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# USAID/PERU PRO-BOSQUES

## STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT OF THE TAHUAMANU LANDSCAPE IN MADRE DE DIOS

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

This publication was prepared by the Project Promoting Sustainable, Profitable and Inclusive Forests / Securing a Sustainable, Profitable and Inclusive Forest Sector in Peru (Pro-Bosques) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

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# **Strategic Plan for the Control and Oversight of the Tahuamanu Landscape in Madre de Dios**

SEPTEMBER 2021

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# ACRONYMS

ACCA	<i>Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica</i>
ACOFOP	Association of Tahuamanu Concessionaires
AE	Strategic Actions
ARFFS	Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities
BP	Budget Program
CGB	Forest Management Committee
CGFFS	Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee
CITE	Center for Technological Innovation
DEMA	Declaration of Management, for small-scale forest harvesting
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FOREST	USAID/Peru-funded U.S. Forest Service Activity
FSC	Voluntary Forest Certification
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRFFS	Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office
GOREMAD	Madre de Dios Regional Government
HA	Hectares
ICV	Forest Control and Oversight Initiative
IC(s)	Indigenous Community(ies)
MDD	Madre de Dios region
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MRCVFFS	Wildlife Control and Oversight Board
OE	Strategic Objective
OP	Operational Plan
PBI	Growth domestic product
PDLC	Concerted Local Development Plan
PDRC	Concerted Regional Development Plan
PEA	Economically Active Population
PGMF	General Forest Management Plan
PIACI	Indigenous Population in Isolation and Initial Contact
PMFI	Intermediate Forest Management Plan
PMG-BPP	Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan
PNCBMCC	National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation
RbB	Result-based Budget
RONAP	Organic Collectors of the Peruvian Amazon Nut
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State
SL	Strategic Line
SPDA	Peruvian Society of Environmental Law
TH	Forest Title
UEI	Executing Investment Unit
UGFFS	Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit
UMF	Forest Management Unit
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This "**Strategic Plan for the Forest Control and Oversight Initiative in the Tahuamanu Landscape (ICV – TAHUAMANU)**," is developed for a three-year period (2021-2023) and is based on agreements between local stakeholders and the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office (GRFFS) of Madre de Dios, in the Tahuamanu province. It was developed with a basis in current forestry regulations, the current experiences in the area, and the expectations of local stakeholders, in accordance with inputs from meetings and interviews with key stakeholders.

The importance of the Tahuamanu ICV lies in the fact that it covers the province of Madre de Dios with the largest timber contributions to the department's overall production (54%), with an area of approximately 2 million hectares, and various territorial categories including concessions, territorial reserves, protected natural areas, Indigenous Communities (ICs), and agricultural lands, which in turn pose the challenge of bringing together diverse interests and important previous forest control and oversight experiences.

The plan proposes the following main stakeholders and participatory initiatives: the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee(s)(CGFFS), since they are recognized participatory spaces in forest regulations, that bring together forest users, local communities, producers, local governments, civil society representatives and other public or private institutions to carry out activities within the Tahuamanu Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit. Also important to the plan are allies such as Forest and Wildlife Custodians, including the Community Forest Oversight and Control Committees that are essential for the role they play, which often goes unnoticed or undervalued.

The objective of the Tahuamanu ICV is to promote the strengthening and coordination of control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape, to improve their effectiveness, and promote the participation of local stakeholders in dialogue spaces and worktables at local and regional levels. Implementing the Tahuamanu ICV requires three interconnected lines of intervention:

**Capacity Building.** This guideline aims to strengthen local stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape. It is vitally important to promote the role of local stakeholders engaged in control and oversight actions and promote a capacity-building program with differentiated themes, within an ecosystem-based approach.

**Improved Coordination among Stakeholders.** In order to have better and more effective control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape, it is important to improve coordination between the different stakeholders that are linked to and depend on forest resources. These actions will improve visibility and encourage broader participation in dialogue spaces and/or working groups.

**Economic Sustainability.** Finally, all control and oversight actions must be financed for the long-term in order to be sustainable. Therefore, it is important to promote, together with the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Authorities (ARFFS) and other stakeholders, the allocation of the necessary public budget resources for the sustainability of control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape.

Each strategic line has objectives and actions, as well as a set of indicators that will facilitate the evaluation and oversight of the Initiative, while also identifying possible sources of public funding that can be linked to this plan. Also included is an implementation timeline for the strategic actions in the proposed horizon from 2021 to 2023.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Madre de Dios is one of the most biologically diverse Amazon regions, with a mosaic of land uses that combine the potential for direct and indirect use of forest resources. More than 45% of the territory of this region accounts for natural protected areas (3.8 million ha); more than 15% are forest timber concessions (1.3 million ha), of which about 600,400 ha are FSC certified; and almost 9% (0.7 million ha) are non-timber forest concessions (granted for Brazil nut harvesting).

Titled Indigenous Communities (ICs) occupy 4.7% of the Peruvian territory, and there is a proposal for the establishment of Indigenous Reserves for Indigenous Population in Isolation and Initial Contact - PIACI in 800,000 ha (an additional 10% of the regional territory). Concessions for conservation or ecotourism cover 2.6% of the regional territory (200,000 ha). Agriculture, hunting and forestry directly occupy more than 20% of the regional economically active population (PEA) and their contribution to the regional growth domestic product (PBI) amounts to 6%.

Of the three, the Tahuamanu province stands out the most in Madre de Dios for being the area with the highest timber production, with the greatest diversity of forest titles (TH) modalities and stakeholders linked to them, as well as for the great strides made in forest management. These include the operation of initiatives of local stakeholders to contribute to the control of deforestation and illegal uses of forest and wildlife resources through forest management committees.

In a coordinated effort between public institutions, indigenous organizations, the private business sector and the civil society to halt illegal deforestation and illegal logging, a conceptual and operational model for participatory surveillance has been planned with a proposed strategy involving the competent public entities in this area.

In parallel, the establishment and management of the Wildlife Control and Oversight Boards of Madre de Dios (MRCVFFS-MDD) will be promoted, which will be composed of public institutions with the competencies to address the deforestation and illegal logging alerts issued by the community surveillance committees, as well as other public and private stakeholders in the Tahuamanu landscape and the rest of the region.

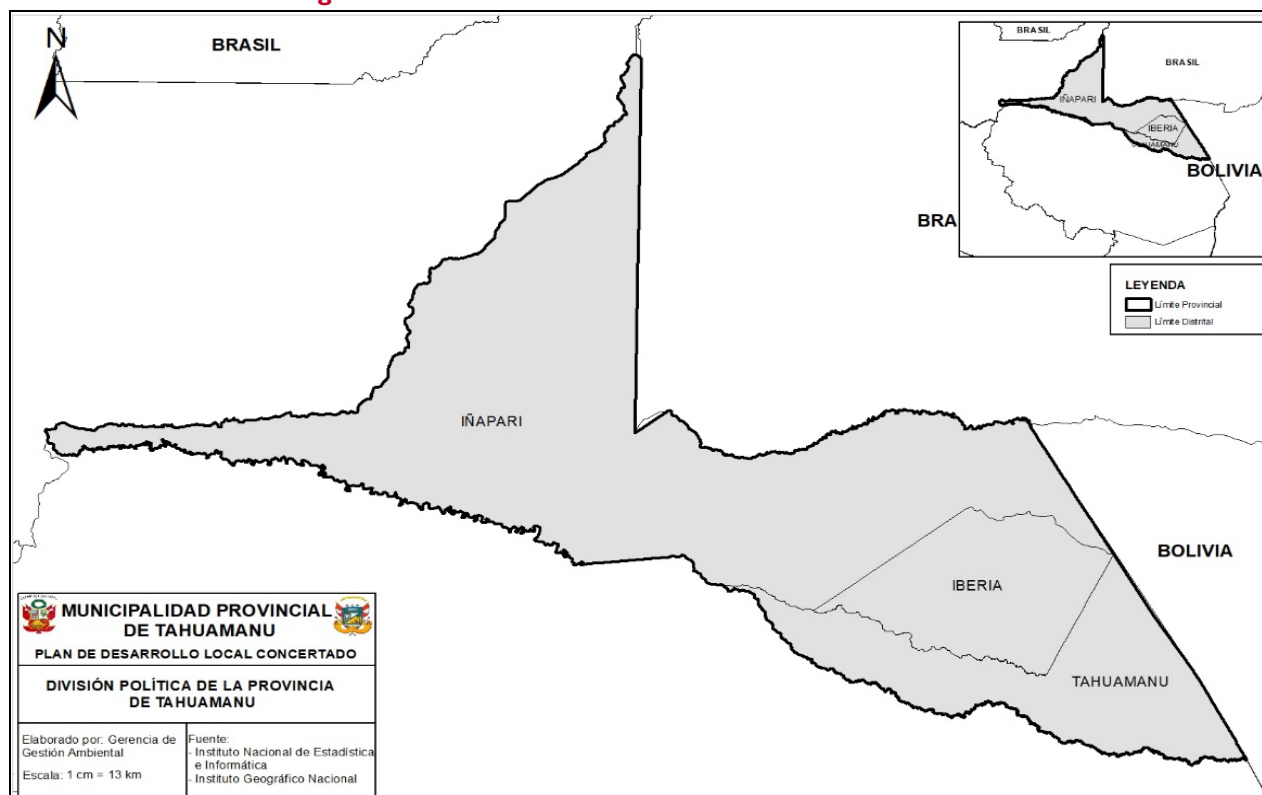
Likewise, this initiative has the potential to generate a model for the organization of local public and private stakeholders to complement the surveillance by state institutions, which can be extended to other regions of the Peruvian Amazon.

### 3. THE TAHUAMANU CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT INITIATIVE

The Tahuamanu Control and Oversight Initiative - Tahuamanu ICV - focuses on the province of Tahuamanu, considering that it is the area with the highest timber production in Madre de Dios (54% of regional production), with a diversity of forest title modalities and stakeholders linked to them, and different strides made in forest management, both from the public and private sectors.

This province is bordered by Brazil to the north, the province of Tambopata to the south and the department of Ucayali to the west and is divided into 3 districts: Iñapari, Iberia and Tahuamanu. It covers an area of 21,196.88 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for approximately 25% of the department's area, and includes the basins of the Tahuamanu, Manuripe and Muymanu rivers, the Las Piedras river's sub-basin, and the Acre river's sub-basin (Brazil), through the Acre, Chandles and Yaco river.

**Figure 1: Political Division of the Tahuamanu Province**



Source: *Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu / Concerted Local Development Plan (PDLC) of the Tahuamanu province 2018-2030.*

As an expression of the province's biodiversity, it is worth mentioning that the Alto Purús National Park has the greatest diversity of mammals in the world, with 86 species registered by WWF-Peru and more than 510 species of birds, butterflies and endemic animals.

Regarding the presence of Indigenous Peoples, the Ministry of Culture has determined that, in the province of Tahuamanu, there are native Indigenous Peoples belonging to the Yines, concentrated in Alto Peru, Oceania and San Francisco de Asis, mainly. Tahuamanu also holds a part of the Madre de Dios territorial reserve (175,585.00 ha) created in 2002 in recognition of Mashco-Piro, Yora and other unidentified and isolated indigenous peoples.



The province is occupied by timber and non-timber forest concessions found within the Permanent Production Forests, ecotourism concessions, conservation and private lands, as shown in Table I.

**Table I: Territorial Categories and Hectares in the Tahuamanu Province**

DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)
Territorial reserve	175,585
Titled Indigenous Communities	53,405
Agricultural properties	80,308
Protected Natural Area	781,719
Conservation concessions	12,783
Ecotourism concessions	927
Timber concessions	632,874
Non-Timber Concessions	216,162
No assignment recorded	49,257
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>2,003,020</b>

Source: *Pro-Bosques / GIS database: SERNANP, GRFFS and GOREMAD's DRSFLPR.*

Strides made in control and oversight initiatives with local participation in this landscape and in the department of Madre de Dios include:

- Pre-existing working groups in the area, such as the Forest Management Committees of the Muymanu Manuripe River, Acre River and Tahuamanu River.
- Forest and wildlife custodians, who work under a legal framework.
- Oversight component of the Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan (PMG-BPP), as the planning instrument where strategies for actions in favor of production forests and local people are embodied.
- Forestry and Wildlife Control and Oversight Regional Roundtable established by Regional Ordinance - OR N° 016-2020-RMD/CR.

### 3.1 FOREST CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT BY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

Forest Control and Oversight in the Tahuamanu area has also been developed by local stakeholders in different ways, mainly through concessionaires and Forest Management Committees (CGBs).

#### a. Control and oversight in concessions

Forest concessionaires are forest and wildlife custodians; therefore, they have the function of watching over, supervising and caring for the forest and wildlife resources existing within the area of the title granted to them<sup>1</sup>.

Forest concessions, according to the guidelines, must indicate the measures to be taken in relation to the control and oversight in their forest management documents such as: Management Declaration-DEMA (harvesting of Brazil nut, *shiringa*, ecotourism, others); Intermediate Forest Management Plan-PMFI (mixed harvesting of Brazil nut and timber); or General Forest Management Plan-PGMF and Operational Plan- OP (timber concessions). These documents indicate the measures to prohibit illegal logging or extraction of wild flora and protect it from third parties, restrict access to unauthorized people to the Forest Management Unit (UMF), prohibit the change of use within the UMF, among others.

<sup>1</sup> Article 53 of Law 29763, Forestry and Wildlife Law.

In addition to the above, there are forest concessions holding Voluntary Forest Certifications (FSC) -such as *Maderyja*, *Consolidado Catahua*, *Maderera Industrial Isabelita*, *Consolidado Otorongo*, *Consolidado Maderacre* and *Comunidad Nativa Bélgica*- which also have a Control and Oversight Plan, which mainly includes: patrols, community relations, agreements, boundaries, signaling, among others. Their implementation is reflected in reports and has been presented to the forest certification auditing companies. In addition, Tahuamanu's timber forest concessions have created an association called ACOFOP (*Asociación de Concesionarios de Tahuamanu*), which coordinates and arranges activities that enable them to exercise control over their concessions.

### **b. Forest Management Committees**

The Forest Management Committees (CGB) - were considered in the regulation of the previous Forestry and Wildlife Law - Law No 27308- as legal entities of private law, made up by individuals and corporations, which are incorporated under the partnership regime provided for in the civil legislation, duly registered in the public records. Their purpose is the planning and management of the forest and wildlife resources existing in the area of their delimitation.

Under this modality, 3 Forest Management Committees were created in the Tahuamanu area: i) Acre River CGB, ii) Tahuamanu CGB and iii) Muymanu Manuripe River CGB.

The current Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law No. 29763) introduces an amendment with respect to the Forest Management Committees, replacing them with the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committees, which contribute to the administration, control and supervision carried out by the competent bodies or entities, and links them to the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units (UGFFS) administered by the regional government.

In order to reach an agreement regarding the Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit in the Tahuamanu area, the following should be considered:

- The Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit has been strengthening forest governance in the area of Tahuamanu with the support of allies such as Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA) and FOREST activity, with whom coordination efforts must be made to expedite the implementation of the UGFFS, created recently.
- Consider the greater number of stakeholders found in the Tahuamanu area, which were also identified in the studies for the creation of the UGFFS and the Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan of Tahuamanu.
- The proposals for the creation of the CGFFSs should stem from the civil society, as long as they do not transgress existing regulations.

## 4. STRATEGIC PLANNING

In terms of control and oversight, the aim is to coordinate the efforts of state organizations with local stakeholders such as timber concession holders, non-timber concession holders (Brazil nut growers, *shiringueros*), farmers, civil associations, indigenous communities and other institutions. A space that meets these characteristics and is recognized in the current forestry regulations is the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee (CGFFS), which develops its activities within the Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit (UGFFS).

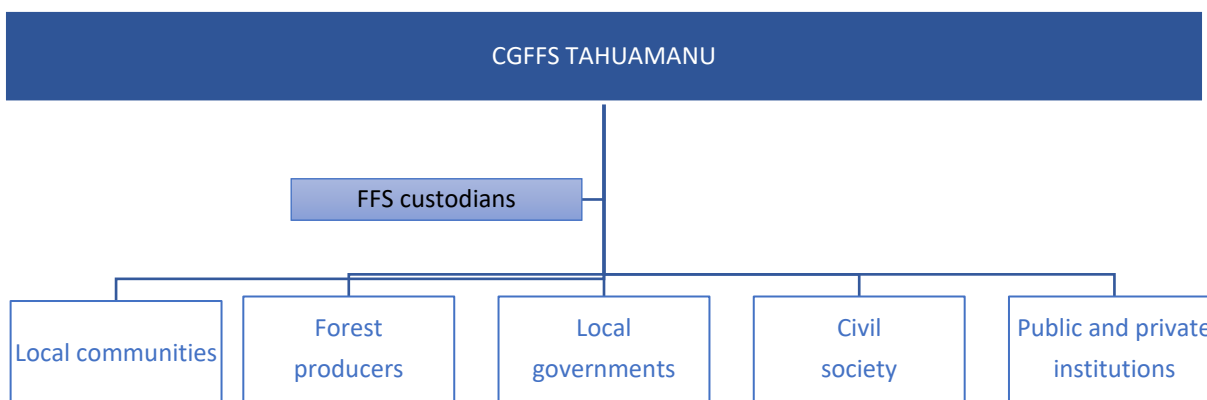
The experiences in the area with the Forest Management Committees (Muymanu Manuripe, Tahuamanu and Acre), depending on whether a single or three CGFFS are implemented as they were previously distributed, require a dialogue between local stakeholders and the Regional Forestry Authority to define a structure that brings together and allows the effective participation of citizens, seeking recognition of existing experiences and -above all- to collect the expectations of local stakeholders.

This oversight control initiative will focus on the work with local stakeholders. There are options for implementing different organizational structures, with the Forest and Wildlife Management Committee as the governing body. The alternatives considered for the structure of the CGFFS are the following:

### Alternative 1

The first structure considers the presence of a single CGFFS in the Tahuamanu Forest and Wildlife Management Unit (UGFFS) for the control and oversight of Tahuamanu, which would have the forest and wildlife custodians recognized by the Regional Forest Authority as the main allies, including the community forest oversight and control committees. The Tahuamanu committee would be made up mainly of local communities, forest producers, local governments, the civil society and public and private institutions from the entire area covered by the Tahuamanu UGFFS.

**Figure 2: Alternative 1 for the Organizational Structure of Local Stakeholders**

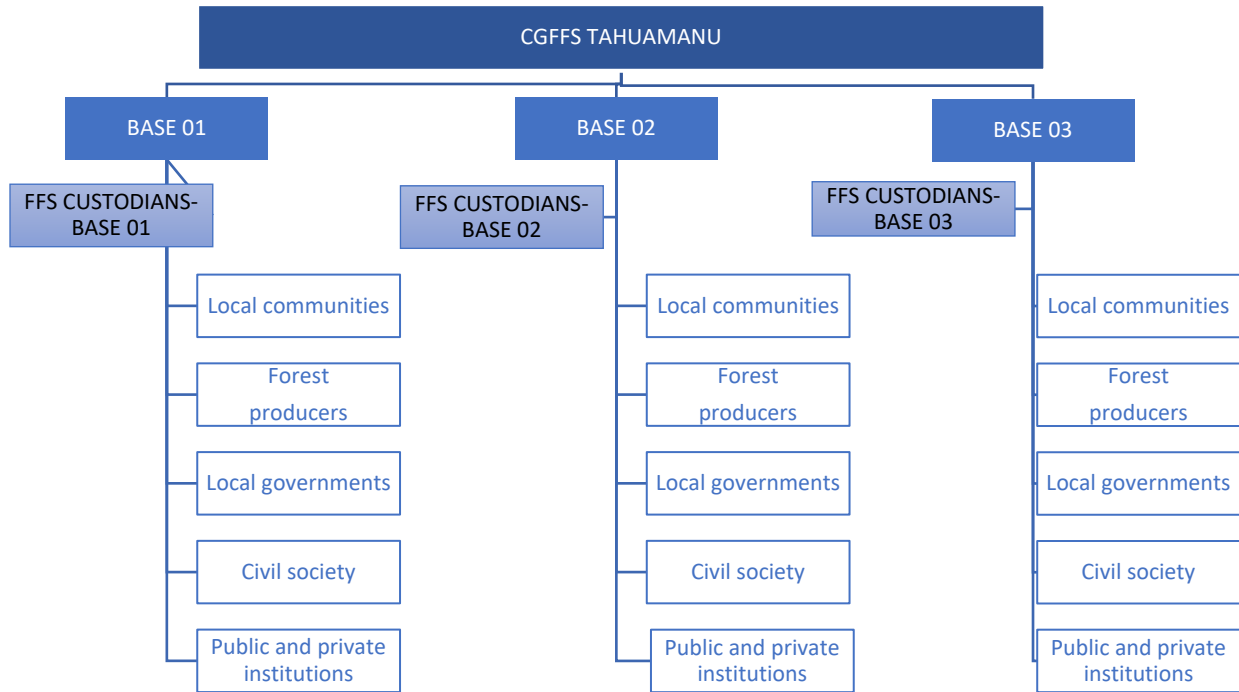


Source: *Pro-Bosques*

### Alternative 2

The second structure considers the presence of one CGFFS in the Tahuamanu UGFFS, with three (03) bases, which might be the Muymanu Manuripe, Tahuamanu and Acre river basins. Each base will have the forest and wildlife custodians recognized by the Regional Forestry Authority as their main allies, including the community forest oversight and control committees. The bases will be mainly made up of local communities, forest producers, local governments, the civil society and public and private institutions in the geographical area covered by each base.

**Figure 3: Alternative 2 for the Organizational Structure of Local Stakeholders**

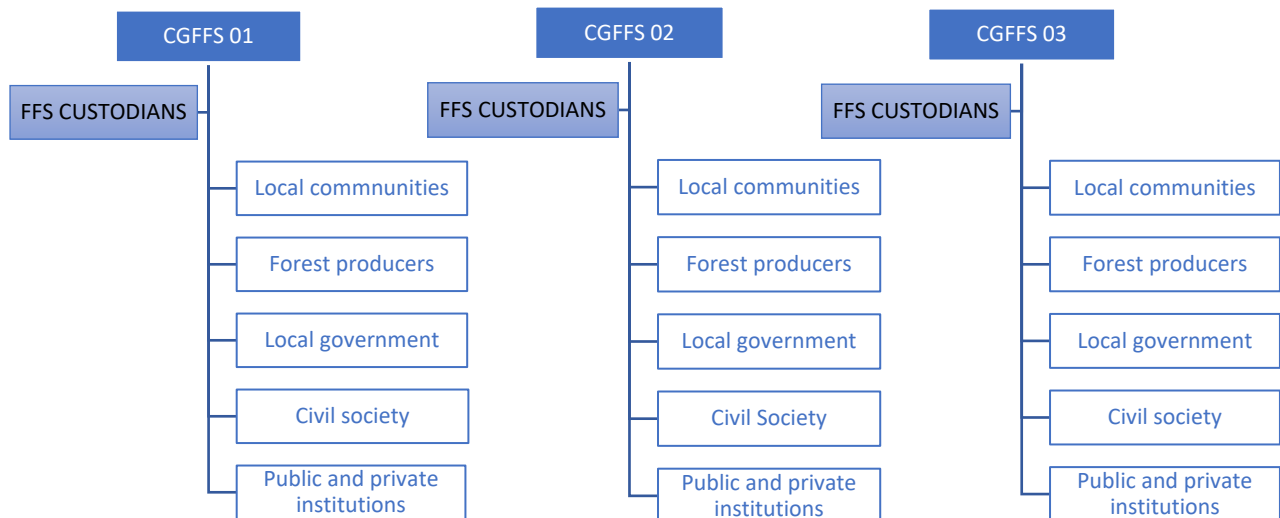


Source: Pro-Bosques

**Alternative 3**

The last proposal considers the existence of three Management Committees in the Tahuamanu UGFFS, which could be Muymanu Manuripe, Tahuamanu River and Acre River. The CGFFS would have the forest and wildlife custodians recognized by the Regional Forestry Authority as their main allies, including the community forest oversight and control committees. The CGFFS would be mainly made up of local communities, forest producers, local governments, civil society and public and private institutions in the geographic area covered by each CGFFS.

**Figure 4: Alternative 3 for the Organizational Structure of Local Stakeholders**



Source: Pro-Bosques

## 4.1 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIC LINES AND ACTIONS

Within the strategic planning, there are strategic lines, objectives and actions, which are shown below:

### 4.1.1 Objective

Promote the strengthening and coordination of control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape, in order to improve their effectiveness, and promote the participation of local stakeholders in spaces for dialogue and/or working groups at the local and regional levels.

### 4.1.2 Strategic Lines and Actions

It is necessary and convenient to include strategic lines or axes, in order to provide the plan with basic routes and a unified direction to achieve the fundamental purpose. These are considered longer term challenges, under a general concept, focused on fundamental issues. Now, considering the background and control and oversight diagnosis carried out in Tahuamanu and the SWOT analysis, the following strategic lines have been identified.

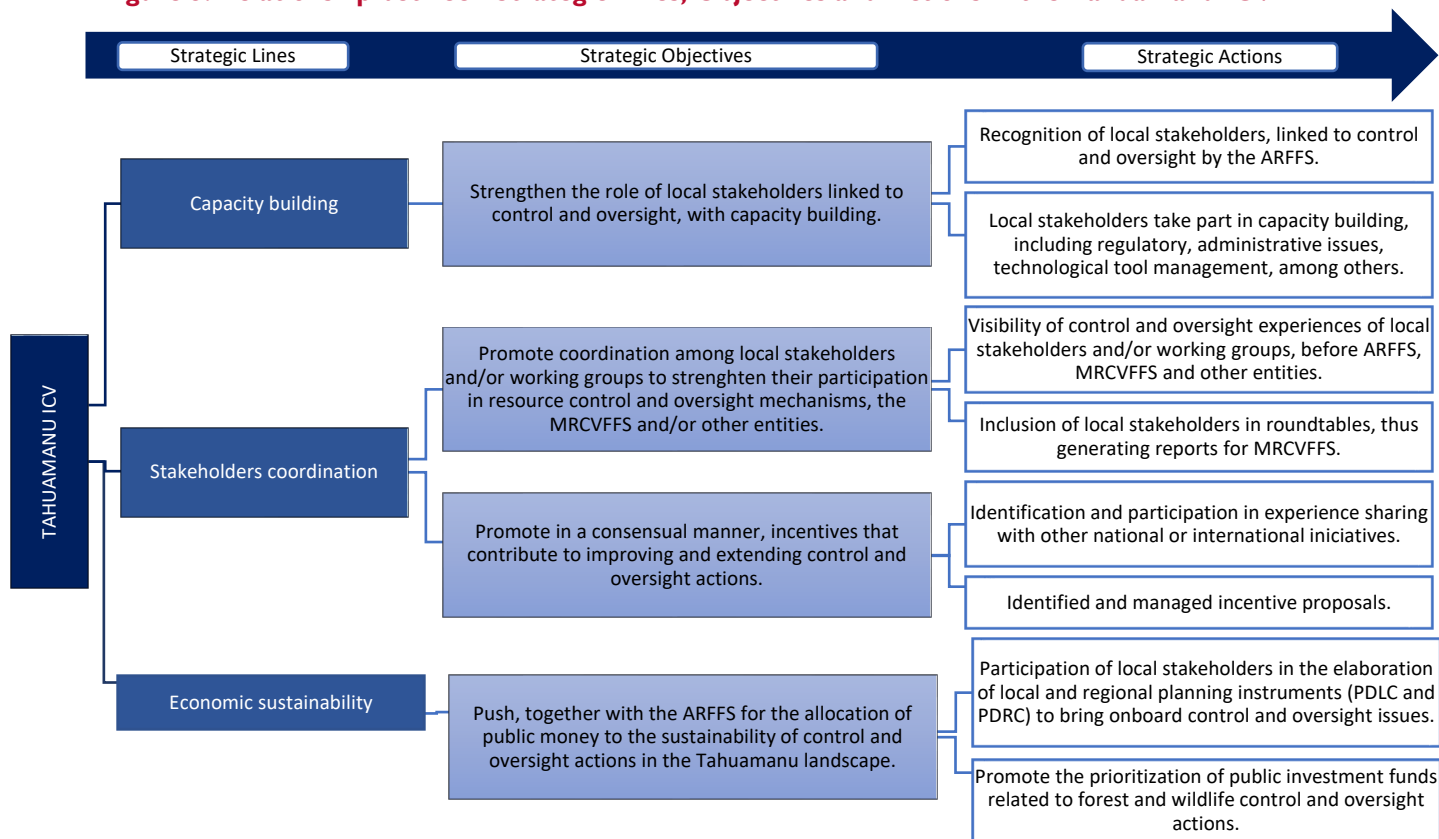
**Strategic Line 01: Capacity building.** It is worth mentioning that the oversight control initiative will be implemented through the CGFFS, where local stakeholders, including forest and wildlife custodians, will be the main allies. This guideline implies the strengthening of these local stakeholders who are linked to control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape. To this end, it is vitally important to promote the role of local stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions and a capacity-building program with differentiated themes, under an ecosystem-based approach.

**Strategic Line 02: Coordination among stakeholders.** In order to have better results and make control and oversight actions more effective in the Tahuamanu landscape, it is important to coordinate among the different stakeholders that are linked to and depend on forest resources. These actions will make the experiences visible and encourage participation in dialogue spaces and/or working groups.

**Strategic Line 03: Economic sustainability.** All control and oversight actions must have funding that will be sustainable over time; therefore, it is important to promote -together with the ARFFS and other stakeholders-, the allocation of public budget to provide the necessary sustainability to the actions of control and oversight articulated in the Tahuamanu landscape.

The strategic actions are presented below, according to the lines and objectives identified in this planning of the Tahuamanu ICV.

**Figure 5: Relationship between Strategic Lines, Objectives and Actions in the Tahuamanu ICV**



Source: Pro-Bosques

Also, for purposes of evaluation and progress of the Tahuamanu ICV, a set of indicators is considered according to each of the strategic objectives (OE), as detailed in the table below:

**Table 2: Tahuamanu ICV Strategic Objectives**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		
Code	Objective	Indicator
OE01	Strengthen the role of local stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions, with capacity building.	% of local stakeholders recognized with strengthened capacities
OE02	Promote the coordination between local stakeholders and/or working groups to strengthen their participation in the mechanisms of control and oversight of resources, the MRCVFFS and other entities.	Number of coordinated control and oversight actions carried out
OE03	Promote, in a consensual manner, incentives that contribute to improving and expanding control and oversight.	No. of incentives established and/or implemented
OE04	Promote together with the ARFFS the allocation of public budget for the sustainability of control and oversight in the Tahuamanu landscape.	No. of PIPs or Programs that consider the financing of resource control and oversight actions.

In order to achieve the strategic objectives, it is necessary to implement Strategic Actions (AE), which are presented below together with their respective indicators:

**Table 3: Tahuamanu ICV Strategic Actions**

Code	Action	Indicator
<b>OE 01. STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS LINKED TO CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT ACTIONS, CAPACITY BUILDING</b>		
AE01	Recognition of local stakeholders, linked to control and oversight by ARFFS.	Number of recognized stakeholders
AE02	Capacity building program, including regulatory issues, administrative procedures, management of technological tools, implemented.	% of participants with strengthened capacities
<b>OE 02. PROMOTE COORDINATION AMONG LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS AND/OR WORKING GROUPS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE MECHANISMS OF CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT OF RESOURCES, THE MRCVFFS AND OTHER ENTITIES</b>		
AE03	Visibility of the control and oversight experiences of local stakeholders and/or working groups, before the ARFFS, MRCVFFS and other entities.	Number of experiences made visible
AE04	Inclusion of local stakeholders in working groups and generating reports for the MRCVFFS.	% of local stakeholders linked to control and oversight reporting to the MRCVFFS.
<b>OE 03. PROMOTE, ON A CONSENSUAL BASIS, INCENTIVES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING AND EXPANDING CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT</b>		
AE05	Identification and participation in exchange of experiences with other national or international initiatives.	Number of shares
AE06	Incentive proposals identified and managed	Number of incentives recognized
<b>OE 04. PROMOTE TOGETHER WITH THE ARFFS THE ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC BUDGET FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT IN THE TAHUAMANU LANDSCAPE</b>		
AE07	Participation of local stakeholders in the elaboration of local and regional planning instruments (PDLC and PDRC) to incorporate oversight and control issues.	Number of participants
AE08	Promote the prioritization of public investment funds related to forest and wildlife control and oversight.	Number of PIPs or Programs that consider the financing of resource control and oversight actions.

#### 4.2 COORDINATION WITH PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

It is important to articulate the strategic plan with regional, local and even sectoral objectives. The following instruments have been considered for the articulation.

*Regional Level:* The Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC) of the Madre de Dios region, for the 2021 period.

*Local Level:* The Concerted Local Development Plan (PDLC) of the province of Tahuamanu by 2030.

*Sectoral Level:* The Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan of Tahuamanu. Although it is true the document is not yet approved by administrative issues, there is interest from the Regional Forest Authority to implement activities included in this plan.

**Table 4: Strategic Objectives and their Linkages with Planning Instruments**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		INSTRUMENTS		
Code	Objective	PDRC	PDLC	PMG-BPP
OE01	Strengthen the role of local stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions, with capacity building.	Axis 6. Natural resources and environment. Program for the efficient management of forest resources and wildlife.	OE 7. Improve the state of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.	Program: Control and oversight. Action line: Personal technical, regulatory and logistical capacities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		INSTRUMENTS		
Code	Objective	PDRC	PDLC	PMG-BPP
OE02	Promote the articulation between local stakeholders and/or working groups to strengthen their participation in the mechanisms of control and oversight of resources, the MRCVFFS and other entities.	Natural resources and environment. Policy guideline 7. Improvement of the control and oversight system for natural resources.		Program: Control and oversight. Action line: Personal technical, regulatory and logistical capacities.
OE03	Promote, in a consensual manner, incentives that contribute to improving and expanding control and oversight.	Natural resources and environment. Incentive program for conservation and ecosystem services.		
OE04	Promote together with the ARFFS the allocation of public budget for the sustainability of control and oversight in the Tahuamanu landscape.			

Control and oversight actions are considered in the instruments. However, actions related to this issue need to be developed in greater depth in the PDLC, so that they can be used as support at the moment of proposing public projects that include forest and wildlife control and oversight actions at the local level.

#### 4.3 SOURCES OF PUBLIC FUNDING

Considering that one of the objectives is the financial sustainability of control and oversight actions through public investment, this section considers projects that are already underway and can be integrated into the Tahuamanu ICV strategic plan.

##### **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**

The final study of the project "Improvement of support services for the sustainable use of ecosystem biodiversity in the forest landscape in the Puerto Maldonado - Iñapari Corridor and in the area of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, in the department of Madre de Dios" is currently being prepared.

According to the information in the project profile, the implementation period will be 5 years and the Executing Investment Unit (UEI) will be the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC) of the Ministry of Environment. One of the main objectives of the Forest Investment Program is to encourage and facilitate measures that promote transformational changes in forest policies and practices in developing countries, with a view to controlling forest loss due to deforestation and degradation and their related effects.

The project profile highlights two activities related to this strategic plan: i) Strengthening of the forest control and oversight system with an amount of 3,035,351 soles and ii) Implementation of incentive funds for forest conservation for an amount of 18,500,000 soles. These activities could be seen in detail and updated in the last quarter of this year, when the consultant company submits the final document of the file to the MINAM Forestry Program.

##### **0130 Budget Program. Competitiveness and sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources.**

This program, like others, emerged as one of the instruments of the Results-based Budget (RbB) strategy, in order to improve the articulation of the three levels of government for the fulfillment of the roles that the State has assigned to them in society.



The objective of PP 0130 is for the State to create conditions that will make the harvesting of forest and wildlife resources increasingly competitive and sustainable. This program includes six outputs, one of which being forests with effective control and oversight actions, aimed at reducing illegal activities affecting timber forest production in the country.

### **Other Public Financing**

The National System of Multiannual Programming and Investment Management, known as Invierte.Pe, is a state administrative system which purpose is to guide the use of public resources aimed at investment for the effective provision of services and infrastructure necessary for the country's development.

Regional and local governments must align the strategic objectives of the PDRC and PDLC, as well as the Strategic Plan to the budgetary programs, to achieve the investment projects.

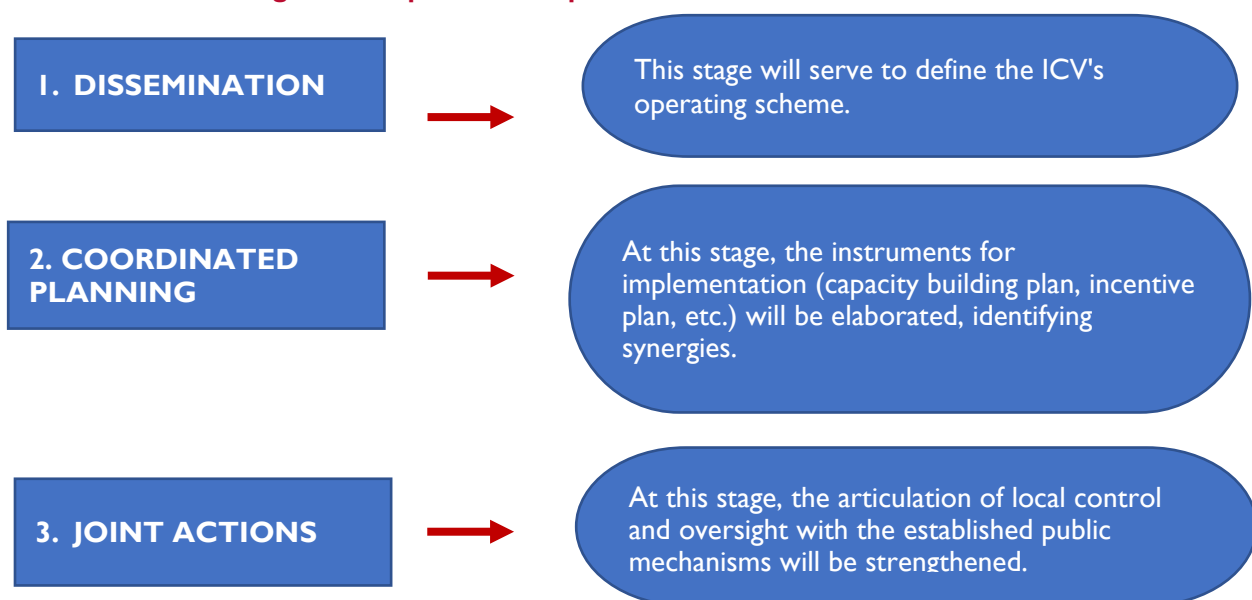
## 5. IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

The Forestry and Wildlife Law is committed to integrated forest management by strengthening forest and wildlife governance on the basis of three main instruments of the current regulations, which are intended to be implemented effectively: (i) the Forest and Wildlife Management Unit (UGFFS), as the regional territorial organization closest to the citizens and through which the Regional Forest and Wildlife Authority (ARFFS) has the opportunity to provide them with a better service; (ii) the Forest and Wildlife Management Committee (CGFFS), as the recognized space for citizen participation, through which public and private stakeholders can establish consensus and influence the public agenda; and iii) the Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan (PMG-BPP), as the planning instrument through which local stakeholders prioritize strategic actions for the orderly and sustainable production of the forest, for the benefit of regional development. The establishment of these three management instruments is necessary for the proper implementation of the Tahuamanu ICV.

In this regard, the Pro-Bosques implementation strategy considers it important to maintain constant coordination among the various stakeholders in order to: i) facilitate the coordination of efforts to promote the initiative's operation, ii) provide legitimacy to the process, and iii) strengthen forest governance in the MDD. The Wildlife Control and Oversight Board (MRCVFFS), as a space for the coordination of public institutions with legal powers over the control and oversight of forest and wildlife heritage, is the key space for achieving this goal.

The initiative has been socialized with relevant and directly involved local stakeholders through the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee of the three basins of Tahuamanu, the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office and has been formally presented to the MRCVFFS of Madre de Dios. This socialization has aroused great interest among stakeholders to articulate actions in favor of its implementation.

**Figure 6: Steps for the Implementation of the Tahuamanu ICV**



Source: Pro-Bosques

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

**Table 5: Tahuamanu ICV Implementation Schedule**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		STRATEGIC ACTIONS		YEARS		
Code	Objective	Code	Action	2021	2022	2023
OE01	Strengthen the role of local stakeholders linked to control and oversight, with capacity building.	AE01	Recognition of local stakeholders, linked to control and oversight by ARFFS.			
		AE02	Local stakeholders participate in capacity building, including regulatory issues, administrative procedures, management of technological tools, among others.			
OE02	Promote the articulation between local stakeholders and/or working groups to strengthen their participation in the mechanisms of control and oversight of resources, the MRCVFFS and other entities.	AE03	Visibility of the control and oversight experiences of local stakeholders and/or working groups, before the ARFFS, MRCVFFS and other entities.			
		AE04	Inclusion of local stakeholders in roundtables and generating reports for the MRCVFFS.			
OE03	Promote, in a consensual manner, incentives that contribute to improving and expanding control and oversight.	AE05	Identification and participation in the exchange of experiences with other national or international initiatives.			
		AE06	Incentive proposals identified and managed.			
OE04	Promote together with the ARFFS the allocation of public budget for the sustainability of control and oversight in the Tahuamanu landscape.	AE07	Participation of local stakeholders in the elaboration of local and regional planning instruments (PDLC and PDRC) to incorporate oversight and control issues.			
		AE08	Promote the prioritization of public investment funds related to forest and wildlife control and oversight.			

# ANNEX I. SWOT FOR THE DESIGN OF CVC STRATEGIES

## STRENGTHS (+ Internal):

The strengths of the stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape are described, as follows:

Statement	Description
Certified concessions	<p>The largest number of certified forests in Peru is located in the province of Tahuamanu, department of Madre de Dios. Among the companies with voluntary forest certification are: Maderera Rio Yaverija SAC (Maderya), Maderera Rio Acre (Maderacre), Maderera Canales Tahuamanu, Comunidad nativa de Bélgica, among others.</p> <p>Certified companies undergo annual evaluations and audits to maintain a standard of good management practices, including compliance with forestry legislation, actions to prevent social conflicts and threats, including the control of illegality.</p>
Experiences in the implementation of control and oversight mechanisms.	<p>Forest control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu area has been developed by local stakeholders in different ways, mainly through concessionaires, indigenous communities and Forest Management Committees (CGB).</p> <p>The certified concessions, including the Bélgica IC, have forest custodians or communal guards who implement a Control and Oversight Plan, which mainly includes patrols, community relations, agreements, boundaries, signposting, among others; the implementation of which is reflected in reports and presented to the forest certification auditing companies. They have also implemented surveillance posts (sentry boxes) in strategic zones for the control and oversight of their forests, just to mention as an example, the case of Consolidado Maderacre, which has implemented 05 control posts that have allowed them to avoid the entry of invaders into their areas. There are also Brazil nut concessions that have been carrying out control and oversight actions in the forests, which have received support mainly from international cooperation to carry out their actions and strengthen their capacities.</p> <p>In the CGBs of Muymanu Manuripe, Tahuamanu and Acre -the latter still in force and active-, have always considered a control and oversight program in their management documents.</p>
Active work groups prone to coordinating actions.	<p>There are active and, above all, organizationally strengthened multi-stakeholder working groups that bring together timber concessions, Brazil nut concessions, farmers, indigenous communities, among others, such as the Acre River Forest Management Committee and RONAP. For example, RONAP has prioritized the control and oversight of its forests, receiving support from other institutions in the form of training, acquisition of drones, use of platforms, etc.</p>

### OPPORTUNITIES (+ External):

The external characteristics of the stakeholders linked to control and oversight actions in the Tahuamanu landscape are described. It will not be possible to have direct control over them, but they can be taken advantage of to obtain greater benefits.

Statement	Description
Interest of the Forestry and Wildlife Authority in promoting the creation of the UGFFS and CGFFS in Tahuamanu.	With the creation of the Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit (UGFFS), the local stakeholders of Tahuamanu will have a space for citizen participation that will allow them to participate in proposals or public policies, through the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee (CGFFS).
Interest in the approval and implementation of the Permanent Production Forest Management Master Plan (PMG-BPP) by ARFFS.	The PMG-BPP of Tahuamanu, within its programs, has the Control and Oversight Program, which includes action lines related to coordinated capacities and strategies, which will benefit local stakeholders, and working groups that are in and around the Permanent Production Forest. This plan will be executed by the Forest and Wildlife Management Unit of Tahuamanu. Due to administrative issues that are mostly out of the control of the ARFFS, it has not yet been approved. However, there is interest in implementing the tasks it contemplates, including control and oversight actions.
Formation of the Wildlife Control and Oversight Board (MRCVFFS).	The creation of this regional roundtable is intended to be a space where joint and coordinated control actions are determined to reduce crimes that affect forests and biodiversity in Madre de Dios. Its members are public institutions linked to control and oversight activities.

### WEAKNESSES (- internal):

The internal aspects that the stakeholders linked to control and oversight have against them are described; however, if they manage to control them, the desired results could be obtained.

Statement	Description
Weak financial sustainability of control and oversight initiatives in the Tahuamanu landscape.	The authorities do not have the budget or personnel to develop a control and oversight plan, especially one that includes local stakeholders. The certified timber concessions implement their control and oversight plans with their own budgets, which is not the case with other concessions; on some occasions they have received support from private institutions, but this is only in the framework of the implementation of a project, which is generally short-lived. Therefore, there is no financial sustainability to implement the activities.
Trainings with a weak participatory and inclusive approach.	Several stakeholders, especially Brazil nut growers, have been trained by public and private entities. However, most of these sessions have been imparted to title holders directly, without any prior assessment of their background, so as to organize differentiated trainings or considering the involvement of their children, which would help the generational relay of the activity, due to the proximity to the activities of their parents.
Weak articulation between control and oversight initiatives and towards the competent authorities.	While it is true that there are several experiences of control and oversight actions by concessionaires, associations or committees, these are not coordinated, or their work is isolated, even though they have similar objectives. Each one works according to the conditions that

Statement	Description
	arise. This has not allowed complaints to have an adequate process, with quick responses or short processes.

**THREATS (- External):**

The external risks that the stakeholders of control and oversight of the Tahuamanu landscape must face are described. As they are external, they are difficult to control; however, it is possible to develop strategies to deal with them.

2	Description
Invasions for resource extraction and land use change <sup>2</sup> .	<p>There is pressure on natural resources, mainly in the area accessible by rivers, where there is no control, for example, through the Manuripe and Tahuamanu rivers, which are vulnerable fronts for the occurrence of logging. There is also Brazil nut theft in the Brazil nut concessions.</p> <p>Invasions to change land use, mainly for agricultural purposes, have been increasing in recent years, and have been recorded as occurring within the concessions.</p>
Corruption on the part of persons linked to control and oversight	The phenomenon of corruption in this sector, mainly linked to extraction, is due to inadequate payment to the labor force, lack of ethics and little awareness of the importance of our natural resources.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy (MINAM, 2016), land use change is one of the most important factors associated with deforestation.

## **ANNEX 2. LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION AND INSTITUTION</b>
Mercedes Perales	President of the Acre River Forest Management Committee (CGB)
Nelson Kroll	Member of CGB Rio Acre, representative of Maderacre
Esau Vasquez	Member of the CGB Acre River, representative of Consolidado Catahua.
Enrique Pacheco	Member of the CGB Rio Acre, representative of the IC Belgium
Lizbeth Estrada	Responsible for the area of timber concessions-GRFFS Tahuamanu
Vittorio De Dea	Representative of Otorongo Consolidated
Brandi Gatica	Former Coordinator of CESVI Madre de Dios
Luisa Rios	Coordinator of the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA) of Madre de Dios
Juan Loja	Coordinator of ACCA Madre de Dios
Karina Salas	WWF Madre de Dios Specialist
Edith Condori	WWF Madre de Dios Specialist
Miguel Zamalloa	President of the RONAP Association
Harry Pinchi	Manager of the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (GRFFS) of GOREMAD
Jhonny Fernandez	In charge of Control and Oversight at GRFFS
Pamela Olarte	GRFFS Specialist of GOREMAD
José Ccahuana	Former CGB President Muymanu Manuripe
José de la Cruz	President of La Novia's agricultural producers and extractors Association

# ANNEX 3. MEMORY AID FOR MEETINGS WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

## MEETING WITH RÍO ACRE CGB

- Date: May 04, 2021
- Venue: Zoom Platform
- Time: 04:00 pm
- Participants:
  - Mercedes Perales - President
  - Esaú Vásquez - CGBFFS Member (Empresa Forestal Catahua SAC)
  - Nelson Kroll - Member of CGBFFS (Empresa Forestal Maderacre)
  - Enrique Pacheco - Member of CGBFFS (Empresa Forestal Maderija) and Belgica NC
  - Giorgio De Dea - Regional MDD Coordinator of Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Javier Arce - Pro-Bosques - USAID
  - Rosa Baca - Regional Control and Oversight Specialist - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Valeria Vásquez - Pro-Bosques USAID - Consultant
- Development:

The meeting begins with welcome words to all participants, by Giorgio De Dea, Regional Coordinator of Pro-Bosques, Madre de Dios; then, all participants introduce themselves.

Valeria Vásquez, consultant for Pro-Bosques presents the proposal of the conceptual and operational model of the control and oversight initiative in the Tahuamanu landscape.

Subsequently, the members of the CGB of the Acre River participate, mentioning the progress they made in more than 10 decades - with their preventive work -. The timber concessions in this area have concrete activities, managing their own budgets and establishing agreements between the public and private sectors; for example, they are now having conversations with SERNANP (Alto Purús). However, they consider that there is no effective response after the intervention, the complaints remain in the prosecutor's office and there is no progress.

On the other hand, they mentioned about the new forestry regulation and the change it introduces regarding committees like them, and they don't know how they will go about, since now they should be named Forest and Wildlife Management Committees.

They request that the communication network with the Regional Forestry Authority and other stakeholders be strengthened.

Finally, they mentioned that they are waiting for the proposal of this control and oversight initiative and hope to be considered a party to work with them.



## MEETING WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF ORGANIC COLLECTORS OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON NUT - RONAP

- Date: May 05th
- Venue: Zoom Platform
- Time: 04:00 pm
- Participants:
  - Miguel Zamalloa - President
  - Oscar Rodríguez - Member of RONAP
  - Yacxeri Vela - RONAP Member
  - Giorgio De Dea - Regional MDD Coordinator of Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Javier Arce - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Rosa Baca - Regional Control and Oversight Specialist - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Valeria Vásquez - Pro-Bosques USAID - Consultant
- Development:

The meeting is carried out with the introduction of all participants and then the proposal of the conceptual and operational model of the initiative of control and oversight in the Tahuamanu landscape is presented by Valeria Vasquez. Next, some important contributions of the meeting are presented:

- Ronap was part of the Muymanu management committee, with support from Chesvi, had an office implemented, etc.
- Ronap is different now. Now they have new plans.
- They support partners when there are invasions, complaints, which is given as an initiative of the Board. They were part of the google project with ACCA, where they received training, including drone-handling, complaint management, applications, Geobosques platforms.
- They plan to strengthen what they already have: they have watchmen, they can handle the drone, they have the forestry plan. RONAP is growing with partners, they plan to reach 100 in the next few years. This means more forest and more protection. In view of this they think it is possible to get a drone with greater capacity; proposals with CITE.
- As concerns the Brazil nut sector, they need to work on the issue of surveillance, with all the systems and innovation, platforms, applications, etc.
- They ran workshops for Custodians, but never received the card and are interested in that.
- When training is provided, there is no prior evaluation to know how capable the Brazil nut growers are to receive the planned training and follow the complaint management process.
- A complaint is almost immediate and there has to be evidence to follow the process. Rapid response, with supportive institutions. Young people from the villages need to be involved for greater support.
- Those who should be trained are the children of the Brazil nut farmers and people interested as volunteers (interns, people linked to the forest). A team that will attend immediately must be formed. Tools and training should be provided.
- Someone from the forestry management office can also participate, but it must be someone motivated. There are things that go beyond providing infrastructure, but are rather linked to awareness-raising in forest protection.
- The mistakes of capacity building are not knowing who is being provided with knowledge.
- More involvement on indiscriminate hunting, illegal trade. Not only at the moment of invasion, but more related to reacting to the theft of Brazil nuts. Inspections of Brazil nut from third parties is needed, they are sold without a purchase document.
- Involve women, especially in Brazil nut growing, where there is greater participation of women, especially to have a voice.

- With ACCA, they have a drone license.
- Alerta and Novia have drones and these associations should be called for to get involved in the initiative. They worked with ACCA.
- The goal as an organization has to be advocacy and their positioning in the technical tables related to this sector, collectors, thus, having a more relevant participation. These are discussions that remain, and it is important to seek new people.
- Ronap is under a technological innovation process, a project with Bif where they will do biological surveillance. Then, they will deal with logging and the Brazil nut thefts.
- Since 2018, farmers are included among the partners, for degraded soil initiatives together with Agroideas.
- The complaint process is long and costly. Experience has shown that Brazil nut growers always lose, make an expense and nothing happens.
- There needs to be a regulation where institutions process the claims immediately. The Brazil nut grower does not have the capacity to generate all the documents that are requested to support their claims. There are processes lasting more than 4 years.
- There is strong intention to work, there is human and prepared capital, but effective solutions must be proposed to have results. With 3 or 4 well solved cases, successes will be possible.
- They have experienced a rapid processing of one complaint from a concessionaire. Articulation must be accompanied by funding.
- Everything must be on paper, so that those who come can see that.
- There are organizations positioning themselves, such as agricultural, fish farming, in technical function, to be able to empower them and to be able to locate them. People are needed in the road axis. Associations should be part of technical discussions.
- Oversight actions should be associated with trade.
- Go deeper into the people.

## **MEETING WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF ORGANIC COLLECTORS OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON NUT - RONAP**

- Date: June 25, 2021
- Venue: Zoom Platform
- Time: 10:00 am
- Participants:
  - Miguel Zamalloa - President of RONAP
  - Yacxeri Vela - RONAP Member
  - Rosa Baca - Regional Control and Oversight Specialist - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Valeria Vásquez - Pro-Bosques USAID - Consultant
  
- Development:

The meeting is carried out with the corresponding greeting and the presentation of the proposal of the strategic plan of the Tahuamanu ICV, where the following contributions are made:

The proposal is good, but let's see how good the results will be in the future, because, as RONAP, we have some cases which cannot be filed as they should, due to fear of retaliation; therefore, we need a larger representation with enough weight to face these situations. This would be the Forest and Wildlife Management Committee.

It is suggested that there should be a more sophisticated, technical, technology-driven surveillance and equipment team in the Forest Management Committee.

We consider that articulation is important, but this should be something broader with the participation of technicians.

Coordination with Prevenir -who have been doing surveillance work with technology- is suggested. There is a commitment to continue coordinating to move forward with the implementation of the control and oversight initiative in the Tahuamanu landscape.

## MEETING WITH REGIONAL FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OFFICE

- Date: June 25, 2021
- Venue: Regional Forest and Wildlife Management Office -GOREMAD
- Time: 02:00 Pm
- Participants:
  - Harry Pinchi - Manager of the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (GRFFS) of GOREMAD
  - Giorgio de Dea - Regional MDD Coordinator of Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Rosa Baca - Regional Control and Oversight Specialist - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Valeria Vásquez - Pro-Bosques USAID - Consultant
  
- Development:

The meeting began with the words of the regional coordinator of Pro-Bosques, Giorgio de Dea, who thanked Harry Pinchi del Aguila, Manager of the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office and president of the Wildlife Control and Oversight Board of Madre de Dios.

A presentation of the proposal of the control and oversight initiative in the Tahuamanu landscape is given, including the proposal of the strategic plan, worked with the local stakeholders.

Finally, Mr. Harry indicated his willingness to support this initiative and especially with the creation of the Forestry and Wildlife Management Unit and the Forestry and Wildlife Management Committee of Tahuamanu. He indicated that any coordination with the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management Office in Tahuamanu must be channeled with Miguel Ludeña and Katuska Alvarado. It was also agreed that the presentation of this initiative in the MRCVFFS could be made the next session.

## MEETING WITH CGB RÍO ACRE

- Date: 28 June 2021
- Venue: Zoom Platform
- Time: 11:00 am
- Participants:
  - Mercedes Perales - President
  - Rosa Baca - Regional Control and Oversight Specialist - Pro-Bosques USAID
  - Valeria Vásquez - Pro-Bosques USAID - Consultant
  
- Development:

The meeting is carried out with the corresponding greeting and the presentation of the proposal for the strategic plan of the Tahuamanu ICV, where the following contributions are made:

The CGB of the Acre River had a meeting with the GRFFS, SPDA and Forest to check on the CGFFS request, and so far, no agreement was reached. They hope to solve this soon and -above all- continue as a working team. They consider the existence of more than 01 CGFFS is important; otherwise, the participation of several stakeholders would be limited, there will be greater conflicts of interest, among others. If this is not resolved with the GRFFS, they will appeal to other instances.

They recommend that the issue of a communication strategy be explicitly included, where schools can be reached explaining the importance of the forest. They also request that studies at the forest level be considered, only if possible.

It was agreed to continue coordinating and supporting the issue of the CGFFS, so that they can reach an agreement with the Forestry Authority, in addition to sharing the document so that it can be read in more detail.



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