree to which the Trust Fund activities have been efficiently implemented, in terms of their associated costs, implementation times and economic and financial returns.

Operating costs were high given the distance to project site and the alternative modes of transportation necessary in order to arrive there and whose availability was determined by season and by other environmental conditions. As a result of initial disbursement delays combined with the above conditions, several activities at project start were delayed. In addition, participation and financial support of two in-country partners (INPARQUES and Simón Bolívar Geographic Institute) was discontinued due to changes in project scope and subsequent amendments to the grant agreement. However, the project was successful in leveraging additional resources and support from existing project partners and in attracting support from additional partners, enabling project activities to continue in as timely a manner as possible (given the remoteness of the site and other obstacles described in this report) (see Annex 2).

4. Development Impacts, including those that are Unintended/Unrelated to TF Objectives

Discuss all other outcomes and impacts achieved under the Trust Fund (including unintended, positive and negative). Where relevant, discuss how the Trust Fund has contributed to the development/strengthening of relevant institutions, mobilization of other resources, knowledge exchange, recipient policy/program implementation, replicable best practices, introduction of new products, New Forms of Cooperation with Other Development Institutions/NGOs, etc., which would not have been achieved in the absence of the Trust Fund.

1. Youth training has contributed to improving leadership, reinforcing traditional knowledge and enhancing the impact of project activities in the Dhekuana community. The training of youth in Windows and GIS (to become bioprospectors) has allowed them to develop their leadership skills. The project has not only revitalized their interest in Dhekuana cultural customs and practices, but allowed them to reinforce this traditional knowledge with modern scientific tools and an improved knowledge of their surrounding natural resources. Such capacity, knowledge and confidence-building have also influenced inter-generational leadership relationships within the community: elders are now acknowledging the contributions of the young bioprospectors and taking into consideration their opinions and inputs.⁴ Moreover, the

⁴ This seemingly subtle shift is significant in a culture where traditionally accepted community rules, norms and decision-making are exclusively determined by the wisdom of the elders.

bioprospectors are teaching older community members what they have learned during the course of project implementation and are more involved in community matters. The Dhekuana community elders recognize that the new motivation and focus of the young bioprospectors now lines up with the goals of Dhekuana elders: “the preservation of nature and the recuperation and maintenance of a harmonious relationship between the Dhekuana and their environment.”

2. The uncertain nature of working in this area (remoteness and under military control) made the alliance-building aspect of the project imperative in order to achieve project objectives. With all of the challenges presented by the project, the importance of creating and maintaining relationships with many different players provided alternatives when some original plans fell through. These strategic relationships manifested themselves in the form of support for the project: flights to the area offered by the military, unexpected donations of expertise and equipment (see Annex 2). These alliances also led to additional leveraged funds and will continue to benefit future conservation work with the Dhekuana.

3. Capacity-building of the Executing Agency became an important aspect of project support provided by the WB team, enabling Otro Futuro to develop better project management and mediation skills. From this experience, Otro Futuro has not only increased its capacity to manage similar projects, but to better visualize and communicate realistic goals for such projects and to work with external donors and other counterparts according to their requirements. They now have increased flexibility and capacity when it comes to grant management and they have become better intermediaries to advocate for the Dhekuana people.

4. The Dhekuana community has been empowered to lead their own initiatives for sustainable use of their resources, including motivation for additional training and peer-to-peer learning. Before the project, the Dhekuana maintained a conscious history of their surroundings, but they did not have the capacity to organize it in a way presentable to those outside of their community. Their training has included codifying traditional knowledge of territory and its (changing) resources into forms that can allow them to prove such knowledge and existence/care of resources to those outside of their communities, enabling them to make a stronger case for Dhekuana stewardship of the area (i.e., maps, flora and fauna inventories, etc.). Ownership of project management and future activities and alliances was continually encouraged by Dhekuana leadership in periodic Assemblies and community meetings, as has been their custom with important initiatives even before the GEF project began. As a result, such ownership was observed during the project’s life in several Dhekuana individuals, including their motivation to adopt project activities and new skills. In the future, such empowerment and skills gained can multiply benefits within the larger Dhekuana community via sharing lessons learned with and teaching skills to those Dhekuana who did not have the opportunity to participate in project training, workshops and meetings. Future activities should be sure to incorporate and encourage such systematic dissemination and discussions as a regular project activity as a way to attract and sustain participation from as many community members as possible.

5. Project activities contributed to improved inter-cultural communication between the project team and the Dhekuana, fostering more self-motivated engagement on the part of the Dhekuana and strengthening their ability to collaborate with other organizations in future projects. Creating a context to promote greater and more effective communication was

especially important when either party had doubts, inferred different meanings or came to different conclusions with the information at hand. New confidence in asking questions or ensuring understanding through culturally-appropriate, reinforced communication pathways will prove important for the Dhekuana in future collaborations with other project partners and contributors.

5. Overall TF Outcome

Justification for overall outcome rating, taking into account the Trust Fund's relevance, achievement of each TF development objectives, efficiency and development impact. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))

Important groundwork has been laid as part of an ongoing process of conservation and sustainable resource use in Dhekuana territory. As discussed in this report, original objectives have been recognized as ambitious; however, shortcomings were compensated for with greatly increased capacity of the Dhekuana and Otro Futuro to lead conservation initiatives in a frequently changing Venezuelan context.

In the face of changing circumstances and unforeseen challenges, a conservation and sustainable resource use plan was not achieved during the life of the project. However, it remains a goal that the Dhekuana are prepared and motivated to pursue, with the help of Otro Futuro. Moreover, inventories of flora and fauna, maps of species distribution, hunting and fishing zones, collections of demographic and cultural information, pre-investment studies of sustainable subprojects have been developed and are important inputs for creating a future sustainable use plan appropriate for the Dhekuana culture. Capacities for collecting this information have been created and alliances with strategic partners strengthened; such gains resulting from the project are those less easily measured, but are equally important as the more tangible indicators of project impact. In light of this, the overall trust fund outcome is rated as **moderately satisfactory**.

See also Annex 1: Project Objectives, Indicators and Results

D. Risk to Development Outcome

1. Follow-On Results and/or Investment Activities

Identify and provide a description of the role played by this TF that led to those follow-up activities or investments checked below. (Check all that are applicable):

Activity/Investment:

Recipient/Other Investment; Grant Project/Program; Bank Project;
 IFC Financial Project/Activity, Other (explain)

The GEF project is a component of a larger process and goal that the Dhekuana have been working towards since the 1990s: a better knowledge and more informed demarcation of their own territory using modern tools. Their goal is to empower themselves to protect the use of their

territory and to engage more effectively in conversations with supporters and donors towards this end. Activities that gained momentum during the project – biodiversity monitoring, development of subprojects, elaboration of the Dhekuana natural resource management initiative – were developed and strengthened successfully in partnership with other organizations in order to improve the quality of the activities, but also ensure continuing support from those institutions and professionals (i.e., IVIC, Otro Futuro, etc.). The project’s particular contribution to capacity-building of various partner organizations facilitates their future collaboration.

For example, the community will continue to work with SACAICET and the Foundation for the Development of Science and Technology (*Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y Tecnología* – FUNDACITE) to develop the subprojects, including acquisition of tools and materials (i.e., dehydrator and grinder for fruit/vegetable products). The Dhekuana have also expressed that it is important for those communities that benefitted from the project to act as multipliers of the lessons and skills acquired, specifically through interchanges with other Dhekuana communities (i.e. Mawishinña) that did not have the opportunity to participate.

The *Aula Aramare* will act as a repository for information collected during the project. Its use will be regulated by the elders so that the information and equipment therein can be used as tools for the future education of Dhekuana community members in the context of the revitalization of Dhekuana culture and knowledge.

Specifically, data collected on flora, fauna, water courses, hunting grounds, etc will be used as inputs for the resource management process and to support potential future initiatives for spatial planning of resource use. In their final report, Otro Futuro noted the importance of updating fauna and flora inventories to complete systematic studies on their changing populations. They also suggested and support incentivizing this continued work, via bioprospectors, in order to promote continued resource studies in the area. Future courses and workshops would occur in the *Aula Aramare*.

2. Replicability

Describe and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund has generated useful lessons and methodology that are replicable in other sectors and/or regions.

Lessons learned and methodologies employed throughout the project can be applied in other conservation projects with indigenous peoples (as discussed in the lessons learned section below). One of the most important outcomes of the project was the training of Dhekuana in the use of modern scientific and spatial analysis tools in order to empower the Dhekuana community. This new capacity equips them well to achieve their biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals as part of a larger effort to protect and promote their cultural heritage and traditions; they will continue doing so not only within their own community, but also via future collaborations with those outside of their community. Incorporating training and exposure to “western” scientific methodologies and tools into a program for culturally-tailored community development can be a successful approach when applied in projects with other indigenous communities. In general, the community development focus is increasingly being used to address concerns of IP (as marginalized communities) in their unique development context, while also

incorporating specific project goals such as the protection of the biodiversity on which they depend.

3. Overall Risk to Development Outcome

Rate how likely, and for how long, the outcomes will be sustained after completion of Trust Fund activities, and the likelihood that some changes may occur that are detrimental to the achievement of the TF development objectives. These may include factors such as technical, financial, economic, social, political, environmental, government ownership/commitment, other stakeholder ownership, institutional support, governance and natural disasters exposure. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the four point scale used in ISR/ICR: Negligible to Low (L), Moderate (M), Significant (S) and High (H))

The overall risk to the development outcome is rated as **moderate**.

The Project Team has built an important support network with the military and IVIC that has allowed project implementation to advance, despite country and site contexts. Changes in support from these partner organizations could change the risk rating, but this is not the case at the moment. On the contrary, their representatives with whom the project maintains ties have been able to support the project effectively. During the final supervision mission, IVIC and government authorities expressed commitment to support Otro Futuro's team so that the project could fully comply with GEF and WB requirements. The existing technical and financial support that these partners provide (through leveraging of strategic alliances during the project) will contribute to the success of continued biodiversity monitoring, the development of a culturally-appropriate conservation and sustainable resource plan, and the implementation of the sustainable development subprojects. Moreover, the Dhekuana are motivated to continue biodiversity monitoring, training in information systems and capacity-building within their community. Along these lines, the cultural revitalization in young Dhekuana that was encouraged by this project enhances the likelihood that important biodiversity conservation and sustainable use activities will continue. Below, strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and external threats are described which may influence this risk:

Strengths that will continue to contribute to project activities and their achieved outcomes: the knowledge of the Dhekuana communities regarding their surroundings and territory, its use and management; their disposition to fight for their territory and to engage in new activities and actions in order to protect it.

Opportunities that have presented themselves in order to continue building on project achievements: the support of SACAICET and other institutions in order to put the subprojects into practice and begin the commercialization of their products.

Inherent weaknesses that may hinder durability of project achievements: to help slow the loss of Dhekuana traditions and culture to transculturation, there needs to be an individual with appropriate experiences and background to continue supporting the operative part of the project after its closure, one who can visit the communities on a regular basis to continue to encourage them and provide assistance. This support, combined with the spark of cultural revitalization in

the community (especially via knowledge and skills gained by Dhekuana youth) can, over time, reintegrate younger Dhekuana into the process of cultural preservation.

External threats that may chip away at project achievements: the isolation of the communities; the lack of definition regarding the recognition of collective property rights in Venezuela – the Dhekuana consider it a significant goal – and the concept of “national security” that trumps it; the difficulties in transport and mobility; the lack of and high price of gasoline; and the difficulty in obtaining and processing permissions to access the communities (project staff and researchers). At project closure, there is a potential for these threats to influence the lack of continuity of activities and to disrupt future timelines.

E. PERFORMANCE

1. Bank

Rate and justify rating on how well the Bank carried out its specific responsibilities assumed under the Trust Fund. If the TF financed Secretariat functions, describe how well the Secretariat carried out its roles and responsibilities, and its exit strategy, if any. If the Bank is executing Recipient work on behalf of Recipient, describe how well the rationale for Bank execution (as specified in the IBTF) was realized. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))

Bank performance is rated **moderately satisfactory**.

The scope and complexity of the project proved a real challenge for the two executing organizations: an intermediate NGO located in Caracas (Otro Futuro) and a community-based indigenous peoples organization located in the Venezuelan Amazon (Kuyujani Originario). Neither of these organizations had previous experience in dealing with multilaterally-financed projects. In light of these weaknesses, the in-country Bank team worked diligently to provide imperative capacity-building activities and guidance, as well as close supervision to ensure compliance with GEF and Bank norms. However, the need for tremendous Bank support during implementation could have been mitigated via identification of more achievable targets (for a 3-year project) during design phase. While the recipient may not have had much experience in design for Bank and GEF expectations, the Bank could have provided more guidance regarding choice of appropriate targets. Great efforts from the Bank team were also required to rebuild the Recipient administrative capacity due to instances of unexpected staff turnover. Due to the country’s complex political context, the Bank team (alongside Otro Futuro and IVIC) made special efforts to build and maintain good relationships with governmental agencies. This continual networking contributed to improving communication with the Recipient while also facilitating solutions to unforeseen challenges and encouraging wide project support.

During project implementation, supervision was conducted from Caracas. Two field supervision missions were held during implementation. On October 2007 the Bank was able to visit the project site in Alto Orinoco. Due to restrictions to access the area in May 2009, meetings with Dhekuana representatives were held in Puerto Ayacucho, the nearest urban area. Field trips helped the Bank team to address communication and knowledge sharing issues and concerns

among Dhekuana communities, while also improving relationships with local organizations and government representatives. During each of these visits the Bank team discussed with different community members innovative methods to enhance their participation in project activities. While the Bank team strived to push the project along, guidance to the recipient during implementation could have more consistently referred to the project brief and design in order to facilitate greater consistency in monitoring and reporting according to original (and modified) indicators. Throughout implementation the Bank team also met repeatedly with the Project team and Kuyujani Originario representatives to provide continual support.

In addition, the GEF and CMU provided the technical and financial support needed to fulfill supervision activities (i.e. advice on technical, financial and procurement matters via a Bank specialist in each area). Special care and actions were taken for closure to ensure compliance with all applicable norms. For this, additional resources for project closing supervision were provided by the GEF and the CMU (additional to budgeted project funds).

2. Recipient (for Recipient-executed TFs only)

Rate and justify rating on how well the different tasks that were expected from the Recipient under this Trust Fund were carried out. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))

Recipient performance is rated **moderately satisfactory**

Otro Futuro's strengths and ability to cultivate the following contributed significantly to the project: Strategic alliances with partner organizations (also the military) to continue project progress despite obstacles and delays; vision for impact of project activities beyond GEF project and how to build on project achievements; adeptness in taking advantage of project opportunities to promote cultural revitalization, strengthening of Dhekuana traditions and community empowerment in general.

Otro Futuro's weaknesses that had to be strengthened during the project: inconsistent focus on achieving stated project objectives; project management capacity; absence of consistent efforts to promote wide socialization of information gathered on the ground during project implementation; assessing/measuring/reporting project performance according to Bank standards (i.e. outcome indicators).

In light of these strengths and weaknesses, Otro Futuro made a consistent effort to create opportunities for capacity-building among the Dhekuana, ensure project continuity and to resolve frequent obstacles to project implementation.

F. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS

Describe the most significant positive and negative lessons learned from the success or failure of the grant activity and, as appropriate, make constructive recommendations for each stakeholder involved (Donor/Bank/Recipient/Development Community)—based on the assumption these stakeholders might decide to undertake a similar activity at a future time.

1. During project implementation the consultative presentation of gathered information via consistent dissemination and workshops with community members contributes to more meaningful and sustainable project outcomes. It provides opportunities to (1) show that project advances and knowledge generated are available to all community members, (2) scientifically guide interpretation of such information to improve understanding of future consequences associated with subsequent resource use decisions (both business as usual and improved), and (3) encourage feedback and meaningful discussion of what the information means to the community. Such discussions can help identify weaknesses in the project with enough time to address them before project closure.

2. When working with local communities and indigenous groups, future projects should focus on demonstrating tangible outcomes in as many stages of the project as possible, in order to encourage positive word-of-mouth communication of project accomplishments and activities. The Dhekuana focus much of their attention on concrete results and tangible products. It is the information about these results and products that they share with their own and other communities, spreading word of project successes and failures and thus affecting participation. Strategies for promoting project activities along these local communication pathways includes the creation of visual tools and records that can be easily shown and clearly demonstrate project advances, and which can invite continued discussion and collaboration (i.e. species registry and territorial maps). Initiating such a process with such products could also help to counter occasional individual or community tendencies to become relatively closed (or non-communicative) when faced with potential conflicts or information that is not understood.

3. Periodic re-assessment of how project activities are contributing not only to project goals, but also to local community development goals is important to ensure that there is no diversion between the two as the project progresses, since the community will continually shape the project in order to simultaneously achieve their longer-term goals. The Dhekuana see this project as another phase of the work that they had begun with the original territorial demarcation of the Dhekuana territory in 1993. As such, they have much older antecedents and more far reaching goals beyond the WB/GEF project. It is important for a project to have a good sense of these long-term goals and social context as they constitute an additional force that directs project execution. Keeping an open dialogue during project preparation and implementation will help to align and re-align, when necessary, the long-term objectives with shorter-term activities.

4. Future efforts to work with the Dhekuana and IP in general should strive to approach influencing management decisions via the daily resource use activities already practiced. At the same time that a project gives IP tools to make better management decisions, it should not attempt to impose such ends on them if they are clearly resisting, but instead should brainstorm alternative options. A Natural Resource Management Plan as conceptualized in western scientific and natural resource management communities does not exist within the Dhekuana culture. Rather, it is considered as a communication tool that would be for those persons who are not part of the Dhekuana community. The Dhekuana believe they already manage their surroundings sufficiently and according to their traditional and ancestral customs and rules. Therefore, the project focused on education and the use of modern tools to generate

scientific data that, communicated through the young bioprospectors, could influence the natural resource decision-making patterns and customs of the Dhekuana. However, there is no one figure or group that can impose a management plan on the many different Dhekuana communities, which may have differing goals and preferences for the use of their lands.⁵ As such, it became the project's responsibility to promote training and natural resource management empowerment activities as well as pathways to share that knowledge among the Dhekuana, while allowing them to decide how best to implement newly acquired skills, tools and information to facilitate expansion of sustainable resource activities in the future.

5. Strategic cultivation of alliances with other organizations can provide important back-ups and supplements for a project not only in terms of donations of equipment and funds, but also with knowledge-building and other support. In the face of increasing uncertainty and restrictions presented by changing political climates in Venezuela, as well as difficulties associated with accessing the site, such alliances proved extremely useful to help the project advance.

6. It is helpful to conduct an up-front needs assessment to identify an executing agency's potential weaknesses in order to address them adequately and expeditiously so as not to hinder project advancement; as a result, capacity-building for executing agencies can begin during project preparation, during which project objectives (and well-defined activities to achieve them) are elaborated in close consultation with project staff, keeping in mind the capacities and weaknesses of the executing agency itself. In general, it is important that expectations for project achievements be realistic. Considering the potential challenges to project implementation (i.e. remote location, necessity of permissions to enter the area, need for executing agency capacity-building, etc), and the fact that GEF project activities fall within ongoing efforts by Otro Futuro and the Dhekuana, substantive targets and timelines for achieving them should have been scaled down (if not at project beginning, then at MTR). Training of executing agency staff regarding development of realistically achievable project activities and indicators during the project lifetime could have helped. In addition, when working with weaker executing agencies that have their own specific agendas (either community development/empowerment of indigenous peoples, or biodiversity protection) there may be a tendency for that organization to focus on its thematic strengths during project implementation at the expense of agreed upon project targets. In this sense, it is necessary to provide ample guidance to that executing agency to balance its thematic strength(s) with the multiple foci of the project.

7. It should also be noted that close and constant supervision is essential to ensure the success of a complex project dealing with such external challenges as those faced by this one (i.e. distance to project site, political context, etc.). However, close supervision requires resources. **In the future, linking GEF projects (especially MSPs) to the Bank's operational work in the area can allow projects to take advantage of shared financial, technical and knowledge support for adequate supervision.**

⁵ Kuyujani Originario is a consultative and decision making body, but its decisions also have to be ascribed to by the different and various Dhekuana communities.

G. ICM PROCESSING AND COMMENTS

1. Preparation

TTL at Approval: Jorge Uquillas

TTL at Closing: Dinesh Aryal

Comment of TTL at Closing:

Prepared by (if other than TTL): Brenna Vredeveld (JPA), Delia Lanz (Consultant)

Date Submitted to Approving Manager: March 23, 2010

2. Approval

Manager: Maninder Gill

Date Approved by Manager:

Manager's Comment: The ICM adequately and candidly describes how the objectives of the project were substantially achieved in spite of the significant challenges due to processing delays, over-optimistic design of some components, changes in components proposed by the beneficiary indigenous groups during implementation, and the difficult, remote setting of the project which made implementation very challenging. The lessons learned will help inform the design and implementation of similar interventions, not only in Venezuela and in LCR but in other regions as well.

3. TFO Evaluation of ICM Quality

TFO Reviewer:

TFO Rating on the Quality of ICM (*Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory*):

Comment and Justification for Rating Given by TFO:

Annex 1
Project Objectives, Indicators and Results

| PDO | Outcome Indicators | Results |
|--|---|--|
| To establish the basis for biodiversity conservation through community driven natural resource management in indigenous Dhekuana lands and co-management of protected areas. | 10% increase in proportion of Dhekuana lands under sustainable management plans and mapping | The entire watershed of the Cunucunuma River has a coverage of 6,391 square kilometers. Within this area, resource use areas mapped/delineated: (i) currently used and usable zones for hunting and fishing – 21,975 ha and 124,522 ha, respectively (18% of Cunucunuma watershed); and (ii) areas used for <i>conucos</i> ⁶ – 16,047 ha. The resulting maps (included in Otro Futuro’s final report) will be used as inputs for a sustainable resource plan that is under development with the Dhekuana. |
| | No significant decrease in selected indicator species comparison with baseline information (obtained from component 1 in year 1). | While data on flora and fauna were collected throughout project implementation, its depth and breadth is not sufficient to come to conclusions regarding increases or decreases in species populations or distributions. It is expected that future activities will include systematic studies to continue collecting such data. |
| Intermediate Results per Component | Results Indicators for Each Component | Results |
| 1. Community Natural Resource Management Planning | 1.1 10% increase in proportion of Dhekuana lands under sustainable management plans and mapping | The entire watershed of the Cunucunuma River has a coverage of 6,391 square kilometers. Within this area, resource use areas mapped/delineated: (i) currently used and usable zones for hunting and fishing – 21,975 ha and 124,522 ha, respectively (18% of Cunucunuma watershed); and (ii) areas used for <i>conucos</i> – 16,047 ha. The resulting maps (included in Otro Futuro’s final report) will be used as inputs for a sustainable resource plan that is under development with the Dhekuana. |
| | 1.2 Four community-led management plans developed | Three communities participated in the project (Culebra, Huachamakare, Akananña), as the fourth community could not be included due to access limitations (see amendment to grant agreement). The community-led management plan could not be developed during the project’s life. However, inputs for its creation and implementation will come from the data collected during project implementation. |
| | 1.3 10 Dhekuana people trained on GIS, data collection and monitoring | Eleven Dhekuana were trained in GIS, data collection and monitoring. However, only six remain to continue monitoring activities. The others left for reasons not related to the project. |
| | 1.4 Flora and fauna inventories developed | Seventy-one different species were catalogued from 325 registered sightings. The flora and fauna inventories were complemented by mapping of hunting and fishing areas as well as location of <i>conucos</i> . |
| 2. Co-management of protected areas | 2.1 No significant decrease in selected indicator species | While data on flora and fauna were collected throughout project implementation, its depth and |

⁶ A *conuco* is a cleared area of land used for subsistence, non-intensive agriculture managed per family.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | compared with baseline information | breadth is not sufficient to come to conclusions regarding increases or decreases in species populations or distributions. It is expected that future activities will include systematic studies to continue collecting such data. |
| | 2.2 Four trails developed | Three different trails were constructed and maintained in the areas of influence of the three communities for agricultural purposes, for biodiversity observation and for general community use. |
| | 2.3 10 Dhekuana trained and participating in patrols | Inclusion of Dhekuana community members as part-time INPARQUES rangers could not be achieved due to changes in financial commitment from INPARQUES regarding Dhekuana ranger salaries. |
| | 2.4 10% increase in number of voluntary registration of hunting catch | Bioprospectors routinely catalogued catches of hunting and fishing for the flora and fauna inventories throughout project implementation. However, data regarding the percentage that this catalogued information represents is not available. |
| | 2.5 1 conservation and sustainable use long-term plan for the Dhekuana organization Kuyujani Originario | It is expected that the flora and fauna inventories, in addition to the other data collection throughout project implementation (i.e. maps), will be used to inform Dhekuana resource management decisions and be included in a culturally-appropriate sustainable management plan for Dhekuana territory. This plan was not achieved during project implementation. |
| | 2.6 5 subprojects of basic tourism infrastructure implemented by the end of the project | The tourism subprojects were eliminated from project activities (see amendment to grant agreement) due to obstacles presented by the re-designation of the Amazonas State as a “security area”, and due to objections by the Dhekuana communities (fearing that tourism activities would interfere too much with their daily lives). |
| 3. Sustainable Development Pilot Subprojects | 3.1 4 hunting blocks set up | Hunting was reclassified as a part of component 2, since it is a regular activity that is part of monitoring efforts and not a subproject to be developed. |
| | 3.2 3 species identified for sustainable production for protein needs of the Dhekuana | Two species of forest worms (<i>motto</i> and <i>kuru</i>) were identified for their potential to be cultivated to meet the protein needs of Dhekuana families. Specific areas have been targeted for their cultivation and construction of cultivation boxes has been piloted with the help of SACAICET. |
| | 3.3 4 eco-tourism pilots identified as profitable | Eco-tourism activities were eliminated from the project due to re-designation of the Amazonas State as a “security area” and objections from the Dhekuana communities. |
| | 3.4 5 pilot subprojects in sustainable wildlife management, agro-forestry, eco- and ethno-tourism, and handicrafts | Four subprojects were identified as potentially viable: (1) processing of pulp from different palm species, (2) captive breeding of <i>motto</i> as a protein source, (3) cultivation of pineapple for marmalade production, and (4) production of dry <i>aji</i> . Pre-investment studies were conducted with support |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | from SACAICET. |
| 4. Project Management | 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation system created and operating efficiently | Otro Futuro has monitored project activities despite unexpected challenges. However, the M&E was not completed systematically according to agreed upon outcome measures (in the Project Brief). Moreover, there was a lack of consistent presentation and discussion of results and advances with Dhekuana communities and individuals. As indicated in the Otro Futuro final report (pgs 148-149), materials for an information dissemination program targeted to the Dhekuana and general public is currently under preparation. |
| | 4.2 Monitoring trails prepared and maintained | Three different trails were constructed and maintained in the areas of influence of the three communities for agricultural purposes, for biodiversity observation and for general community use. |
| | 4.3 10 Dhekuana rangers under INPARQUES contract | Inclusion of Dhekuana community members as part-time INPARQUES rangers could not be achieved due to changes in financial commitment from INPARQUES regarding Dhekuana ranger salaries. |
| | 4.4 10 additional rangers/monitors trained | See comment directly above. |

Annex 2
Summary of Contributions to the Project (US\$)

| Donor | Originally Planned | Executed | Contribution Description |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Investigation (IVIC) | 100,000.00 | 447,043.00 | Offices, equipment, services, personnel for the operation of Project Team; mosaic of satellite images (Ecology Center of IVIC - ECOSIG), permission to use ArcView GIS license and to access ECOSIG-IVIC website for up-to-date information. |
| Ministry of Defense | -- | 145,116.28 | Processing of permits to obtain gasoline and for aerial transport of project personnel to the project site. |
| Association Otro Futuro | 25,000.00 | 53,056.00 | Time dedicated by specialists and complementary expenditures; the Association supported the legal investigation regarding potential use of collective intellectual property protections as presented in the National Constitution of 1999. |
| Ministry of Health | -- | 31,488.37 | Time dedicated by specialists and professionals (including a project administrator) and complementary resources. |
| Kuyujani Originario | 25,000.00 | 27,349.00 | Contributions from KO's Board of Directors (Junta Directiva) for simultaneous translation both oral and written (between Spanish and Dhekuana native language), for a total of 1680 hours during the execution of the project. |
| World Institute for Conservation and Environment (WICE) | -- | 7,000.00 | Contributions included a donation of 4 computers, 10 binoculars, 10 GPS units, and 5 copies of the book "Birds of Venezuela" by Steven Hilty, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 2003 |
| Environmental Education Department of the State of Amazonas, Ministry of the Environment | -- | 5,441.87 | Provided or facilitated use of office space, classrooms, and infrastructure for capacity-building activities. |
| Francisco de Miranda University | -- | 2,325.58 | Provided the design for the hybrid energy system (solar panels and the diesel-electric plant). |
| Ministry of Food (MERCAL), Infrastructure Management | -- | 1,860.47 | Donated the architectural designs for the additions and remodeling of the project base house in Culebra. |
| INPARQUES | 100,000.00 | -- | INPARQUES did not participate in project activities due to inability of Dhekuana community members to become part-time park guards and subsequent amendments to the grant agreement. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Simón Bolívar Geographic Institute | 100,000.00 | 24,235.20 | <p>The contract of cooperation with the Institute was not renewed given changing political circumstances, especially concerning civil society organizations and externally-funded projects (i.e. with international funding).</p> <p>However, the Institute did contribute 4 SPOT5 satellite images of Dhekuana territory to the project through a donation to IVIC: 2 black and white images with high resolution (2.5m) and 2 multispectral images with medium resolution (10m).</p> |
| Total US \$..... | 350,000.00 | 744,915.77 | |