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**LA COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA
GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL Y DE RECURSOS NATURALES
EN EL PERÚ: Situación Actual y Perspectivas**

Estudio presentado a USAID/PERU

**Luisa Elena Guinand
Jorge Mario Chávez**

Setiembre 1997

Bibliographic Elements

#15

TITLE

La Cooperacion Internacional para la Gestion Ambiental y de Recursos Naturales en el Peru Situacion Actual y Perspectivas

AUTHOR

Luis Elena Guinand, Jorge Mario Chavez

PROJECT NUMBER

527-0000 - Project Development and Support

CONTRACT NUMBER

SPONSORING USAID OFFICE

Environmental and Natural Resources

CONTRACTOR NAME

Luis Elena Guinand Jorge Mario Chavez

DATE OF PUBLICATION

Setiembre 1997

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO4 - Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of this study is to develop a simple but effective methodology to collect basic information and then follow up the international environmental cooperation in Peru. This methodology will also allow to obtain information about the resources channeled by the Peruvian Government (GOP) through "Fondo Nacional para las Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado", (National Fund for Natural Areas protected by the State), PROFONANPE resulting from the foreign debt swap.

To attain the above mentioned objective, we have selected collected and analyzed information referred to two hundred twenty one projects, which were listed as environmental projects or projects with environmental component according to the following definitions proposed by the study:

Environmental Projects the ones whose main objective is to investigate, preserve, use in a sustainable way and/or restore the ecosystems or some of its components, such as water, air, soil, vegetation and fauna.

Projects with Environmental Component the ones whose main objective is not environmental, but that raise a change or improvement in infrastructure, creation of jobs, or the sustainable use of natural resources that finally has an effect on the improvement of the quality of the environment. For example: basic health, water and sewerage and rural development projects.

On the other hand, the study classifies the external financial sources for environmental projects or projects with environmental component in Peru in two categories:

International Technical Cooperation Sources (non-refundable) bilateral or multilateral agencies or NGOs that collaborate with environmental projects or projects with environmental component through resource grants.

Financial Cooperation Sources bilateral or multilateral agencies that through concessional loans to the Peruvian Government, finance environmental projects or projects with environmental component.

The study considered only the projects of US\$ 20,000 or more being carried out in 1997, regardless of their starting and termination date. It was not possible to obtain the necessary information to disaggregate the amounts invested by the funding sources in each project annually.

The twenty more important funding sources were selected according to the amount invested through grants or concessional loans. The funding sources are the following:

Bilateral Japan, United States, Holland, Germany, Canada and Switzerland.

Multilateral World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, World Food Program, United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), International Tropical

Timber Organization (ITTO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

NGOs World Wide Fund for Nature, The Nature Conservancy, Misereor, NOVIB, AgroAccion Alemana and Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation

From a more detailed data analysis it is concluded that the non-refundable International Technical Cooperation contributes at the moment with 411 million dollars to support 211 environmental projects and projects with environmental component in Peru. On the other hand, the Financial Cooperation contributes at the moment with 735 million dollars in concessional loans, to the execution of ten projects with environmental component (See attached diagram)

When analyzing the distribution of the contributions by type of funding source it was found that the bilateral sources are the ones that provide a higher amount of resources for the execution of environmental projects and projects with environmental component. Although the economic contribution from NGOs is low if compared with bilateral and multilateral sources, these organizations are the ones that support the highest number of projects nationwide.

More than 70% of the projects analyzed carry out resources conservation and sustainable management activities, that is to say, they are projects of the "Green Area" according to the strategic areas of CONAM management.

The environmental projects are focused in the sierra and in the jungle, specifically in the Inca region. In the same way, the projects with environmental component are focused in the sierra and in the Inca region.

The results of the study show that the governmental organizations use most of the economic resources for environmental projects, whereas for projects with environmental component, most of the economic resources are used by private organizations.

When analyzing the debt for nature and sustainable development swap in Peru up to now, the conclusion was that this mechanism is an alternative for the long-term financing of the environmental and natural resources (ENR) management in Peru. At the end of four years, PROFONANPE has obtained a total amount of more than 16 million dollars. This has allowed to increase significantly the financial resources for the National System of Areas Protected by the State, though the funds available for the System are still insufficient.

With reference to the trend of each type of funding source, it was found that (i) multilateral sources show a growing interest towards the support of purely environmental projects of large scope, (ii) bilateral sources will contribute with a big amount of resources through foreign debt swaps, and (iii) finally, NGOs will maintain their trend to support a bigger quantity of small projects, acting generally in a coordinated way.

From a methodological point of view, the study recommends to update the data of this work using the Annual Evaluation of the Technical Cooperation published by SECTI. To diminish the error with respect to the amounts of the projects it is necessary to exchange information among SECTI, the funding sources and the executing agencies of the projects.

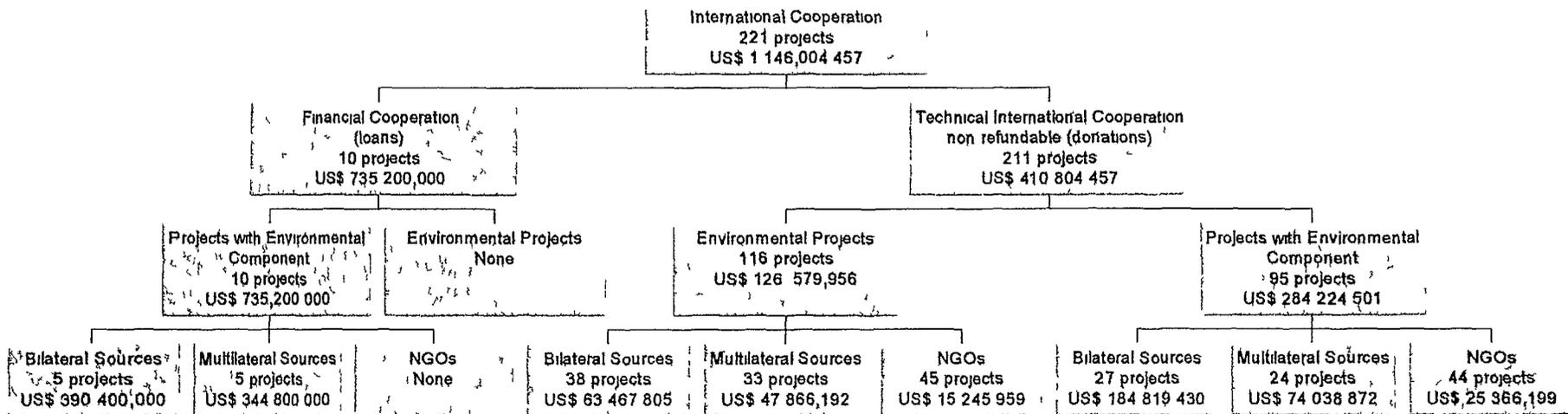
To tune up the methodology used it is necessary to discuss the definitions of Environmental Project and Project with Environmental Component so as to know with more detail the exact scope of each type of project.

The study recommends to export the information about projects to a friendly database, such as Visual Basic, Fox Pro, Access or Dbase. In this way an automatic operation of the information would be attained, so as to be completed with a periodical updating.

Finally, during the next years the international environmental cooperation will maintain its current level of investment and in some cases will increase. Insofar as in the practice the solution to environmental problems combine with the fight against poverty the financial resources would increase, because both GOP as some funding sources, will not perceive that environmental projects compete with the projects to relief poverty, but that they complement each other.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International Cooperation for Environmental and Natural Resources Management in Peru (Ongoing projects in 1997)



The evaluation of DSDS carried out in Peru says that there is not a unique pattern to carry out these transactions, because each case has been treated in a special way. Moreover, such evaluation suggests that the future strategy for obtaining funds with DSDS must be concentrated in the bilateral debt with the Paris Club, specially of those countries with which Peru has an important concessional debt. These countries are Germany, Belgium, Japan, United States, Spain, France and the United Kingdom ⁶

On 22nd May 1997, the Fondo Nacional para el Medio Ambiente (Environmental National Fund FONAM) was created as an intangible trust fund, that constitutes another channel for funds coming from foreign debt swaps and grants from bilateral and multilateral sources. These resources will be invested in programs and projects oriented to the preservation of the environment, environment management strengthening and the sustainable use of natural resources.

According to Law 26793 through which FONAM is established, the Board of Directors is presided by the Consejo Nacional para el Medio Ambiente (Environmental National Council, CONAM). The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture are the other two institutions that represent the Government. On the other hand, environmental NGOs, the National Confederation of Private Entrepreneurial Institutions (CONFIEP), and the universities represent the private sector.

According to declarations of CONAM Executive Secretary, Paul Remy, up to now CONAM has not captured any type of funds ⁷

The present report considers the non-refundable contributions of the international technical cooperation, the contributions of the financial cooperation and finally the debt for nature and sustainable development swaps, channeled through PROFONANPE, for environmental projects being carried out.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING SOURCES

Due to the amplitude of the environmental topic, the selected projects were divided into environmental projects and projects with environmental component.

In addition, contributions from funding sources and from financing sources were subdivided into bilateral sources, multilateral sources and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

⁶Charpentier, S Guinand, L , Obregon L y P Nieto 1996 Canje de Deuda por Naturaleza Financiamiento de la Gestion Ambiental en el Peru CONFIEP-Proyecto USAID 157p

⁷ Congreso Establece Nuevo Fondo Ambiental Equilibrio No 6 Julio-Agosto 1997

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	
Environmental Projects	the ones whose main objective is to investigate, preserve use in a sustainable way and/or restore the ecosystems or some of its components, such as water, air soil, vegetation and fauna
Projects with Environmental Component	the ones whose main objective is not environmental, but that raise a change or improvement in infrastructure, creation of jobs, or the sustainable use of natural resources that finally has an effect on the improvement of the quality of the environment For example basic health water and sewerage and rural development projects

CLASSIFICATION OF FUNDING AND FINANCIAL SOURCES	
Bilateral sources	the governments of the developed countries or their official agencies General Countervalue Funds are also included
Multilateral sources	international organizations for cooperation such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank and any other source that obtains at the same time resources from its member countries, for example the European Community Commission
Non-Governmental Organizations	private institutions, normally non-profit foundations from developed countries, that contribute with the preservation of the natural resources and the sustainable development of the developing countries In this category are included all the private voluntary organizations, known as PVOs and the institutions and organizations of international technical cooperation established abroad (ENIEX)

EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

The international environmental cooperation becomes important in Peru, as well as in other Latin American countries, as a consequence of the initiatives taken since the end of the sixties by universities and environmental NGOs. These organizations⁸, inspired by the worldwide growing consciousness about the environment after the Stockholm Conference of 1972 and because of the little importance given to the environment in Peru in terms of the Government's Budget, started to request funds from international cooperation sources. These funds were requested to carry out natural resources management projects, ecosystems recovery projects, and suggestions on environmental laws and policies.

During the second half of the sixties, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), made an important contribution to the Forestry School at the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, to support the activities of wildlife and protected areas research and management. Since 1970, international environmental NGOs started to support projects focused on biodiversity conservation. The World

⁸Among them we can find *Universidad Agraria La Molina la Sociedad para la Proteccion de la Naturaleza (Nature Protection Society - SOPRONA)* *la Asociacion Peruana para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (Nature Conservancy Peruvian Association - APECO)* y *la Fundacion Peruana para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (Pro-Naturaleza)*

Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) started these actions in the Manu National Park, followed by the Frankfurt Zoology Society, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Foundation and Conservation International (CI) ⁹

The contributions coming from these NGOs were channeled initially through the Government and two or three Peruvian NGOs. Now in Peru there are near one hundred and thirty four NGOs and non-profit associations dedicated to the environmental protection and the fostering of sustainable development. From this total, approximately sixty organizations are purely environmentalist and/or conservationist ¹⁰. Most of them depend on external financing for their projects and activities.

At the end of the eighties and at the beginning of the nineties, multilateral agencies such as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) started to include environmental concerns in all the aspects of their tasks. Since the UN Conference on Environment celebrated in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 the global environmental agenda went from a merely conservationist view to another view that included the improvement of the population's quality of life, which is summarized in the concept of "sustainable development". Consequently, the financing of environmental projects increased because they included issues such as basic drainage, waste disposal, air and water pollution, renewable energy and rural development.

Additionally, most governments from developed countries included in their cooperation policies, as one of the most important aspects, the need to protect the environment and to manage natural resources in a sustainable way. The German government was the first one to support environmental projects in Peru. So, in 1972, the German Agency for International Technical Cooperation (GTZ) helped with the 'Vicuña's' Project at Pampa Galeras National Reserve.

The contributions of the international cooperation have been of great importance to keep and strengthen the National System of Peruvian Protected Areas (SINANPE). Since the eighties, these contributions have been channeled through different Peruvian and international NGOs and since 1995, through PROFONANPE.

Some funding sources have started to channel resources directly through the national administration to manage protected areas. Both the Director Plan of the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE), and the Training Program were developed with the support of the international cooperation ¹¹.

To sum up, the international cooperation on environment in Peru has increased during the last two decades. Due to the fact that the national financing sources for environmental projects are still incipient in the country, the international cooperation is of great relevance to ensure the long-term financing of the ENR management.

⁹Carlos Ponce. Comunicacion Personal.

¹⁰Proterra. 1993. Directorio Ambiental Peruano. Lima.

¹¹Comite Nacional Preparatorio del I Congreso Latinoamericano de Parques Nacionales y Otras Areas Protegidas. Informe Nacional Sistema de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado. 1997.

CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

Before describing the methodology of the study, we are going to present a series of assumptions and categories previously defined by the authors, which are key to understand the selection and analysis of the data.

ASUMPTIONS AND CATEGORIES OF THE STUDY

- The study classifies the external financial sources for environmental projects or projects with environmental component in Peru in two categories

Non-refundable technical cooperation sources (bilateral and multilateral agencies and NGOs) that collaborate with environmental projects or projects with environmental component through resource grants

- Financial cooperation (bilateral and multilateral agencies) that through concessional loans to Peruvian government (GOP), finance environmental projects or projects with environmental component
- The study takes into account the debt for nature and sustainable development swaps as a special financing mechanism, through which the debt or part of it turns into grant to support environmental projects or projects with environmental component
- The projects reviewed were divided into two categories Environmental projects and projects with environmental component, according to the definition shown in chapter 1 In practice, the division of the projects into environmental or with environmental component was done taking as a basis its classification as such made by the funding sources The title of the project and the description of the project obtained in the information of the Executive Secretariat for International Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of the Presidency (SECTI) were also considered to classify the projects
- For the projects with environmental component it was not possible to disaggregate the exact amounts assigned to environmental activities therefore the economic contributions to the environmental activity in this kind of projects are being overestimated
- The main basis of information is the one provided by the funding sources, both to SECTI and to the consultants of this study
- The study considered only the projects of US\$ 20,000 or more being carried out in 1997, regardless of their starting and termination date It was not possible to obtain the necessary information to disaggregate the amounts invested by the funding sources in each project annually In addition, we do not consider appropriate to work with annual investment averages, because the funding sources informed that in very few cases a project is developed with similar expenditures each year

- The results presented in the report refer exclusively to the contributions of the funding and financial sources to the execution of the projects. That is to say, they do not include the contributions of the national counterpart.
- Although in the project selection process and its later presentation, the General Countervalue Funds have been considered separately, at the time of presenting the totals the contributions of the Countervalue Funds have been added to the countries or multilateral agency that grants the aid. For example, the contributions from General Countervalue Funds Peru Canada are part of the total of the Canadian cooperation.
- A classification of the main environmental activities based on the seven environmental issues or problems suggested by USAID/PERU¹² is proposed by the study. To facilitate the analysis, the twelve proposed activities were grouped into the three large strategic areas of the Environmental National Council's (CONAM) management: green, brown and blue areas. Only one kind of priority activity was assigned to each project, regardless of the fact that the project includes more than one type of activity.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRIORITY ACTIVITIES	
Proposed Activities	CONAM Areas
Sustainable Agriculture / Rural Development Forestry Biodiversity Protection / Protected Areas Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Legal System / Natural Resources Policies	Green Area
Environmental Adequation Mining / Industry / Fisheries Urban Areas Water / Coastal Resources Legal System / Environmental Policies and Regulations Renewable Energies / Climatic Change	Brown Area
Environmental Education Institutional Strengthening	Blue Area

COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA

The job started with a preliminary analysis of the diverse funding sources and the types of international cooperation in the country. Then the funding sources that help environmental projects or projects with environmental component with grants, were classified into three large groups: bilateral funding sources, multilateral funding sources and NGOs.

¹²USAID/PERU 1995. Environment and Natural Resource Management in Peru. A Strategy for USAID/PERU Assistance. Lima.

Besides, funding sources that finance projects with environmental component through loans, were classified in a separate group

Once defined the scope of work, the collection of secondary data stage started. Two recent publications of the Executive Secretariat for International Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of the Presidency -SECTI were used as basic material. The publications are: Evaluación de la Cooperación Técnica Internacional en el Perú (Evaluation of the International Technical Cooperation in Peru), 1994-1995, and Programa Anual de la Cooperación Técnica Internacional en el Perú, 1996-1997 (Annual Program of the International Technical Cooperation in Peru, 1996-1997)

Evaluation of the International Technical Cooperation in Peru, 1994-1995

This is today the most complete publication regarding the information about all the projects of the international technical cooperation in Peru. SECTI intends to publish annually such evaluation, even though at present only the 1994-1995 version is available. The 1996 version is still in preparation and it is considered that it will be published in the last quarter of 1997. The 1994-1995 evaluation presents an analysis of the role fulfilled by each funding source, an analysis of the resources assigned by each funding source, the subject and geographical areas that receive the aid, and finally, a list of projects.

Within the classification of the subjects in the document, there is the sector "Environment", considered by SECTI as the area which is the least cared for by the international cooperation. Nevertheless, as SECTI mentions this is because most of the projects focused on this area involve a main component of rural, social and productive development, thus many times projects that could be considered as environmental, are included in other areas.

Annual Program for International Technical Cooperation in Peru, 1996-1997

At the beginning of 1997 the 1996-1997 Program of the International Technical Cooperation was published. This document is produced to orient the allocation of resources from the funding sources in programs, projects and activities identified for the short and medium term, according to the development goals and strategies defined by the government and the priorities of the international technical cooperation for the period 1996-2000. As in the previous case, SECTI intends to publish these programs every year.

Although the level of detail of the projects presented is very thorough, there is no information about the situation of each one of them. It is not known if each project is at a stage of idea, profile, negotiation, in the process of approval or in execution. However, for the purpose of this study, it was a good complement for the previous document.

As it has been mentioned, both publications served as starting point to the design of the list of funding sources from which information should be obtained, and to elaborate a tentative list of the executing agencies that should be consulted about the implementation of their projects

To be able to classify the projects into environmental and projects with environmental component, a description of each one was required. For this reason, computerized information about all projects in execution on the following subject areas of cooperation was asked to SECTI

- a) Social Infrastructure Basic sanitation (water and drainage)
- b) Technological transfer Professional and technical training, research, studies and counseling
- c) Productive Development Small micro-enterprise (urban and rural), agriculture and livestock, energy, agribusiness and agroexports, natural resources management and conservation, small-scale fishing, mining, commerce
- d) Environment Air, water soil, fauna reforestation, environmental conservation, publications, rules, others
- e) Alternative Development Alternative crops

COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

Once defined a preliminary list of the funding sources, with its corresponding projects and executing agencies, a direct data collection was started, deciding to consult mainly the financial sources, leaving the executing agencies as a second option

Several methods were used in the search of information. The first was to design and send to the funding sources a questionnaire where data about the aid of the institution to environmental initiatives in the country was requested. This questionnaire is shown in appendix 1

The questionnaire was delivered personally, or by fax, to the most important bilateral or multilateral agencies in Peru. Some international NGOs also received the questionnaire, especially those with a long history of aid to the environmental management in the country. Apart from the information about projects in execution information about the trends of the funding sources future aid to environmental issues was requested

Other means of obtaining information were the direct interviews with the officials of the international cooperation related to the environment. Through these interviews, the information obtained in the questionnaires was completed and confirmed

INTERNET was a third means of data collection. It constituted an additional source to obtain up-to-date information about multilateral and bilateral agencies and NGOs. Visits to Home Pages and Bulletins of the most important international cooperating agencies were made

Finally, a variety of reports from bilateral cooperating agencies were reviewed. Some embassies periodically issue reports and bulletins where aspects of their technical and financial cooperation is explained in detail.

DATA PROCESSING

Simultaneous to data collection, formats were prepared for the entry of data of each project classified as environmental or project with environmental component according to the type of funding source (bilateral, multilateral or NGO). As can be appreciated in the charts of appendix III, data was organized to facilitate its comparison.

The table analysis included calculations of the amounts contributed by each type of funding source, the quantities contributed by each source, the selection of sources' most favored geographical areas, the most common activities, the type of executing agencies, among other topics that can be appreciated in Chapter 3.

Besides, the preparation of individual data sheets about the main funding sources was started, with the technical cards about the projects financed by these same sources.

DATA VALIDATION

In order to verify the data obtained and to diminish the possibilities of error, especially about figures of the projects, cross information about projects was used, having consulted about the projects with two or three different sources of information. Checking of information was done both personally and by telephone, fax or e-mail.

In some cases lists of projects were sent to the corresponding financing sources, so as to confirm the numbers or verify the continuity of certain projects. This process meant a constant correction and tuning up of the amounts and details of the projects. This, together with the data analysis and the preparation of the graphic of Chapter 3, was the final part of the study.

COMPUTER SUPPORT

The texts of the present study were prepared in Word. The tables and graphics were done in Excel. According to USAID/PERU requirements, both the text and the tables are also available in diskettes in WordPerfect 5.2 and in Lotus 4.01.

The information shown in the tables, as will be discussed in Chapter 6, should be exported to a friendly data base, as Access, Fox Pro or Dbase III Plus. In this way an automatic operation of the information would be attained, so as to be complemented with a periodical updating.

CHAPTER 3 MAIN EXTERNAL FUNDING AND FINANCIAL SOURCES TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN PERU

Of the two hundred and twenty one projects selected by the study two hundred and eleven receive 411 million dollars as non-refundable contribution from the international technical cooperation. The remaining ten are projects financed by concessional credits amounting to 735 million dollars. A complete list of all the projects can be found in the seven tables included in appendix III.

When differentiating between environmental projects and projects with environmental component, it can be observed that the selected one hundred and five projects with environmental component are financed both by grants from the international cooperation and by external credits. The one hundred and sixteen environmental projects receive grants only from the international cooperation.

Due to the fact that financial cooperation is used only for projects with environmental component, we will simplify data analysis dividing the universe of study into two large categories: environmental projects and projects with environmental component.

Next, there is a brief analysis of the results obtained with regard to the orientation of the financial resources according to the type of funding source, the main area of environmental activity, the geographical location of the projects and the type of executing agency.

It is important to clarify that it was not possible to disaggregate the amounts of some of the projects financed by many institutions at the same time. So, these projects were not considered to calculate the totals of the main funding sources presented in tables 1 and 2.

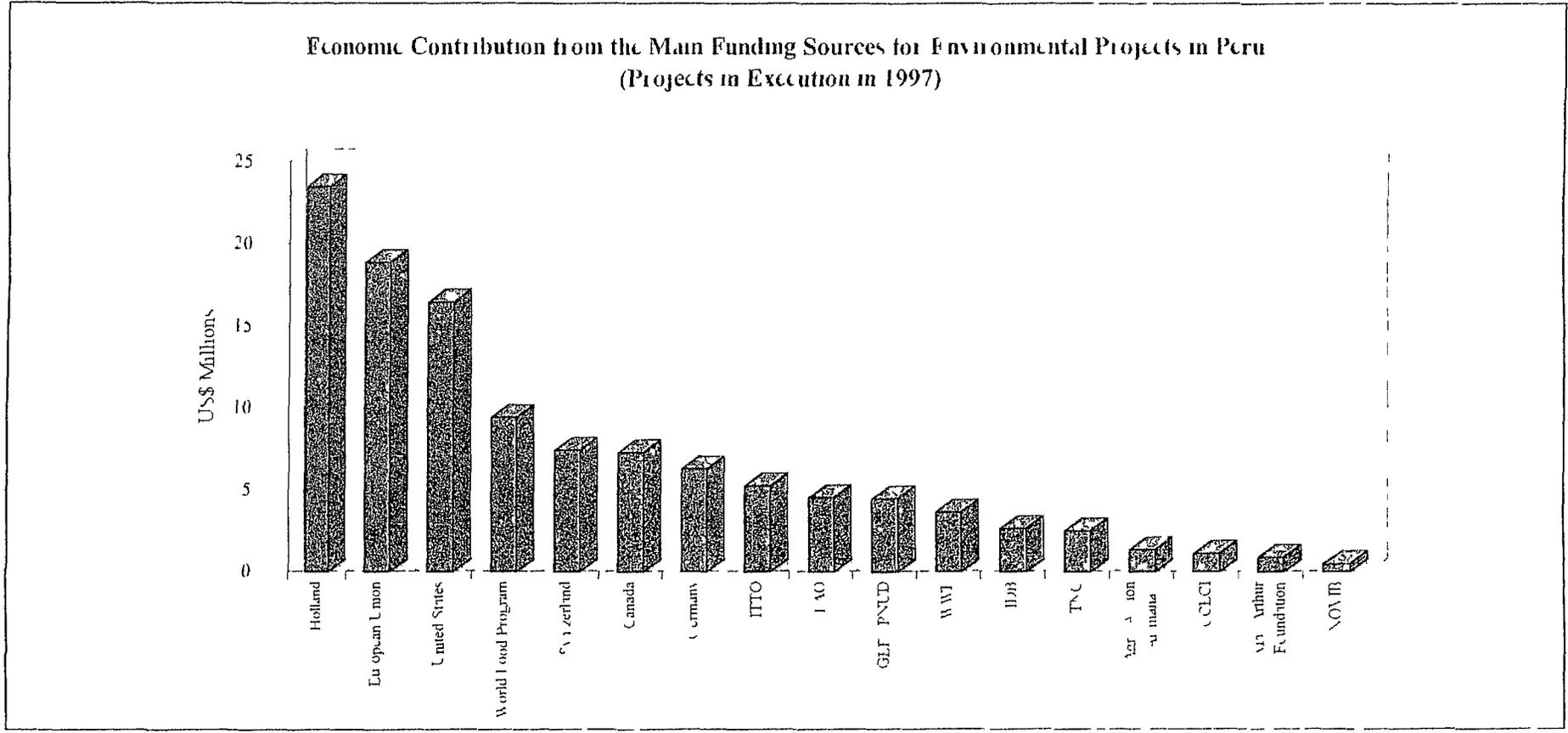
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

Economic Contribution from the Main Funding Sources

Table 1 shows the economic contribution and the number of projects of the seventeen main funding sources for environmental projects. It is important to highlight that the data shown refer to projects in execution in 1997, regardless of the starting year of the project. So, the positioning of the funding sources must be interpreted as a trend, which would vary if the amounts invested in each project year after year were considered.

The three most important funding sources for purely environmental projects are Holland, the European Union and the United States (see graph 1). Holland's contribution stands out because it surpasses in five million dollars that of the European Union. This figure, apart from being an indicator of the interest of the Dutch cooperation on environment, is the result of the clarity and accuracy of the information provided by Holland.

Graphic 1



15a

It must be highlighted that while Holland and the European Union support ten and thirteen projects, respectively, the United States supports only three projects

The World Food Program, Switzerland Canada and Germany follow in importance the above mentioned funding sources. Finally, it can be observed that the contributions from Non Governmental Organizations, such as World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Agro Accion Alemana and the Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CCECI), ranks between 1 and 4 million dollars. The World Wide Fund for Nature being the main funding source.

Although the Inter-American Development Bank is basically a financial source, it appears in table 1 and also in graph 1 because at the moment it supports two environmental projects through the means of non-refundable technical cooperation.

Table 1
Economic Contribution And Number Of Projects Of The Main Funding Sources
For Environmental Projects In Peru*

Funding Source	Type of Source	Total Contrib	N° of Projects
Holland	Bilateral	23 560 894	10
European Union	Multilateral	18 912 061	13
United States	Bilateral	16 185 000	3
World Food Program	Multilateral	9 468 890	1
Switzerland	Bilateral	7 450 380	8
Canada	Bilateral	7 311 333	9
Germany	Bilateral	6 303 030	3
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Multilateral	5 277 172	9
Food and Agricultural Org (UN)	Multilateral	4 576 022	1
Global Environmental Facility (GEF-PNUD)	Multilateral	4 500 000	2
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	NGO	3 650 065	11
Inter-American Dev Bank (IDB)	Multilateral	2 650 000	2
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	NGO	2 533 950	3
Agro Accion Alemana	NGO	1 365 388	2
Canadian Center for International Research and Cooperation (CCECI)	NGO	1 133 010	2
Mac Arthur Foundation	NGO	920 000	8
NOVIB	NGO	500 000	1
TOTAL			88

*Data referred to projects in execution in 1997, regardless of the starting year of the project

Structure of the economic contribution by type of Funding Source

In graph 2 it can be observed that 52% (corresponding to 63 million dollars) of the economic contributions for environmental projects come from bilateral sources. Multilateral sources contribute with 48 million dollars, that is to say, thirty six per cent and finally NGOs contribute with 12%, amounting to 15 million dollars.

The disaggregated contributions of each type of funding source are shown in graphs 3, 4 and 5. Among the bilateral sources, Holland stands out with its 23 million-dollar contribution. It is followed in decreasing order by United States, Switzerland, Canada and Germany, whose contributions are between 16 and 6 million dollars.

As shown in graph 4, the five important multilateral sources are the European Union (19 million dollars), followed by the World Food Program, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), with contributions between 9 and 3 million dollars.

Among the non governmental organizations, WWF and TNC stand out, with contributions higher than 2.5 million dollars. Then one can observe NGOs such as AgroAccion Alemana, the Centro Canadiense de Estudios y Cooperacion Internacional (Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation) and NOVIB and two North American foundations: Mac Arthur Foundation and Mobil Foundation. The amount of contributions of these NGOs is between 1.5 million and 500,000 thousand dollars (see graph 5).

Distribution of Environmental Projects by Main Area of Activity

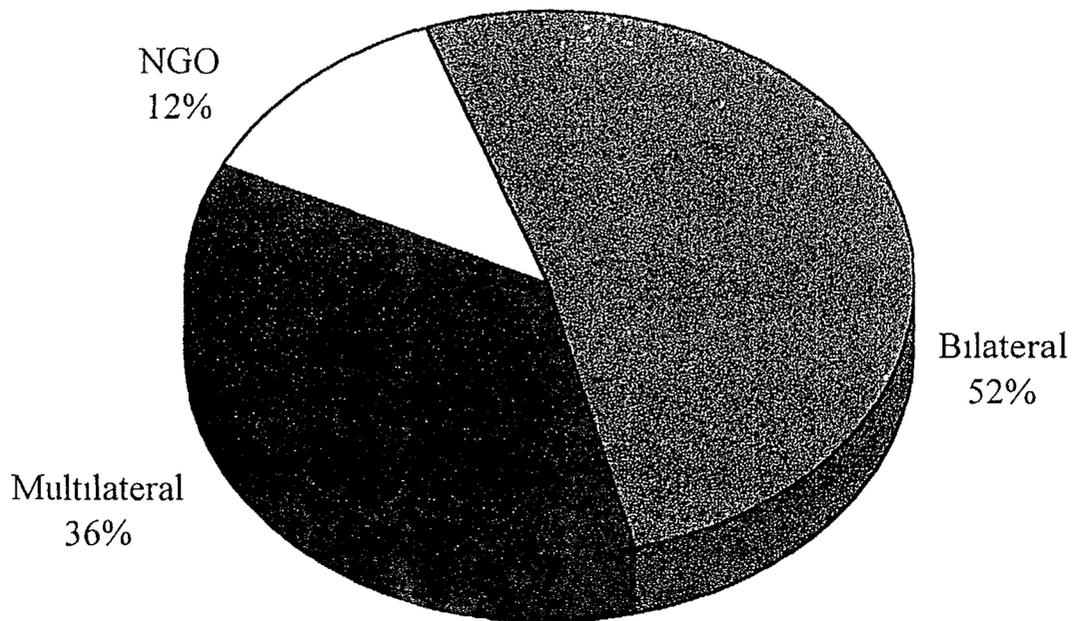
In graph 6 it can be seen that 71% of the environmental projects include activities classified within the "Green Area" or sustainable use of the resources according to the CONAM classification. The activities classified within the Green Area are sustainable agriculture and rural development, forestry, natural resources policies, biodiversity protection and natural resources sustainable management. Among these activities the last two are the ones that receive the larger quantity of economic resources (see graph 7).

In the "Blue Area" of consciousness and environmental education, that includes activities of institutional strengthening and environmental education, 16% of the projects is situated. Most resources are invested in institutional strengthening (see graph 7).

Finally, within the "Brown Area", referred to the fostering and control of environmental quality, 13% of the environmental projects is concentrated. The activities of this area include the environmental adequation of the industries, prevention and control of urban pollution, water and coastal resources, the promotion of renewable energy sources and an appropriate environmental policy. As it is shown in graph 7, the prevention and

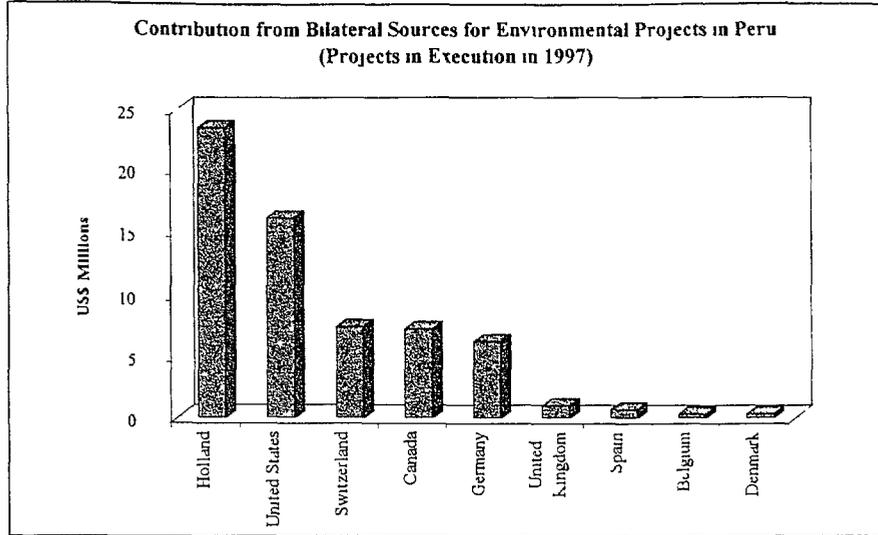
Graphic 2

**Structure of the Economic Contribution for Environmental
Projects by type of Funding Source
(Projects in Execution in 1997)**

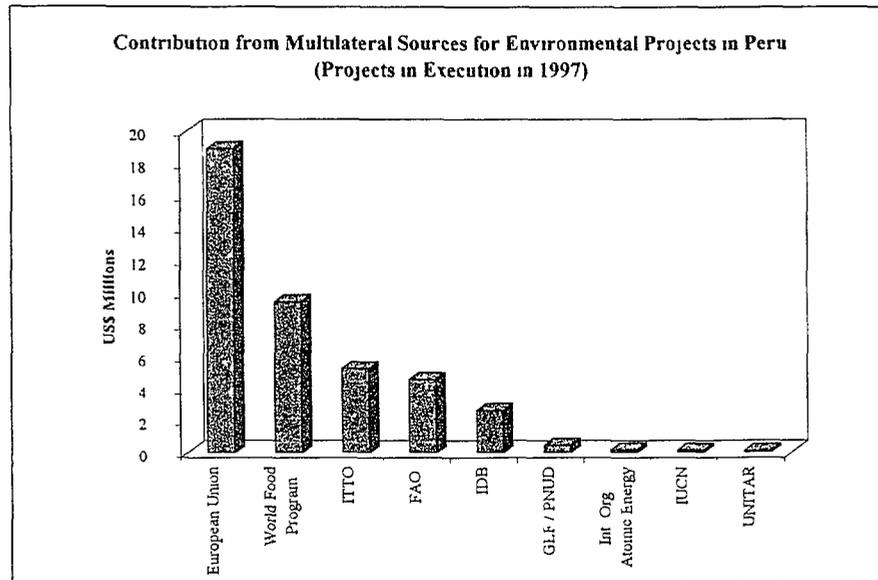


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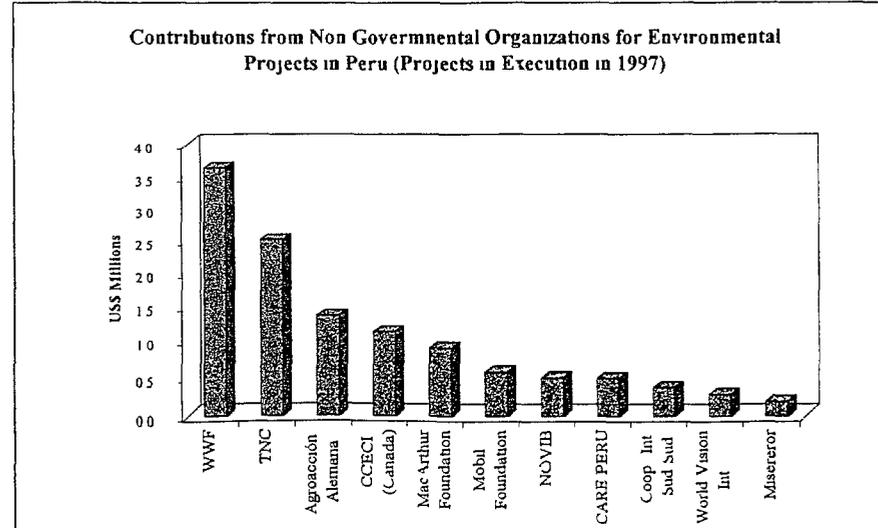
Graphic 3



Graphic 4

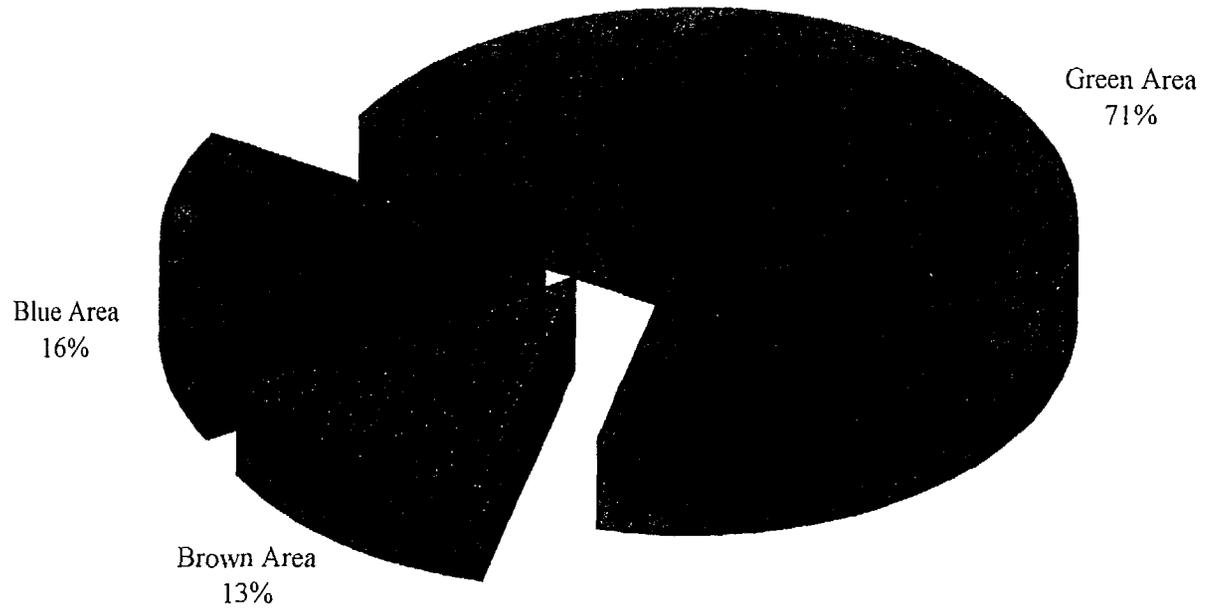


Graphic 5



Graphic 6

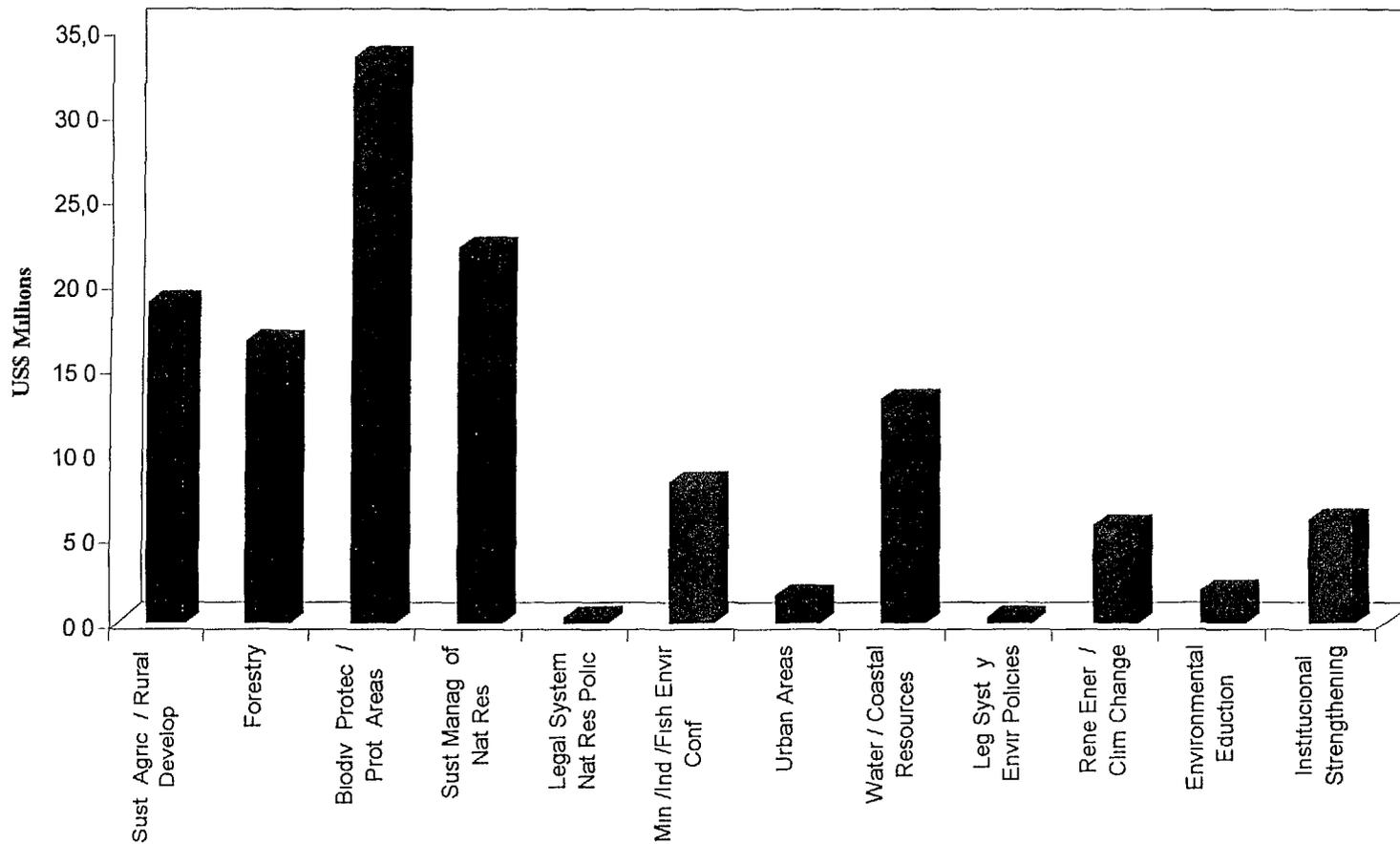
Environmental Projects Distribution by Main Area of Activity (Projects in Execution in 1997)



122

Graphic 7

Distribution of the Economic Resources by Type of Environmental Activity
(Environmental Projects in Execution in 1997)



196

control of water pollution and coastal resources is the type of activity that receives more resources

The smaller concentration of projects in the Brown Area reflects the tendency of the funding sources to focus their environmental contribution in the other two areas. The implementation of projects in the Brown Area depends in great part on the private enterprises, and these ones are not used to receiving non-refundable international cooperation. In this respect, the international community is exploring new mechanisms of cooperation that involve the private enterprise in the implementation of environmental projects. Projects of joint implementation presented to the Convencion Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climatico (UN Frame Convention on Climatic Change) are an example.

Distribution of Environmental Projects in Peru's Natural Regions

In graphs 8a and 8b the geographical distribution of environmental projects can be appreciated. More than 80% of the projects is located in a region in particular and only 19% of the projects have a national distribution. Moreover, 42% of the projects are located in the jungle, 33% in the sierra, 24% in the coast and only 1% in the Peruvian sea.

Distribution of Environmental Projects in Peru's Political Regions

As can be observed in graph 9, the Inca region is the most favored by the presence of environmental projects, it is followed by Mariategui, Nororiental del Marañon (Renom), Lima and Grau Regions. Arequipa and Chavin are the regions with the smallest amount of environmental projects.

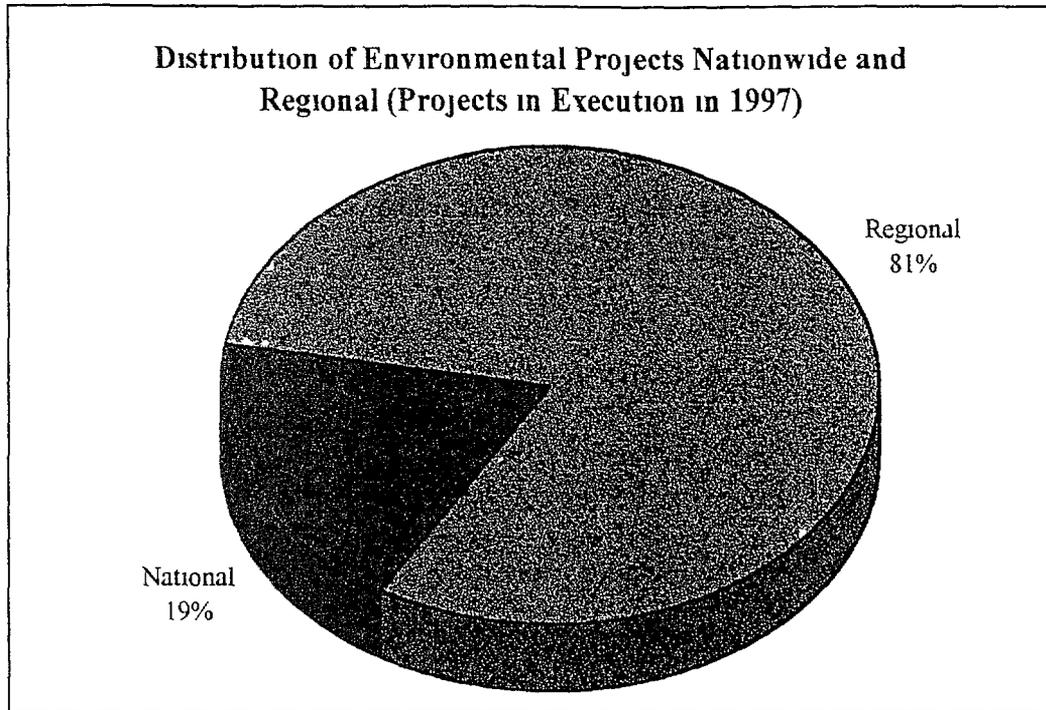
Distribution of Economic Resources by Type of Executing Agencies

In graph 10 it can be observed that a higher quantity of natural resources (69 million dollars) is focused on governmental executing agencies. 58 million dollars are oriented onto private executing agencies. Nevertheless, private agencies execute a higher quantity of projects, especially the ones financed by non-governmental organizations. Multilateral sources focus their support on governmental organizations, while bilateral ones divide the contributions between the public and private enterprises.

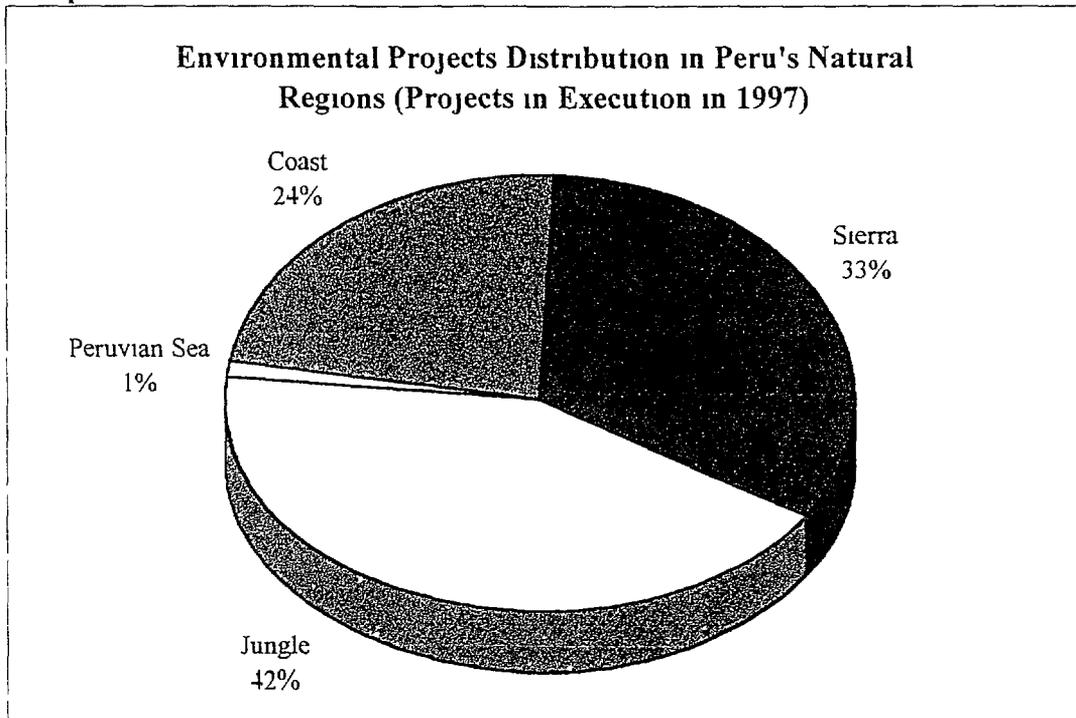
PROJECTS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT

In the analysis of the projects with environmental component are shown figures that, in some way, overestimate the investment in environmental management. This is due to the impossibility of disaggregating the amounts of the projects with environmental component, so as to know exactly the amount of resources awarded to the environmental component in said projects.

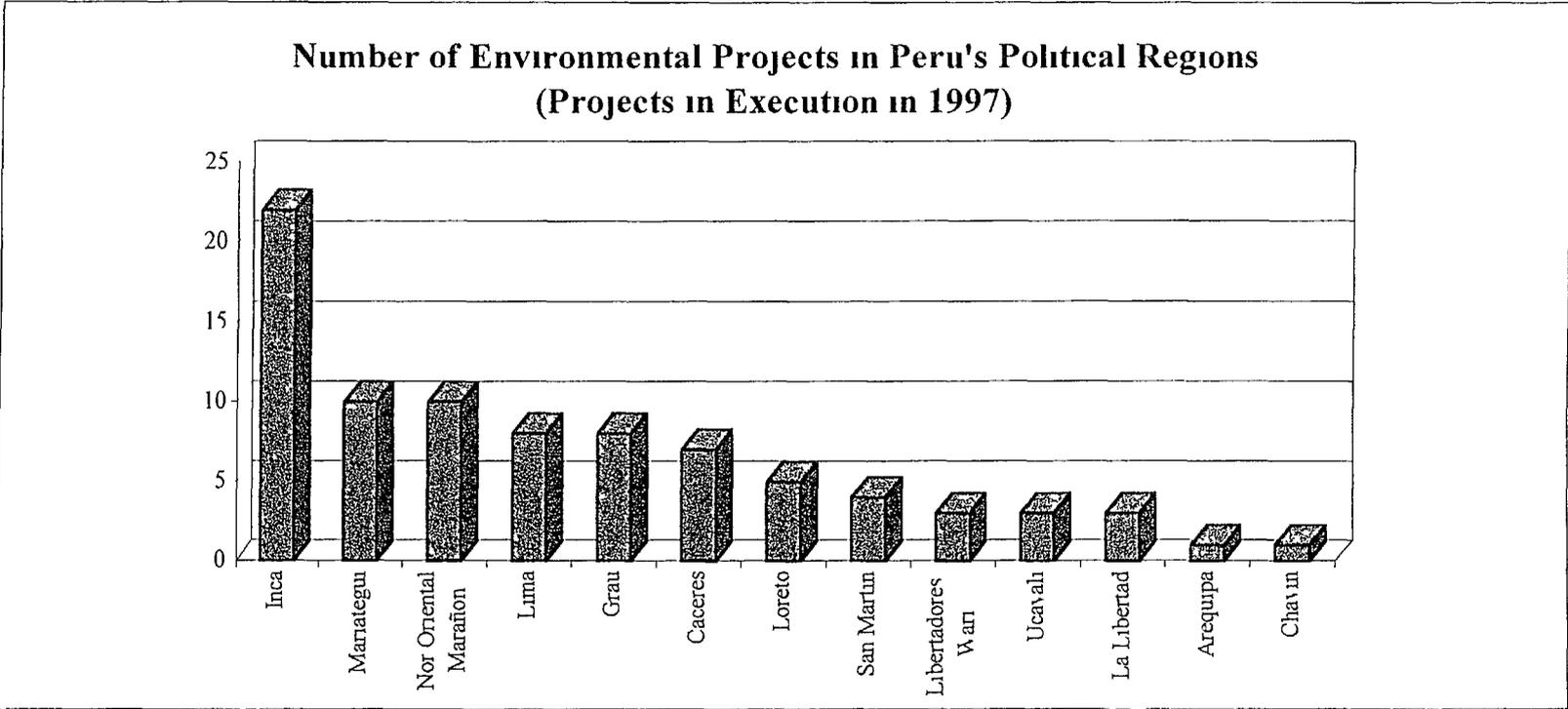
Graphic 8a



Graphic 8b



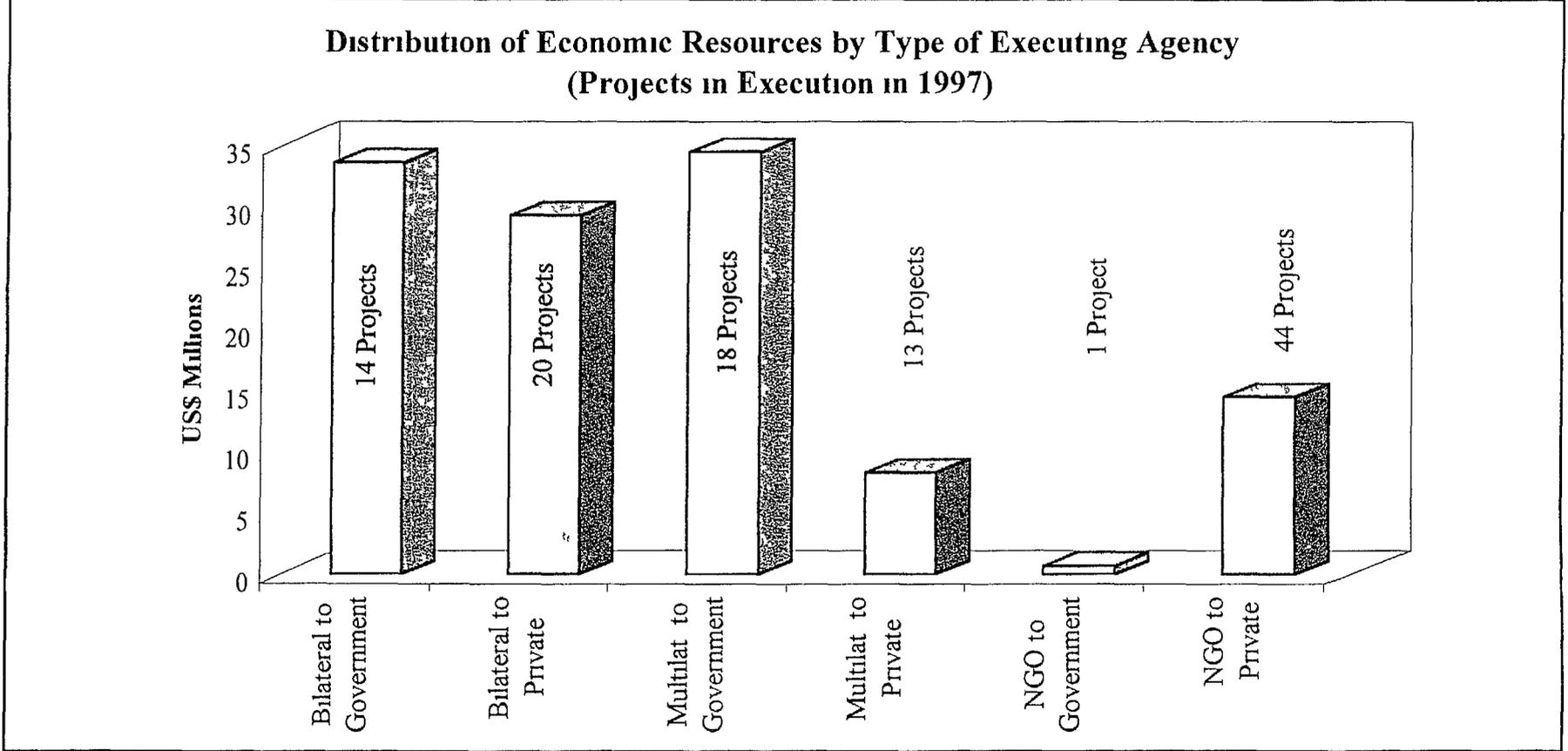
Graphic 9



981

Graphic 10

181



Economic Contribution from the Main Funding Sources

The ten most important funding sources for projects with environmental component are shown in table 2 and in graph 11. The United States stands out with a contribution that surpasses 129 million dollars, distributed among five projects. It is followed by order of importance by the European Union, Germany and Holland, shaping a very similar pattern of funding sources to the one shown for environmental projects. Save Switzerland¹, the remaining countries are repeated in both tables. Of the ten funding sources shown in table 2, only three are different from the ones in table 1. These ones are United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), Misereor and the Asociación Protestante de Cooperación y para el Desarrollo (Cooperation and Development Protestant Association).

The great difference between the United States contribution and the one from the remaining funding sources is notorious, as well as the high number of projects (23) in execution for 1997 that the European Union has.

Table 2
Economic Contribution and Number of Projects of the Main Funding Sources for Projects with Environmental Component in Peru*

Funding Source	Type of Source	Total Contrib	No of Projects
United States	Bilateral	129 772 181	5
European Union	Multilateral	45 306 287	20
Germany	Bilateral	28 929 000	6
Holland	Bilateral	14 109 011	5
World Food Program	Multilateral	17 966 865	1
Canada	Bilateral	9 402,250	4
United Nations Drug Control Program	Multilateral	8,565 731	2
Misereor	NGO	2 497 128	2
Cooperation and Development Protestant Association	NGO	2 151 911	3
NOVIB	NGO	910 800	1
TOTAL		259 611 164	49

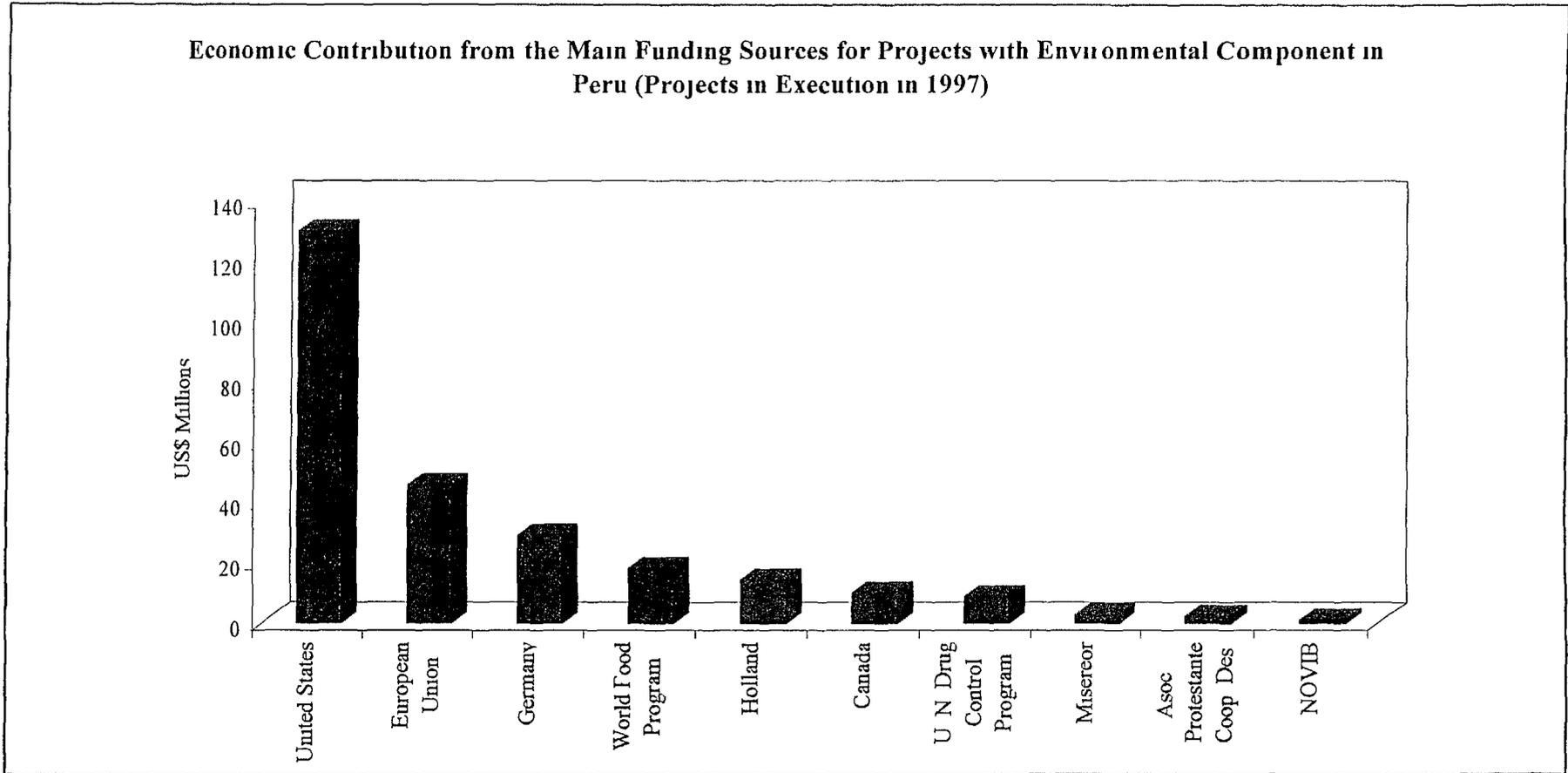
*Data referred to projects in execution in 1997 regardless of their starting year

Structure of the Economic Contribution by Type of Funding Source

66% of the economic contribution (185 million dollars) for projects with environmental component comes from bilateral sources, mainly from the United States. The 74 million

¹ Switzerland's contribution, through the General Countervalue Fund Peru-Suiza attains only US\$2 million (see table in appendix 1)

Graphic 11



dollar contribution from multilateral sources represent 25% of the total. Finally, NGOs contribute with 25 million dollars, that represent 9% (see graph 12)

Although the structure of the economic contribution for projects with environmental component is similar to the structure of the contribution for environmental projects in the case of the projects with environmental component the bilateral contribution is larger

Graphs 13, 14 and 15 show the contributions disaggregated for each type of funding source. The United States stands out from bilateral sources, the European Union from multilateral sources and Misereor and Cooperation and Development Protestant Association from NOGs

Distribution of Projects with Environmental Component by Main Area of Activity

In graph 16 it can be observed the distribution of the projects with environmental component according to the main area of activity. In the 79% of the projects with environmental component, activities related to Green Area, mainly agricultural and rural development, are executed. 19% of these projects fall within the Brown Area where activities related to water, drainage and sewer systems are executed. Finally, 2% of the projects fall within the Blue Area (see graph 17)

Distribution of Projects with Environmental Component in Peru's Natural Regions

In graphs 18a and 18b it can be seen the geographical distribution of the projects with environmental component. 88% of the projects are located in a region in particular and only 12% of the projects have a national coverage. Besides, 67% of the projects are concentrated in the sierra, 22% in the coast and 9% in the jungle and only 2% in the Peruvian sea.

Distribution of Projects with Environmental Component in Peru's Political Regions

As can be observed in graph 19, the Inca region is the most favored by projects with environmental component, followed by the Lima and Mariategui regions.

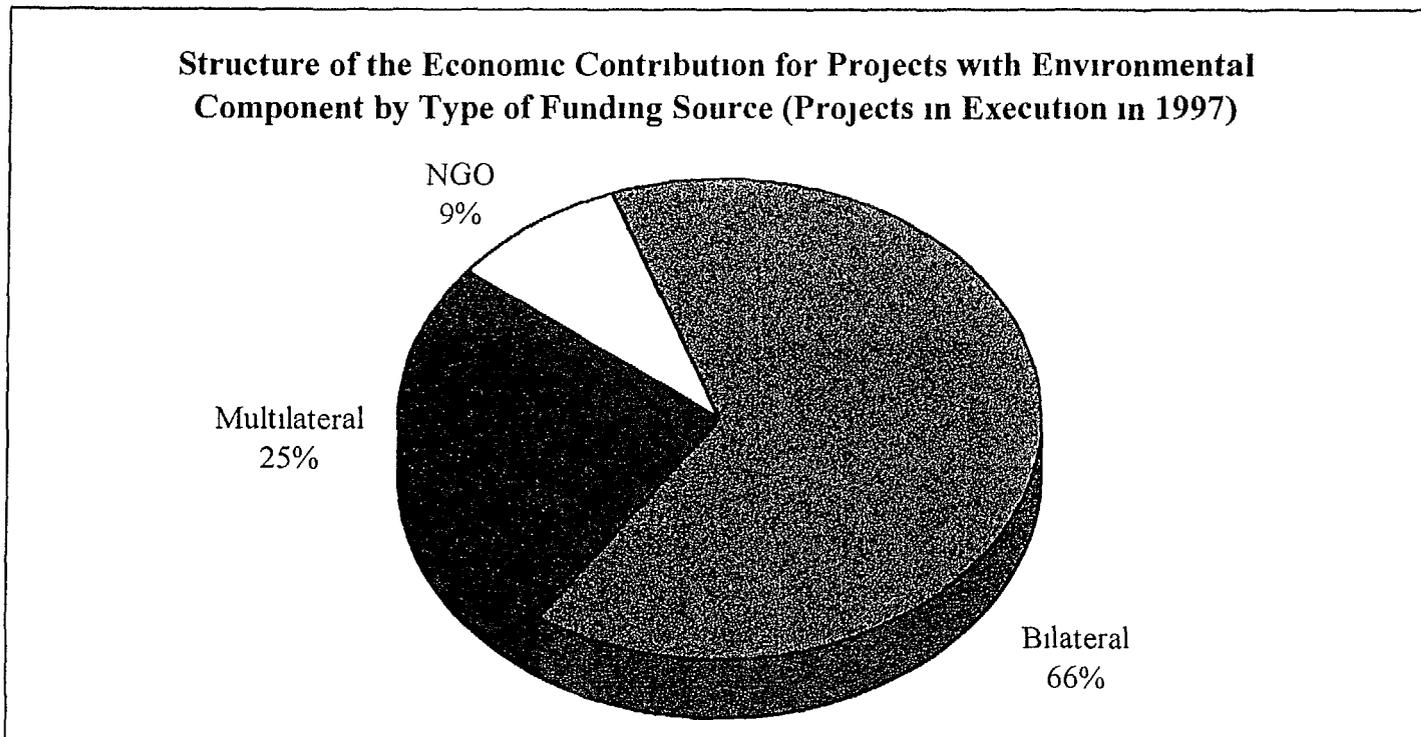
Distribution of Economic Resources by Type of Executing Agency

Graph 20 shows that a larger amount of economic resources (133 million dollars) are oriented to the private executing agencies in comparison to the 90 million dollars oriented to governmental executing agencies. It can also be observed that the private executing agencies carry out most of the projects.

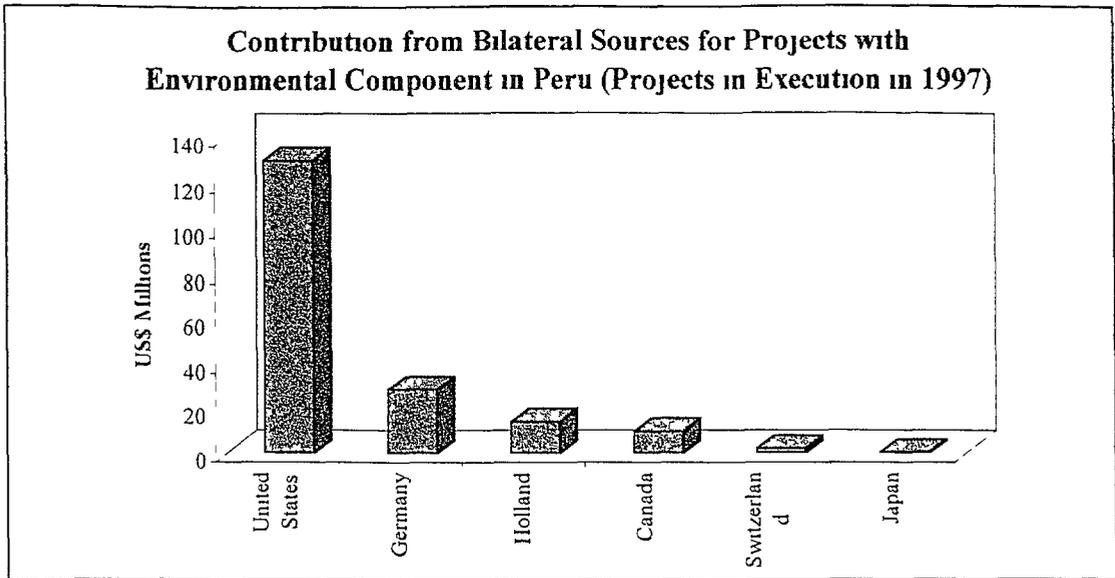
It calls the attention the concentration of bilateral sources contribution onto private executing agencies. The multilateral sources focus their support on governmental executing agencies while the NGOs support definitely the private executing agencies.

2022

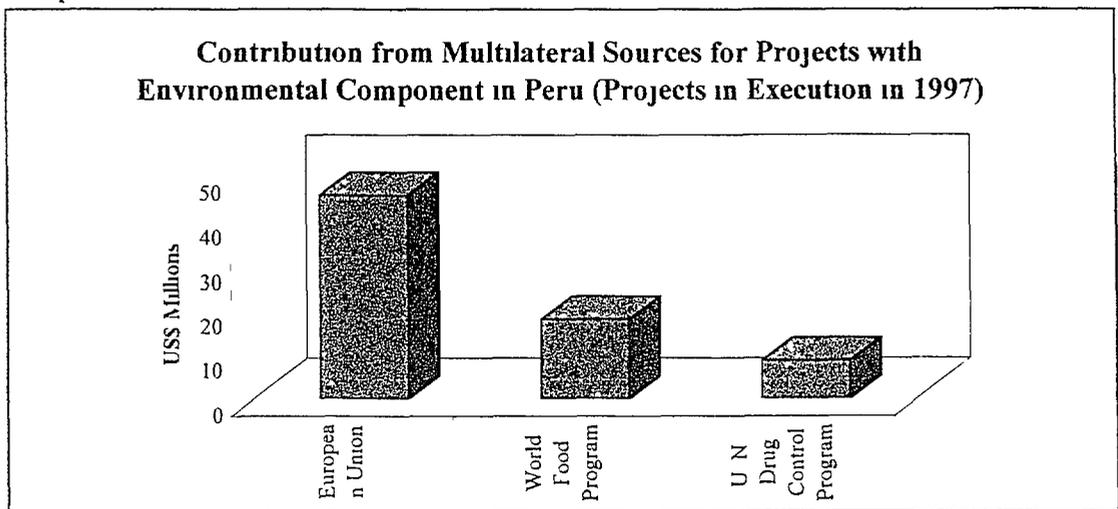
Graphic 12



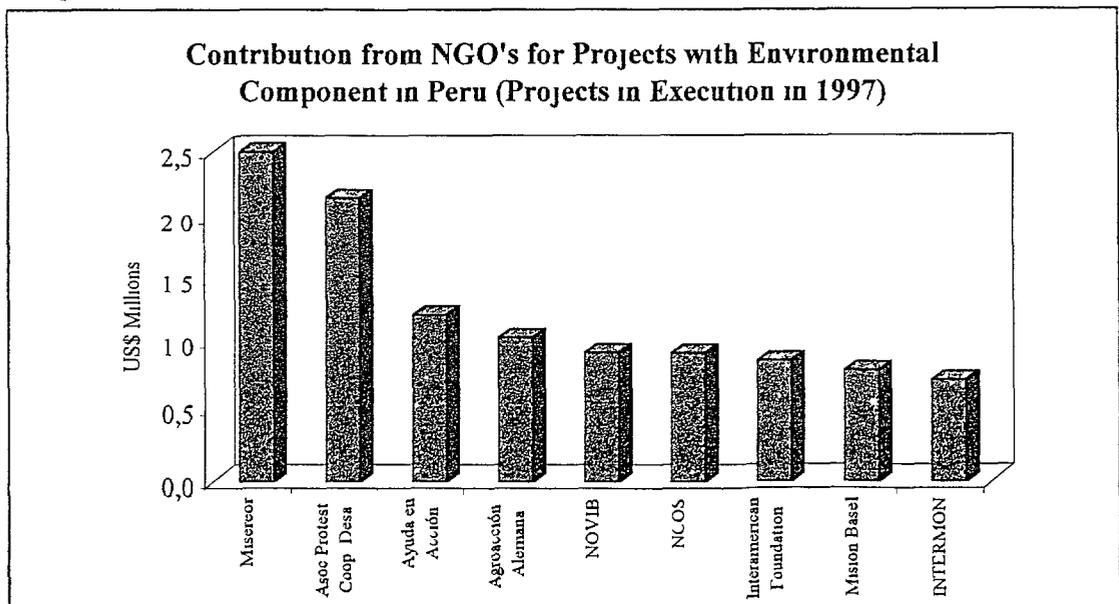
Graphic 13



Graphic 14

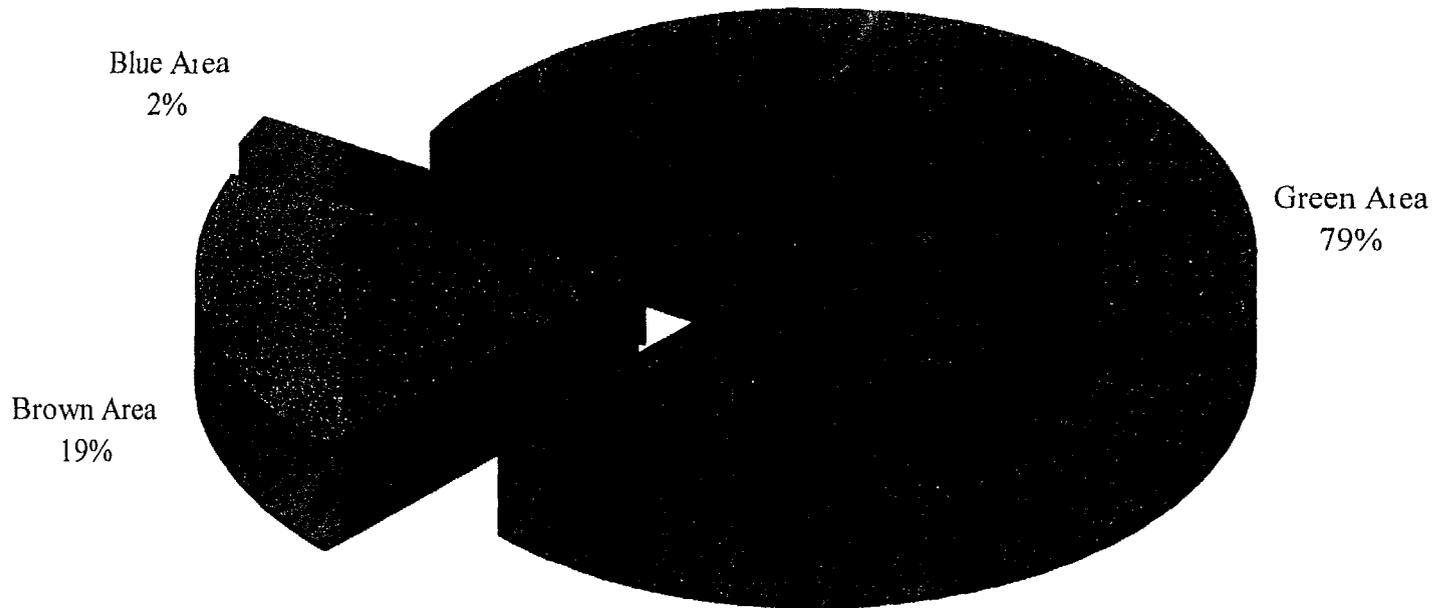


Graphic 15



Graphic 16

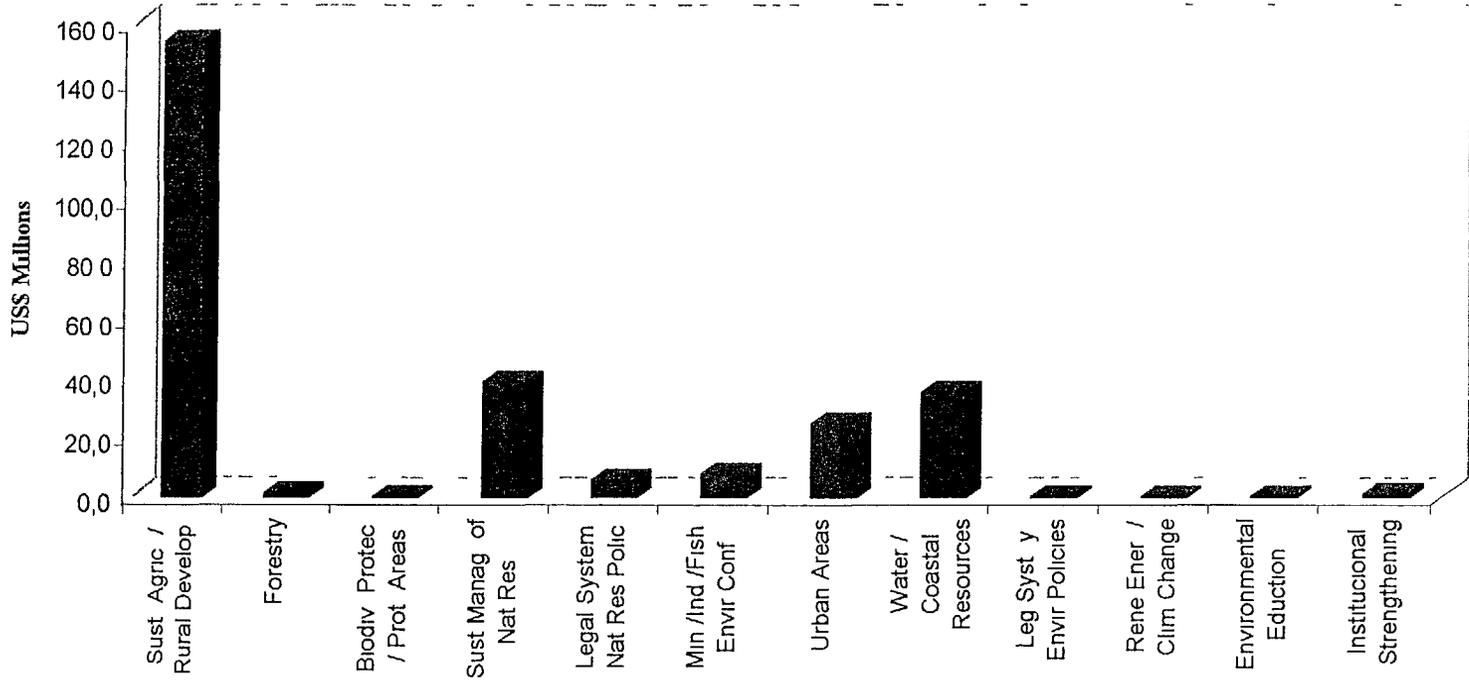
Distribution of Projects with Environmental Component by Main Area of Activity (Projects in Execution in 1997)



2002

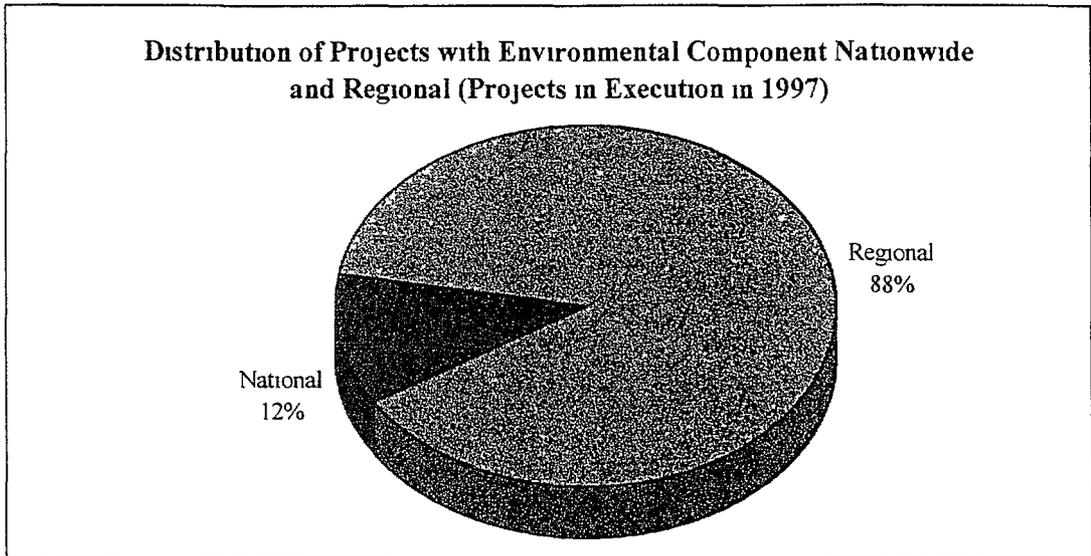
Graphic 17

Distribution of the Economic Resources by Type of Environmental Activity (Projects with Environmental Component in Execution in 1997)

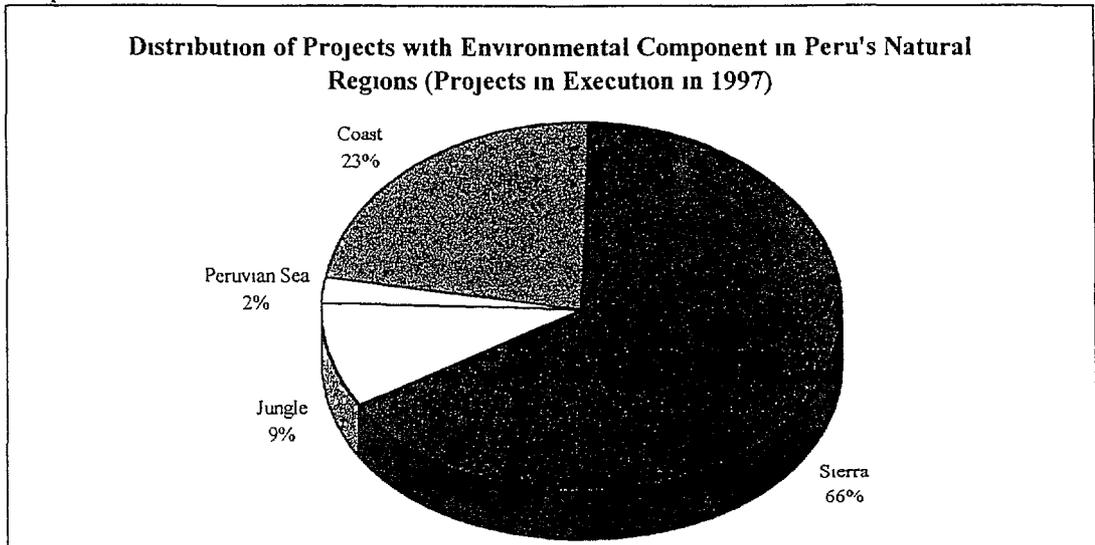


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Graphic 18a

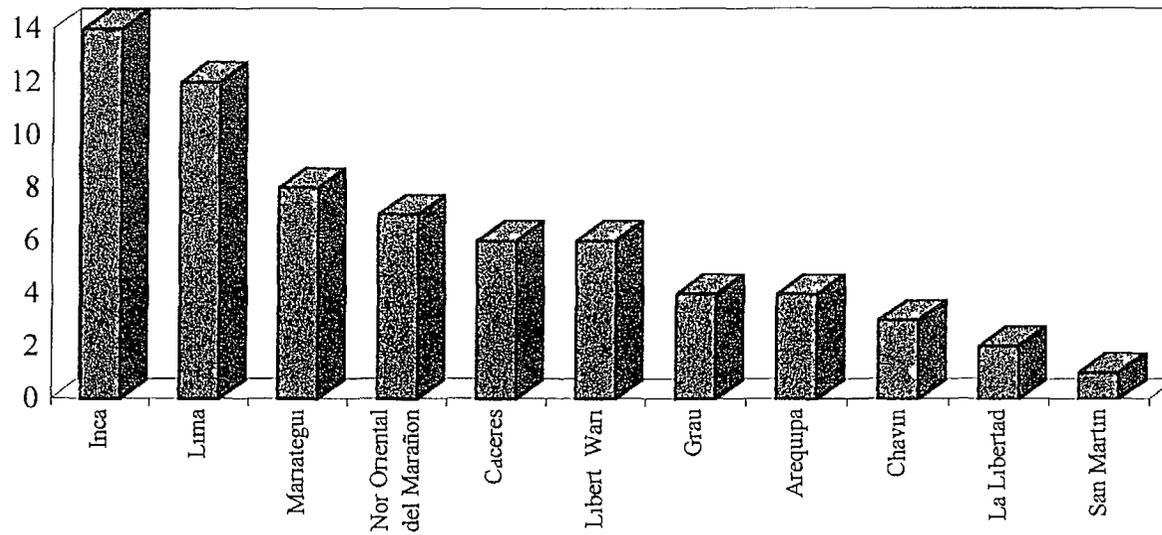


Graphic 18b



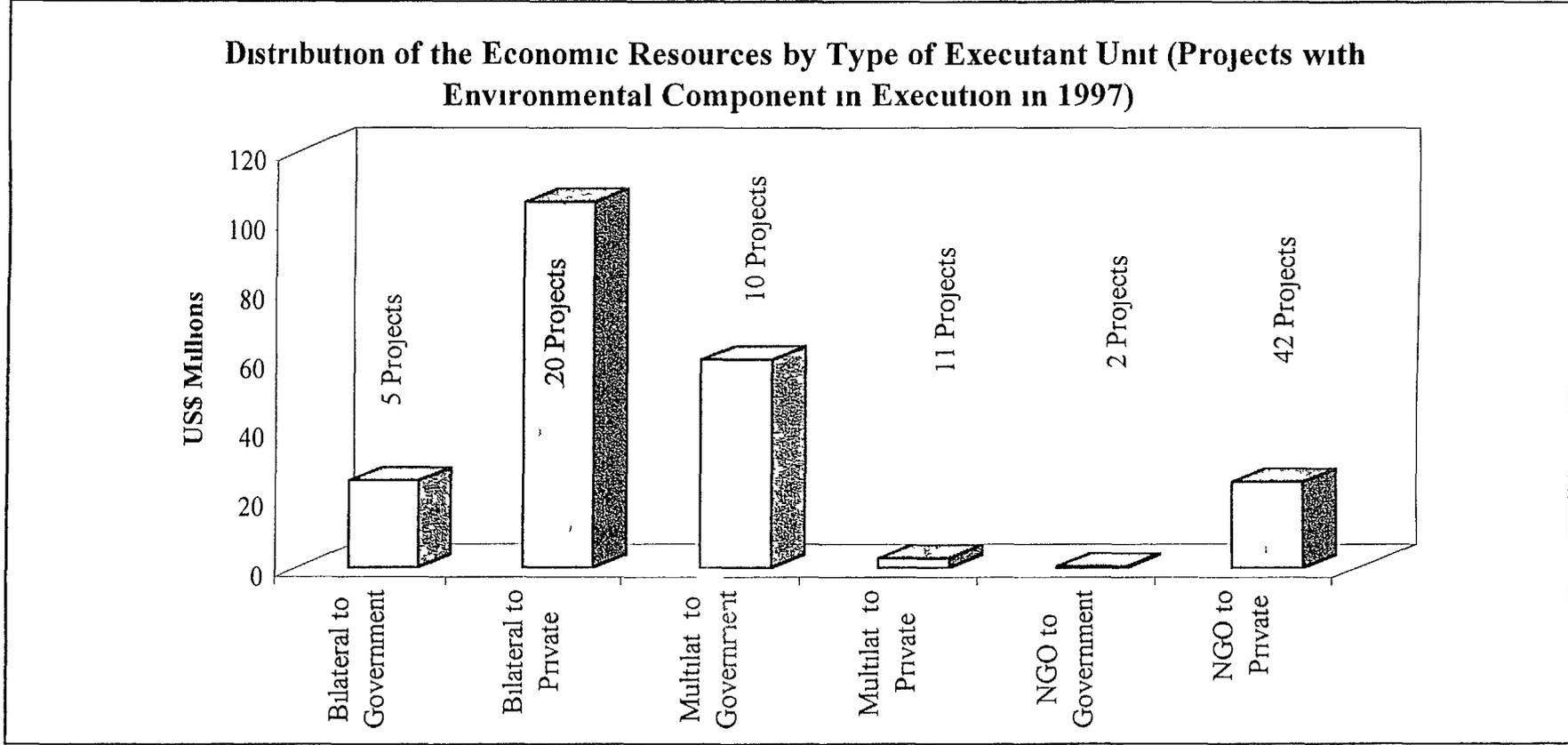
Graphic 19

Number of Projects with Environmental Component in Peru's Political Regions
(Projects in Execution in 1997)



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Graphic 20



Economic Contribution from the Main Funding Sources

The most important economic contribution for projects with environmental component comes from the external financing sources shown in table 3 and in graph 21. There can be observed a total contribution of more than 730 million dollars coming from bilateral loans from Japan and multilateral from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The loans from the financial cooperation are being used basically for the improvement of the water drainage and sewerage system in Lima. They are also used for programs of poverty alleviation in the sierra, through the sustainable management of natural resources.

Table 3
Economic Contribution and Number of Projects of the Main Funding Sources with Environmental Component in Peru

Funding Source	Type of Source	Total	No of Projects
Japan	Bilateral	390 400 000	5
World Bank	Multilateral	201 000 000	2
Inter-American Dev Bank	Multilateral	140,000 000	1
TOTAL		731,400,000	8

*Data referred to projects in execution in 1997 regardless of their starting year

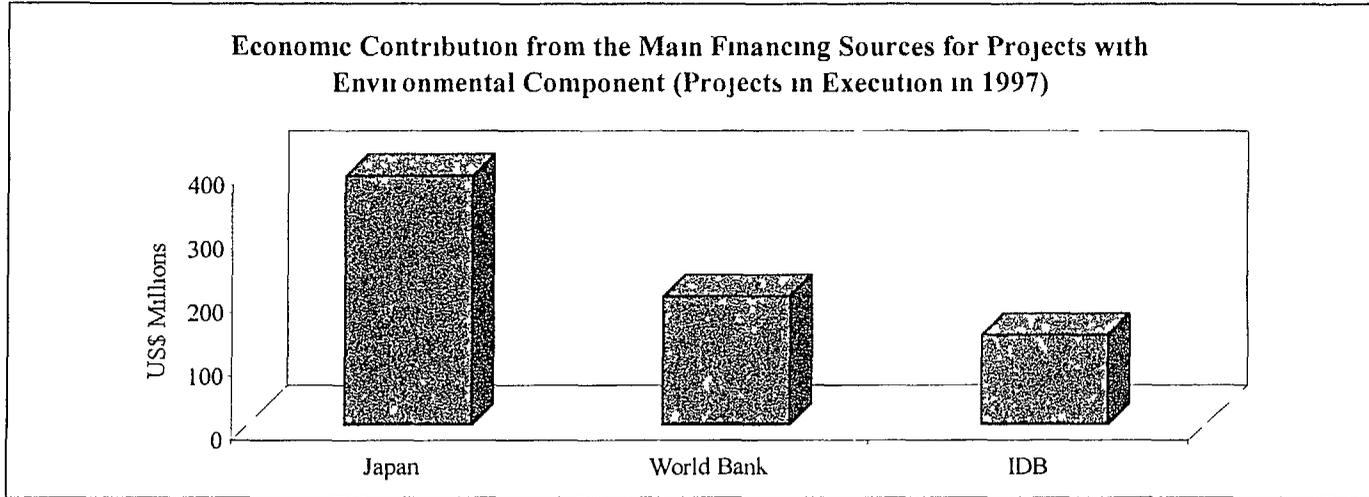
Structure of the Economic Contribution by Type of Funding Source

As can be observed in graph 22, 53% of the contribution from the Financial Cooperation comes from bilateral sources (basically from Japan). The remaining 47% comes from multilateral sources (World Bank, IDB and International Fund for Agricultural Development).

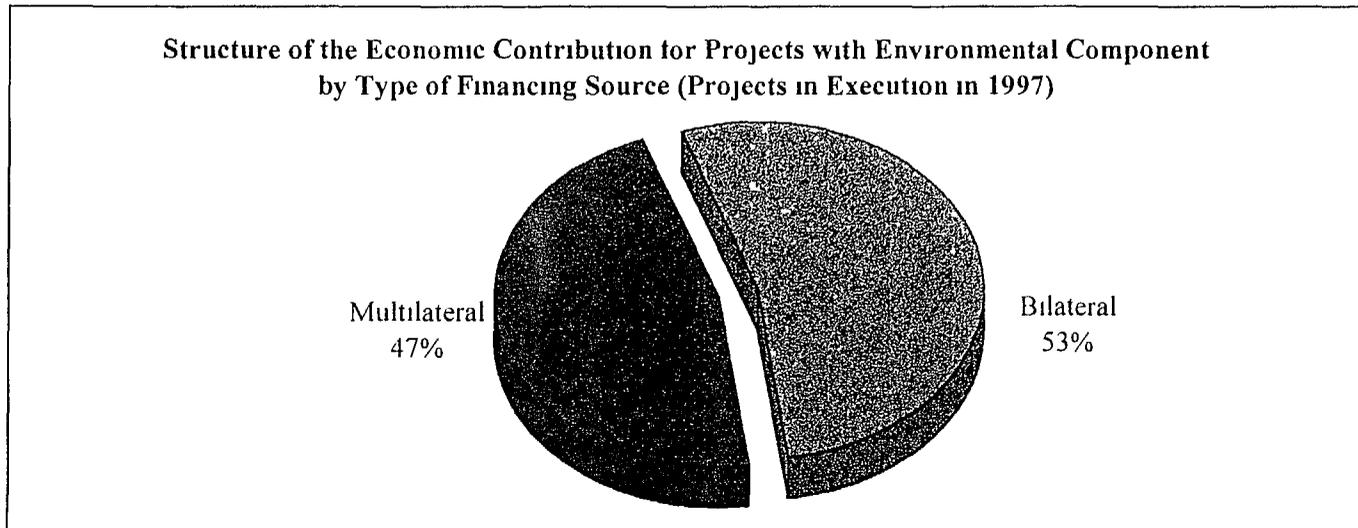
Distribution of Projects by Main Area of Activity and by Natural and Political Regions

The distribution of the projects both by main area of activity and by regions corresponds to the distribution previously analyzed for projects with environmental component shown in graph 16, 18a, 18b and 19. It must be recalled that all the projects that receive support from financing sources belong to the category of "projects with environmental component".

Graphic 21



Graphic 22



Distribution of Economic Resources by Type of Executing Agency

The totality of economic resources coming from the financial cooperation by means of loans, is awarded to governmental executing agencies

THE TWENTY MAIN FUNDING AND FINANCIAL SOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN PERU

Summarizing all the data analyzed in this chapter and obviating the categories established for types of projects and types of cooperation, it results that the twenty funding sources that invest at the moment the largest amount of resources to support projects related to environment in Peru are

Bilateral Japan, United States, Holland, Germany, Canada and Switzerland¹⁴

Multilateral World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, World Food Program, United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

NGOs World Wide Fund for Nature, The Nature Conservancy, Misereor, NOVIB, AgroAccion Alemana and Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation

¹⁴Finland could also be included in this list because of its contributions to PROFONANPE through debt swaps Its participation is explained in chapter 4

CHAPTER 4 DEBT FOR NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SWAPS A SPECIAL MECHANISM OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ENVIRONMENT

Among the mechanisms of international cooperation for environmental financing and management in Peru, there is one that has been applied for a number of years in the country and due to its peculiar characteristics it will be treated as a special case in this chapter debt for nature and sustainable development swaps

This mechanism, applied in many countries of the world, was conceived initially in 1984, when Thomas Lovejoy of WWF-US proposed an innovative way of combining the reduction of the foreign debt with measures of environmental protection for the strongly indebted countries, through the mechanism of debt-for-nature-swap (Perez, 1993)

The debt for nature and sustainable development swap, in its traditional form, is a financial mechanism through which a government buys a portion of its external equities with certain creditors (typically with the international commercial banking or with bilateral creditors) and in exchange gives a certain amount in dollars or in local currency

This amount, which can be given in cash or in internal debt papers (bonds), is equivalent to a percentage of the face value of the equity (Charpentier et al 1996) The commitment assumed by the government is to channel the resources obtained to projects aimed at the conservation of natural resources and sustainable development In Peru, as will be seen next, PROFONANPE has been the pioneer of this mechanism

NATIONAL FUND FOR NATURAL AREAS PROTECTED BY THE STATE PROFONANPE

This entity, established in 1993 by Decree Law No, 26154 is the result of the joint effort of the national administration for protected areas, a group of environmental non-governmental organizations and international cooperation Its institutional mission is to get and channel resources for the sustainable management of protected areas in Peru and the sustainable development of its areas of influence

The establishment of a trust fund for that end aims at securing a regular flow of financial resources These regular flow of resources will allow a continual and sustainable action in time, and at the same time the periodical contributions from the government for the management of National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SINANPE) (Camino, 1995)

In 1994, PROFONANPE established its goal to obtain, in the long-term, an 80 million dollars trust fund This amount was estimated to ensure an annual flow of interests to finance SINANPE's annual budget (approximately 5 million dollars) At the end of four

years of work a variety of results from the collection of funds can be appreciated, both for the trust fund as for specific projects

ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE FINANCED BY PROFONANPE

- Recurring costs for protected natural areas management This financing should not replace the regular grants from the public sector
- Preparation reviewing and implementation of management plans
- Establishment and management of buffer zones
- Professional training on protected areas, parks and wild life management
- Establishment of environmental education programs and creation of public consciousness for the communities associated to protected areas
- Implementation of projects that integrate the conservation and development to favor the communities that live in protected areas and its buffer zones
- Support the institutional development for the strengthening of the General Department of Protected Natural Areas and Wild Fauna (DGANPFS) of INRENA
- PROFONANPE's administrative costs and institutional development

Contributions for the Trust Fund

In 1993 PROFONANPE set as goal to get contributions of 2 million dollars annually, giving priority to the debt-swaps, a mechanism that up to that moment had not been tried Between 1994 and 1995, 10 million dollars—more than initially thought—were committed in the form of debt swaps, and approximately 9 million dollars were committed in grants and direct financial cooperation Although the emphasis of the strategy was focused on the trust fund capitalization, from the total obtained by PROFONANPE up to now, only three sources have made a contribution to the trust fund, with a total of only approximately six million dollars

The first contribution of 5 million dollars to the trust fund was made by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), promoter of the World Environmental Funds

Later, Canada forgave 75% of the nominal value from the cooperation debt with Peru and the Ministry of Finance and Economy paid the remainder 25% in funds for socially oriented projects The amount in local currency was divided into the Fondo de Compensacion y Desarrollo Social (Compensation and Social Development Fund) (FONCODES), with 1.5 million canadian dollars, UNICEF with 3.69 million canadian dollars and PROFONANPE with 0.5 million canadian dollars (approximately 360

thousand dollars) The debt swap was financed in 1995 and was the first swap for programs for Nature protection in Peru (Curtis, 1996)

Finally, in 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland forgave 75% of the Peruvian official debt and in exchange the Ministry of Finance and Economy contributed with 25% (6 25 million dollars) Part of this fund was awarded to PROFONANPE, (4 million dollars), for the development of the Programa para el Manejo Integrado del Santuario Historico de Machu Picchu (Program for the Integrated Management of the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary) Of this amount, 100 thousand dollars in addition to the interests generated each year, are destined to the establishment of a trust fund for the said protected area The remaining fund was awarded to FONCODES

A summary of the amounts gotten for the trust fund can be appreciated in the following table

**Contribution to the Trust Fund - PROFONANPE
(1995 - 1996)**

Source	US\$
Debt swap with Canada	360 000
Debt swap with Finland	352 427
Contribution from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	5 000 000
TOTAL	5 712 427

Source PROFONANPE

Contributions for Projects Administered by PROFONANPE

It must be highlighted in the first place the initial support of the German Technical Cooperation, GTZ, that granted an important financing to PROFONANPE to start its operations, while the institution was strengthening through the capitalization of its trust fund Simultaneously, the Canadian Agency for International Development (CAID/ACDI) granted the first equipment for the headquarters of the institution

Later, the Peruvian Government, through PROFONANPE, has implemented debt swaps for specific projects in protected natural areas with two countries Germany and Finland With Germany a 30 million mark swap of Peruvian debt was made (nearly 16 million dollars) by a national contribution of 10 million marks for SINANPE (some 6 3 million dollars) to finance the operations of nine areas of the System during ten years

On the other hand, the Finnish Government is financing a three-year project for the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary through the debt swap/grant by an approximate amount of 4 million dollars

Besides, as can be appreciated in the following table, PROFONANPE has obtained grants from John D & Catherine T Mac Arthur Foundation and the GEF to carry out

many projects in protected areas. The capitalization of interests of the trust fund that allows the execution of projects defined by PROFONANPE by near one million dollars can be added to the above grants.

Contributions to Projects Administered by PROFONANPE (period 1993-1996)

Source	Project	Amount US\$
Mac Arthur Foundation	Biological diversity Study of Tumbes	12 000
Mac Arthur Foundation	Institutional support for debt swap options study	50 000
Debt swap with Finland	Program for Integrated Management of the Machu Picchu Historic Sanct *	4 000 000
GEF	Different projects defined by PROFONANPE and institutional support	223 000
Debt swap with Germany	Financing of recurring costs of 9 natural areas protected for 10 years **	6 293 706
Trust fund (financial profit)***	Different Projects defined by PROFONANPE	919 569
TOTAL		11,498,275

Sources: PROFONANPE FANPE

* To be executed together with FONCODES

** Annually 10% of the fund is used plus interests generated by this sum. It is estimated that by the end of 10 years nearly 10.5 million dollars among funds and interests would be executed.

*** The trust fund has generated, during 1996, bank interests of an approximate amount of US\$ 919,569. As the Fund increases, this amount will increase annually.

Strategy for Getting New Contributions

For 1997, PROFONANPE has planned the channeling of resources by an approximate total of 2.5 million dollars, from which 84% will be destined to the execution of programs and projects. It has been planned that the direct costs of the administration of the Projects of Finland, Germany and Canada will amount to 184 thousand dollars. The institutional operational costs awarded by GEF-World Bank for 1997 amount to 159 thousand dollars and the amount destined to the institutional development (depending on the technical execution of the projects) will be of 57 thousand dollars (PROFONANPE, 1997).

The institution published at the beginning of the year its Work Plan 1997-98, where the following objectives were set up:

- a To increase in 10 million dollars the trust fund and other contributions to complement the operational costs awarded by the public sector to SINANPE
- b To obtain direct contributions for SINANPE and DGANPFS of INRENA
- c To attain a minimum profitability of 10% (long-term deposits)
- d To guarantee the principal's real value
- e To strengthen PROFONANPE's institutional development

In order to achieve these goals, PROFONANPE intends to obtain grants from the bilateral public debt the most promising and immediate possibility. The two main areas of action executed are (i) the promotion of the bilateral debt swap, especially directed to the creditors of the Paris Club, four main creditors from Eastern Europe and four countries creditors of Peru in the Region (Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela), and (ii) the increase of efforts to obtain resources in the national area.

Future Perspectives

At the end of four years of management, PROFONANPE has obtained, in total, more than 16 million dollars. This has allowed to increase significantly the financial resources for SINANPE, although it must be said that the funds available for the System are still insufficient.

In a study by Charpentier, cited by Curtis (1996), it is mentioned that out of sixteen developed countries, only two, France and New Zealand, are little favorable to the mechanism of debt swap, while the other fourteen credit this formula in a range between favorable and very favorable. With this information as a basis, the current perspectives to negotiate new debt swaps for the trust fund are good.

Despite the restrictions made by some donors towards the trust option, in some cases, such as in the German debt, PROFONANPE programmed the use of the fund over extended periods, or to destine part of the grant for the creation of a seed fund for a perpetual trust deposit.

However, the recent resignation of PROFONANPE's Executive Director, has had many consequences. In the first place, the delay in the negotiations with the funding and financial sources, then, a division of views among the members of the PROFONANPE's Technical Advisors Board and in the third place, the loss of trained personnel of the offices of the institution.

It is necessary to analyze very carefully some recent proposals that seem to contradict PROFONANPE's initial conception. For example, it has been proposed that the resources from FONANPE to cover the recurring costs be also executed by the central administration, replacing the public budget.

Finally PROFONANPE's future perspectives also will depend on their capacity to compete and/or be complemented by the new National Environmental Fund, FONAM

CHAPTER 5 PROJECTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION IN PERU

The projections presented in this chapter are based on the trends of the main funding sources in the environmental field analyzed in the previous chapters and on the information obtained directly from some of the main funding sources

It is necessary to highlight that these projections can vary along the time, because as it has been discussed initially, the international cooperation depends on the complex relationship between Peru and the multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental funding sources

On the other hand, each one of these sources defines its own cooperation agenda which can vary according to the policy and/or economic reality of the country. However, it is a question of providing some general projections that could guide and make more effective the future cooperation agenda from USAID/Peru or other funding sources

PROJECTS INITIATED IN 1997

In order to have a first approximation over the general scenario of the environmental international cooperation during the next years, the environmental projects initiated in 1997 were selected and disaggregated by type of funding source. The results are shown in graph 23

Contributions from multilateral cooperation for environmental projects are the largest ones and surpass the contributions from bilateral sources. This situation could indicate an increasing interest of some multilateral sources such as the European Union and the GEF to support purely environmental projects of considerable scope. NGOs will keep their trend to support more quantity of small projects

BILATERAL SOURCES

Germany

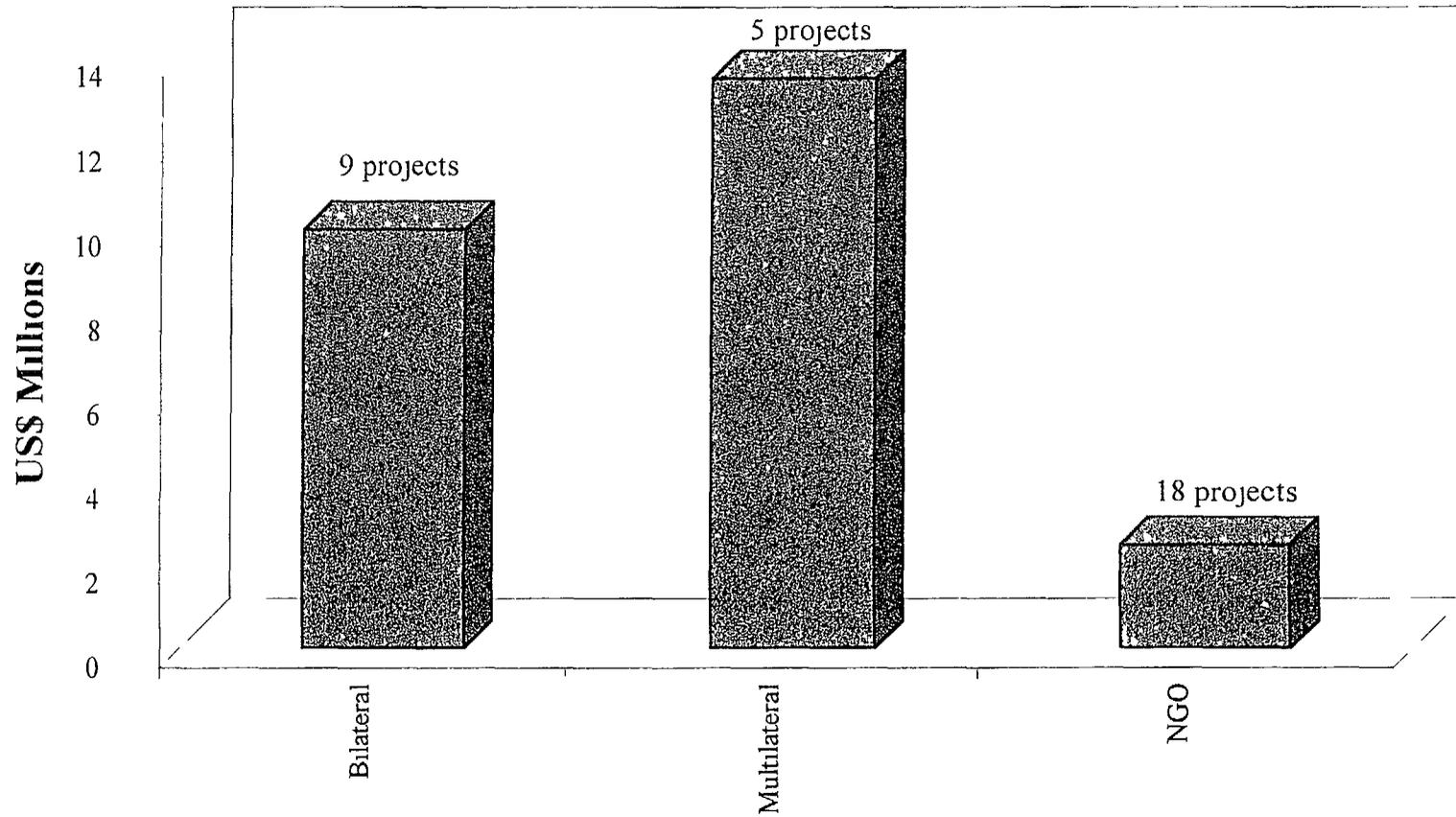
By tradition, Germany has been an important funding source and the environmental issue is a priority of the German government in its cooperation agenda with Peru. The trend of the German cooperation will be kept in the sense of investment of resources in projects with environmental component and in environmental projects

On the other hand, Germany intends to maintain its important role regarding the use of debt for nature and sustainable development swap. At the moment, the governments of Peru and Germany are considering the possibility of negotiating some debt swaps so as to generate resources for the natural protected areas. The first swap would be of 10 million marks¹⁵ and then other swaps from 30 to 50 million marks. At the moment a

¹⁵ According to recent information from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, this swap is not going to be approved in the short term. In the Spanish version this information appears in Appendix IV

Graphic 23

Number and Amount of Environmental Projects initiated in 1997



29a

grant of 10 million marks is being negotiated (6 million dollars) of KFW bank for SINANPE's management

Specifically, support would be provided to the following areas Reserved Zone of Tumbes Cerros de Amotape National Park, Rio Abiseo National Park, Huascarán National Park and Lachay and Titicaca Natural Reserves

Although the German government intention is to channel the totality of the resources of these swaps to environmental projects, the GOP poses that the resources should be divided among environmental projects and poverty alleviation projects

Canada

Peru is the main beneficiary of the Canadian cooperation in Latin America The annual contributions from Canada to environmental projects are smaller than those of the United States, Germany or Holland, but they will be kept constant in the time and will be invested in projects of the brown area, such as environmental adequation of enterprises

On its side, the Peru-Canada General Countervalue Fund will continue to support projects in sustainable agriculture and rural development in the sierra in Peru, as they have been doing up to now

United States

The US government announced in July of this year the creation of the Fondo de Iniciativa para las Americas-Peru (Initiative for the Americas Fund) whose objective is to support projects related to childhood and environment The resources of this fund will come from swaps of the Peruvian foreign debt with the United States It is estimated that the fund will start with 25 million dollars ¹⁶

USAID/Peru trend on environment during the next years will be to support, through its SENREM project, initiatives that contribute to the establishment of environmental policies and the legal framework of the mining, fishing and industrial activity in the country In this sense, USAID wants to promote the pollution prevention practices through the support of the environmental departments of the Ministries of Energy and Mines, Fishing and Industry

In July of the last year, USAID/Peru added a new component of biodiversity and protected areas to SENREM project The new component called BIOCUM, aims at expanding and validating the work already initiated at some protected natural areas BIOCUM comprises three elements, specifically (i) pilot activities to improve the management of a selected group of protected areas, (ii) to develop a system to monitor

¹⁶Camino A Personal Communication

the protection of biological species important in the protected areas, (iii) to establish a participative planification process in a biologically important coastal area

On the other hand, USAID/Peru has concrete plans to continue with the projects related to food security of the population and the projects of alternative development. According to an official order, all these projects have a strong environmental component.

Holland

Holland's interest on the environmental issue will be kept during the next years. In Peru, the cooperation from the Kingdom of the Netherlands intends to maintain at least its current average of 9 million dollars per year for ENR projects. The main areas of concentration of its contributions will be rain forests and protected natural areas, and the projects will be executed together with the government and some non-governmental organizations.

Two of the future projects of the Dutch cooperation will support the Huascarán National Park and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park.

Japan

The interest of the Japanese cooperation is focused on the support of the governmental program for poverty relief. It is expected that the loans for infrastructure works in projects with environmental component will continue. There are no signs of an increase of Japan's support to purely environmental projects.

Switzerland

The Swiss cooperation considers environment as a supporting subject for all its projects. During the next years, COSUDE will continue to give its support to initiatives framed within its lines of action.

It is probable that the contributions from the Swiss cooperation decrease due to the fact that the resources from the Swiss-Peruvian General Countervalue Fund are programmed until the end of 1997.

MULTILATERAL SOURCES

Inter-American Development Bank - IDB

It is estimated that IDB's trend regarding the support of environmental projects will be focused in projects related to sustainable agriculture and with the fostering of sources of alternative and renewable energy.

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture has announced new credits for the agricultural sector which include environmental components. The credits mentioned are the following: the Programa de Desarrollo de la Sanidad Agropecuaria (Agricultural Sanitation Development Program), Programa de Gestion Ambiental en la Cuenca del Rio Rimac (Environmental Management Program at the Basin of Rimac River) y el Programa Subsectorial de Riego para el Manejo de los Recursos Hidricos en la Costa, la Sierra y la Selva (Irrigation Subsector Program for the Management of Water Resources at the Coast, Sierra and Jungle).

In addition, the Project Aguaytia for Natural Gas and Electricity is a new private project, which with a loan of 60 million dollars will demonstrate the potential of developing independent energy plants using gas as a source of electricity to satisfy the increasing demand.

World Bank

The World Bank will continue to support projects with environmental component that coincide with the development goals and strategies defined by the Government for the period 1996-2000. Due to the fact that the development strategy of the Government does not contain any explicit environmental goal, it is not probable that loans be negotiated through the World Bank for purely environmental projects.

Two projects that are being prepared at the moment refer to urban management at level of town council and to the improvement of urban transport in Metropolitan Lima.

The new assistance strategy of the World Bank to Peru will favor the non-refundable technical cooperation and will reduce the credits. The said strategy is focused on poverty alleviation, the increasing productivity of the poorest sectors and the improvement of infrastructure in rural areas.

Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

GEF projections indicate that in the short term its contributions will increase significantly for three particular projects. The first, called the "Programa de Gestion Regional y Local para el Desarrollo Sostenible (Capacidad XXI)" (Program of Local and Regional Management for Sustainable Development) will be executed by CONAM during three years and will receive a 800 thousand dollars contribution from GEF. The goal is to strengthen the planning capacities and management of the institutions of the civil society in the regions whose environment is endangered.

The second is a small project of "Mitigacion del Cambio Climatico" (Climate Change Mitigation), that will also be executed by CONAM in two years. Finally, the big project "Conservacion in situ de Plantas Nativas Cultivadas en Peru" (In Situ Conservation of Native Plants cultivated in Peru) is being considered for approval for 5 million dollars.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

ITTO's trend is to continue financing conservation projects and sustainable development in rain forests, especially those projects whose goal is to adequate Peru to the convention concerning the restriction of trade of tropical timber to those coming from managed forests. It is probable that contributions from ITTO increase in the late years of the decade, because this convention takes effect in the year 2000.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

FAO will continue supporting forestation and reforestation projects in Andean watersheds. These projects aim to foster the association of trees and shrubs of native species with crops and pastures to protect soils from erosion, to supply rural families with the products and by-products from tree plantations.

FAO tendency is to keep its current investment level (approximately 1 million dollars per year) in this sort of projects.

World Food Program

The contributions from the World Food Program for projects such as "Rehabilitacion de Pequeñas Cuencas Hidrograficas de la Zona Andina" (Rehabilitaion of small watersheds in the Andean Region) executed by PRONAMACHS, are of great importance from the environmental point of view. WFP intends to continue with this kind of projects, especially in Peruvian sierra.

United Nations Drug Control Program - UNDCP

UNDCP trend will be to continue supporting projects of alternative development in Peru so as to help control the production, traffic and drug consumption worldwide. The projects of alternative development involve the substitution of coca crops with other crops that will be profitable and ecologically sustainable. UNDCP is not only a funding source, but executes its projects together with national organisms.

European Union

The European Union appears to be the most important multilateral source of cooperation for environmental projects during the next years. The main areas for future environmental cooperation are rain forests, urban environment and a small budgetary line for marine pollution.

The 9 million dollars project about "Aprovechamiento y Manejo Sostenible de la Reserva de la Biosfera y Parque Nacional del Manu" (Harnessing and Sustainable

Management of the Manu Biosphere Reserve and National Park) is a pilot initiative of the European cooperation. Depending on the results of this project, the European Union will commit new and important contributions for rain forests and protected areas in Peru.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agro Accion Alemana

Agro Accion Alemana will continue its support (approximately 600 thousand dollars per year) to rural development projects in Peru. Although its support is focused on agricultural activities, it pays special attention to their environmental component.

Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation - CCSIC

This Canadian organization works with rural populations, particularly women, to promote sustainable development. Its actions are concentrated in the Moquegua, Tacna, Puno and Arequipa Departments.

The Center finances and supports projects related to the breeding and management of southamerican camels in the Peruvian Andes.

Misereor

Misereor is a charity organization of the catholic Germans, founded in 1958 to foster the cooperative development in the third world. Since its creation, this foundation has supported more than 72,000 projects in one hundred countries, by an approximate amount of 7 million German marks. The resources come from grants of the ecclesiastical budget and from a state subsidy. Its motto "Action against the famine and poverty in the world" is known all over the world.

Misereor helps with the fight against the misery and underdevelopment causes. The main areas of action are agriculture and rural development, health, education and training.

In Peru, Misereor channels its resources for sustainable development projects through local organizations, such as Arariwa Association, DESCO and CIPUR.

NOVIB

This development Dutch NGO, as the other ones mentioned in this report such as CEBEMO, Aid in Action, Cooperation and Development Protestant Association and Misereor, focus its support into projects that contribute to poverty relief. These projects include, very frequently, environmental components.

NOVIB expresses its intention of continuing the support to organizations in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, giving priority to human rights, gender and environment

In Peru, they will continue supporting projects whose main activity is sustainable agriculture and rural development

The Nature Conservancy - TNC

During the next years TNC will maintain its support to Pro-Naturaleza, its main partner in Peru through which it finances projects to conserve the biodiversity and support the formulation of environmental policies. The program "Parques en Peligro" (Endangered Parks) through which projects have been financed in protected areas is going to finish. A second phase of "Parques en Peligro en el Peru" is being negotiated. They will maintain its support to the Pacaya-Samiria Reserve

World Wide Fund for Nature - WWF

This international conservation NGO is the one that contributes in the highest quantities with resources for environmental projects in the country. Two years ago, WWF established its headquarters in Lima, so as to have a solid presence in Peru. Apparently WWF will go from being just a resources donor to becoming also the executing agency of its projects in Peru. Everything leads to think that WWF will maintain its condition of leadership in biodiversity conservation and in protected natural areas

In summary, during the next years the international environmental cooperation will maintain its current level of investment and in some cases will increase. Insofar as in the practice the solution to environmental problems combine with the fight against poverty, the financial resources would increase, because both GOP and some funding sources, will not perceive that environmental projects compete with the projects to relief poverty, but that they complement each other

In analyzing the trend of each type of funding source it was found that (i) multilateral sources show a growing interest towards the support of purely environmental projects of large scope, (ii) bilateral sources will contribute with a big amount of resources through debt swaps, and (iii) finally, NGOs will maintain their trend to support a bigger quantity of small projects, acting generally in a coordinated way

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The international environmental cooperation in Peru has increased during the last decades. Due to the fact that national sources of financial resources for environmental projects are still incipient in the country, the international cooperation is of great importance to ensure the long-term financing of the ENR management.

The twenty funding sources that, through grants or loans, invest at the moment the greatest amount of resources for environmental projects and management of natural resources in Peru are:

- Bilateral sources: Japan, United States, Holland, Germany, Canada and Switzerland. Multilateral sources: World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, World Food Program, United Nations Drug Control Program, International Tropical Timber Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Global Environmental Facility (GEF).
- NGOs: World Wide Fund for Nature, The Nature Conservancy, Misereor, NOVIB, Agro Accion Alemana and Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation.

The non-refundable International Technical Cooperation contributes at the moment with 411 million dollars to support 211 environmental projects and projects with environmental component in Peru. On the other hand, the Financial Cooperation provides at the moment 735 million dollars, under concessional loans, to the execution of 10 projects with environmental component. Up to now, loans for purely environmental projects have not been approved in Peru.

When analyzing the distribution of the contributions by type of funding source it was found that the bilateral sources are the ones that provide a higher amount of resources for the execution of environmental projects and projects with environmental component. Although the economic contribution from NGOs is low if compared with bilateral and multilateral sources, these organizations are the ones that support the highest number of projects nationwide.

More than 70% of the projects analyzed carry out resources conservation and sustainable management activities, that is to say, they are projects of the "Green Area" according to the strategic areas of CONAM management. They are followed in importance--considering economic investment--by the projects referred to the fostering and control of environmental quality (Brown Area). Although the number of projects in the "Blue Area" is higher than in the "Brown Area", the amount of resources to implement "Blue Area" projects is less.

The environmental projects are focused in the sierra and in the jungle, specifically in the Inca region. In the same way, the projects with environmental component are focused in the sierra and in the Inca region.

Most of the economic resources for environmental projects are used by governmental organizations. In exchange, for projects with environmental component, most of the economic resources are used by private organizations.

The mechanism of debt for nature and sustainable development swap is an alternative for the long-term financing of the ENR management in Peru. At the end of four years, PROFONANPE has obtained a total amount of more than 16 million dollars. This has allowed to increase significantly the financial resources for the National System of Areas Protected by the State, though the funds available for the System are still insufficient.

During the next years, the international environmental cooperation in Peru will maintain its current level of investment and in some cases will increase. Insofar as in the practice the solution for environmental problems combine with the fight against poverty, the financial resources would increase, because both GOP and some funding sources, will not perceive that environmental projects compete with the projects to relief poverty, but that they complement each other.

In analyzing the trend of each type of funding source it was found that (i) multilateral sources show a growing interest towards the support of purely environmental projects of large scope, (ii) bilateral sources will contribute with a big amount of resources through foreign debt swaps, and (iii) finally, NGOs will maintain their trend to support a bigger quantity of small projects, acting generally in a coordinated way.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations discussed next are methodological suggestions that could be useful at the moment of updating the information about international cooperation on ENR management in Peru.

Although the questionnaires prepared to be distributed around the main funding sources are very complete, they take the risk of not being answered by the officials in charge of the said sources. This problem worsens when the representatives of the funding sources notice that the questionnaire given to them is being done as part of a consulting job for a funding source of the "competition".

In certain cases it is preferable to be identified as part of a neutral or independent entity. Also, it is advisable not to send the questionnaire with a messenger or by fax, but, within the possibilities, interviewing directly the responsible of the funding sources must be tried, and to use the questionnaire as a guide for the interview.

One of the greatest obstacles found has been the precise application of the concept "environmental project" and "project with environmental component". Both SECTI and the funding sources manage the term "environmental" with different senses, and this makes the classification of the projects in a coherent way difficult.

It is necessary to submit to discussion the definitions proposed for environmental projects and projects with environmental component. It is true that we have tried to standardize the criteria for the classification of the projects, but it is necessary for the follow-up of this study to define with more detail the exact scope of an environmental project and a project with environmental component.

In the case of the projects classified with environmental component, generally the amount or percentage awarded to actions related to the environment is not available. Although the funding sources mention that the environmental conservation is an essential component of all their projects, these ones do not provide the official amounts that each project awards to environmental management. It is advisable to define exact indicators that help determine the amount of this component in the projects.

Due to SECTI's modernization with regard to project data management, it is advisable to update the data in this report using the Annual Evaluation of the Technical Cooperation published by SECTI. Nevertheless, we must be careful with the amounts allocated to the projects. It has been verified that due to changes of policies, renegotiations or changes in work plans, among other causes, some data present at SECTI's diagnosis do not fit the reality.

In order to diminish the error with respect to the amounts managed at the projects, it is necessary the cross information using, to the extent possible, both the funding source and the executing agency.

The information shown in tables of the appendix III has been processed in Microsoft Excel. This sort of software does not allow to search the project attributes as, for example, to locate all the projects whose amounts are in a range from one to two million dollars, or projects initiated in 1997. This causes delays on data management.

The information presented in the tables must be transferred to database management software as, for example, Visual Basic, Fox Pro, Access or Dbase. This will allow to search project attributes immediately.

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APPENDIX I QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX I - QUESTIONNAIRE
STUDY ABOUT THE INVESTMENTS OF OTHER DONORS IN
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES IN PERU
DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 Country
- 2 Name of the Agency / NGO (if applicable)
- 3 Total investment in US\$ dollars of the country/Agency/ NGO in environmental projects in Peru

In 1997

Planned for after 1997 (if possible specify by year)

- 4 Type of financial cooperation from the Country/Agency/NGO
Grant Loan Debt-swap Other (specify)

- 5 Current criteria to provide cooperation in environmental projects

Sustainable agricultural practices
Forestry
Biodiversity protection and protected areas
Environmental adequation of industrial sector
Urban areas improvement
Water and coastal resources management
Legal system, policies and environmental rules
Environmental education
Other

- 6 Projects or activities about environment being supported now in Peru

Name of the project
Executing Agency
 Person in charge
 Address
 Telephone
Duration
Starting year
Geographical area
Total cost
Contribution of cooperation

- 7 Projects or activities about environment that you plan to support from 1998 and during the next 8 years

8 Which will be the trend of the Country/Agency/ NGO for future environmental support in Peru?

Sustainable agricultural practices

Forestry

Biodiversity protection and protected areas

Environmental adequation of industrial sector

Urban area improvement

Water and coastal resources management

Legal system, policies and environmental rules

Environmental education

Other

9 Other projects that you support or are planning to support in Peru that though not being considered environmental have some important environmental component

10 To whom do you inform in Peru (periodically) about your grants or contributions?

11 Which are the most adequate consulting sources (personal and bibliographical) to update the information that you have provided in this questionnaire?

Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

E-Mail

APPENDIX II INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEWS

ADEFOR

Cesar Gonzales

ADRA-PERU

Ivan Castro

AID

Jorge Elgegren

Banco Mundial

Livia Benavides

CARE-PERU

Milka Dinev

CARITAS DEL PERU

Mario Rios Espinoza

Centro Internacional de la Papa

Carlos Arbizu

CONAM

David Solano

Conservacion Internacional

Avecita Chichon

Carlos Ponce

Richard Piland

COSUDE

Roger Denzer

Embajada de Begica

Vanessa Iruv

Embajada de Holanda

Maria del Carmen Portillo

Embajada de Japon

Roberto Redhead

Martha Falcon

Fondo Contravalor Peru Union Europea

Miguel Angel Rodriguez

Fundacion para el Desarrollo Agrario

Edith Melgar

GTZ

Monica Bachelli

Jurgen Czerwenka

IDMA

Patricia Flores

INEI

Maria Estela Vivar

Maria Luis Ortiz de Villacorta

INRENA

Carlos Linares

Luis Alfaro

MacArthur Foundation

Amy Shannon

OACA

Marcos Alegre

PNUD

Tomy Tinjala

PRISMA

Josephine Gilman

PROFONANPE

Alejandro Camino

Pro Naturaleza

Eduardo Durand

Jorge Ugaz

SECTI

Cesar Mendoza

TNC

Dan Quinn

Alma Lopez

Union Europea

Eric de Joie

WWF

Richard Bustamante

Fabiola Garces

APPENDIX III PROJECT'S TABLES

Table No 1
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON REFUNDABLE)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY BILATERAL SOURCES (Projects in execution 1997)

Founding Source Project Title	Main Activity	Priority	Department	Geographic Area	Duration (y)	Start (y)	Completion (y)	Commitment (USD)	Executing Agency	Type of Agency
Germany (GTZ) Convención para el Uso Sostenible de los Recursos Naturales Proyecto de Manejo Ambiental del Área de Protección del Ambiente y el Patrimonio Cultural de la Zona de la Cordillera de la Cruz (FANPE)	Biodiversidad y Planificación Ambiental Manejo de Recursos Naturales y Patrimonio Cultural	Justicia Ambiental		Central	1	1997	303 030	INRENA		Gratuita
				Central	4	1997	1 600 000	UNEP		Participativa
				Central	5	1993	4 400 000	INRENA		Gratuita
							6 303 030			
Belgium Riforma del Sistema de ADEFOR	Integración del Sistema de ADEFOR	RENOM	Justicia	Central	1	1990	312 000	ADEFOR		Participativa
							312 000			
Canada (ACDI) Programa Ambiental Arpel	Manejo de Recursos Naturales y Patrimonio Cultural			Central	9	1991	5175 000	ARPEL/FA	Administración de Recursos Ambientales y Patrimonio Cultural	Participativa
							5175 000			
Canada (CIDA) Manejo del Ecosistema de la Cordillera de la Cruz Manejo del Ecosistema de la Cordillera de la Cruz Manejo del Ecosistema de la Cordillera de la Cruz	Sostenibilidad Ambiental y Planificación Sostenible Management Plan Sostenible Management Plan Sostenible Management Plan	Gratuita	Técnica	Central	3	1985	293 100	Programa Integral para el Desarrollo del Café en la Región Gr		Participativa
				Central	3	1997	299 914	Integración del Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
				Central	3	1996	272 820	Centro de Promoción YAPUK PRODER		Participativa
				Central	3	1996	220 307	Cooperación para el Manejo Ambiental (CODAFAR)		Participativa
				Central	3	1994	236 735	Taller Regional de Estudios e Investigación para el Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
				Central	3	1994	222 844	Integración del Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
				Central	3	1994	292 048	Centro de Estudios Ecológicos y Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
				Central	3	1994	298 561	Integración del Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
							2136 333			
Denmark Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente	Restauración del Medio Ambiente			Central	1	1997	300 000	CONAM		Gratuita
							300 000			
Spain (AECI) Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente	Manejo del Medio Ambiente			Central	3	1993	674 169	Asociación Arwa		Participativa
							674 169			
United States (USAID) Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales Programa de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales	Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Biodiversidad y Patrimonio Cultural	Gratuita	Gratuita	Central	5	1995	12 585 000	CONAM Y ONGs ambientales		Gratuita
				Central	5	1992	3 600 000	Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental (CARE PERU)		Participativa
							16 185 000			
United States of America (US TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY TDA) Sostenibilidad y Conservación de Recursos Naturales	Integración del Sistema de Manejo Ambiental			Central	2	1994	316 000	Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental		Gratuita
							316 000			
Germany (GTZ) Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente	Manejo del Medio Ambiente	Gratuita	Participativa	Central		1995	50 000	Manejo del Medio Ambiente		Gratuita
							50 000			
United Kingdom Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente	Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales			Central	3	1994	1 005 000	Manejo del Medio Ambiente		Gratuita
							1 005 000			
Netherlands Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales	Biodiversidad y Planificación Ambiental Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Restauración del Medio Ambiente y Patrimonio Cultural Biodiversidad y Patrimonio Cultural	Agrupación	Técnica	Central	3	1995	250 000	PRODNA		Participativa
				Central	5	1995	775 000	Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental (COFIDE)		Participativa
				Central	5	1996	5 300 000	Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental (COFIDE)		Participativa
				Central	1	1997	123 156			Participativa
				Central	2	1996	2 000 000	Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales		Gratuita
				Central	3	1995	2 409 788	PROHAMACHCS		Gratuita
				Central	4	1992	5 029 166	INRENA		Gratuita
				Central	5	1997	3 500 000	Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental (INRENA)		Gratuita
				Central	3	1997	2 627 341	INRENA/PRONATURALEZA		Gratuita
				Central	5	1997	1 345 541	INRENA/Programa Nacional de Manejo Ambiental		Gratuita
							23 560 894			
Switzerland (COSUDE) Programa ASO (Agencia de Sostenibilidad) Programa PIWA Programa GEMA Red Nacional de Información Ambiental	Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Manejo de Recursos Naturales y Patrimonio Cultural Manejo de Recursos Naturales y Patrimonio Cultural	Gratuita RENOM	Gratuita RENOM	Central	2	1995	2 900 000	ADEX CONDESAN CBC para el Manejo Ambiental (S)		Participativa
				Central	10	1989	2 281 760	INADE		Gratuita
				Central		1997	140 000	MITINCI		Gratuita
				Central		1993	482 091	Unidad Nacional de Manejo Ambiental		Gratuita
							5 863 859			
Germany (GTZ) Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales Operación de Manejo del Medio Ambiente y Conservación de Recursos Naturales	Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Sostenibilidad y Manejo de Recursos Naturales			Central	3	1995	483 472	Centro de Estudios y Planificación del Manejo Ambiental		Participativa
				Central	2	1995	250 014	Unidad de Manejo Ambiental (MITA)		Gratuita
				Central	3	1995	596 936	Centro de Promoción y Manejo Ambiental (COPAMA)		Participativa
				Central	1	1995	254 091	Centro de Promoción y Manejo Ambiental (COPAMA)		Participativa
							1 586 521			
							63 467 805			

SECRETARÍA DE PLANIFICACIÓN Y POLÍTICA ECONÓMICA - MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS - BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA - 1997

Table No 2
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON REFUNDABLE)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY MULTILATERAL SOURCES (Projects in execution 1997)

Founding Sources Project Title	Main Area of Activity	Political Region	Department	Geographical Area	Duration (years)	Starting Year	Contributions from Donors in US\$	Executing Agency	Type of Executing Agency	
Inter American Development Bank Control de Contaminación Minera en el Valle del Mantaro Fortalecimiento Institucional Ambiental CONAM Forestación en Microcuencas Andinas Conservación del Ecosistema del Lago Titicaca Implementación del Programa de Pequeños Subsidios del Fondo Mundial del Ambiente Reforestación para la Producción de Maderas Preciosas y Productos Diferentes de la Madera Reforestación Manejo y Aprovechamiento Sostenible de los Bosques Naturales de Neblina en Jaen San Desarrollo Forestal Participativo en la Región del Alto Mayo Manejo Forestal de Bosque Nacional Alexander Von Humboldt Edición de la Revista Bosques y Desarrollo y Organización de un Servicio de Comunicación e Información Repoblación Forestal con Especies Tropicales Valiosas en Sistemas Agroforestales en la Provincia de Establecimiento y Operación de un Centro de Información Estratégica Forestal (CIEF) Fase I Diseño de un Modelo de Manejo Forestal Socialmente Sustentable Apoyo en la Formulación de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna	Mining/Industry/Fisheries Environmental Institutional Strengthening	Andrés Cáceres	Juni	Sierra National	1 2	1996	850 000 1 800 000 2 650 000	Ministerio de Energía y Minas CONAM	Government Government	
	Forestación en Microcuencas Andinas	Forestry		Sierra	5	1993	4 576 022 4 576 022	FAO		
	Conservación del Ecosistema del Lago Titicaca	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Areas	Jose C. Manáteg	Puno	Sierra	5	1997	4 000 000	Autonadad Binacional Autónoma Cuanca Lago Titicaca	Government
	Implementación del Programa de Pequeños Subsidios del Fondo Mundial del Ambiente	Institutional Strengthening			National	Annual		500 000 4 500 000	Vanos	
	Reforestación para la Producción de Maderas Preciosas y Productos Diferentes de la Madera	Forestry			Jungle	3	1995	305 078	INRENA	Government
	Reforestación Manejo y Aprovechamiento Sostenible de los Bosques Naturales de Neblina en Jaen San	Forestry	RENOM	Cajamarca	Sierra	4	1995	977 550	INRENA	Government
	Desarrollo Forestal Participativo en la Región del Alto Mayo	Forestry	San Martín	San Martín	Jungle	5	1995	1 381 100	INRENA	Government
	Manejo Forestal de Bosque Nacional Alexander Von Humboldt	Forestry	Ucayali	Ucayali	Jungle	1	1996	529 610	INRENA	Government
	Edición de la Revista Bosques y Desarrollo y Organización de un Servicio de Comunicación e Información	Environmental Education			National	2	1996	287 804	INRENA	Government
	Repoblación Forestal con Especies Tropicales Valiosas en Sistemas Agroforestales en la Provincia de	Forestry	Inca	Madre de D	Jungle	3	1996	704 503	INRENA	Government
Establecimiento y Operación de un Centro de Información Estratégica Forestal (CIEF) Fase I	Institutional Strengthening			National	1	1996	674 274	INRENA	Government	
Diseño de un Modelo de Manejo Forestal Socialmente Sustentable	Forestry	Ucayali	Ucayali	Jungle	1	1997	193 593	INRENA	Government	
Apoyo en la Formulación de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna	Legal System/Natural Resources Policy			National	1	1997	223 660 5 277 172	INRENA	Government	
Hidrología Isotópica en el Sur del Perú	Water and Coastal Resources			Coast	2	1995	167 800 167 800	Instituto Peruano de Energía Nuclear	Government	
Rehabilitación Ecológica de Pequeñas Cuencas Hidrográficas de la Zona Andina	Water and Coastal Resources			Sierra	4	1995	9 468 890 9 468 890	PRONAMACHCS	Government	
Manejo de Bosques del Valle del Palcazu Selva Central	Forestry	Andrés Cáceres	Pasco	Jungle	21	1995	91 788 91 788	Pro Naturalaleza	Private	
European Union United Kingdom										
Programa para el Desarrollo Ambiental y Productivo de la Región San Martín	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	San Martín	San Martín	Jungle	4	1994	1 727 745 1 727 745	Intermediate Technology Development Group	Private	
European Union (European Commission)										
Agricultura Ecológica para la Protección del Bosque Tropical en Puerto Maldonado 2da fase	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Madre de D	Jungle	3	1995	375 000	Asociación de Agricultura Ecológica (Alemania) (Unidad Adm.)	Private	
Aprovechamiento y Manejo Sostenible de la Reserva de la Biosfera y Parque Nacional del Manu	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Areas	Inca	Madre de Dos	Jungle	5	1997	9000 000	INRENA / Gobierno Regional Inka	Government	
Convenio IMARPE/Cee Vocepe Ala 92/43	Water and Coastal Resources			Peruvian Sea	5	1994	3 443 700	IMARPE	Government	
Producción Sostenible en la Comunidad Amazónica (Fase de Consolidación) (CASPI 2)	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Loreto	Loreto	Jungle	4	1995	1 690 000	CARE UK (Unidad Administrativa)	Private	
Programa de Ecodesarrollo Pantanos de Villa	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Areas	Lima	Lima	Coast	15	1996	767 000	Terra Nova (Unidad Administrativa) /OACA	Private	
Programa Piloto de Reforestación Extensiva de Algarrobos en Región Desértica	Forestry	Gra	Tumbes Piura	Coast	4	1994	490 000	ACTEC Bélgica (Unidad Administrativa)	Private	
Programa Regional de Planificación y Manejo de Areas Naturales Protegidas Amazónicas UE TCA	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Areas			Jungle	3	1994	400 000	INRENA	Government	
Solución Integral a la Basura en el Cono Norte de Lima	Urban Areas	Lima	Lima	Coast	3	1996	1 390 000 17 555 700	Alternativa (Unidad Administrativa)	Private	
General Countervalue Fund Peru European Union (FGCPUE)										
Desarrollo Agroecológico y Fortalecimiento de la Comunidad Campesina en la Sub-Cuenca del Rio	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	RENOM	Amazonas	Jungle	2	1995	296 585	Centro Ideas	Private	
Desarrollo de Microcuencas y Conservación de Suelos	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra	2	1994	341 844	Cantitas del Perú	Private	
Desarrollo Integral Manejo y Conservación de Recursos Naturales de la Microcuenca Ichu Acona	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Andrés Cáceres	Huancavelica	Sierra	2	1995	295 361	Servicio de Promoción Integral del Campesino	Private	
Desarrollo Sustentable de Comunidades Campesinas en Chaupimarca	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Andrés Cáceres	Pasco	Sierra	3	1996	271 384	Centro de Promoción y Desarrollo Rural Apurimac	Private	
Manejo del Ecosistema Huanipaca	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Inca	Apurimac	Sierra	1	1995	151 187 1 356 361	Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Rural	Private	
General Countervalue Fund Peru European Union / INTERMON										
Proyecto Desarrollo Sustentable de la Fauna en Comunidades Aguarunas y Huambisas	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	RENOM	Cajamarca	Sierra	1	1995	424 714 424 714	Vicariato de Jaen Compañía de Jesus	Private	
UNITAR United Nations										
Estrategia Nacional de Implementación de Cambio Climático	Renewable Energy/Climatic Change			National	2	1997	70 000 70 000	CONAM	Government	
							47 866,192			

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Estos montos no incluyen la contraparte nacional para el proyecto

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Table No 3
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON-REFUNDABLE)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY NON GOVERNAMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Projects in execution 1997)

Founding Sources Principality	Main Area of Activity	Principal Region	Department	Geographical Area	Duration (Years)	Start Year	Contract Value F d g Sou US\$	Contract Value F d g Sou US\$	Executing Agency	Type of Entity
Agencia Alemana Desarrollo Agrario en la Sierra de Parí Programa Integral de Cursos de los Cursos de la Provincia de Cuzco y Cuzco	Sustentable Agricultura / Rural Development Sustainable Management in Rural Resources	Guano RENOM	Parí	Sierra	3.5	1994	649 710 715 678	1 365 388	Centro Peruano de Servicios PRONAMACHCS	Privat Gubernamental
Bredt & Deleyn Belgium Desarrollo Sostenible en la Sierra de Parí y Lurín	Environmental Education	Lima	Lima	Sierra	3	1997	50 000	50 000	OACA	Privat
CAFOD-England Programa Integral de Servicios de Educación Ambiental	Urban Area	Lima	Lima	Sierra	1	1997	20 000	20 000	OACA	Privat
CARE PERU Agricultura Rural	Rural Area			Jungle	7	1992	499 000	499 000	Vinos P	Privat
CEBEMO INTERMOM MISEREROR FASTENOPFER Proyecto CAAAP para la Amazonia Peruana	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources			Jungle	3	1995	1785 072	1785 072	Centro Andino de Antropología y Aplicación Patrimonial	Privat
CEBEMO NCOS Fortalecimiento Institucional de COINCIDE	Institutional Strengthening			Sierra	7	1991	299 408	299 408	Coordinación Intersectorial de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación	Privat
Canadian Centre for Studies and International Cooperation Programa Quinquenal de Apoyo a los Cursos de los Cursos de los Andes del Sur y del Norte del Perú	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources			Sierra	5	1994	215 000	1 133 010	Centro Andino de Estudios y Cooperación Internacional	Privat
Proyecto de Apoyo a la Comunidad Alpaque de los Andes del Perú	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources			Sierra	5	1994	918 010		Centro Andino de Estudios y Cooperación Internacional	Privat
Christiana Aid Desarrollo de Capacidades Locales en el Sector Ambiental	Environmental Education	Lima	Lima	Sierra	1	1997	20 000	20 000	OACA	Privat
Cooperazione Internazionale Stud Stud Ecología y Producción de los Bosques de los Andes del Perú	Rural Area	Guano RENOM	Tumbes Para Lambayque	Sierra	3	1995	367 689	367 689	Centro Peruano de Servicios	Privat
ACEAR Found tion Segundo Taller de Educación Ambiental y Programa de una Escuela	Environmental Education	Lima	Lima	Jungle	2	1995	60 748	60 748	Conservación de la Naturaleza Ambiental del Perú	Privat
Anhold Foundation Programa de Desarrollo en la Conservación de la Biosfera (PRODESCOT)	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Lima	Madre de Dios	Jungle	4	1997	100 000	100 000	Conservación Internacional	Privat
Doe Found tion Apoyo a la Zona de Amotibga del Perú que Nacionalmente es un Área de Conservación	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources	Andrés B. Cá	Pisco	Jungle	3	1996	100 000	100 000	Privat	
Mobil Foundation Evaluación de Impactos Sociales y Ambientales de la Explotación de Petróleo en el Litoral	Mineral/Industry/Fishery Environmental Conforming	Lima	Cusco Madre de Dios	Jungle		1996	580 000	580 000	Conservación Internacional	Privat
TERRE DES HOMMES Foundation NOVIB Evaluación de Cuencas Rurales	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Lima	Lima	Sierra	3	1994	360 000	360 000	IDMA	Privat
INTERMOM Saneamiento Básico y Educación Ambiental en Lurín	Urban Area	Lima	Lima	Sierra	2	1997	113 000	113 000	OACA	Privat
MacArthur Found tion Apoyo a la Educación Involuntaria y Componente de Estructura y Entorno de la Comunidad Eseja	Environmental Education	Inca	Madre de Dios	Jungle	1	1997	30 000		Reforestación de la Comunidad de Infern	Privat
Programa Integral de Protección y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Zona Reservada de Tambopata Candamo	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca José C. Manágu	Madre de Dios	Jungle	5	1993	140 000		Asociación de Conservación y Servicios	Privat
Programa Integral de Protección y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Zona Reservada de Tambopata Candamo	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca José C. Manágu	Madre de Dios	Jungle	5	1993	130 000		Fundación Agraria de Promoción y Desarrollo	Privat
Apoyo al Programa de Capacitación para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Zona Reservada de Tambopata Candamo	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources	Inca José C. Manágu	Madre de Dios	Jungle	3	1997	110 000		Centro de la P	Privat
Tambopata Candamo Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible de la Conservación de la Biosfera (PRODESCOT)	Legal System in Rural Resources Policies	Inca José C. Manágu	Madre de Dios	Jungle	4	1997	120 000		Conservación Internacional	Privat
Fondos Puente para un Programa Sustentable de Agricultura Sostenible en la Zona Reservada de Tambopata Candamo	Legal System in Rural Resources Policies	Inca José C. Manágu	Madre de Dios	Jungle	1	1997	45 000		Fundación Agraria de Promoción y Desarrollo	Privat
Desarrollo de Políticas y Ambientales Nivel Nacional de Información y Programación de Fortalecimiento Institucional de Organización de Conservación del Perú	Legal System in Rural Resources Policies		National	National	3	1997	230 000		Servicio Peruano de Desarrollo Ambiental	Privat
					3	1997	105 000	920 000	WWF	Privat
MISEREROR (Germany) Autodesarrollo Agrícola de la Comunidad de Campesinos de Lurín de los Andes	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra	2	1994	180 000	180 000	Instituto de Estudios y Trabajo	Privat
NOVIB (Ireland) Núcleo de Estudios de la Sierra de Parí (NEP)	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources	Chiliv	Ancash	Sierra	3	1996	500 000	500 000	CIDAC	Privat
Proyecto de Apoyo a la Conservación de la Biosfera (PRODESCOT)	Environmental Education			National	3	1994	61 309	61 309	Centro Andino de Estudios y Promoción	Privat
Programa de Desarrollo de las Comunidades Rurales de la Sierra de Parí y que Fortalece	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources	RENOM	Lambayque	Sierra	3	1996	195 043	195 043	Centro de Estudios Sociales y Biodiversidad	Privat
The Nature Conservancy (USA) Apoyo al Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillén	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Andrés B. Cá	Pisco	Jungle	6	1992	600 000		Parque Nacional	Privat
Apoyo al Manejo del Santuario Nacional Pampa del Indio	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	Madre de Dios	Jungle	5	1993	533 950		Parque Nacional	Privat
Programa Integral de Desarrollo y Conservación de la Reserva Nacional Pampa del Indio	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Lorito	Lorito	Jungle	6	1992	1 400 000	2 533 950	Parque Nacional	Privat
The Thinker Found tion (USA) Comisión de Conciencia de Conservación del Glaciar Tardío de la Cordillera	Environmental Education			National	4	1994	80 000	80 000	Parque Nacional	Privat
World Vision International Planificación de la Sierra de Parí para el Desarrollo Sostenible	Sustainable Management in Rural Resources			National	2.7	1993	273 276	273 276	World Vision - Oficina Regional Cuzco	Privat
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Fondos Adicionales de Apoyo al Programa Nacional de Manejo de la Biosfera	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	Cusco	Jungle	1	1997	25 812		Parque Nacional	Privat
Fondos Adicionales de Apoyo al Programa Nacional de Manejo de la Biosfera	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	San Martín	Jungle	1	1997	19 320	45 132	Parque Nacional	Privat
WWF-Denmark Programa Integral de Conservación y Desarrollo de la Reserva Nacional Pampa del Indio	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Lorito	Lorito	Jungle	2	1997	800 000	800 000	Consorcio WWF AIF	Privat
WWF-Switzerland Programa de Conservación y Desarrollo de la Reserva de la Biosfera del Noroeste	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	G	Tumbes	Sierra	2	1995	40 000	40 000	Parque Nacional	Privat
WWF-U Kingdom Programa de Conservación y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Reserva de la Biosfera del Noroeste	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	G	Tumbes	Sierra	2	1997	200 000		Parque Nacional	Privat
Conservación del Santuario Nacional de Ampay	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	Aputimac	Sierra	1	1997	260 000		IDMA	Privat
Conservación y Desarrollo de la Reserva de la Biosfera del Manu	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	Madre de Dios	Jungle	4	1996	1 236 536		Parque Nacional	Privat
Programa de Educación Ambiental en la Reserva de la Biosfera del Manu	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	Inca	Madre de Dios	Jungle	1	1997	40 700		APECO	Privat
Programa de Educación Ambiental Tikay Wasi	Environmental Education			National	2	1997	150 650		APECO	Privat
Planificación y Manejo del Parque Nacional Río Abispa	Biodiversity Protection/Protected Area	San Martín	San Martín	Jungle	5	1994	520 000	2 487 886	Parque Nacional	Privat
WWF UK ODA Programa de Educación Ambiental en la Reserva de la Biosfera del Manu	Environmental Education	Inca	Madre de Dios	Jungle	5	1994	357 047	357 047	Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza	Privat

Source: Ministerio de la Presidencia SECT Evaluación 984 995 Cuantificación de Inversión Cooperación Multilateral. Estadísticas O G NTE NE Lima 1997
 Estos datos no incluyen la cooperación nacional de los países.

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Table No 4
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON-REFUNDABLE)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS WITH COMPONENT FINANCED BY BILATERAL SOURCES (Projects in execution 1997)

Founding Sources Project Title	Main Area of Activity	Political Region	Department	Geographical Area	Duration (years)	Starting year	Contribution from the Funding Source US\$	Executing Agency	Type of Executing Agency
Germany (GTZ)									
Programa de Riego Zona Andina Sur	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra	24	1 976	5 000 000	Gobierno Regional Inca	Government
Programa de Desarrollo Rural COPASA	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra	10	1 985	2 700 000	Gobierno Regional Arequipa	Government
Cafe Orgánico	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Jungle	3	1 994	1 950 000	Camara Peruana de Cafe	Private
Desarrollo Rural del Valle del Colca	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Arequipa	Arequipa	Sierra	2	1 995	1 860 000	COPASA RURAL	Private
Programa de Agua Potable y de Alcantarillado en Ciudades Seleccionadas	Water and Coastal Resources	RENOM Libertad	Lambay Cajama Trujillo	Coast Sierra	5	1 996	8 453 000	Programa Nacional de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado (PROAGUA)	Government
Pequeñas y Medianas Irrigaciones en la Sierra Sur	Water and Coastal Resources	Inca	Cusco Apurimac	Sierra	12	1 987	10 666 000	Plan MERISS Inca Apurimac	Government
							28 929 000		
Canada (ACDI)									
Proyecto de Agua y Desague Fase V	Water and Coastal Resources	Lima	Lima	Coast	4	1 994	3 750 000	Servicio Universitario Mundial Canadiense (SUMC)	Private
Consortio de Investigación Economica	Legal System/Natural Resources Policies			National	10	1 989	5 652 250	CIID GRADE DESCO IEP Univ del Pacifico Univ Católica	Private
							9 402 250		
General Countervalue Fund Peru Canada (FGCPC)									
Programa de Crédito para Diversif de Cultivos en Parcelas de Desarrollo Econ y Tecnol de la Com Campesina en la Sub	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	RENOM	Amazonas	Sierra	2	1 994	220 622	Asociacion Cultural Atusparia	Private
	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Jungle	3 5	1 993	158 375	Centro Ideas	Private
							378 997		
United States (USAID)									
Proyecto de Desarrollo Alternativo	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Jungle	5	1 995	32 500 000	Varios	Government / Private
Plan de Desarrollo Andino para la Seguridad Alimentaria	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra	5	1 996	27 401 454	ADRA PERU	Private
Programa de Desarrollo para la Seguridad Alimentaria	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			National	5	1 996	18 621 717	CARITAS DEL PERU	Private
Programa de Focalización del Apoyo a la Seguridad Alimentaria	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			National	5	1 996	36 249 010	FRISMA PERU	Private
Alternativa Tecnológicas para el Uso de Tierras y Seguridad Alimentaria Proyecto ALTURA 2	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			National	6	1 995	15 000 000	PRONAMACHCS CARE PERU	Government / Private
							129 772 181		
General Countervalue Fund Peru Switzerland (FGCPS)									
Desarrollo Rural Integral en la Microcuenca Quebrada Honda	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development				3	1 995	167 756	Centro de Desarrollo y Acción Social	Private
Desarrollo Rural Integral de la Micro Cuenca del Rio Bun	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development					1 995	492 639	Instituto de Apoyo Agropecuario Region Chavin	Private
Sistema Integral de Redes de Desague y Evacuación de Aguas Pluviales	Water and Coastal Resources					1 995	1 092 240	Centro de Educacion y Comunicación Guaman Poma de Ayala	Private
Desarrollo Sostenible en Comunidades	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra		1 995	311 000	Centro de Estudios Desarrollo de Com Campesinas Alto Andinas	Private
							2 063 635		
Holland									
Proyecto de Manejo de Agua y Medio Ambiente en Cuencas (IMA/PROMAC)	Water and Coastal Resources	Inca	Apurimac Cusco	Sierra	2	1 996	3 096 250	Instituto de Manejo de Agua y Medio Ambiente (IMA)	Private
Atención Primaria de Salud y Saneamiento Básico en Desarrollo Alternativo en San Martin	Urban Areas Forestry	RENOM San Martin	Cajamarca San Martin	Sierra Jungle	4 5	1 993 1 997	6 450 286 1 112 475	Interaction in Health Centro de Desarrollo e Investigación de la Selva Central	Private Private
Proyecto de Rehabilitación Waru Waru (II Fase)	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Jose C Manátegu	Puno	Sierra	5	1 996	2 250 000	CARE PERU	Private
Silvopasturas para el Desarrollo de las Organizaciones Rurales de las Microcuencas Alto Andinas del Rio Llaucán	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	RENOM	Cajamarca	Sierra	3	1 997	1 200 000	ADEFOR	Private
							14 109 011		
Japan									
Capacitación Crianza de Cuyes para Apoyar a la Mujer Rural	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			National		1 995	66 790	Centro Canadiense de Estudios y Cooperacion Internacional	Private
Construcción de Instalaciones de Tratamiento de Desagues	Urban Areas	Chavin	Ancash	Sierra	1	1 997	47 000	Municipalidad de Huaylas	Government
Educación en Salubridad Ambiental y Abastecimiento de Agua en el Carmen	Urban Areas	Jose C Manátegu	Ica	Coast	1	1 997	50 566	Instituto de Conservacion del Medio Ambiente	Private
							164 356		
							184 819 430		

Source: Ministerio de la Presidencia SECTI Evaluación 1994-1995 Cuestionarios y Entrevistas a Cooperantes Multilaterales Bilaterales y ONG INTERNET Lima 1997

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Table No 5
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON REFUNDABLE)
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS WITH COMPONENT FINANCED BY MULTILATERAL SOURCES (Projects in execution 1997)

Founding Sources Project Title	Main Area of Activity	Political Region	Department	Geographical Area	Duration (years)	Starting year	Contribution from the Funding Source US\$	Executing Agency	Type of Executing Agency
United Nations Drug Control Program Consolidación del Desarrollo Alternativo en los Valles de la Convención y Lares (Cusco) Fortalecimiento Institucional de las Organ Campesinas para la Sosten del Desar Alter en los Valles de la Convención y Lares	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Cusco	Sierra	4	1 993	7 967 000	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para la Fiscalización de las Drogas	Internacional
	Institutional Strengthening	Inca	Cusco	Sierra	1	1 996	598 731	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para la Fiscalización de las Drogas	Internacional
							8 565 731		
United Nations Drug Control Program / Lutheran World Relief Desarrollo Alternativo en el Valle Apurímac Ene (Fase de Orientación Estratégica)	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Andrés A. Cáceres	Apurímac	Sierra	4	1 995	2 199 989	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para la Fiscalización de las Drogas	Internacional
							2 199 989		
World Food Program Apoyo Integrado al Sector Urbano Marginal	Urban Areas			National	3	1 993	17 966 865	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
							17 966 865		
European Union (European Commission) Alimentación de Agua Potable para los Pueblos Jóvenes de la Ciudad de Lima Proyecto Especial Pampa (II)	Water and Coastal Resources	Lima	Lima	Coast	4.3	1 993	9 181 509	Min. Presidencia Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado-Lima	Government
Desarrollo Rural Integral en la Microcuenca de Pantachi	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Jose C. Mariátegui	Puno Moquegua	Sierra	6	1 993	23 926 600	Min. Presidencia Gobierno Regional Moquegua Tacna Puno	Government
Programa de Cooperación Técnica para la Pesca	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Cusco	Sierra	2	1 994	248 762	Centro de Desarrollo Andino Ruru Inca	Private
	Mining/Industry/Fisheries Environmental Conforming			Peruvian Sea	5	1 994	7 764 000	Instituto del Mar del Peru	Government
							41 120 871		
General Countervalue Fund Peru European Union Desarrollo Agropecuario Integral de Churcapampa y Tayacaja	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Andrés A. Cáceres	Huancavelica	Sierra	2	1 995	554 373	Centro de Promoción y Extensión Agropecuaria Rural Inka Wasi	Private
Desarrollo Sustentable en Comunidades Campesinas de Chapimarca	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Apurímac	Sierra	3	1 996	271 384	Centro de Promoción y Desarrollo Rural Apurímac	Private
Desarrollo Agropecuario Aucará	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Los Libertadores Wari	Ayacucho	Sierra	1	1 995	125 105	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Desarrollo Agropecuario Andamarca	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Los Libertadores Wari	Ayacucho	Sierra		1 994	148 385	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Recup y Mejoram de la Crianza de Camélidos y de la Agric Alto Andina de Salloa Sta Ana	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Los Libertadores Wari	Ayacucho	Sierra	2	1 994	202 573	Instituto de Desarrollo Kausay	Private
Apoyo al Desarrollo Agropecuario de las Comunidades Campesinas del Distrito de Chiara	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Los Libertadores Wari	Ayacucho	Sierra	2	1 995	234 227	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Desarrollo Integral de Cultivos Andinos	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Cusco	Sierra	2	1 996	263 250	Asociación Civil ProCUSCO Ecología y Cultivos Andinos	Private
Fondo Rotatorio para el Cultivo y la Explotación Binomio Tuna Cochinita en las Comunidades Campesinas de Huarmaca	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Grao	Piura	Coast	1	1 995	60 296	Comité de Productores Agropecuarios Flor de la Esperanza	Private
Incremento de la Producción y Productividad de Cultivos Andinos	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Sierra	3	1 995	249 154	Centro Ecuémérico de Promoción y Acción Social	Private
Microcuenca Lucuchanga	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources				2	1 994	170 515	Asociación Benéfica Prisma	Private
Plan de Desarrollo Integral Chincho	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources				1	1 995	299 703	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Plan de Desarrollo Integral Valle del Sondondo	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Andrés A. Cáceres	Huancavelica	Sierra	1	1 996	600 963	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Prog de Alivio a la Pobreza de las Comunidades Nativas Ashaninkas de los Ríos Ene y Perené	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Andrés A. Cáceres	Junin	Jungle	1	1 995	142 868	Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria	Government
Proyecto de Desarrollo Integral Chucatamani	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	José C. Mariátegui	Tacna	Sierra	2	1 995	284 228	Curmi Pada	Private
Vigorización de Tecnología Agrícola Andina en Achonga Lircay	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Andrés A. Cáceres	Huancavelica	Sierra	2	1 996	208 329	Equipo de Promoción y Desarrollo Rural	Private
Apoyo a la Instalación de Piscigranjas	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Jungle	1	1 994	370 063	CARE PERU	Private
							4 185 416		
							74 038 872		

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Table No 7
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION (NON-REFUNDABLE)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS WITH COMPONENT FINANCED BY FINANCIAL COOPERATION
(CONCESSIONAL LOANS)

Founding Sources Project Title	Type of Sources	Main Area of Activity	Political Region	Department	Geographical Area	Duration (years)	Starting year	Contribution from the Funding Source US\$	Executing Agency	Type of Executing Agency
Japan Mejoramiento del Servicio de Alcantarillado de la Zona Sur de Lima Metropolitana	Bilateral	Urban Areas	Lima	Lima	Coast	6	1 996	120 000 000	Ministerio de la Presidencia / SEDAPAL	Government
Mejoramiento del Servicio de Agua y Desague de Lima y Callao	Bilateral	Urban Areas	Lima	Lima	Coast	6	1 996	84 000 000	Ministerio de la Presidencia / SEDAPAL	Government
Transvase Pomacocha - Río Blanco	Bilateral	Urban Areas	Lima	Lima	Coast	6	1 998	93 200 000	Ministerio de la Presidencia / SEDAPAL	Government
Recursos Naturales para Alivio de la Pobreza en la Sierra	Bilateral	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Sierra	6	1 997	45 400 000	Ministerio de Agricultura	Government
Desarrollo Social en el Amazonas	Bilateral	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Jungle	6	1 998	47 800 000	FONCODES	Government
								390,400,000		
Inter American Development Bank Programa de Apoyo al Sector de Saneamiento Básico	Multilateral	Urban Areas			National		1 994	140 000 000	Ministerio de la Presidencia / PRONAP	Government
								140,000,000		
World Bank Rehabilitación del Sistema de Agua y Alcantarillado de Lima	Multilateral	Water and Coastal Resources	Lima	Lima	Coast	5	1 995	150 000 000	SEDAPAL	Government
Manejo de los Recursos Naturales para el Alivio de la Pobreza en la Sierra	Multilateral	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			Sierra	5	1 997	51 000 000	Ministerio de Agricultura	Government
								201,000,000		
Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola FEAS Min Agricultura Sierra Norte y Sur (5% ambiental)	Multilateral	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development			Sierra		1 997	3 800 000	Ministerio de Agricultura	Government
MRN Min Agricultura Sierra Sur (Apurímac) (60% ambiental)	Multilateral	Sustainable Agriculture/Rural Development	Inca	Apurímac	Sierra		1 997		Ministerio de Agricultura	Government
								3,800,000		
							Total	735,200 000		

Source: Ministerio de la Presidencia, SECTI, Evaluación 1994-1995, Cuestionarios y Entrevistas a Cooperantes Multilaterales, Bilaterales y ONG, INTERNET, Lima 1997

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