

Global Environment Facility

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GEF

Facsimile Cover Sheet

DATE: March 1, 1999 No. of Pages: 1
Inc. Cover sheet

TO: Mr. Rafael Asenjo PHONE:
ORGANIZATION: UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator FAX: (212)906-6998

FROM: Mario A. Ramos PHONE: (202) 473-3297
Program Manager FAX: (202) 522-3240

CC: E. Fuentes (UNDP), K. Kumari, H. Acquay, and R. de Mesa (GEF)

SUBJECT: **PDF A: Peru – Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in the Amaraeri Indigenous Lands, Madre de Dios**

Message:

Dear Rafael:

Sorry for the delay in responding to your early request on the above PDF A. As requested, we have reviewed it and would like to offer the following comments: a) the project falls in a region of extreme biological diversity and should be supported. It might be important to cross-check the date of ratification; (b) the strategic fit may need reviewing, particularly in light of the recently approved PDF B on Peru's protected area and indigenous peoples, presented by the World Bank on behalf of Peru; and the proposed PDF B from UNEP on protected areas and indigenous groups in the Amazon Basin; (c) the incremental costs would obviously need to be calculated. The incrementality of some of the activities in the resulting project would need to be clearly justified. Would you please indicate the potential size of the resulting project? Eco-tourism may be part of the baseline; (d) The root causes seeking to be addressed through the proposed baseline would need clarification. As usual, these should be addressed as part of the baseline; (e) the absorptive capacity of the executing agency would also need clarification too; (f) proposed co-financing from the involved bilateral and contributions from the Peruvian Government, local communities, and UNDP will need clear definition at time of submission of project brief; (g) a copy of the endorsement letter will be needed for the project file; (h) the project document should clarify if the GEF Funds would be used for logging operations, as there seems to be some emphasis on timber extraction under development of renewable natural resources (see page 4 of PDF A). Thank you and again our apologies for the delay.

MAR/mar

GEFSEC Project Tracking System

Response Due Date: 02/16/99

Correspondence Description

Addressed to: <i>Mr. Kenneth King</i>	Correspondence Date: 02/08/99
Date Received: 02/09/99	Organization: UNDP
From: Rafael Asenjo	

<i>Assigned To: M. Ramos</i>

<i>Status: Open</i>

Type: Fax
Topic: PDF A: PERU: Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Indigenous Lands, Madre de Dios

Action Instructions

- For Bilateral meeting
- For information only. No action needed.
- Please handle/respond on behalf of Mr. Kenneth King and provide a copy.
- Please handle/respond on behalf of Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry and provide a copy.
- Please prepare a draft response and return to Program Coordinator
- Please reply directly and provide a copy.
- Please review and/or technical comments

Special Instructions

Information Copies Sent To:

H. Acquay, K. Kumari, W. Lusigi, M. Cruz, J. Taylor

<i>Projects File Room Location:</i>
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Note: A copy/original of the document is being sent directly to your attention.

Please return this page with a copy of the incoming correspondence and the reply/action taken to Program File Manager (GEFSEC Project File Room) before or by due date with the original copy of the correspondence and the reply/action.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Date: 8 February 1999

Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief
Global Environment Div.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghla
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

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Pages: (17 including this sheet)

From: 
Rafael Asenjo
Executive Coordinator

Subject: PDF A Funding - Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in the Amaraeri
Indigenous Lands, Madre de Dios, Peru

Please find attached for your review a PDF Block A request for funding entitled:
**"Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in the Amaraeri Indigenous Lands, Madre de Dios,
Peru"**

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than c.o.b. Tuesday 16
February 1999.

Thank you.

PM

Street Address: 304 East 45th Street, 10th Floor
Mail Address: One United Nations Plaza, Room No. 1094, New York, N.Y. 10017
Telephone: (212) 906 5044
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PDF Block A

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Part 1: Eligibility	
1. Project Name: <i>Sustainable use of the biodiversity in the Amarakaeri indigenous lands, Madre de Dios, Peru.</i>	2. GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented: Peru	4. Country eligibility: Peru ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity through Law number 26181 on April 30, 1993.
5. GEF Focal area(s): Biodiversity	6. Operational program/Short-term measure: The project falls under the Operational Program Conservation of Forest Ecosystems in an area of 450,000 ha. of Amazon tropical forests, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The in-situ conservation of genetic resources and the protection of intellectual property rights for their biotechnological investigation with an active participation of the people involved. • The sustainable use of natural resources within the area owned by indigenous communities (102,874 ha.) and within the requested Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (350,000 ha.). • The specific preparation and development of sustainable activities, giving emphasis to a participatory model of the indigenous population in local communities, through an ecotourism project in the area as a source to disseminate and revitalize the culture, as well as a source to obtain alternative economic incomes for the population.
7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs: The project is consistent with the following national priorities, action plans and programs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The <i>Peruvian Constitution</i> (1993) sets out that the State is obligated to promote the conservation of biological diversity (Section 68) and also establishes the rights of indigenous communities upon their lands and in relation to their culture (Section 89). b) The <i>Law on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Biological Diversity</i> (Law No. 26839, 16 July, 1997) recognizes the importance and value of indigenous knowledge, the need to protect it (Section 23) and the right to possess and use it (Section 24). c) The Government of Peru (GoP) has given 7.7 million hectares in property to indigenous communities living in the Amazon. The Amarakaeri people own 102,874 	

hectares. According to the Constitution and to specific regulations, this land is under Special Legal Protection.

- d) The project is consistent with the *National Environment Policy* established by the National Commission for the Environment (CONAM –Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente). Specifically, the proposal addresses the following policy objectives contemplated within this policy framework: 1) Individual rights to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and their socio-cultural environment; 2) The development of the capacities of present generations to satisfy their needs while ensuring the existence of biological resources for future generations; 3) The promotion of applied research regarding biological resources and their sustainable use, as well as the dissemination of this application and the promotion of environmental education at all levels; and 4) The participation of the civil society in decision-making processes concerning the environment, its management, conservation and sustainable use.
- e) Moreover, the project supports a series of CONAM's established objectives and priorities for 1998 and 1999 with respect to: 1) the development of local capacities for decentralized environmental management; 2) land-use planning, including ecological and economic zoning; 3) sustainable use of biodiversity; 4) the recovery of traditional knowledge regarding genetic resources; and 5) the protection of intellectual property rights as they relate to indigenous practices, knowledge and productive methods.

8. Status of national operational focal point review (dates):(CONAM)

Fist concept draft approved on 23 June, 1998. Letter No. 682/98-CONAM/SE

9. Project rationale or objectives:

Rationale

The indigenous land of the Harakmbut/Amarakaeri people is located along the eastern border of the *National Park Manu*, in Madre de Dios Department, between the rivers Karene and Alto Madre de Dios in the south of the Peruvian Amazon. The land area includes 102,874 titled hectares and 350,000 hectares that were requested six years ago for the establishment of the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (ACR)* with an estimated 450,000 hectares in total.

Due to its location between the most important protected natural areas in the Peruvian Amazon: the *National Park Manu* and the *National Park Bahuaja-Sonene*, the land is subject to territorial regulations aimed at sustainable development practices in the Madre de Dios Department. The total land area, together with the area that belongs to the *National Park Madidi* in Bolivia, is 5 million hectares. This area could become one of the largest wildlife reserves in the region by virtue of its geographic location and its unique biological diversity. In addition to the area's significant biodiversity, its corridor function between two important established refuges is also an important consideration for its conservation and effective management.

As mentioned above, the area is a center of biological diversity containing a variety of natural landscapes including caves, waterfalls, and natural lakes. These are refuges for different forms of wildlife, including many endemic species and others in danger of extinction. There are high mountain forests in the eastern Andes and forests and terraces with low forest vegetation where the conditions for a large variety of ecosystems and

unique microclimates are exceptional.

While an updated inventory of the area's biodiversity will be an integral and required activity of the project's baseline assessment (see 11.b), past investigations carried out in 1991-92 have already documented an impressive variety of species, including flora: uvos (*Spondias mombin*), pájaro bobo (*Tessaria integrifolia*), huamansamana (*Jacaranda copaia*), huimba (*chorisia*), wild papaya (*Jacaratia digitata*), sangre de grado (*croton*), shiringa (*Hevea brisliensis*), piñon (*Jathropa gossipolia*), barbasco (*leouchocarpus*), red cumala (*Otoba parvifolia*), ojé (*Ficus insipida*), etc. and fauna: tapir (*Tapiris terrestris*), red brocket deer (*Mazama americana*), black and spectacled caiman (*Caiman crocodylus and melanosuchus niger*), green boa (*Corallus caminus*) and other species in danger of extinction like the giant river otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), bear (*Tremarctus ornatus*) and white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) which extraordinarily can be found in basically all tributaries of this region. A detailed list on the area's biodiversity - as far as it has been documented to date - is presented in the "Informe Técnico sobre la Reserva Comunal Amaraeri", February 1992. A table of species concerning the similar and neighboring Manu National Park, confirms the presence of 99 species of mammals, 526 species of birds and 18 species of reptiles (Source: Terborg, John 1984: Annotated Checklist of Birds and Mammal Species of Cocha Cashu Biological Station, Manu National Park" Fieldiani Zoology, new Series No 21, Publication 1352 and Torres, Beatriz, 1991: "When the natives talk about their animals", Boletín de Lima p. 75-90).

Sixty years ago, the *Harakmbuts* -the local indigenous people- had a population of more than 30,000 people. Today, they are only 1,623 people. For the last forty years, their rich land in auriferous fields, timber and biodiversity has suffered the invasions of adventurous settlers and miners, among others, who exploit the resources, legally or illegally, resulting in pollution, resource depredation, and the loss of biological and cultural diversity often associated with these kinds of short-term extractive activities and ineffective land-use patterns.

Auriferous mining is one of the most destructive activities in the surrounding areas of the project. This activity causes the discharge of mercury and fuels, the removal of deposits, modification of water quality, modification of river flow, decrease of water resources, disruption of the tributaries and of natural drainage, etc. The rivers *Hueypethue*, *Kaichihue* and *Pukiri* are the most polluted areas located along the geographical border of the projected *Amaraeri Communal Reserve*. In addition, the area has the largest concentration of migrants coming from the impoverished communities of the Andes.

Gold depletion along river flows causes extractors to go deeper into the wild areas of the requested Reserve, using heavy machinery that increases pollution, deforestation and a huge loss of existing biological resources.

The indigenous organization FENAMAD (*Association of Indigenous People from Madre de Dios*) has been implementing several initiatives to address and mitigate the most serious social and environmental impacts associated with these extractive activities. As such, FENAMAD is helping in the resolution of conflicts arising from the illegal use of

indigenous lands by the owners of mining rights in the communities. It also controls and provides an oversight on the activities and impacts of illegal miners and monitors petroleum exploration activities.

To effectively address and counter the impacts related to resource exploitation, the development of a *Management and Conservation Plan* for the area, along with the required institutional capacities for management, monitoring, control and enforcement is required to avert the progressive encroachment and deterioration of the area's unique biodiversity, including non-recoverable changes to the ecosystems and resources that the area's population relies on.

In response to the above-mentioned pressures, the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) which is in charge of protected areas in Peru, officially gazetted the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve*. Since Communal Reserves only allow for sustainable use activities under the framework of a strategic zoning scheme, this designation would provide the initial foundation on which issues pertaining to territorial control (land ownership), resource use, conservation and ecosystem management needs, as well as monitoring and control functions could be effectively implemented and realistically addressed.

More specifically, according to legal statutes, Communal Reserves should:

- Develop renewable natural resources, with emphasis on timber, forest products, wild flora and fauna for subsistence purposes and on a sustainable basis;
- Improve the quality of life of the people living around the Communal Reserve and contribute to local and regional socioeconomic development needs;
- Develop programs for the conservation of ecosystems and maintenance of biological diversity;
- Protect cultural indigenous values regarding the use and conservation of biological resources and the ecosystems in which they reside;
- Cooperate in the conservation efforts of adjacent protected areas and collaborate in the integration of broader territorial regulations for landscape management.

As part of its activities, FENAMAD is planning to carry out awareness raising campaigns, including: video production, territorial demarcation, contacts and lobbying with local, regional and national politicians, as well as continuous communication with INRENA concerning technical matters to further the speedy approval of the Reserve. These activities are partly supported by the legal assistance and personnel component of the project's baseline financed by IWGIA (refer to project budget).

Objectives:

The proposed Medium size project aims at developing a community-based *Management and Conservation Plan* for the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve* as a viable alternative to unsustainable natural resources exploitation, resulting contamination, and associated biodiversity loss.

The exact scope and coverage of GEF financed project activities will be delineated and specified on a participatory basis with PDF Block A resources requested herein. Project

preparation under the scope of the PDF Block A will not only include project design workshops, but also consultations and negotiations to further the speedy approval of the *Communal Reserve* at the national level through the following actions:

- a) Development of a Management and Conservation Plan including zoning for forwarding to INRENA. (Management Plans are mandatory for any activity in the future Communal Reserve).
- b) Conduct capacity and institution building among the local population in order to enhance their natural resource management and conservation skills, particularly in relation to the specific external pressures on their biological resources.
- c) Enable the local population to demonstrate in praxis that ecologically sound and economically viable income generating activities are not only feasible but can also be replicated at a national level. This is especially relevant for ecotourism that fortunately has high priority within the Peruvian government as well as among the indigenous population.
- d) Demonstrate that funding is available to develop the Management and Conservation Plan for the reserve, as well as to implement pilot activities accordingly.

Even if the gazetting of the reserve is being delayed, the regional government has to recognize the existence of the reserve's Management Plan, which will be used in the regional planning committees where FENAMAD is represented. Furthermore, the intention of the local population residing in the reserve is to implement the future Management Plan to the extent possible, even while the Reserve is in the process of being approved. This is because reserve inhabitants have a stake in protecting the integrity of the resource base of which they rely, including the protection of their upriver hunting areas, reducing pollution levels currently affecting rivers, and conducting economically and ecologically sustainable activities with established links to the local economy and adjacent or outside markets.

The adjacent *Manu National Park* has its own "Tourism Management for the Manu Biosphere Reserve Plan" currently pending approval by INRENA. This plan considers an increase of nature-based tourism in the area. This increase implies the coordination and integration of the requested *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve* and that of some neighboring communities. The organizations/entities in charge of preparing this Plan admit that there is a growing recognition and need from private companies and eco-tourism operators towards eco-tourism development in coordination and partnership with indigenous communities residing in adjacent areas. Thus, their agreement and support for the proposed project as it will allow and facilitate eco-tourism development ventures in an organized and participatory manner.

The overall objective of this project is the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity in the *Amarakaeri indigenous lands* of 450,000 hectares. It also aims at preserving the Amarakaeri's natural and cultural patrimony to benefit both the local and the global community.

The specific objectives and the corresponding expected outcomes include the following mix of incremental and baseline components:

- a) Conservation of the biological diversity in the area of the requested *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve* and the reduction/mitigation of inappropriate use of extracting and settling activities through the collective preparation and management of a *Conservation and Management Plan* that combines conservation activities as well as baseline sustainable development activities.
- b) Promote the sustainable and biologically friendly use of forest resources through the development of a self-sustained economy with focus on eco-tourism, and on the traditional knowledge of the *Harakmbut* people.
- c) Enhance and consolidate the indigenous identity and internal organization of the *Harakmbut* people at the regional and communal level. This will include the integration of projects that involve elder community members and women, due to their cultural knowledge regarding the sustainable use of biological resources. The elderly and women will be the main actors indicating the traditional sustainable use of natural resources.

Co-management agreements will be developed to ensure the responsibilities of each actor within this indigenous community.

10. Expected outcomes:

The most important expected outcomes are:

- a) A *Conservation and Management Plan* fully prepared and under implementation with the participation of the communities involved. This Plan aims at conserving the biodiversity in the land of the indigenous people and in the future Communal Reserve. Implementation of the Plan will allow the updating and inventorying of existing biological resources, their location and uses, along with the corresponding traditional measures of control and sustainable usage.
- b) An eco-tourism strategy under implementation (and in coordination with that of Manu's National Park) with the participation and direction of indigenous communities. This strategy will be combined with research programs on bio-science that will include the protection of indigenous intellectual property rights, collection of forest products, establishment of zoo-farms, integral/organic farming, and production and sale of handicrafts, etc.
- c) Through the emphasis given to indigenous traditional knowledge, and the active participation of local stakeholders in the design and project development process, an increase in the motivation, skills and managerial capacities of indigenous communities to effectively implement the *Conservation and Management Plan* and its components.
- d) The legal gazetting of the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve*.

The elements listed below are necessary precursors to accomplishing the above-mentioned objectives and outcomes:

- A participatory Conservation and Management Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve*.
- An agreement between all the *Harakmbut* people to manage the resources of the project area based on the activities and components espoused in the Management Plan.
- An eco-tourism strategy based on sound ecological principles, directed by the local community, using products made by the communities, mainly with their own technology, and based on renewable natural forest resources.
- Local capacity to evaluate and control environmental impacts, as well as the capacity to manage the area's biological resources in a manner that is sustainable and maintains diversity levels.
- Local technical and managerial capacity to implement an eco-tourism strategy.
- Identification of areas of ecological conservation and those suitable for sustainable economic activities as an added incentive for the long-term implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan.

11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes:

The project considers the following activities necessary to achieve the above-mentioned outcomes:

a) Institutional Strengthening:

- Workshops for the Indigenous Communities to determine training needs for Plan component implementation;
- Workshops between the Management Committee and the Indigenous Communities to determine co-management arrangements and responsibilities;
- Meetings between the *Harakmbut Advisory Commission (COHARYIMA)* and the *Association of Indigenous People from Madre de Dios (FENAMAD)* to define roles and responsibilities in project implementation;
- Meetings of coordination with state entities and other national and regional private entities related to conservation and tourism to coordinate actions, maximize complementarity and establish working partnerships.

b) Prepare a Baseline Study:

- Identify economic activities and products consistent with biodiversity conservation and classify these alternatives in groups according to their "success" potential within the framework of the Conservation and Management plan;
- Identify the flora and fauna that will be managed and included in the project's scope as a means to monitor the impact of the Plan and its related activities;
- Existing capacities of the local people (interest, knowledge, and organization.)

c) Training through Workshops in the following:

- Natural resources management and conservation.

- Control systems for illegal natural resource exploitation activities.
- Production/collection techniques based on renewable natural resources and traditional knowledge.
- Training techniques for future community trainers.
- Management and administration of eco-tourism.
- Eco-tourism guiding and interpretation.

d) Implementation of the physical and legal infrastructure for biodiversity management, including eco-tourism

- Communication.
- Transport.
- Accommodation.
- A center for receptions, administration and interpretation.
Control posts.
- Set up legal production and services units to satisfy needs that arise from the ecotourism in the area.

e) Implementation of an eco-tourism strategy

- Development of practical experience and training in operational requirements related to eco-tourism activity.
- Development of practical experience and training in alternative income generating activities for self-sustaining conservation and coverage of recurrent costs.

12. Stakeholders involved in project:

The indigenous communities from Madre de Dios belong to 17 different ethno-linguistic groups with 4,175 people living in 38 Native Communities and seven in the region that comprises the project area.

There are two types of authorities in the communities. At the internal level, the elders lead the community, for the external relations and dialogue with national counterparts, the authority is represented by the new generation of indigenous leaders with the capacity to discuss and negotiate with central government counterparts issues pertaining to their rights, opportunities and project proposals.

The main communities that live in the *Amarakaeri Communal Reserve* belong to the *Harakmbut* people.

Community	Popula- tion	Location	Ethnic Group
San José del Karene	154	Colorado River	Harakmbut
Puerto Luz	490	Colorado River	Harakmbut
Shipetiare	120	Alto Madre de Dios	Matsiguenga
Shintuya	234	Alto Madre de	Harakmbut

Diamante	341	Dios Madre de Dios River	Piro, Matsiguenga
Barranco Chico	58	Pukiri River	Harakmbut
Boca Ishirioe	35	Shilive River	Harakmbut, Matsiguenga
There are also small communities of mestizos who work exclusively on the auriferous mines adjacent to the Communal Reserve.			
13. Estimated budget			
<p>The budget has been prepared for a 2-year period. Baseline activities amount to a total of US\$ 443,000 and will be financed through the Karene plan by the Danish NGO: IWGIA. These include complementary activities to the GEF intervention such as: funding of technical assistance, physical infrastructure and demarcation, support to sustainable production practices, including eco-tourism operations, and demonstrations for their application, legal assistance and training in administration, and marketing of ecologically and economically viable products.</p>			
Part II – INFORMATION ON PDF ACTIVITIES			
14. Activities to be financed by the PDF:			
<p>Four (4) project design workshops with the project's Steering and Implementing Committees, including:</p>			
<p>Establishment and definition of the <i>Steering Committee</i> responsible for planning and implementing the project, including directors from FENAMAD and COHARYIMA, Racimos de Ungurahui, chiefs and representatives from Harakmbut, Machiguengas and Yine communities living in adjacent areas to the project area.</p>			
<p>Training and delineation of the functions, responsibilities and operational mandates of CONAM, GEF, UNDP, the project's <i>Implementation Committee</i> and Racimos de Ungurahui.</p>			
<p>Definition of the structure of the project's <i>Implementing Committee</i>, operational modalities, and distribution of responsibilities.</p>			
<p>Definition of proximate and intermediate threats to the area's biodiversity, (i.e. illegal migration and extractive activities in communal lands); analysis of their root causes; delineation of actions to effectively address both; definition of baseline activities and programmes to identify gaps, distinguish whether required actions are incremental in nature or more consistent with baseline activities.</p>			
<p>Negotiations, designation and processing of the approval of the <i>Amarakaeri Communal</i></p>			

Reserve.

Based on the above, prepare the Medium Size project brief and Project Document.

Travel:

- a) 2 trips: Puerto Maldonado-Lima (round trip) to coordinate with UNDP.
- b) 1 trip: Lima-Copenhagen (round trip) to coordinate baseline financing (IWGIA). This NGO does not have an office in Peru.

Consultations and materials:

- a) Planning, implementing and follow-up workshops.
- b) Completion of the project by Racimos de Ungurahui
- c) Specific consultation by professionals and participation of other local and national NGOs.

15. Expected outputs and completion dates:

- a) *Basic Data for the project brief collected and synthesized (60 days after receipt of funds.)*
- b) *Medium Size Project brief (120 days after receipt of funds.)*

16. Other possible contributors (donors and amounts):

IBIS from Denmark has financed start-up actions to plan the Project idea.

17. Total budget and information on how costs will be met (including the Block A grant)		
Block A		
		<i>Estimated Total US\$ 37,460</i>
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS		
1. 3 Workshops leading to the project idea	10000	(IBIS Denmark)
2. Communication FENAMAD	1200	(IBIS Denmark)
3. Workshop materials	460	(IBIS Denmark)
4. Administration FENAMAD	800	(IBIS Denmark)
5. Accommodation 3 workshops		(Native Communities)
6. Boats, outboards and boat drivers for future Block A workshops		(FENAMAD/IWGIA, Native Communities)
7. Meals for stakeholders during travels for future Block A workshops		(Native Communities)
TOTAL of Non-GEF Contribution		\$12,460
BLOCK A GRANT		
		\$ 25,000
1. Workshops to prepare the project with 16 participants and 2 facilitators	1200	
- Out board fuel for transportation of the stakeholders to the Workshop	500	
- Transportation for the facilitators	1250	
- Accommodation	<u>300</u>	
- Rent of meeting facilities	4 x 3250	13000
2. Trips	300	
- 2 national trips	1200	
- 1 international trip		1500
		500
3. Materials		
4. Consultations	8000	
- Racimos de Ungurahui	2000	
- Others		10000

Part III. INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

<p>18. Name: <i>Racimos de Ungurahui, NGO</i></p>	<p>19. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership: The Work Group "<i>Racimos de Ungurahui</i>" is a NGO comprised of professionals from the legal, anthropologic, economic planning and development fields. These professionals have been present from the beginning of the organization of the Amazon indigenous people in Peru, giving them advice. Recently a professional with expertise in sustainable development became part of the team. He has expertise in ecotourism programs in tropical forests and will be in charge of advising on this project.</p>
<p>20. Mandate/terms of reference:</p> <p>The main objective of <i>Racimos de Ungurahui</i> is to contribute to the development and consolidation of the socio-economic rights of indigenous communities. It works with indigenous organizations by promoting and giving them advise on development initiatives using traditional principles for the sustainable use of natural resources; self-administration of territorial resources; and for strengthening their identity and ethnic creativity within an inter-cultural context.</p> <p>FENAMAD (Federación Nativa de Madre de Dios y sus afluentes) and COHARYIMA (Cones Harakmbut-Yine-Matsigenka) will be in charge of project implementation. They will receive support and backstopping from <i>Racimos de Ungurahui</i>.</p> <p>FENAMAD was created in 1982 with the purpose to obtain respect for their lands, culture, socio-economic development and a healthy life for their peoples. This is an organization with several ethnic groups working</p>	<p>21. Sources of revenue:</p> <p>IBIS Denmark IWGIA, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs OXFAM America</p>

together to obtain the respect from the Peruvian society for the indigenous groups and their rights as well as the contributions of indigenous communities to global culture and environment. In 1996, FENAMAD received the International Prize Bartolomé de las Casas, given by the Prince of Asturias in Spain, in recognition to its defense of the rights of indigenous people from Madre de Dios.

COHARYIMA is a sub-organization that belongs to FENAMAD. It supports the indigenous population in the Upper and Central Areas of the Madre de Dios basin. It was created in 1993.

In January 1998, FENAMAD and COHARYIMA focused their work on management and development of natural resources within the area of *Amarakaeri communal Reserve*.

22. Recent activities/programs, in particular those relevant to the GEF:

a) Development of Training Systematic Programs to:

- Establish a Team of Development and Environment Supporters for 11 organizations of indigenous people in Loreto, Amazon highlands.
- Establish a Team of Trainers and Legal supporters, Loreto, Amazon highlands.
- Establish a Monitoring Team of petroleum activities in Madre de Dios.
- Indigenous responsible of the institutional management and project Coordinators in Administration and Accounting in Madre de Dios organizations, Amazon highlands and Central Forest.

b) Co-implementation of seminars and workshops on:

Development and Environment in Amazon highlands, Madre de Dios and Central Forest.

- Legal update of issues related to indigenous people and to the environment in the Amazon to 28 organizations from Loreto, Amazon, Central Forest and Madre de Dios.
- Municipal management for indigenous organizations with representatives before the local governments of their jurisdiction.
- School education to value the indigenous knowledge on biodiversity.

c) Research

- Study of the mechanisms of the indigenous traditional economy that investigates the subsistence techniques and exchanges of the indigenous societies. The study includes the concepts of economic solidarity, the lack of profit, family before the individual, collective ethic to use the resources, etc. It also includes aspects related to the comparative disadvantages arising from economic projects that do not have an ecological subsidy, benefits, special legal framework, etc.
- Study of the systems to protect the intellectual rights of cultural innovations over biodiversity resources.
- Experiences and impacts of petroleum related activities in indigenous lands in the Amazons.

d) Sustainable development

- Support to the preparation of indigenous Codes of Ethics, for internal use, to develop natural resources.
- Support to the preparation of the diagnosis on development of economic sustainable activities in indigenous communities.
- Study of technological-economic feasibility to produce salt and smoked fish for the regional market in San Lorenzo, Amazon Highlands, Loreto.
- Contribution to the preparation of a regional Proposal of development for the Amazons highlands, Loreto.

e) Support to programs of land reclamation and ownership.

- For 11 indigenous organizations in the Amazon Highlands, Loreto.
- Racimos cooperates by giving advice to the processes that are carried out by the indigenous organizations with the Ministry of Agriculture and different regional governments.

f) Institutional Consolidation for the Coordinator of the Indigenous People from San Lorenzo, in the Amazon highlands, Loreto:

- Contribution to the constitution of the Forum on Interethnic and Intercultural Forum.
- To the Forum for the Proposal on regulations (Regional Indigenous Parliament).
- To the Association of Indigenous Municipalities.

Part IV. INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**23. Project identification number:****24. Implementing Agency contact person: Alberto Giesecke, UNDP/Peru; Lita Paparoni, UNDP/GEF****25. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):**

FROM RAFAEL ASENJO UNDP GEF
EB. -04'99 (THU) 16:13

DS



Lima, 23 de junio de 1998

Carta No. 672-98-CONAM/SE

Dra.
Kim Bolduc
Representante residente
PNUD-Perú
Presente.-

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted para expresar el respaldo de CONAM al Proyecto "Uso sostenible de las tierras indígenas de Amakaeri, Madre de Dios", en su condición de punto focal operacional del GEF en el Perú.

Por otro lado, expresamos también nuestra conformidad que la Federación Nativa de Madre de Dios y sus afluentes (FENAMAD) sea la receptora de los fondos del Proyecto.

Sin otro particular, quedo de usted.

Atentamente,

Paul Remy
Secretario Ejecutivo

CONSEJO NACIONAL DEL AMBIENTE

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