Final Summary Report

Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management—BIOFOR

October 1, 1998–March 29, 2002

Task Order No. 824
Contract No. PCE-I-00-96-00002-00

Final Summary Report

Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management

BIOFOR

October 1, 1998–March 29, 2002

Prepared by
International Resources Group (IRG)

Prepared for
USAID/Peru

March 2002

Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ)
Partners: International Resources Group, Winrock International, and Harvard Institute for International Development
Subcontractors: PADCO, Management Systems International, and Development Alternatives, Inc.
Collaborating Institutions: Center for Naval Analysis Corporation, Conservation International, KNB Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc., Keller-Bliesner Engineering, Resource Management International, Inc., Tellus Institute, Urban Institute, and World Resources Institute

Contents

Acronyms ix
Introduction 1
Section I 5
Section I: Result and Indicator Progress Report 5
Result 1: Improved Management of up to Six Threatened Ecosystems 7
Indicator 1 7
Indicator 2 8
Result 2: Improved Management of Peru's Forests 11
Indicator 1 11
Indicator 2 12
Indicator 3 13
Indicator 4 19
Result 3: Strengthened Local and National Institutions Engaged in the Conservation and Management of Biological Diversity and Fragile Ecosystems 20
Indicator 1 20
Indicator 2 22
Indicator 3 30
Result 4: Development and Improved Implementation of Selected Policies to Strengthen the Conservation of Peru's Biological Diversity and Protected Carbon Stocks 40
Indicator 1 40
Indicator 2 46
Section II: Contribution of BIOFOR Activity to USAID Intermediate Results (IR) 49
Intermediate Result 1 51
Contributions 51
Intermediate Result 2 53
Contributions 53
Intermediate Result 3 54
Contributions 54
Intermediate Result 4 56
Contributions 56
Intermediate Result 5 57
Contributions 57
Section III: Contributions to Other Areas 59
A. Stabilization of Global Climate Change Initiative (CCI) of USAID 61
Indicator 1 61
Indicator 2 62
Indicator 3a 62
Indicator 3b 63
Indicator 4 63
Indicator 5b 63
B. Global "Parks in Peril" Initiative of USAID 65
Section IV: Contribution of BIOFOR Activity to Other USAID/Peru Strategic Objectives 69
Strategic Objective 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes 71

Contributions 71
Strategic Objective 2: Increased incomes of the poor 72
Contributions 72
Strategic Objective 5: Reduced illicit Coca production in target areas of Peru 72
Contributions 72
Strategic Objective 7: Improve the quality of life for Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador border target areas 73
Contributions 73
Annex 1: Document of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE), Supplied by INRENA 75
Annex 2: BIOFOR Printed and Audiovisual Products 81
Annex 3: CD Containing BIOFOR Products
Annex 4: Copy of the Video, "Alliances for Change: Sustainable Development Experiences," Regarding the BIOFOR Pilot Projects

Acronyms

ABPAMG	*Asociación de Buzos a Pulmón Almirante Miguel Grau* Admiral Miguel Grau Association of Skin Divers
ACC	Activity Coordination Committee
ACCA	*Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica* Association for the Conservation of the Amazon Basin
ACOPAGRO	*Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera* Cocoa Cooperative
ACOREMA	*Areas Costeras y Recursos Marinos*
AECI	*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional* Spanish International Cooperation Agency
APGEP	*Ambiente, Participación y Gestión Privada* (Component of the SENREM Project)
BSNP	Bahuaja Sonene National Park
CAR	*Comisión Ambiental Regional* Regional Environmental Committee
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CEDISA	*Centro de Desarrollo e Investigación Selva Alta*
CEPRI	*Comité Especial de Privatización* Special Committee for Privatization
CIDIAG	*Centro de Información y Desarrollo Integral*
CONAM	*Consejo Nacional del Ambiente* National Environmental Council
CPCFV	*Consejo Peruano de Certificación Forestal Voluntaria* Peruvian Council for Voluntary Forest Certification
CTAR	*Consejo Transitorio de Administración Regional* Transitory Council for Regional Administration
DGANP	*Dirección General de Áreas Naturales Protegidas* General Bureau of Natural Protected Areas
EEZ	ecological economic zoning
FDA	Foundation for Agricultural Development
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GTZ	*Cooperación Alemana al Desarrollo* German Cooperation for Development

IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIAP	*Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana* Research Institute for the Peruvian Amazon
IMARPE	*Instituto del Mar del Perú* Peruvian Institute of the Sea
INRENA	*Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales* National Institute of Natural Resources
IR	intermediate result
IRG	International Resources Group
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean
MDD	Madre de Dios
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NPA	natural protected area
PACT	Private Association Cooperating Together
PiP	Parks in Peril
PNR	Paracas National Reserve
PSNR	Pacaya Samiria National Reserve
SCRZ	Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone
SENREM	Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management
SINANPE	*Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado*
SO	strategic objective
SOAG	strategic objective agreement
TAC	technical advisory committee
TMNP	Tingo Maria National Park
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNICA	University of Ica
VFC	voluntary forest certification
WWF–OPP	World Wildlife Fund–Peruvian Program Office

Introduction

Under Contract No. PCE-I-00-96-00002-00, Task Order No. 824, Task 13, International Resources Group (IRG) is committed to provide consolidated results and impacts achieved during implementation of the BIOFOR Activity. This is the final report for BIOFOR and also serves as the annual report for the period January 2001–March 2002.

This report provides documentation for USAID/Washington's Global and LAC Bureaus on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation indicators. Similarly, it supplies the USAID/Peru Mission with information to demonstrate progress in implementing activities and attaining results.

The report is divided into four sections and includes four annexes.

Section I: Results and Indicator Progress—Progress achieved toward the result indicators that were defined for the life of the activity, October 1998–September 2002.

Section II: Contributions of BIOFOR Activity to USAID Intermediate Results (IR)—Actions or advances made by IRG/BIOFOR that contribute to the achievement of USAID's Intermediate Results.

Section III: Contributions to Other Impact Areas—Actions or advances made by IRG/BIOFOR that contribute to the achievement of USAID Regional Initiatives.

Section IV: Contributions of BIOFOR Activity to Other USAID/Peru Strategic Objectives (SO)—Actions or advances made by IRG/BIOFOR that contribute to the achievement of other USAID Strategic Objectives.

Annexes

1. Document of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE), Supplied by INRENA

2. BIOFOR Printed and Audiovisual Products

3. CD with BIOFOR Products

4. Copy of the Video "Alliances for Change: Sustainable Development Experiences," regarding the BIOFOR Pilot Projects

Implementing the BIOFOR Program provided a number of valuable lessons. The most important was the process of intervention in the six priority areas. Beginning at a very early stage, we visited each of the sites to explain the aims of the activity to the local people and began identifying the stakeholders and potential partners with whom we would be working for three-and-a-half years.

The interventions focused mainly on complying with BIOFOR's aim to improve the management of Peru's biodiversity and carbon stocks, for which the grants program was created. Unlike other similar programs, this included the development of a training program on the strategic management of projects for biodiversity conservation and management, intended to build local conservation capacities.

The training program had two stages. During the first stage, the conservation needs and priorities for each area were defined and project ideas were developed with public institutions, research centers, community-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and local governments. On the completion of the project design workshop, many consortia had been formed and were preparing proposals in the Grants Competition organized by BIOFOR. Once the winning proposals had been selected, official agreements were signed and the pilot projects were implemented.

During the second stage the grant recipients were trained in technical and financial monitoring of projects to ensure that the projects were administered effectively and efficiently and emphasized human resource management. Evaluation and monitoring skills were put into practice, supervised by BIOFOR technical and administrative-financial teams.

Each of the projects developed a strategic alliance where executing agencies worked side by side with the local stakeholders.

In 1998, IRG accepted the challenge to conduct a project with a different design to **generate the development of local capacities for conservation.** Thus, our work philosophy centered on the active participation of the population using mechanisms that would unite practical and technical skills and facilitate the materialization of an idea that is beneficial to all. This philosophy became a part not only of the 13 projects that have been supported by the BIOFOR Grants Program, but also of a series of processes that we have supported, such as the master plans for Pacaya Samiria National Reserve (PSNR), Paracas National Reserve (PNR), and the Tingo Maria National Park (TMNP), as well as in the proposals for the zoning of Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (protected border area), the Vilcabamba-Amboró (Peru-Bolivia) conservation corridor, and the Ecological Economic Zoning (EEZ) of the department of Madre de Dios.

Together with the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) and USAID, IRG/BIOFOR also managed the Scholarship Program for Research on the Economic Valuation of Biodiversity and Environmental Services. This one-year program produced 14 documents that contributed to the knowledge base for natural resource decision-makers. The IRG/BIOFOR scholars continue to cooperate and put forth their best effort to introduce the concepts of economic valuation to improve the management and use of natural resources, conserve biodiversity, and maintain the benefits of environmental services for society.

An integral element of the IRG/BIOFOR intervention strategy was the establishment of Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in Madre de Dios, Yuraq Qanka (Huascaran), Rio Abiseo, Coast of Ica, Pacaya Samiria, and Tingo Maria. The TACs were made up of individuals who enjoyed great prestige in their respective regions, and who offered their advice and guidance on natural resource management issues on a permanent basis.

The BIOFOR intervention process in the six selected areas has also created positive collateral impacts. The Peruvian Environmental Network (RAP) has been applying the methodology of BIOFOR training courses in its own processes. The German Cooperation for Development (GTZ) has made contact with us to learn about the process and apply it to its projects in Peru. The community-based organizations of Bajo Madre de Dios have become associated in a single institution to carry out a strategic planning process based on knowledge acquired in our program. The Center for Integrated Development of the High Jungle Region (CEDISA) has incorporated our financial management skills and instruments into its own systems and is applying them to the management of their new projects. And several of the institutions participating in our training seminars have submitted proposals to financial agencies, making use of what they learned through our program.

None of this would have been possible if IRG had not been given the trust and permanent cooperation of the staff of USAID/Peru and INRENA, in particular the General Bureau of Natural Protected Areas (DGANP), the General Bureau of Forestry and Wildlife (DGFFS), and the INRENA/BIOFOR Coordination Office.

During the implementation of BIOFOR, IRG counted on the valuable assistance of the following individuals:

- Timothy Miller, Chief, OENR
- Thomas Moore, COTR
- Jorge Elgegren, COTR
- Marilu Bacigalupo, Program Management Assistant, OENR
- Marta Garcia, Secretary, OENR
- Dr. Josefina Takahashi, Director, INRENA
- Dr. Matias Preto
- Luis Alfaro, Director of Protected Areas
- Eduardo Garcia
- Douglas J. Pool, Supervisor of the IRG/Washington Activity
- Barbara Rossmiller, Program Administrator IRG/Washington (October 1998–August 1999, and October 2001–March 2002)
- Kristen Barden, Program Administrator IRG/Washington (July 2000–September 2001)
- Patricia Fernández-Dávila M., Activity Manager
- Oscar Rada S., Field Coordinator

- Daniel Valle B., Training and Projects Coordinator
- Liliana C. de Murguia, Information Specialist
- Clotilde Cabrera, Financial Manager
- Oscar Janssen, Financial Analyst (October 1998 to January 2000)
- Liliana Manrique, Financial Analyst (February 2000 to March 2002)

Section I

Results and Indicators Progress Report

This report reviews IRG/BIOFOR's progress toward achieving results and indicator target values elaborated in the BIOFOR Results Framework Report (approved by USAID letter, June 28, 1999).

Result 1: Improved Management of up to Six Threatened Ecosystems

To Be Achieved before 30-Sep-2002

Indicator 1

Three of the six biologically important protected areas identified for the BIOFOR Project (Paracas, Pacaya-Samiria, Tingo Maria, Bahuaja Sonene-Tambopata, Huascaran, and Rio Abiseo) have achieved threshold improvements in their management

Baseline Value:	Paracas Reserve = Good (70); Pacaya-Samiria = Good (76); Tingo Maria = Poor (21); BSNP and Tambopata National Reserve = Acceptable with limitations (66); Huascaran = Deficient (59); Rio Abiseo = Good (74)
Target Value:	3 of these six areas increased by at least one threshold value
Source/Method:	Vasquez Ruesta, Pedro G. and Sandra Isola Elias, " Matrix de Evaluacion Indirecta de la Capacidad para Gestion del SINANPE - 1998." "Matrix for the Indirect Evaluation of SINANPE Management Capacity - 1998" BIOFOR Activity. USAID Contract No. PCE-II-00-96-00002-00.
Definitions:	A protected area has improved by a "threshold" if it has progressed from any one of the following levels to a higher/better level (see levels described in Vasquez and Isola (1999: 38): (1) Poor; (2) Deficient; (3) Acceptable with limitations; (4) Good; and, (5) Excellent.
Notes:	The "Matrix for the Indirect Evaluation of SINANPE Management Capacity" needs to be updated for the years 1999, 2000, 2001.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

By 2000, the values of five of the natural protected areas analyzed in the SINANPE Matrix for the Indirect Evaluation of Management Capacity of 1998, which serves as baseline for this Indicator, had improved. We highlight the progress in TMNP, which significantly improved its score, as seen below:[1]

- Tingo Maria National Park: 21 (1998)–41.59 (2000)
- Bahuaja Sonene National Park: 66 (1998)–74.91 (2000)
- Huascaran National Park: 59 (1998)–67.88 (2000)
- Rio Abiseo National Park: 74 (1998)–75.23 (2000)
- Paracas National Reserve: 70 (1998)–67.77 (2000)

[1] At the time of preparation of this report, the updated version of the SINANPE Matrix for the Indirect Evaluation of Management Capacity corresponding to the year 2001 is not available. Consequently, we have used the data analysis conducted for 2000 for this evaluation.

- Pacaya Samiria National Reserve: 76 (1998)–78.87 (2000)

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

IRG/BIOFOR has not directly carried out any activity linked with the preparation of the matrix, since this is prepared expressly by the USAID/Peru Environmental Office, except that which corresponded to 1998, which has served as base line for the Indicator (Activity 3.03).

Indicator 2

Three management plans drawn up with citizen participation and local institutions for areas rich in biological diversity

Baseline Value:	As of October 1998 the following management plans were available: Pacaya Samiria: Master Plan (1986) and two Fishing Management plans for the Yanayacu River and El Dorado Lake, respectively. Río Abiseo: A proposed Public Use Plan Huascaran: Master Plan (1990), Tourist Use Plan Tingo Maria: 0 Plans Paracas: Master Plan (1995) Madre de Dios: 0 Plans
Target Value:	At least three management plans drawn up with citizen participation and recognized by the government.
Source/Method:	Resolutions of INRENA or pertinent government institution. Periodic BIOFOR Project reports.
Definitions:	"Management Plan": Document recognized by INRENA or the pertinent authorities, which indicates de strategies and actions to be followed for the best utilization and conservation of a specific renewable natural resource. "With citizen participation": When more than one of the following types of institutions play an active role: (1) Representatives of local government; (2) representatives of community based organizations; (3) representatives of locally-based environmental or development NGOs; (4) where relevant, universities or research centers. "Local institutions": Community-based organizations, representative producer
Notes:	None

Progress Reached on This Indicator

Through the participatory planning processes implemented by IRG/BIOFOR, the goal established for the indicator has been **exceeded by six**.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) submitted the Parks in Peril (PiP) Paracas joint work plans to USAID/LAC, which had been developed in a participatory process by PiP partners (Activity 2.01), including the DGANP of INRENA.

2. A Common Vision for Pisco-Paracas was prepared in a participatory process with community-based institutions and representatives of the public and private sectors in the framework of PiP under the leadership of the PNR Head Office (Activity 2.01).

3. A Strategic Plan on Education and Communication for the Integral Conservation of PNR 2001-2006 drawn up by ACOREMA, with the technical assistance of the Support Group for the Environmental Education Plan for PNR (made up of IRG/BIOFOR, Huayuná, Pronaturaleza-Paracas, The Nature Conservancy, GEA Peru and the Head Office of the PNR). This Plan will complement the Master Plan which is in process of preparation (Activity 2.03).

4. Terms of Reference drawn up by representatives of local institutions and other institutions with an active presence in the area, to be used in the process of preparation of the Master Plan for TMNP approved by Directorial Resolution No. 015 of July 2001. This group of institutions was built up on the basis of the IRG/BIOFOR Technical Advisory Committee for Tingo Maria (Activity 11.02).

5. IRG/BIOFOR Training Program has made it possible for 39 project proposals to be submitted in the BIOFOR Grants Competition. The Training Program has contributed to the forming of strategic alliances among the competitors in the Grants Program Competition with a view to their preparing and submitting joint proposals for pilot projects, based on the local needs and priorities. To draft the 39 proposals, 120 institutions grouped together in different ways in the six BIOFOR intervention sites (Activity 7.02).

6. The Fishery Management Plan for Lago Valencia, Palma Real, and Sonene, prepared in a participatory process in the framework of the pilot project "Management of Hydrobiological Resources: Fish and Water Turtles, Bajo Madre de Dios y Heath River in the Bahuaja Sonene National Park (BSNP) and its Area of Influence," supported by the Grants Program of IRG/BIOFOR. This project has been executed by Pronaturaleza-MDD in conjunction with the Head Office of BSNP and Tambopata National Reserve of INRENA, the Madre de Dios Regional Office of the Ministry of Fisheries, and the community of Lago Valencia and Native Community of Sonene (Activity 8.03).

7. The Fishery Management Plan for "El Raspón" Concession, for the development of scallop-farming, prepared in a participatory process in the framework of the pilot project "Farming and Sustainable Management of Argopecten purpuratus (Scallop)."

The "Taricayas" (yellow-spotted sideneck turtles) in their natural habitat. Project: "Management of Hydrobiological Resources: Fish and Water Turtles, Bajo Madre de Dios y Heath rives in Bahuaja Sonene National Park" (Activity 8.03).

Result 2: Improved Management of Peru's Forests

To Be Achieved before 30-Sep-2002

Indicator 1

250,000 hectares of tropical forests committed to forestry concession based on sustainable Management Plans

Baseline Value:	0 hectares committed to forestry concession based on sustainable Management Plans as of October 1998.
Target Value:	250,000 hectares of tropical forests committed to forestry concession based on sustainable Management Plans.
Source/Method:	Legal documents issued by a public state institution.
Definitions:	"Committed": Areas defined by a government institution to be granted in concession under Management Plans. "Management Plan": Document recognized by INRENA or the pertinent authorities, which indicates the strategies and actions to be followed for the best utilization and conservation of a specific renewable natural resource.
Notes:	This indicator has been modified so that it will be compatible with the objective that the USAID SO4 management aims to obtain from Intermediate Result 2, as expressed in the BIOFOR Mid-Term Evaluation. Thus, what is to be measured now is the "number of tropical hectares committed to forestry concessions based on sustainable Management Plans" rather than the "number of hectares exploited under sustainable Management Plans."

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The goal established for tropical forest committed to forestry concessions under management plans **has been surpassed by 4,936,664 hectares**. This progress is due to the establishment of Permanent Production Forests in the departments of Madre de Dios, Loreto, and Ucayali, where INRENA has announced a public competitive bidding of 234 forestry concession units in an area of 1,586,664 hectares in Madre de Dios and 545 forestry concession units in an area of 3,600,000 hectares in Ucayali. According to the new Forestry and Wildlife Law and its regulations, these concessions will be awarded and forestry management plans developed with a view to sustainable exploitation of timber.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. "Legal, Social and Environment Aspects of Forest Concessions" report prepared by consultant C. Alayza and approved by CEPRI Biabo (Activity 5.04).

2. "Potential Industrial Forest Resource Use in Biabo-Cordillera Azul" report prepared by consultant W. Nalvarte and approved by CEPRI Biabo (Activity 5.05)

3. "Mechanisms for Forest Concessions" proposal prepared by consultant J. Nalvarte and presented to the General Bureau of Forestry and Wildlife-DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.12).

4. “Directive for Forest Control and Follow-Up” proposal elaborated by consultant W. Ojeda and presented to DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.13 a).

5. “Directive for granting forest concessions” prepared by consultant W. Ojeda and presented to DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.13 b).

6. “Directive for Forest Plantations management” proposal prepared by consultant I. Lombardi and presented to DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.13 c).

7. “Revision of the Regulation for Land Classification by Major Use” prepared by consultant V. Grande and presented to DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.17).

8. “Technical and legal proposal for the promotion of private investments in the Forest Sector,” prepared by consultant E. Toledo and presented to DGFFS/INRENA (Activity 5.19).

9. Support to the DGFFS/INRENA for the “Determination of the base value for forest use rights in Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios” through consultants V. Madueño and A. Salazar (Activity 5.20).

Indicator 2

100,000 hectares of potentially certifiable forest, certified forest, or forest in process of certification

Baseline Value:	0 hectares of potentially certifiable forest, certified forest or forest in process of certification.
Target Value:	100,000 hectares of potentially certifiable forest, certified forest or forest in process of certification.
Source/Method:	Reports or documents issued by WWF or any certifying institution.
Definitions:	“Potential hectares or Potentially certifiable hectares”: Areas that can be included in the voluntary forest certification scheme. “In the process of being certified”: Any of the following: (1) a company has made a written and formal commitment to undertake the certification process; (2) a company has clearly defined a harvest plan (“plan de corta”) in their management plan; (3) a organization allows for new forest growth within their management plans through application of silvicultural techniques. “Certified”: Those approved by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and ISO 14001 through certification experts authorized to act on their behalf.
Notes:	None

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The goal proposed for the indicator was **exceeded by 5,086,664 hectares.** INRENA called a public tender on forestry concessions for 1,586,664 hectares of forests in Madre de Dios, and 3,600,000 hectares in Ucayali. These forest concessions have **potential** for certification, in view of the fact that Peru already has its standards recognized by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). This progress was achieved due to IRG/BIOFOR’s support of WWF/Peru in establishing the National System of Voluntary Standards for Forest Certification, which developed

certification standards for timber and non-timber products, such as the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*). It is for that reason that, in addition to the above-mentioned concession areas, Peru's 300,000 hectares of Brazil nut forest being exploited under contracts also have the potential to be certified.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Peruvian Timber and Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) Management Standards recognized internationally through approval of the FSC (Activity 5.01).

Indicator 3

At least five pilot projects promote the integrated management of Amazon forests

Baseline Value:	No pilot project presently under way as of October 1998 to promote the integrated management of Amazon forests.
Target Value:	At least five pilot projects promote the integrated management of Amazon
Source/Method:	Signed Agreements and assessment of projects by BIOFOR.
Definitions:	"Promote": To facilitate, or to create conditions for local institutions to gain access to, and use, the resources of the Amazon forests in an integrated, sustained
Notes:	The BIOFOR project includes the implementation of a Grants Program for the Conservation and Management of Biological Diversity and Fragile Ecosystems.

Progress reached on this Indicator

The value of the indicator goal has been **exceeded by two**. BIOFOR has financed seven demonstration pilot projects that are directly linked to the management of Amazon forests, in both the high jungle and the low jungle. These projects were executed by consortia of 24 local organizations.

Activities that support progress reached on the Indicator

1. The promotion of demonstration pilot projects began with the IRG/BIOFOR Training Program, which placed priority on the preparation of project proposals (Activity 7.02).

2. Project "Installation of agroforestry systems in eight communities of Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and Buffer Zone" executed by the *El Bosque* Consortium, headed by Caritas Iquitos, giving rise to 80 hectares of agroforestry plots (Activity 8.03)

3. Project "Improvement of systems for harvesting Brazil nuts in Madre de Dios" executed by the consortium composed of the Association for the Conservation of the Amazon Basin (ACCA) and the Association of Brazil Nut Extractors of Madre de Dios, which has given rise to 1,994 hectares with system of exploitation of this non-timber forestry resource (Activity 8.03).

4. Project "Recovery and Conservation of Natural Resources in Intervened Areas of the Cerro Escalera Protected Forest - Micro-basin of the Shilcayo River," executed by the "Los Osos

de Anteojos" Consortium ("Spectacled Bears Consortium"), headed by CEDISA, which has led to the development of agroforestry systems over an area of 200 hectares occupied by farmers of the communities of Urahuasha, Tras El Pongo, and Yuracyacu (Activity 8.03).

5. Project "Practice of Sustainable Agriculture in the Managed Buffer Zone (ZAM-2) – Huayabamba Medio of the Abiseo River National Park" executed by the Consortium led by ACOPAGRO Cocoa Cooperative, which has resulted in 120 hectares of agroforestry crops, principally cocoa (Activity 8.03).

6. Project "Community Agroforestry and Generation of Forests for Sustainable Development in the Community of Alto Pendencia (Tingo Maria)" executed by the Foresta 5 Consortium, under the leadership of the Naranjillo Agroindustrial Cooperative, giving rise to 30 hectares of forestry and agroforestry plantations with a view to recovering degraded soils (Activity 8.03).

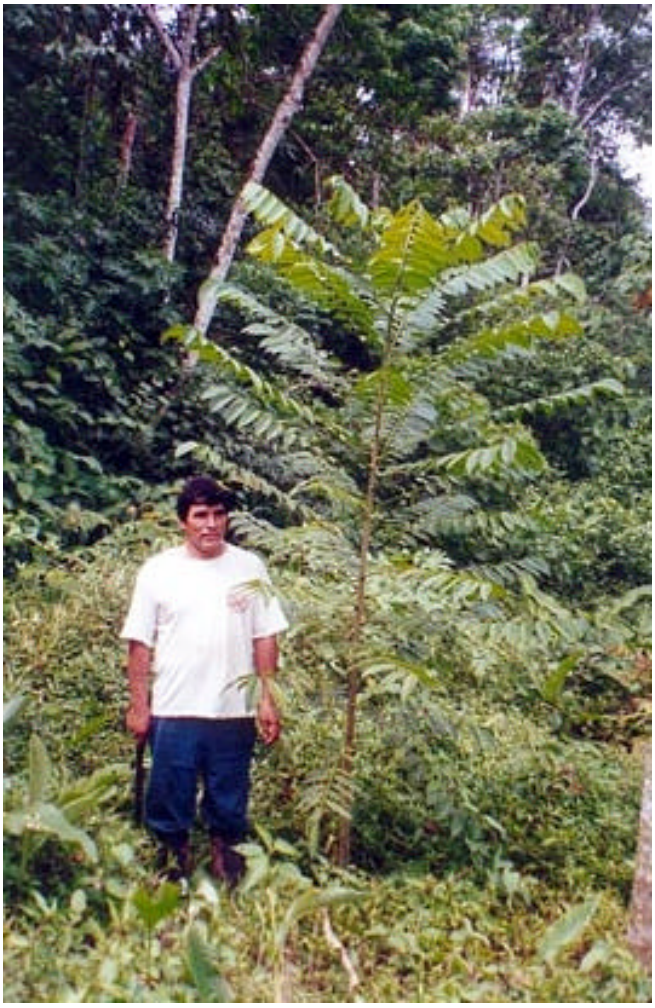
7. Project "Installation of an Agroforestry System on Degraded Soils in Areas Adjacent to Tingo Maria National Park" executed by the consortium led by the District Municipality of Mariano Dámaso Beraun, which has resulted in 35 hectares of agroforestry systems (Activity 8.03).

8. "Pilot Project for Forestry Management by Small Forest Extractors in Madre de Dios" which was executed by the Research Institute for the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP) in consortium with the Association of Small Forest Extractors of Madre de Dios. This Project has made a forestry inventory for the application of sustainable practices over an area of 15,000 hectares (Activity 8.03).

Members of the Community of Urahuasha constructing barriers for control of gullies. Project: Recovery of Natural Resources in Cerro Escalera, Tarapoto (Activity 8.03).

Agroforestry Promotion and Training Center in the Community of Alto Pendencia, Tingo Maria, constructed and implemented through the Project on Community Agroforestry and Generation of Forests (Activity 8.03)

Saplings of different forest and fruit species in a nursery installed by the Project on Community Agroforestry and Generation of Forests for Sustainable Development in the Community of Alto Pendencia, Tingo Maria (Activity 8.03).



Farmer shows how a cedar tree (Cedrela sp.) has grown on his agroforestry plot adjacent to Tingo Maria National Park (Activity 8.03).

Indicator 4

Voluntary forest certification (VFC) standards for Peru approved by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Baseline Value:	0 Standards
Target Value:	A set of VFC standards approved by FSC.
Source/Method:	Document of Approval issued by FSC.
Definitions:	"Set of Standards": Set of minimal demands for the development of forestry activities that will make it possible to gain accreditation based on FSC principles.
Notes:	None.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The goal of the indicator has been **exceeded by one**. The FSC approved two sets of Peruvian forestry management standards: the standards for timber products and the standards for forestry products other than timber (such as Brazil nuts—*Bertholletia excelsa*). The national voluntary forest certification initiative has been internationally accredited through the recognition of the Peruvian Council for Voluntary Forest Certification (CPCFV), which is now functioning on a permanent basis.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Peruvian timber and Brazil nut management standards internationally approved by FSC on October 2001 (Activity 5.01).

2. Constitution of the CPCFV, which was internationally accredited by FSC on October 2001 (Activity 5.01).

Result 3: Strengthened Local and National Institutions Engaged in the Conservation and Management of Biological Diversity and Fragile Ecosystems

To Be Achieved before 30-Sep-2002

Indicator 1

Three local management committees established and functioning

Baseline Value:	0 Management Committees are presently functioning as of October, 1998.
Target Value:	Three Management committees functioning.
Source/Method:	List of "Local Management Committees" from INRENA and BIOFOR field
Definitions:	"Functioning": (1) they have been recognized as Management Committees ("Comites de Gestion") by INRENA or regional governments under the Protected Areas Law ("Ley de Areas Protegidas"); (2) they have taken decisive and consensual action on at least one issue concerning the protected area.
Notes:	BIOFOR's role is understood to be that of promoting the creation of conditions conducive to the forming of the Committees, while INRENA/local governments are the instances for their formalization.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

Two management committees (BSNP and Tambopata National Reserve) were established and officially recognized by INRENA by July 2001 and are currently operating. The approval was the result of the publication of Directorial Resolution 001.2001-INRENA-DGANP of March 2001, which establishes the procedure for the recognition of management committees. There are also two management committees, for the Río Abiseo National Park and the PSNR, that had already been constituted and are functioning, which have to be adapted to the Directorial Resolution to qualify for official recognition.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Management Committees—a Proposal for their Formation and Operation, presented to INRENA by IRG/BIOFOR. Consultancy by P. Solano, March 2001. This document resulted in DGANP's approval of the Procedures for the Recognition of Management Committees and approval of their regulations for meetings and operation. (Activity 5.10).

2. The TACs convened by IRG/BIOFOR for the areas of Madre de Dios and Pacaya Samiria were a source of representatives for the forming of the Management Committees set up for the BSNP and PSNR, respectively (Activity 11.01).

Meeting at which the Pacaya Samiria TAC was formed (Activity 11.01).

Indicator 2

Local organizations work in coordination on the conservation of biodiversity and fragile ecosystems in at least four intervention sites

Baseline Value:	In the base period (October 1998) no clear evidence of coordination can be identified in the six sites.
Target Value:	At least ten organizations participate actively in preparing and implementing conservation activities in at least four of the sites.
Source/Method:	Regular monitoring of participation by BIOFOR Team and Mid-term Evaluation.
Definitions:	"Local organizations": Any of the following: (1) representatives of local government; (2) representatives of community-based organizations; (3) representative of locally-based developmental or environmental NGOs; and (4) if relevant, local universities or research centers. "Work in coordination": Evidenced when more than one of the following institutions plays an active role: (1) representatives of local government; (2) representatives of community-based organization; (3) representative of locally based environmental NGOs; and (4) if relevant, local universities or research centers. "Management Plan": A planning tool for the management of natural resources. "Conservation efforts": Actions targeting the conservation and management of
Notes:	The purpose of this indicator is to give greater weight to the importance of local participation in the effective management of fragile ecosystems than is implicit in the current structure of the protected area management matrix (Vasquez, 1999).

Progress Reached on This Indicator

This indicator **has been significantly exceeded**. In the six intervention sites of IRG/BIOFOR, more than 100 local organizations have coordinated their work to promote the conservation of biodiversity and fragile ecosystems, and have received training in the design and management of projects for the conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Master Plan for PSNR drawn up in a participatory process with the technical and financial assistance of 12 institutions, (among them IRG/BIOFOR) and approved by the Head Office Resolution issued by INRENA on July, 2000 (Activity 5.07 a).

2. Plan for the use of PSNR for tourism and recreation, drawn up to comply with the reserve's Master Plan. Financial support for the preparation of the plan was provided by AECI and technical assistance was supplied by the institutions represented in the PSNR Advisory Committee (among them, IRG/BIOFOR). It was approved by the Head Office Resolution of INRENA in October, 2001 (Activity 5.07 a).

3. Terms of reference were drawn up by representatives of local institutions with an active presence in the area for the purpose of preparing the Master Plan for the TMNP approved by Directorial Resolution No. 015 of July, 2001 (Activity 5.07 b). This group of institutions

built on the base of the IRG/BIOFOR Technical Advisory Committee for Tingo Maria (Activity 11.02).

4. Final draft of the Master Plan for the TMNP prepared in a participatory process with eight local communities and community-based organizations, and with the technical and financial assistance of eight institutions (among them IRG/BIOFOR). This draft is being reviewed by INRENA prior to its final presentation for public consultation, scheduled for April 5, 2002 (Activity 5.07 b).

5. Strategic Plan of Education and Communication for the Integral Conservation of PNR (Period 2001–2006), prepared by ACOREMA, with the technical and financial assistance of WWF–OPP, validated and complemented by the Support Group for the Environmental Education Plan of the PNR, made up of IRG/BIOFOR, Huayuna, Pronaturaleza–PiP, TNC, and GEA Peru (Activity 2.03).

6. The IIAP has completed the proposal on EEZ for the Madre de Dios Region. This document was the result of an ample process of citizen consultancy in which 149 representatives of 80 organizations in Madre de Dios participated. The process had the technical and financial support of the IIAP, IDB, CONAM, CTAR–Madre de Dios and IRG/BIOFOR (Activity 5.06).

7. The CPCFV has been constituted, with a board of directors consisting of six members representative of the Regional Work Groups, which are the regional organizations of the CPCFV in Loreto, Madre de Dios, Ucayali, San Martín and Lima. They group 25 local organizations in three “chambers”: Environmental, Social, and Economic (Activity 5.01).

8. Thirteen consortia have been formed, made up of 50 local organizations in the areas of Pacaya Samiria (8 organizations), Madre de Dios (10 organizations), Tingo Maria (8 organizations), Huascaran (8 organizations), Paracas (4 organizations), and Río Abiseo (12 organizations). They all executed the 13 Pilot Projects which were assisted by the IRG/BIOFOR Grants Program (Task 8).

9. A total of 458 organizations (563 individuals) have participated in the IRG/BIOFOR Training Program (Activity 7.02), of which 129 organizations, grouped in 39 consortia, took part in the Pilot Projects Competition conducted by IRG/BIOFOR (Activity 8.02).

Workshop at which the final version of the Master Plan for the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve was presented (Activity 5.07 a)

Workshop for Revision of the Master Plan for Tingo Maria National Park (Activity 5.07 b).

Attendants to the Consultation Workshop of the EEZ process in Iberia, Madre de Dios (Activity 5.06)

Meeting in Iquitos for signature of the Grants Agreement for two projects in the Pacaya Samiria area (Activity 8.02).

Training Program. Module on Strategic Planning carried out in the city of Huaraz, Huascaran Area (Activity 7.02.)

Training Program. Module on Strategic Planning carried out in Pisco, Coast of Ica area (Activity 7.02).

Indicator 3

At least four grant recipients undertake sustainable resource management practices

Baseline Value:	0 grant recipients undertaking sustainable resource management practices.
Target Value:	At least four grant recipients generate and promote sustainable practices in at least 4 distinct zones
Source/Method:	BIOFOR Grant Program Reports and Mid-term Evaluation.
Definitions:	"Sustainable practices": Art or technique for natural resource management that makes it possible to conserve biological diversity while generating economic improvements and enhancing life quality.
Notes:	The BIOFOR project contemplates the implementation of a Grants Program for Conservation and Management of Biological Diversity and Fragile Ecosystems.

Progress Reached on this Indicator

The IRG/BIOFOR Grants Program has resulted in **nine sustainable resource management practices being implemented** in the six intervention sites.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Improved management of high-Andean natural pasturelands in the community of Catorce Incas in Sihuas (Ancash) resulted in a 60 percent increase in the carrying capacity of the natural pasturelands. Rotation of the livestock in the 35 pastures resulted in an increase in livestock and the consequent capitalization of local livestock producers. This practice was promoted by the project, "Recovery and Management of Palatable Fodder Species over an Area of 2,500 Hectares of Natural Pastureland in the Peasant Community of Catorce Incas," implemented by the consortium CIDIAG (Activity 8.03).

2. Improved management of agroforestry systems and recovery of forests in the Community of Alto Pendencia (Tingo Maria) was implemented by the Consortium Foresta 5. These improved practices have already been producing economic incomes for the farmers with the sale of bananas. Within a year the incomes will increase further with the first harvest of cocoa and coffee. The application of the land-use plans in the Community's agricultural lands, the felling of forests with protection capacity has decreased 15% since the Project began, and this rate is expected to increase with the stabilization of their crops. Also, the Los Shihuahuacos Club (Ecology and Environment) which leads the Agroforestry Training and Promotion Center, built by the project, has consolidated its presence in the community and is providing the community's farmers with technical assistance and training. The tree nursery established through the project will produce saplings for agroforestry for interested individual farmers and organizations (Activity 8.03).

3. Coffee-growing using contour furrows and terraces are practices promoted by the project, "Installation of an Agroforestry System on Degraded Soils in Areas Adjacent to the Tingo Maria National Park," executed by the District Municipality of Dámaso Beraún, which, through its Special Project Office, has been carrying out evaluations of the plantations. The municipality, as a local government body, will continue to provide the farmers with technical

assistance until they obtain their first income with coffee production, and will also continue monitoring the formation of the terraces with *Erythrina* hedges in order to improve the soil conditions (Activity 8.03).

4. Native fish farming in controlled environments in Bellavista (San Martín): This practice has been promoted by the project, "Native Fish Farming, a Sustained Development Proposal in the Area of Influence of Río Abiseo National Park," executed by the Piscis Consortium, headed by IIAP San Martín. At present, the Association of Fish Farmers of Bellavista is scheduling its second production campaign based on the sale of their first production and the reduced costs of fish feed due to the installation of the balanced feed production module financed by the project. Besides strengthening the local market position of these cultivated species, and thus displacing other species, the association has also planned to promote native fish farming, thereby displacing other exotic species such as the *tilapia* (Activity 8.03).

5. Extraction of Brazil nuts *(Bertholletia excelsa)* using efficient harvesting systems in Mavila and Tambopata National Reserve (Madre de Dios). The practice of Brazil nut extraction carried out in the Brazil nut areas of Madre de Dios, is in itself sustainable, since the nuts that have fallen are gathered and the required quantity are left for animal dispersion, thus avoiding any major disturbance of the forest species. However, the greatest threats to the Brazil nut forests and the economic activity they sustain are the twofold: the extraction of the trees for timber; and the market prices of the Brazil nut. Therefore the Project "Improvement in Systems for Harvesting Brazil Nuts in Madre de Dios" executed by ACCA has shown that by organizing the extraction process efficiently, the harvest time is reduced, which lowers costs and, indirectly, is conducive to improving the quality of the nuts. The practices experimented with have been very simple, which is a key requirement to enable the Brazil nut extractors to replicate the pilot demonstration. The idea is to strengthen the community-based organizations of the Association of Brazil Nut Extractors of Madre de Dios with the technical support of ACCA and Rainforest Alliance (Activity 8.03).

6. Cultivation for the sustainable management of Scallops in El Raspón beach in PNR: this practice has been promoted by the project, executed by the consortium led by Admiral Miguel Grau Association of Skin Divers (ABPAMG), "Farming and Sustainable Management of *Argopecten purpuratus* (scallop) in the Raspón-Paracas National Reserve" (Activity 8.03).

7. Management of agroforestry plots on soils prone to flooding and those not prone to flooding in the PSNR: this practice has been promoted by the Project "Installation of Agroforestry Systems in Eight Communities of PSNR and Buffer Zone," executed by the "El Bosque" Consortium headed by Caritas–Iquitos, which is currently being replicated in six new communities of the PSNR, with the support of Fund for the Americas (Activity 8.03).

8. Practice of the cultivation of cocoa with associated forestry species: promoted by the project, "Practice of Sustainable Agriculture in the Managed Buffer Zone (ZAM-2), Río Huayabamba Medio of the Río Abiseo National Park," executed by the "Los Bosques" Consortium, headed by the ACOPAGRO Cooperative, an institution that provides the farmers with technical assistance. The goal is to replicate this associated cropping model in

other communities in the park's buffer zone, with the support of CARE Peru using funds of the Alternative Development Program (Activity 8.03).

9. Management of agroforestry systems using land-use plans; practice promoted by the project, "Recovery and Conservation of Natural Resources in Intervened Areas of the Protected Forest of Cerro Escalera-Microbasin of the Shilcayo River," executed by the "Los Osos de Anteojos" Consortium headed by CEDISA, which is currently providing follow-up on the implementation of the individual plans and carrying out assessments of carbon sequestration of agroforestry plots and secondary forests (Activity 8.03).

10. On March 7–8, 2002, the Seminar for Exchange of Experience of BIOFOR Demonstration Pilot Projects was held where representatives of the executing consortia presented the results and trends of the sustainability and management of natural resources (Activity 15.06).

Technical and financial monitoring trip to the Pilot Project on the Management of Natural Pastureland in the Community of Catorce Incas in Sihuas, Huascaran area (Activities 8.03, 8.04).

A coffee plantation using contour terracing and hedges of Erythrina. Project "Installation of an Agroforestry System on Degraded Soils in Areas Adjacent to the Tingo Maria National Park" (Activity 8.03).

Native Fish Farming. Pilot Project implemented by IIAP-San Martin and the Fish Farmers Association of Bellavista, Río Abiseo area (Activity 8.03).

"La Casita" Interpretation Center implemented by the Almirante Miguel Grau Association of Skin Divers, as part of their pilot project (Activity 8.03).

Training for community members. Project on agroforestry systems in communities of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve (Activity 8.03).

Production of cocoa beans one year after the agroforestry plots were installed. Project executed by the ACOPAGRO Cooperative in the buffer zone of the Río Abiseo National Park (Activity 8.03).

Seminar for the Exchange of Experiences of the BIOFOR Pilot Projects, held in Lima on March 7 and 8, 2002.

Result 4: Development and Improved Implementation of Selected Policies to Strengthen the Conservation of Peru's Biological Diversity and Protected Carbon Stocks

To be Achieved Before 30-Sep-2002

Indicator 1

Changes in policies (three)

Baseline Value:	None of the policy changes defined here have occurred.
Target Value:	Changes in at least three of the policy areas listed here under "Definitions."
Source/Method:	Various policy documents and regulatory publications.
Definitions:	"Policy changes": Include three or more of the following: (1) new Forestry Law; (2) new regulations pertaining to the Biodiversity Law; (3) a law or regulations providing an improved framework for Natural Resources management; (4) regulations pertaining to the Protected Areas Law; (5) upgrading of biodiversity rich areas; (6) mechanisms on participatory planning for forest concessions; (7) other laws supporting the objectives of the BIOFOR project and SO4.
Notes:	BIOFOR's work on the ground in sites around Peru in year one will lay the groundwork for policy changes in later years. Areas of BIOFOR on-the-ground activities which may contribute to policy change are the following: (1) Ecological Economic Zoning; (2) Economic appraisal; (3) Forestry concessions; (4) Ecotourism concessions; (5) Preparation of master plans; (6) Border parks and biological

Progress Reached on this Indicator

The value of the Indicator goal **has been exceeded**. The Peruvian Government has a series of new legal standards and policies for managing forestry resources, protected areas, and biodiversity in general. Among them:

1. **New Forestry Law**: New Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law 27308) dated July 15, 2000.

2. **New regulations pertaining to the Forestry and Wildlife Law** (Supreme Decree N° 014-2001-AG) dated April 6, 2001, and Modified Regulations to the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Supreme Decree N°006-2002-AG) dated February 7, 2002.

3. **New regulations pertaining to the Biodiversity Law**: Law for the Sustainable Extraction of Medicinal Plants (Law N° 27300) dated July 7, 2000.

4. Regulations pertaining to the Law on Conservation and Sustainable Extraction of Biological Diversity (Supreme Decree N° 068-2001-PCM) dated June 26, 2001, among others of lower rank.

5. Law or regulations providing an improved framework for the management of natural resources:

- Approval of the terms of reference for preparation of the General Plan for Forestry Management (Head Office Resolution N° 095-2001-INRENA) dated May 3, 2001.

- Ministerial Resolutions approving the Permanent Production Forests in Madre de Dios, Loreto and Ucayali (RM N° 1218-2001-AG, RM N° 1349-2001-AG, RM N° 1351-2001-AG, RM N° 026-2002-AG, respectively)

- Law for the Promotion and Development of Aquaculture (May 25, 2001).

- Regulations for Fishery System of the Peruvian Amazon Region (Ministerial Resolution N° 147-2001-PE) dated April 30, 2001.

- Regulations for Administration and Management of Special Concessions for the Development of Sea Farming of Bentonic Species in the PNR (Supreme Decree N° 023-2001-PE) dated June 1, 2001.

- Multi-sector commission set up for the Development of Sea Farming in PNR (Supreme Resolution N° 290-2001-PCM), among others.

6. New regulations pertaining to the Protected Areas Law:

- Plan for the Direction of Natural Protected Areas (Supreme Decree N° 010-99-AG) dated April 11, 1999.

- Regulations pertaining to the Law on Natural Protected Areas (Supreme Decree N° 038 – 2001-AG) dated June 21, 2001.

- Procedure for the recognition of Management Committees and Approval of their regulations of meetings and operation (Directorial Resolution N°001-2001-INRENA-DGANP) dated March 19, 2001.

- Approval of Master Plan for the PSNR (Head Office Resolution N° 170-200-INRENA) of July 3, 2000.

- Approval of the Plan for the Use of PSNR for Tourism (Directorial Resolution N° 016-2001-INRENA-DGANP) of July 6, 2001.

- Approval of the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Master Plan for TMNP (Directorial Resolution N° 015-2001-INRENA DGANP) of July 6, 2001.

7. Upgrading of biodiversity rich areas:

- Declaration of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 005-99-AG) dated January 21, 1999.

- Declaration of the Alto Purus Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N°030-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Extension of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 029-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Declaration of the Amarakaeri Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 028-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Declaration of the Tambopata National Reserve and extension of BSNP (Supreme Decree N° 048-2000-AG) dated September 4, 2000.

- Declaration of the Permanent Production Forest of Biabo Cordillera Azul and Biabo Cordillera Azul Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 050-2000-AG) dated September 5, 2000.

- Declaration of the Cordillera Azul National Park (Supreme Decree N° 031-2001-AG) dated May 21, 2001.

- Declaration of the Cordillera de Colan Reserved Zone (Ministerial Resolution N° 0213-2002-AG) dated March 1, 2002.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Preparation of a joint work plan with INRENA (Activity 4.03)

2. Native Communities, Physiology, and Land Use Capacity Maps for the Santiago Comaina and Gueppi Reserved Zones, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to INRENA. Consultancy by G. Huamaní (Activity 5.08).

3. Report on the participation of the local population in the management of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (SCRZ), submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to INRENA. Consultancy provided by E. Bedós (Activity 5.08).

4. Report on the participation of the indigenous communities in the Santiago Comaina and Gueppi Reserved Zones, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to INRENA. Consultancy provided by A. Palacios (Activity 5.08).

5. SCRZ, maps on the proposal for extension, land-use system, physiographic units, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to INRENA. Consultancy provided by G. Huamaní (Activity 5.08).

6. The IIAP has presented the proposal for EEZ in the Madre de Dios Region. This document is the result of an ample process of public consultation in which some 149 representatives of 80 organizations of Madre de Dios participated. The process had the technical and financial support of the IIAP, IDB, CONAM, CTAR–Madre de Dios and IRG/BIOFOR. It should be noted that Madre de Dios is the first department in Peru to have an EEZ (Activity 5.06).

7. Master Plan for PSNR prepared in a participatory process, with the technical and financial support of 12 institutions (among them IRG/BIOFOR) and approved by the Head Office Resolution issued by INRENA in July 2000 (Activity 5.07 a).

8. Plan for the use of PSNR for tourism and recreation, drawn up to comply with the reserve's Master Plan. Financial support for the preparation of the plan was provided by AECI and the technical assistance was given by the institutions represented in the PSNR Advisory Committee (among them, IRG/BIOFOR). It was approved by means of Head Office Resolution of INRENA in October, 2001 (Activity 5.07 a).

9. Final draft of the Master Plan for the TMNP prepared in a participatory process with eight local communities and community-based organizations, and with the technical and financial assistance of 8 institutions (among them IRG/BIOFOR). This draft is being reviewed by INRENA prior to its final presentation for public consultation, scheduled for the first week of April 2002 and for its subsequent approval. Terms of reference for the process of preparation of the Master Plan drawn up by representatives of local institutions, have been approved by Directorial Resolution No 015 of July 2001 issued by the General Bureau of Protected Areas of INRENA (Activity 5.07 b). This group of institutions was built up on the basis of the IRG/BIOFOR Technical Advisory Committee for Tingo Maria (Activity 11.02).

10. Strategic Plan on Education and Communication for the Integral Conservation of PNR 2001-2006 drawn up by ACOREMA, with the technical and financial assistance of WWF–OPP, validated and complemented by the Support Group for the Plan of Environmental Education for PNR (made up of IRG/BIOFOR, Huayuná, Pronaturaleza-PiP, The Nature Conservancy, GEA Peru (Activity 2.03).

11. Management Committees—a Proposal for their Formation and Operation, presented to INRENA by IRG/BIOFOR. Consultancy provided by P. Solano, March 2001. This document resulted in DGANP's approval of the procedures for the recognition of Management Committees and approval of their regulations for meetings and operation. (Activity 5.10).

12. Definition of Procedures and Criteria for Private Ecotourism Concessions in Natural Protected Areas (NPA), submitted to INRENA by IRG/BIOFOR. Consultancy provided by Pedro Solano, March 2001. This document served as an input for the preparation of articles 129 to 158 of the Regulations to the Law on NPAs (Activity 5.11).

13. The TACs convened by IRG/BIOFOR for the areas of Madre de Dios and Pacaya Samiria served as a source of representatives for the forming of the Management Committees constituted for the BSNP and PSNR, respectively (Activity 11.01).

14. Forest Concession Mechanism, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by J. Nalvarte (Activity 5.12).

15. Directive for Forest Control and Follow-up, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by W. Ojeda (Activity 5.13 a).

16. Directive for the Granting of Forest Concessions, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by W. Ojeda (Activity 5.13 b).

17. Directive for the management of forest plantations, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by I. Lombardi (Activity 5.13 c).

18. Technical and legal proposals for the promotion of private investments in the forestry sector. Submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by E. Toledo (Activity 5.19 b).

19. Support the DGFFS with the preparation of a Map of Non-Wood Forest Products. Consultancy provided by C. Barriga (Activity 5.14).

20. Criteria for the national reforestation plan, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by E. Schwartz (Activity 5.16).

21. Revision of the Regulation for Land Classification by Major Use, submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by V. Grande (Activity 5.17).

22. Identification of economic indicators for agents engaged with the forest use: The case of the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa)*. Submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by P. Flores (Activity 5.15).

23. Support to the determination of the base value for forest use rights in Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios. Submitted by IRG/BIOFOR to the DGFFS. Consultancy provided by A. Salazar and V. Madueño (Activity 5.20).

24. Public Seminar to Announce the Results of Scholarship Program for Training and Research on Economic Appraisal and publication of the works (Activity 15.5).

Scholars at the Seminar for the Presentation of Results of the Scholarship Program for Research on Economic Appraisal of the Biodiversity, held at INRENA in July 2001 (Activity 15.05).

Indicator 2

At least 400,000 of hectares designated as Permanent "National Protected Areas" under all categories since the beginning of the project

Baseline Value:	Total protected areas in Peru as of BIOFOR Project start up in October 1998 were 11,594,144 out of a total national area of 128,521,560, or 9.02%. Sub-categories of these total protected area figures were as follows: National Parks, 2,918,179 ha; National Sanctuaries, 48,113 ha; Historical Sanctuaries, 35,392 ha; National Reserves, 2,946,686 ha; Community Reserves, 34,745 ha; Protected Forests, 389,987 ha; Game Reserves, 124,735; Reserved Zones
Target Value:	Areas designated as permanent NPAs, 11,994,144 hectares (400,000 hectares more than in 10/98).
Source/Method:	Legal provisions issued by INRENA and official INRENA documents. Publication "The Environment in Peru - Year 2000" ("El Medio Ambiente en el Peru - Año 2000") - Instituto Cuanto - USAID.
Definitions:	No additional definition needed.
Notes:	BIOFOR is designed to actively support the creation of conditions for improvement management of forests and biodiversity in Peru. To this end, the Project will be engaged in institutional strengthening, policy support and local initiatives which can have impact through circuitous channels. While BIOFOR may not directly expend resources in the creation of Parks, Reserves or Sanctuaries, it will through these other channels be providing ample support to create the conditions for them. For this reason, it is reasonable to believe that BIOFOR's activities may contribute to the ultimate creation of protected areas.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

To date, the proposed indicator has been **amply exceeded**. According to documents supplied by INRENA's DGANP, the area of the zones designated as permanent NPA under all the categories has increased by 11, 594,144 hectares (see base line) to 17,307,553.35 hectares as of March 2002. This represents a percentage increase in the area of NPAs of 9.02% to 13.46% of the total area of Peru.

As of 2002, the increase in hectares per category of NPA, with respect to 1998 are as follows:

- National Parks: From 3,739,879.25 hectares to 4,825,732.85 hectares. (22.5% increase).
- National Reserves: From 2,946,686 hectares to 3,083,638 hectares. (4.44% increase).
- National Sanctuaries: 48,113.40 hectares (remains the same).
- Historical Sanctuaries: From 35,392 hectares to 41,279.38 hectares. (14.26% increase).
- Protected Forests: 389,986.99 hectares (remains the same).
- Community Reserves: From 34,744.7 hectares to 651,158.11 hectares. (94.66% increase).
- Game Reserves: 124,735 hectares (remains the same).

- Reserved Zones: From 4,029,362.84 hectares to 7,887,629.44 hectares. (48.91% increase).
- Landscape Reserves: 221,268.48 hectares (new category).
- Private Conservation Areas: 34,412 hectares (new category).

See Annex 1 - Document of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State-SINANPE, supplied by INRENA.

Activities That Support Progress Reached on the Indicator

1. Biabo Protected Area Management Plan submitted to CEPRI Biabo and INRENA by IRG/BIOFOR. This report prepared by RAP allowed CEPRI to have updated and verified field information, which was converted into a series of maps. It will serve as a fundamental decision-making tool for the concession process and for the establishment of protected areas (Activity 5.03).

2. The IIAP has completed the preparation of the proposal on EEZ for the Madre de Dios Region, in which the protected areas to be established are identified, extended or consolidated, and included the BSNP, Tambopata Candamo National Reserve, Amarakaeri Reserved Zone, and Alto Purus Reserved Zone. This document was the result of an ample process of public consultation with the participation of 149 representatives of 80 organizations of Madre de Dios. The process had the technical and financial support of the IIAP, IDB, CONAM, CTAR–Madre de Dios and IRG/BIOFOR (Activity 5.06).

3. Extension of the SCRZ based on the proposal for categorization and the maps prepared by IRG/BIOFOR (Activity 5.08) with contributions from the representatives of the indigenous organizations, as well as the government institutions and NGOs involved (Activity 15.02).

Meeting of indigenous representatives for the delimitation of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (Activity 15.07).

Section II

Contribution of BIOFOR Activity to USAID Intermediate Results (IR)

This report reviews BIOFOR's contributions to the achievement of USAID Intermediate Results.

Intermediate Result 1

Institutional capacity of the GoP and private sector are strengthened. In particular, this includes: strengthening CTMR's and local, regional public and private environmental institutions involved in resource planning; facilitate the participatory elaboration and implementation of protected area-specific resource use plans; definition of local resource use rights, including land titling. To be achieved before 30-Sep-2002

Contributions

IRG/BIOFOR has carried out a series of activities aimed at contributing to the strengthening of the different sectors involved in Peru's environmental management, including:

- Update Protected Area Management Matrix of 1998 (Activity 3.03).
- Support in the design, preparation, and implementation of the Impact Monitoring System for the INRENA/BIOFOR Coordination Office (Activity 3.04).
- Assist the Mission in Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) and the Activity Implementation Letter (AIL) which were signed on August 1999 and March 2000 respectively. These documents gave rise to the implementation of BIOFOR and regularized the situation of the other Activities of SO4 (Task 4).
- Preparation of joint Work Plans with INRENA (Activity 4.03).
- Technical assistance to INRENA in support of its DGANP and DGFFS with respect to:
    - Situational diagnosis of INRENA computer network.
    - Terms of Reference and Technical Specifications of Local Area Network Computer Equipment.
    - Study of Information Systems and Implementation of Local Area Networks (Activity 3.04).
- IRG/BIOFOR provided support to INRENA to participate in the World Preparatory Conference on Climate Change (2000 Lyon, France), helping to consolidate the national position that was subsequently presented at the summit in The Hague. Due to this support, INRENA participated for the first time in meetings of the parties involved in the Climate Change Convention (Task 5).
- Twelve consultancies for the design of policies on forestry and natural protected areas (Task 5).
- The Peruvian Voluntary Forest Certification Council was internationally accredited by FSC and recognized as Work Group of the National FSC Initiative in Peru (Activity 5.01).
- Strengthening of the Regional Voluntary Forest Certification Groups (Activity 5.01).

- Studies for consolidation of the first process of forest concessions entrusted to CEPRI Biabo:
  - Biabo social and cultural assessment (Activity 5.02).
  - Criteria for Biabo protected area management plan (Activity 5.03).
  - Legal aspects of the Biabo-Cordillera Azul forest concessions (Activity 5.04).
  - Potential industrial forest resource use in Biabo-Cordillera Azul (Activity 5.05).
- Support given to CTAR Madre de Dios, CONAM, and to the IIAP for the EEZ process in Madre de Dios (Activity 5.06).
- Support and facilitation of the participatory process for the preparation of the Master Plan for PSNR (Activity 5.07 a).
- Support and facilitation of the participatory process for the preparation of the Master Plan for Tingo Maria National Park (Activity 5.07 b).
- Support to the participatory process for the preparation of the Master Plan for PNR.
- Support to DGANP/INRENA through Conservation International (CI) for the process of establishing the Vilcabamba-Amboró (Peru-Bolivia) Conservation Corridor (Activity 5.08).
- Recovery of the SINANPE Training Database (Activity 5.18).
- Scholarship Program for Research on Economic Valuation of Biodiversity and Environmental Services through a training program and research studies (Task 6).
- Implement a site-based training program, in which 458 local institutions participated (Task 7).
- Conduct a site-based Grants Program—this generated 13 pilot projects that were executed by a total number of 47 institutions grouped into consortia (Task 8); and holding a workshop on lessons learned (Task 15.06).
- The following events were carried out in conjunction with INRENA:
  - Latin American Forest Congress (Activity 15.01).
  - Workshop with indigenous organizations to prepare a zoning proposal for the SCRZ (Activity 15.02).
  - International Workshop on Deforestation Monitoring and EEZ in the Amazon Regions of Peru and Brazil (Activity 15.03).
  - Public Seminar to Announce the Results of the Scholarship Program for Training and Research on Economic Valuation (Activity 15.05).

Intermediate Result 2

Public support for environmental improvements mobilized, in particular: development of economic valuation criteria for biodiversity and forest resources (policy-based) and support for the establishment of protected area management committees, forest management committees, and reforestation committees (site-based)

Contributions

- IRG/BIOFOR has promoted mobilization of public support for environmental improvements, in particular the development of economic valuation policy and research studies for biodiversity and environmental services (Task 6).

- IRG/BIOFOR supported: the process of voluntary forest certification through the forming of the Regional Groups (Loreto, Madre de Dios and Ucayali), and the Peruvian Work Group for Voluntary Forest Certification (Activity 5.01); the first process of forest concessions conducted by CEPRI Biabo (Activities 5.02, 5.03, 5.03 and 5.04) which has served as a basis for establishing the recently convened process of Concessions led by INRENA, which we also supported with a series of consultancies (Activities 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.16, 5.17, 5.19 and 5.20); the establishment of Management Committees for the Natural Protected Areas (Activity 5.10); the participatory process of EEZ in Madre de Dios (Activity 5.06); and the processes of preparation of the Master Plans for PSNR, TMNP and PNR (Activity 5.07). We also provided support for the coordination of the permanent meetings of the Activity Coordination Committee (ACC) of BIOFOR, composed of the international cooperation agencies that have been assisting environmental work in Peru (Task 10).

- An important activity has been local capacity building for conservation and management of biodiversity and fragile ecosystems, through the Training Program (Task 7) and the Grants Program (Task 8).

Intermediate Result 3

Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects, in particular: support for mining, tourism and other uses; support of local initiatives, including extension for sustainable alternatives to deforestation; support of forest certification, monitoring key indicators to determine effectiveness of resource management; and promotion of intensification and efficient use of secondary forests.

Contributions

IRG/BIOFOR has contributed to this IR through the execution of demonstration pilot projects (Task 8) in the six intervention sites, including the following:

- **"Farming and Sustainable Management of *Argopecten purpuratus* (Scallop) in El Raspón – Paracas National Reserve,"** by implementing the monitoring of scallop larvae and their cultivation in suspended systems, making it possible to improve the production of this natural resource and minimize negative impacts of the ocean bed.

- **"Recovery and Management of Palatable Fodder Species over an Area of 2,500 Hectares of Natural Pastureland in the Peasant Community of Catorce Incas,"** which has permitted the rational use of pasturelands in the high-Andean areas of Peru using Geophysical Information Systems (GIS) and with community participation. The project has resulted in cost reductions, in the separation of areas for the cattle, conservation of native forage species and prevention of negative impacts on the pasturelands of Huascaran National Park.

- **"Improvement in Systems for Harvesting Brazil Nuts in Madre de Dios,"** which has promoted a better practice of harvesting Brazil nuts, with new designs for extraction roads and transportation facilities to take the product to collection centers. This experience has served for the preparation of the Voluntary Forest Certification Standards for Brazil Nuts.

- **"Management of Hydrobiological Resources: Fish and Water Turtles, Bajo Madre de Dios y Heath River in the Bahuaja Sonene National Park (BSNP) and its Area of Influence,"** involving the implementation of artificial beaches in the southern Amazon region of Peru, increasing the number of turtle offspring incorporated into the wild populations of *Taricaya* (yellow-spotted sideneck turtles) and *Teparo*, and preparing land-use proposals for the sectors of Lago Valencia, Palma Real and Sonene.

- **"Installation of Agroforestry Systems in Eight (8) Communities of Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and Buffer Zone."** This project has incorporated agroforestry systems on flood-prone soils in the Amazon region, ensuring the reconstruction of tree cover and agricultural production in these highly fragile ecosystems.

- **"Native Fish Farming, a Sustained Development Proposal in the Area of Influence of Río Abiseo National Park,"** a project targeting the conservation of fish resources through the controlled management in ponds of three native species, using two fish farming systems:

single cropping of the Pacotana (hybrid of Paco and Gamitana [*Colossoma sp*.]) and multi-cropping of Gamitana or Pacotana, as main species, and the Boquichico [*Prochilodus sp*]**.**

- **"Community Agroforestry and Generation of Forests for Sustainable Development in the Community of Alto Pendencia (Tingo Maria)"** for the purpose of providing farmers with an option for the recovery of soils that have been degraded, mainly by coca leaf cultivation, and thereby promoting the protection and conservation of wooded areas.

- **"Installation of an Agroforestry System on Degraded Soils in Areas Adjacent to Tingo Maria National Park (TMNP)."** Following identification of degraded soils adjacent to the TMNP, 20 hectares were planted using an agroforestry design using with contour terraces and natural hedges.

Intermediate Result 4

Sustainable practices adopted, in particular: promotion of strategic incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Contributions

The practices indicated in IR 3 as well as Result 3 Indicator 3 show clear sustainability tendencies. All these practices focus on ecological viability, and include ownership processes on the part of local stakeholders directly involved, with a view to obtaining benefits for the participating populations.

Intermediate Result 5

Sound policies established and effective legislation enacted, in particular: TA for the development of Regulations for the sustainable use of biodiversity and the Protected Areas Laws; support for the protection

Contributions

1. **New Forestry Law**: New Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law 27308) dated July 15, 2000.

2. **New regulations pertaining to the Forestry and Wildlife Law** (Supreme Decree N° 014-2001-AG) dated April 6, 2001 and Modified Regulations to the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Supreme Decree N°006-2002-AG) dated February 7 2002, among others.

3. **New regulations pertaining to the Biodiversity Law**: Law for the Sustainable Extraction of Medicinal Plants (Law N° 27300) dated July 7, 2000.

4. Regulations pertaining to the Law on Conservation and Sustainable Extraction of Biological Diversity (Supreme Decree N° 068-2001-PCM) dated June 26, 2001, among others of lower rank.

5. Law or regulations providing an improved framework for the management of natural resources:

    - Approval of the Terms of Reference for preparation of the General Plan for Forestry Management (Head Office Resolution N° 095-2001-INRENA) dated May 3, 2001.

    - Ministerial Resolutions approving the Permanent Production Forests in Madre de Dios, Loreto and Ucayali (RM N° 1218-2001-AG, RM N° 1349-2001-AG, RM N° 1351-2001-AG, RM N° 026-2002-AG, respectively)

    - Law for the Promotion and Development of Aquaculture (May 25, 2001).

    - Regulations for Fishery System of the Peruvian Amazon Region (Ministerial Resolution N° 147-2001-PE) dated April 30, 2001.

    - Regulations for Administration and Management of Special Concessions for the Development of Sea Farming of Bentonic Species in the PNR (Supreme Decree N° 023-2001-PE) dated June 1, 2001.

    - Multi-sector Commission set up for the Development of Sea Farming in PNR - Supreme Resolution N° 290-2001-PCM), among others.

6. New regulations pertaining to the Protected Areas Law:

    - Plan for the Direction of Natural Protected Areas (Supreme Decree N° 010-99-AG) dated April 11, 1999.

- Regulations pertaining to the Law on Natural Protected Areas (Supreme Decree N° 038 – 2001-AG) dated June 21, 2001.

- Procedure for the recognition of Management Committees and Approval of their regulations of meetings and operation (Directorial Resolution N°001-2001-INRENA-DGANP) dated March 19, 2001.

- Approval of Master Plan for the PSNR (Head Office Resolution N° 170-200-INRENA) of July 3, 2000.

- Approval of the Plan for the Use of PSNR for Tourism (Directorial Resolution N° 016-2001-INRENA-DGANP) of July 6, 2001

- Approval of the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Master Plan for TMNP (Directorial Resolution N° 015-2001-INRENA DGANP) of July 6, 2001, among others

7. Upgrading of biodiversity rich areas:

- Declaration of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 005-99-AG) dated January 21, 1999.

- Declaration of the Alto Purus Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N°030-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Extension of the Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 029-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Declaration of the Amarakaeri Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 028-2000-AG) of July 6, 2000.

- Declaration of the Tambopata National Reserve and reservation of Bahuaja Sonene National Park (Supreme Decree N° 048-2000-AG) dated September 4, 2000.

- Declaration of the Permanent Production Forest of Biabo Cordillera Azul and Biabo Cordillera Azul Reserved Zone (Supreme Decree N° 050-2000-AG) dated September 5, 2000.

- Declaration of the Cordillera Azul National Park (Supreme Decree N° 031-2001-AG) dated May 21, 2001.

- Declaration of the Cordillera de Colán Reserved Zone (Ministerial Resolution N° 0213-2002-AG) dated March 1, 2002, among others.

Section III

Contributions to Other Areas

This report reviews BIOFOR's contributions toward achieving indicator target values in other impact areas.

A. Stabilization of Global Climate Change Initiative (CCI) of USAID

Peru contributes to stabilization of global climate change, in particular through extension maintenance or expansion of carbon sink areas and introduction and facilitation of technologies, which reduce carbon emissions. To be achieved before 30-Sep-2002

Indicator 1

Total area where USAID works to improve land use and climate benefits are anticipated or realized.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The following are BIOFOR's contributions to improve land use where climate benefits are anticipated:

- During the life time of BIOFOR, a total area of ***7,668,767.00 hectares*** has been established and classified as natural protected areas whose natural condition will be maintained for perpetuity, allowing land use under sustainable management. These measures are expected to contribute to climate benefits. Among the NPA created where such a contribution is observed includes:
    - The *537,053-hectare* extension of Bahuaja Sonene National Park;
    - The *254,358-hectare* that has finally achieved its classification as Tambopata National Reserve;
    - The *1,642,567-hectare* extension of Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone;
    - The creation and categorization of the Cordillera Azul National Park (*1,353,190 hectares*);
    - The creation of El Sira Comunal Reserve (*616,413 hectares*).
    - The creation of the following Reserved Zones: Alto Purus (*2,724,263 hectares*); Amarakaeri (*419,139 hectares*); Allpahuayo Mishana (*57,667 hectares*); and the Cordillera de Colán (*64,114 hectares*).
    - PSNR Master Plan, drawn up through a participatory process, was officially approved with the objective of "guiding the management of PSNR (2.08 million hectares) in order to guarantee the conservation and recovery of the biological diversity and the sustainable use of its resources" (Activity 5.07 a).
    - TMNP Master Plan in its final process stage (18,000 hectares) (Activity 5.07 b).

- The executing agencies of seven (7) pilot projects financed through BIOFOR Grants Program continue working on the improvement of land use over an area of approximately 20,660 hectares (Task 8).

Indicator 2

Land area where progress has been made toward preserving or reducing the rate of loss of carbon stocks.

Progress Reached on this Indicator

- The EEZ of Madre de Dios was prepared with stakeholder participation and local capacity building to provide an instrument for land-use management and facilitate the formulation of regional policies, plans and programs. The document synthesizes the biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics of Madre de Dios and identifies the ecological zones. The analysis could provide references on the carbon stocks to be preserved or reduced (Task 5.6).

- INRENA has earmarked 5,186,664 hectares of tropical forest for forest concessions under management plans. As indicated in Result 2 Indicator 1, the Ministry of Agriculture, when establishing the Permanent Production Forests in the departments of Madre de Dios, Loreto and Ucayali, made it possible for INRENA to convene public competitive bidding processes for 234 forest concessions for timber extraction, covering a total area of 1,586,664 hectares in Madre de Dios, and 545 forest concession units covering an area of 3,600,000 hectares in Ucayali. According to the new Forestry and Wildlife Law and its Regulations, these concession contracts will be forestry management plans developed with a view to sustainable timber extraction.

Indicator 3a

Area of natural ecosystems where carbon stocks is preserved and/or increasing.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The natural ecosystems of four (2,149,102 hectares) natural protected areas by the government have improved their protection status. The following are among those showing the best results:

- An area of 1,353,190 hectares has been classified as Cordillera Azul National Park (Activity 5.02).

- The TMNP has achieved the physical and legal reorganization of 4,500 hectares, thereby protected high jungle ecosystems (Activity 5.07 b).

- The former Tambopata Candamo Reserved Zone has given rise to the extension of the BSNP over an area of 537,053 and the creation of the Tambopata National Reserve with 254,358 hectares.

Indicator 3b

Area of managed forest, rangeland and agricultural lands with reduced rate of loss of carbon or increased carbon.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

By means of pilot projects, activities are being promoted to provide environmental services in carbon sequestration (Task 8):

- There are 320 plots[2] with agroforestry systems located in Peruvian Amazon. Agroforestry work produces plant cover that has a high rate of carbon fixation.
- Using a pasture rotation system, 6,738 hectares of high Andean rangeland is being managed, in an Andean highland location in the department of Ancash.

Indicator 4

Carbon stored through land management and conservation.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

The pilot project "Recovery and Management of Palatable Forage Species over an Area of 2,500 Hectares of Natural Pastureland in the Peasant Community of Catorce Incas," which was executed by CIDIAG, in consortium with the District Municipality of San Juan, the District Federation of Peasant Patrols, and the Community of Catorce Incas, has estimated a carbon sequestration averaging 0.3 tons of carbon per hectare per year (Task 8).

Indicator 5b

Strengthening technical capacity through workshops, research and/or training activities.

Progress Reached on This Indicator

- The "Scholarship Program for Research on Economic Valuation and Environmental Services," included the training of public and private sector professionals through a series of economic valuation seminars (Activity 6.04).
- This Scholarship Program (Activity 6.04) made it possible for four policy and research studies on carbon sequestration and fixation to be prepared:

[2] Equal to 128 hectares (1 plot = 0.4 hectares).

- "Economic valuation of the environmental service of CO_2 sequestration in the area of Neshuya-Curimaná (Pucallpa)," Roly Baldoceda, with the collaboration of Gabriel Mercado.
- "Economic valuation of carbon sequestration by simulation applied to the forested area of Rió Inambari and Madre de Dios," Pedro Chambi.
- "Estimate of the capacity of carbon sequestration in secondary forests of the Amazon Tropics as indicator of economic valuation Loreto-Peru," Gustavo Malca.
- "Risk classification of the carbon sequestration to improve value-price of its CERs," José Salazar.

- The results of the policy research were presented in Lima in mid-2001.
- IRG/BIOFOR supported INRENA's attendance at the World Preparatory Conference on Climate Change (Lyon, France), which was one of the preparation conferences prior to the Summit in The Hague, helping to consolidate the national position. This was the first time that INRENA, a GoP institution responsible for Peru's natural resources, participated in meetings of the parties involved in the Climate Change Convention.

B. Global "Parks in Peril" Initiative of USAID

One of BIOFOR's site-based interventions, the Coast of Ica, includes Paracas one PiP site, which has been included since 1999. In coordination with both the Global and LAC Bureaus, BIOFOR developed joint work plan with PiP partners in Paracas, TNC and its local counterpart, Pronaturaleza. The Peru Mission provides a match to the USAID LAC funding through an existing cooperative agreement with those partners.

One of the objectives of the PiP Paracas project is "to set up processes for the participatory monitoring of the project's progress," using the "Scorecard" as a project management tool for TNC, USAID, and the partners. The Scorecard has four categories and 16 indicators, which together make it possible to measure the functionality of the protected area with greater accuracy, and hence the consolidation level of the area itself.

We present below only those criteria and indicators where IRG/BIOFOR has some involvement. The scoring was carried out jointly only once by the PiP Paracas partners, in April 2001.

A. Basic Protection Activities

Indicator	***A3***	***Training***
Goal	*4*	*Training needs have been identified and some basic courses have been taught.*
Present status	**2**	**Training needs are in process of identification**
Trend	-	Negative
PiP	Needs are being identified. Support is being provided for attendance at training events and courses.	
Other stakeholders	WWF-OPP conducts courses sporadically. Results are not known.	
Coordination with other institutions	B	Considered **bad (B**) because parallel processes are conducted, and the courses do not respond previously identified needs.

Indicator	***A5***	***Analysis of threats***
Goal	*5*	*Threats identified, classified and addresses through management actions.*
Present status	2	Threat analysis is in progress
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	Threat identification and analysis are under way.	
Other stakeholders	WWF-OPP conducted the identification and analysis of threats with the participation of the PiP partners. Results have not been shared.	
Coordination with other institutions	B	Considered **bad (B**) because parallel processes are conducted, and there is no communication among the promoting agencies.

B. Long-Term Management

Indicator	*B1*	*Zoning of the protected area and management of the buffer zone*
Goal	*4*	*Reserve zones have been defined; land-use patterns are mostly in keeping with the land-use standards for the respective zones.*
Present status	3	A participatory process is under way to ensure that the land-use patterns are keeping the land-use standards established for each zone.
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	INRENA has a zoning proposal for the Reserve, for which it has received technical support (meetings, evaluations) from the PiP partners. The zoning has not been implemented.	
Other stakeholders	Local NGOs (GEA, Huayuna, ACOREMA) and fishermen's associations (ABPAMG a grantee of IRG/BIOFOR), among others, provided technical support (workshops, evaluations) for the zoning process..	
Coordination with other institutions	G	**Good (G)**

Indicator	*B2*	*Long-term management plan for the protected area.*
Goal	*4*	*The Reserve has a Master Plan updated with stakeholder participation, but it has not yet been approved.*[3]
Present status	3	The Master Plan is currently being drafted and updated with stakeholder participation.
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	Technical and methodological assistance; financing of BIOFOR (USAID-INRENA) and support through workshops with Public Authorities and Fishermen Associations provided by IRG/BIOFOR through ABPAMG's pilot project.	
Other stakeholders	Technical assistance. All sectors have the commitment to participate.	
Coordination with other institutions	G	**Good (G)**

C. Long-Term Financing

Indicator	*C2*	*Plan for the long-term financing of the protected area*
Goal	*4*	*The long-term financing plan has been completed; recurrent and/or sustainable sources and mechanisms are being implemented to cover the basic management costs of the Reserve.*
Present status	2	Diversified sources of financing
Trend	0	Neutral
PiP	Included within its objectives. It has appropriate methodology.	
Other stakeholders	At a standstill	
Coordination with other institutions	B	**Bad (B)**

[3] The proposed qualification was used.

D. Support of Local Groups

Indicator	*D1*	*Management Committee and/or technical advisory committee*
Goal	*4*	*The Management Committee includes the main stakeholders and is consulted during the process of drawing up the Reserve management policies.*[4]
Present status	2	A Local Committee has been working in the past. We have an extended Support Group – Management Committee seed. The legal framework is in place for the creation and operation.
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	IRG/BIOFOR provided INRENA with technical assistance to set up the legal required framework and the PiP partners jointly keep the Support Group active.	
Other stakeholders	Local NGOs, local/regional public institutions, community-based organizations, Universidad de Ica (UNICA), businessmen, take part in the Support Group.	
Coordination with other institutions	G	**Good (G)** – active participation of stakeholders.

Indicator	*D2*	*Community participation in compatible use of resources*
Goal	*4*	*Well documented pilot projects for the compatible use of resources, carried out in cooperation with the community organizations.*[5]
Present status	3	A pilot project for the compatible use of resources was implemented through a community-based organization (ABPAMG) and financed by IRG/BIOFOR Grants Program. Another pilot project was financed by the APGEP/SENREM project of USAID/ENR.
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	Pronaturaleza: support in training and logistics; IRG/BIOFOR: training, financing and providing technical and administrative support of the ABPAMG, and their partners (UNICA, Regional Office of the Ministry of Fishery)	
Other stakeholders	Peruvian Institute of the Sea (IMARPE) cooperated with the project executed by ABPAMG; SENREM/APGEP with the Foundation for Agricultural Development (FDA) and Tuncamar.	
Coordination with other institutions	G	**Good (G)**: Projects are the product of local initiatives and strategic alliances.

[4] The proposed qualification was used.

[5] The proposed qualification was used.

Indicator	***D3***	***Development of the political agenda at the national/regional/local level***
Goal	*3*	*Conservation policies needed for the Reserve's safety and conservation of natural resources have been identified, and appropriate negotiations are being conducted with the respective sectors .*[6]
Present status	3	
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	Local initiatives: the Reserve Support Group has been formed; there is a "Pisco-Paracas vision"; the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of IRG/BIOFOR met regularly.	
Other stakeholders	Regional: CAR Ica (CONAM): CONAM-WRI (USAID). National: BIOMAR (WCS); integrated management of marine and coastal areas (CONAM-IMARPE)	
Coordination with other institutions	F	**Fair (F**), INRENA's participation is limited

Indicator	***D4***	***Environmental education programs***
Goal	*3*	*Environmental education programs are being conducted in accordance with the objectives set down in the Master Plan for the Reserve.*[7]
Present status	2	Environmental education programs are being carried out, but they are not linked with the objectives of the Master Plan
Trend	+	Positive
PiP	Carries out certain activities, and participated in the design of the Environmental Education Plan, which will be integrated to the new Master Plan.	
Other stakeholders	ACOREMA/WWF promoted the Environmental Education Plan.	
Coordination with other institutions	G	**Good (G)**

[6] The proposed qualification was used.

[7] The proposed qualification was used.

Section IV

Contribution of BIOFOR Activity to Other USAID/Peru Strategic Objectives

This report reviews BIOFOR's contributions toward achieving other USAID Strategic Objectives different than Strategic Objective 4.

Strategic Objective 1: Broader citizen participation in democratic processes

Existing policy deficiencies in Peru reflect the widespread marginalization of rural populations in environmental planning. BIOFOR has emphasized citizen participation in all activities, particularly of rural communities in natural resource use planning so as to stimulate democratic practices and address this marginalization. In addition, local governments are involved in much of these activities.

Contributions

- The preparation of the national standards of Voluntary Forest Certification was carried out with the participation of the stakeholders who formed the Regional Work Groups for the departments of Loreto, Ucayali, and Madre de Dios. Workshops were conducted in each department to provide information about the process (Activity 5.01).

- The process of preparing the EEZ proposal of Madre de Dios included a series of information gathering and consultations between the population and specific sectors (Activity 5.06).

- The process of preparing the Master Plans for PSNR included an ample process of gathering of information and consultation with the population living inside the Reserve and with the organizations and institutions working in the department of Loreto. The processes for the preparation of the Master Plans of TMNP and PNR, built on the lessons learned from the PSNR process. The same participating methodology for involving the population in decision making is being applied (Activity 5.07).

- The Training Program developed by IRG/BIOFOR attracted the active participation of all the organized civil society of each of the six BIOFOR intervention sites. Important strategic alliances were formed among participants to design project proposals and submit them in the Grants Competition (Task 7).

- The design and subsequent implementation of the 13 pilot projects of the BIOFOR Grants Program was conducted by consortia consisting of organizations and institutions of each of the regions. These consortia included community-based organizations (native communities, producer associations, or associations of extractors of natural resources), public institutions, universities, research centers, municipalities, and the stakeholders (or beneficiaries) of the projects. In this process a principal of co-management and joint responsibility was established in the implementation of the projects, where the decision-making was carried out on a consensus basis, thereby creating a “partner” relationship (Task 8).

Strategic Objective 2: Increased incomes of the poor

The lack of adequate income increases the need of impoverished rural peoples to obtain food, firewood, housing materials and medicines from biodiverse forests, often by clearing them for agricultural use. Through the BIOFOR Grants Program (Task 8) 13 pilot projects were implemented in selected sites, supporting activities for sustainable development, thus mitigating these pressures by generating income and improving quality of life.

Contributions

- The Training Program (Task 7) strengthened the capacities of the local institutions involved in the management and conservation of the biological diversity and natural resources in each of the BIOFOR intervention sites. The objective was to create the conditions for these institutions to design and carry out projects of local interest and priority, based on strategic planning. The Program also promoted the incorporation of criteria for economic improvements, quality of life, and sustainability.

Strategic Objective 5: Reduced illicit Coca production in target areas of Peru

Tingo Maria and the Rio Abiseo, two of the BIOFOR intervention sites, are priority areas for the Alternative Development Special Objective. The BSNP and the Tambopata National Reserve areas are *Contradrogas* areas, although not current Alternative Development priorities.

Contributions

- The BIOFOR Training Program (Task 7) and the Grants Program (Task 8) improved the capacities of local institutions in six priority areas; three located in the work environment of *Contradrogas*: Huallaga Central (Rio Abiseo), Alto Huallaga (Tingo Maria and surrounding areas), and the high-lying areas of the Tambopata and Candamo rivers (Madre de Dios).

- Two pilot projects (Task 8) were implemented in the Tingo Maria area: “Communal agroforestry and generation of forests for sustainable development in the Community of Alto Pendencia,” carried out by the Cooperativa Agraria Industrial Naranjillo and social partners; and “Installation of an agroforestry system of degraded soils in areas adjacent to the TMNP, carried out by the Mariano Damaso Beraún District Municipality. These projects aimed to promote the adaptation of agroforestry best practices on soils degraded by coca cultivation.

- Three pilot projects (Task 8) were implemented in the Central Huallaga area focused on improving the conservation and management of natural resources, promoting initiatives of sustainability, and upgrading the quality of life and local economies. Strategic alliances

through the consortia were established, linking grassroots organizations and other civilian institutions with government institutions. The pilot projects were:

- "Recovery and Conservation of Natural Resources in Intervened Areas of the Protected Forest of Cerro Escalera-Microbasin of the Shilcayo River," conducted by the *"Los Osos de Anteojos del Cerro Escalera"* Consortium.

- "Native Fish Farming, a Sustained Development Proposal in the Area of Influence of Río Abiseo National Park" executed in the villages of Bellavista, Saposoa, Juanjui and Huicungo by the "Piscis" Consortium.

- "Practice of Sustainable Agriculture in the Managed Buffer Zone (ZAM-2) – Huayabamba Medio of the Abiseo River National Park," executed by the "Los Bosques" Consortium.

Strategic Objective 7: Improve the quality of life for Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador border target areas

USAID is supporting Peru to increase the respect and protection of rights of border populations, particularly those of women and indigenous people; to support the terms of the Peru-Ecuador Peace Accords and to increase capacity of border communities to manage the border development processes.

Contributions

- IRG/BIOFOR had a direct influence on the expansion of the SCRZ (Task 5) through the proposal for land-use zoning and the maps prepared by BIOFOR consultants. Based on this proposal, the SCRZ was extended from 863,277 hectares to 1,642,567 hectares, covering not only the province of Condorcanqui in the Department of Amazonas, but also the area up to the Morona river in Loreto.

- BIOFOR contributed to this SO by strengthening local organizations and encouraging greater participation in development activities, guaranteeing the local participation in the future of SCRZ in the Province of Condorcanqui (Activity 15.02).

Annex 1

Document of the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE), Supplied by INRENA

Documento del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado—SINANPE

N°	Categoria/ANPE	Hectareaje	Fecha de Creación	Ubicación
Parques Nacionales				
1	Cutervo	2,500	Set/08/1961	Prov. Cutervo (Cajamarca)
2	Tingo Maria	18,000[8]	May/14/1965	Prov. Leoncio Prado (Huánuco)
3	Manu	1,532,806	May/29/1973	Cusco y Madre de Dios
4	Huascaran	340,000	Jul/01/1975	Prov. Huaylas, Yungay, Carhuaz, Huaraz, Recuay, Bolognesi, Pomabamba, Huari, Mariscal Luzuriaga y Asunción (Ancash)
5	Cerros de Amotape	91,300	Jul/22/1975	Prov. Tumbes, Contralmirante Villar y Sullana (Tumbes y Piura)
6	Río Abiseo	274,520	Ago/11/1983	Prov. Mariscal Cáceres (San Martín)
7	Yanachaga-Chemillén	122,000	Ago/29/1986	Prov. Oxapampa (Pasco)
8	Bahuaja-Sonene	1,091,416	Jul/17/1996[9]	Prov. Tambopata (Madre de Dios) y Carabaya y Sandia (Puno)
9	Cordillera Azul	1,353,190.85	May/21/2001	Prov. Bellavista, Picota y San Martín (San Martín), Ucayali (Loreto), Padre Abad (Ucayali), Leoncio Prado (Huánuco).
	Total Parques Nacionales	***4,825,733.85***		
Reservas Nacionales				
10	Pampa Galeras Barbara D'Achille	6,500	May/05/1967	Prov. Lucanas (Ayacucho)
11	Junín	53,000	Ago/07/1974	Prov. Junín (Junín) y Cerro de Pasco (Pasco)
12	Paracas	217,594	Set/25/1975	Prov. Pisco (Ica)
13	Lachay	5,070	Jun/21/1977	Prov. Huaura (Lima)
14	Titicaca	36,180		Prov. Huancané y Puno (Puno)
15	Salinas y Aguada Blanca	366,936	Ago/09/1979	Prov. Arequipa, Cayloma y General Sánchez Cerro (Arequipa y Moquegua)

[8] Según Ley de Creación 15574 (1965).

[9] Ampliación de fecha Set/05/2000.

N°	Categoria/ANPE	Hectareaje	Fecha de Creación	Ubicación
16	Calipuy	64,000	Ene/08/1981	Prov. Santiago de Chuco y Virú (La Libertad)
17	Pacaya-Samiria	2,080,000	Feb/04/1982	Prov. Loreto, Requena, Ucayali y Alto Amazonas
18	Tambopata	254,358	Set/05/2000	Prov. Tambopata (Madre de Dios)
	Total Reservas Nacionales	***3,083,638***		
Santuarios Nacionales				
19	Huayllay	6,815	Ago/07/1974	Prov. Pasco (Pasco)
20	Calipuy	4,500	Ene/08/1981	Prov. Santiago de Chuco (La Libertad)
21	Lagunas de Mejía	690.9	Feb/24/1984	Prov. Islay (Arequipa)
22	Ampay	3,635.5	Jul/23/1987	Prov. Abancay (Apurímac)
23	Manglares de Tumbes	2,972	Mar/02/1988	Prov. Zarumilla (Tumbes)
24	Tabaconas – Namballe	29,500	May/20/1988	Prov. San Ignacio (Cajamarca)
	Total Santuarios Nacionales	***48,113.40***		
Santuarios Históricos				
25	Chacamarca	2,500	Ago/07/1974	Prov. Junín (Junín)
26	Pampa de Ayacucho	300	Ago/14/1980	Prov. Huamanga (Ayacucho)
27	Machupicchu	32,592	Ene/08/1981	Prov. Urubamba (Cusco)
28	Bosque de Pomac	5,887.38	Jun/01/2001	Prov. Ferreñafe (Lambayeque)
	Total Santuarios Históricos	***41,279.38***		
Bosques de Protección				
29	Aledaño a la Bocatoma del Canal Nuevo Imperial	18.11	May/19/1980	Prov. Cañete (Lima)
30	Puquio Santa Rosa	72.50	Set/02/1982	Prov. Trujillo (La Libertad)
31	Pui Pui	60,000	Ene/31/1985	Prov. Chanchamayo y Jauja
32	San Matías – San Carlos	145,818	Mar/20/1987	Prov. Oxapampa (Pasco)
33	Pagaibamba	2,078.38	Jun/19/1987	Prov. Chota (Cajamarca)
34	Alto Mayo	182,000	Jul/23/1987	Prov. Rioja y Moyobamba (San Martín)
	Total Bosques de Protección	***389,986.99***		
Cotos de Caza				
35	El Angolo	65,000	Jul/01/1975	Prov. Sullana y Talara (Piura)

N°	Categoria/ANPE	Hectareaje	Fecha de Creación	Ubicación
36	Sunchubamba	59,735	Abr/22/1977	Prov. Cajamarca (Cajamarca)
	Total Cotos de Caza	***124,735***		
Reservas Comunales[10]				
37	Yanesha	34,744.70	Abr/28/1988	Prov. Oxapampa (Pasco)
38	El Sira	616,413.41	Jun/22/2001	Huánuco, Pasco y Ucayali
	Total Reservas Comunales	*651,158.11*		
Zonas Reservadas				
39	Manu	257,000.24	Jun/26/1980	Prov. Manu (Madre de Dios)
40	Laquipampa	11,346.90	Oct/05/1982	Prov. Ferreñafe (Lambayeque)
41	Apurímac	1,699,200	Abr/28/1988	Prov. Satipo (Junín) y La Convención (Cusco)
42	Pantanos de Villa	396	May/29/1989	Prov. Lima (Lima)
43	Batán Grande	7,512.62	Oct/16/1991	Prov. Ferreñafe (Lambayeque)
44	Tumbes	75,102	Set/28/1994	Prov. Tumbes y Zarumilla (Tumbes)
45	Algarrobal El Moro	320.69	Ene/13/1995	Prov. Chepén (La Libertad)
46	Chancaybaños	2,628	Feb/14/1996	Prov. Santa Cruz (Cajamarca)
47	Aymara – Lupaca	300,000	Mar/01/1996	Prov. Yunguyo y Chucuito (Puno)
48	Güeppí	625,971	Abr/03/1997	Prov. Maynas (Loreto)
49	Río Rímac	400[11]	Dic/23/1998	Prov. Lima (Lima)
50	Santiago – Comaina	1,642,567	Ene/21/1999[12]	Prov. Condorcanqui (Amazonas)
51	Allpahuayo Mishana	57,667.43	Mar/02/1999	Prov. Maynas (Loreto)
52	Alto Purús	2,724,263.82	Ene/03/2002	Prov. Purús y Atalaya (Ucayali) y Tahuamanu (Madre de Dios)
53	Amarakaeri	419,139	Jul/07/2000	Prov. Manu (Madre de Dios)
54	Cordillera de Colán	64,114.74	Mar/01/2002	Prov. Bagua, Cajaruro, Utcubamba (Amazonas)
	Total Zonas Reservadas	***7,887,629.44***		
Áreas de Conservación Privadas				
55	Chaparrí	34,412	Dic/19/2001	Prov. Chiclayo (Lambayeque) y Chota (Cajamarca)
	Total Áreas de Conservación Privada	***34,412***		

[10] El INRENA no considera como parte del SINANPE a la Reserva Comunal Regional Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo.

[11] La cifra es referencial, ya que el dato oficial sólo indica que "cubre una franja de 28 Km. del Río Rímac."

[12] Ampliación del Jul/07/2000

N°	Categoria/ANPE	Hectareaje	Fecha de Creación	Ubicación
Reservas Paisajísticas				
56	Nor Yauyos – Cochas	221,268.48	Mayo/01/2001	Prov. Yauyos (Lima), Jauja (Junín)
	Total Reservas Paisajísticas	***221,268.48***		
	TOTAL SINANPE	**17,307,533.35**		

Resumen: A Nivel del SINANPE, en Octubre de 1998 existían 11,348,899.88 hectáreas de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (ANPEs). A Marzo del 2002, existen 17,307,533.35 hectáreas que significa hubo un incremento de 34.42% en la superficie respecto a Octubre de 1998.

Annex 2

BIOFOR Printed and Audiovisual Products

Date	Title	Authors
	Consultant Reports	
December 1999	Santiago Comaina Reserved Zone	Carlos Enrique Bedós Romero
September 2000	Monitoring and Technical Evaluation of Grants Projects	Víctor Chía Olaechea
November 2000	Trainer in Acquisition Systems	Carlos Enrique Rivas-Plata García
December 2000	Estrategia Participativa de Educación y Comunicación Ambiental	Horacio Núñez Timoteo (Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – Municipalidad Mariano Dámaso Beraún)
January 2001	Monitoring and Technical Evaluation of Grants Projects	Francisco Medina Castro
June 2001	Preparation of a Directive for the Forest Plantations Management	Ignacio Lombardi Indacochea
September 2001	Design and Implementation of the Impact Monitoring System (IMS) for BIOFOR/INRENA Management	Pedro Aymar Calderón
October 2001	Criteria for the National Reforestation Plan	Enrique Schwartz Arias
January 2002	Identification of Economic Indicators for Agents Engaged with the Forest Use: The Castaña (Bertholletia excelsa) Case	Pedro Flores Tenorio
March 2002	Support to the Determination of the Base Value for Forest Use Rights in Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios	Víctor Madueño y Angel Salazar
	Databases	
February 2000	Financial Monitoring System	Pedro Aymar Calderón
August 2000	Impact Monitoring System (IMS)	Pedro Aymar Calderón
August 2001	Management Information System	Pedro Aymar Calderón
January 2002	Database of SINANPE Training System	Pedro Aymar Calderón
	Diagnosis	
1999	Training Assessment and Proposal for Training Program Implementation	PACT
	Final Reports	
January 2001	Restauración, Protección y Desarrollo del Sistema Eco-Arqueológico de Marcajirca	Asociación KUNTUR
August 2001	Mejoramiento de los Sistemas de Cosecha de Castaña en Madre de Dios	ACCA

Date	Title	Authors
August 2001	Recuperación y Conservación de los Recursos Naturales en Áreas Intervenidas del Bosque de Protección Cerro Escalera, Microcuenca del Rio Shilcayo	CEDISA
August 2001	Recuperación y Manejo de Especies Forrajeras Palatables en 2,500 Hectáreas de Praderas Naturales en la Comunidad Campesina Catorce Incas	CIDIAG
September 2001	Practica de la Agricultura Sostenible en la Zona de Amortiguamiento manejada (ZAM-2) Huayabamba Medio del Parque Nacional Rio Abiseo	Consorcio Los Bosques Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – ACOPAGRO
September 2001	Proyecto Piloto de Manejo de Bosques por Pequeños Extractores Forestales	IIAP Madre de Dios
November 2001	Manejo de Recursos Hidrobiologicos: Peces y Quelonios Acuáticos, Rio Bajo Madre de Dios y Heath en el Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene y Su Área de Influencia	Pronaturaleza Madre de Dios
December 2001	Instalación de Sistemas Agroforestales en Ocho Comunidades de la Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria y Zona de Amortiguamiento	Caritas Iquitos
January 2002	Agroforesteria Comunitaria y Generación de Bosques para el Desarrollo Sostenible en la Comunidad de Alto Pendencia	Cooperativa Naranjillo, Consorcio Foresta 5
January 2002	Cultivo de Peces Nativos, una Opción de Desarrollo Sostenido en el Área de Influencia del Parque Nacional Rio Abiseo	IIAP San Martín
January 2002	Instalación de un Sistema Agroforestal en Suelos Degradados en Áreas Adyacentes al Parque Nacional Tingo Maria	Municipalidad Distrital Mariano Dámaso Beraún
February 2002	Desarrollo del Ecoturismo en la Cuenca del Rio Yanayacu de Pucate – Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria	Pronaturaleza Iquitos
February 2002	Cultivo y Manejo Sostenible de Argopecten Purpuratus – Concha de Abanico en el Raspón Reserva Nacional de Paracas	ABPAMG
	Manuals	
1999	Modulo 1 – Planeamiento Estratégico	Universidad del Pacífico
1999	Modulo 2 – Diseño de Proyectos – Marco Lógico	Universidad del Pacífico
2000	Modulo 3 – Elaboración y Control Presupuestal	Universidad del Pacífico
July 2000	Modulo 4 – Monitoreo y Evaluación de Proyectos: Seguimiento y Gestión Técnica de Proyectos	Universidad del Pacífico
August 2000	Modulo 5 – Monitoreo y Evaluación de Proyectos: Seguimiento y Gestión Financiera	Universidad del Pacífico
November 2000	Modulo 6 – Gestión Integral de Proyectos para el Desarrollo Organizacional	Universidad del Pacífico
August 2000	IMS User Book	Pedro Aymar Calderón

Date	Title	Authors
August 2000	Manual Book of Impact Monitoring System (IMS)	Pedro Aymar Calderón
August 2000	Manual Book of Management Information System (MIS)	Pedro Aymar Calderón
2001	Manejando Bien Tu Castañal	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – ACCA
2001	Guía para la Incubación de Huevos de Tortugas de Rio: Taricaya (Podocnemis unifilis), Teparo (Phrynops geoffroanus)	Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – Pronaturaleza MDD
October 2001	Manual del Pescador Artesanal	Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – Pronaturaleza MDD
2002	Cultivando Peces Amazónicos	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – IIAP (Consorcio Piscis)
Map		
January 2000	Vilcabamba (Peru)-Amboró (Bolivia) Corridor	Conservation International
Pamphlets		
November 2000	Marcajirca – Un Sistema Eco-Arqueológico, Reserva de Biodiversidad, Germoplasma, Biosfera y Turismo Cultural	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – Asociación KUNTUR
2001	On the Road to El Dorado – Yanaya Pucate River	Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – Pronaturaleza IQT
March 2002	Proyectos Piloto Demostrativos de BIOFOR	International Resources Group (IRG)
Posters		
November 2000	Sistema Eco-Arqueológico de Marcajirca - Área Protegida Municipal	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – Asociación KUNTUR
2001	Bosque de Protección “Cordillera Escalera” – La Vida del Futuro, de Nosotros Depende	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – CEDISA
2001	2002, 2003, 2004 Calendar	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – CIDIAG
2001	Practica de Agricultura Sostenible	Consorcio Los Bosques Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – ACOPAGRO
Publications		
October 1999	Monitoreo de la Deforestación y Zonificación Ecológica Económica en la Amazonia de Perú y Brasil	INRENA – IRG/BIOFOR

Date	Title	Authors
December 2000	Marcajirca, del Pasado al Futuro	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – Asociación KUNTUR
July 2001	Cultivo y Manejo sostenible de *Argopecten pupuratus*-Concha de Abanico en el Raspón R.N. Paracas	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – ABPAMG
August 2001	Manejo Sostenible de las Praderas Altoandinas-Roles de los Gobiernos Locales y Comunidades Campesinas en la Sierra del Perú	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – CIDIAG
2001	Portafolio Sobre Educación Ambiental en la Sierra–Manejo de Pasturas	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – CIDIAG
December 2001	Cultivo de Peces nativos, una Opción de Desarrollo Sostenido en el Área de Influencia del Parque Nacional Rio Abiseo	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – IIAP (Consorcio Piscis)
December 2001	Valoración Económica de la Diversidad Biológica y Servicios Ambientales en el Perú	Programa de Becas de IRG/BIOFOR
December 2001	Programa de Capacitación para la Gestión Estratégica de Proyectos en Conservación y Manejo de la Diversidad Biológica – Lecciones Aprendidas	Daniel Valle Basto
Regulation		
1999	BIOFOR's Grants Program Rules and Regulations	
Reports & Maps		
September 1999	Native Communities, Physiology and Land Use Capacity Maps for the Santiago Comaina and Gueppi Reserved Zones	Gustavo Huamaní Castro
August 2001	Proyecto: "Mejoramiento de los Sistemas de Cosecha de Castaña en Madre de Dios"	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – ACCA
September 2001	Map of Non-Wood Forest Products	César Barriga Ruiz
Studies		
February 1999	Indirect Evaluation Matrix of SINANPE's Management Capacity – 1998	Pedro Vásquez Ruesta
May 1999	Potential Industrial Forest Resource Use in Biabo-Cordillera Azul	Walter Nalvarte Armas
May 1999	Biabo Social Impact Assessment	Alejandro Camino Diez Canseco
June 1999	Criteria for Biabo Protected Area Management	Red Ambiental Peruana
June 1999	Legal, Social and Environment Aspects of Forest Concessions	Carlos Alayza Berttochi
August 1999	Participation of Indigenous Communities in the Santiago Comaina and Gueppi Reserved Zones	Aldo Palacios Courret

Date	Title	Authors
August 1999	Current Situation and Elements for Environmental Management in the Pisco-Paracas Area – An Approach	Antonio Bernales Alvarado
September 2000	Information Systems and Implementation of Local Area Network	Pedro Aymar Calderón
March 2001	Management Committees: A Proposal for Its Conformation and Operation	Pedro Solano
March 2001	Concessions for Ecotourism Services in Natural Protected Areas: A Proposal for Its Design and Regulation	Pedro Solano
July 2001	Preparation of Technical and Legal Proposals for the Promotion of Private Investments in the Forest Sector	Enrique Toledo
May 2001	Norms and Procedures for the Granting of Forest or Reforestation Concessions on the Coast, Mountains and in the Jungle	Enrique Schwartz Arias
July 2001	Forest Concession Directives	Jaime Nalvarte Armas
July 2001	Proposal: Directive for Forest Control and Follow Up Proposal: Directive for the Granting of Forest Concessions	Wilfredo Ojeda Ojeda
August 2001	Perfil de Uso de Suelos	Convenio Donación IRG/ BIOFOR – ACOPAGRO
January 2002	Revision of the Regulation for Land classification by Major Use	Víctor Grande Rojas
	Videos	
	Marcajirca, del Pasado al Futuro	Convenio Donación IRG/BIOFOR – KUNTUR
	Untitled (Proyecto: Agroforestería Comunitaria y Generación de Bosques para el Desarrollo Sostenible en la Comunidad de Alto Pendencia)	Coop. Naranjillo Consorcio Foresta 5
March 2002	Alianzas para el Cambio: Experiencias para el Desarrollo Sostenible	Asociación Comunicación Video y Cultura
	Web Page	
December 2001	BIOFOR's Web Page	Pedro Aymar Calderón