



**United Nations Development Programme**  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Date: March 9, 2001

To: Mr. Kenneth King  
Assistant CEO

Attention: Program Coordination

From:  Rafael Asenjo  
GEF Executive Coordinator

Subject: **Submission of Medium Size Project Brief for Peru: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining indigenous Lands**

Enclosed is a project brief for *"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands"* submitted to UNDP by FENAMAD, Peru. Please note that the project has been endorsed by the GEF national operational focal point in Peru.

In accordance with the operational guidance for the preparation and approval of medium-sized projects, we are submitting this to the GEF Secretariat for action by the Chief Executive Office (CEO). We understand that the Secretariat will recommend to the CEO that the project be submitted to the Council for approval, that it be returned for revision or that it not be developed further.

We are simultaneously circulating copies to UNEP/GEF, World Bank/GEF, STAP and the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat for comments to the GEF Secretariat. We expect to receive these comments within 15 working days. Therefore, we look forward to receiving the CEO's decision on or before April 13, 01, but understand that the project will not be formally approved, even if the CEO has endorsed it, until the Council has reviewed it within the following 15-day period, namely by May 7, 01, as part of the next work programme.

Thank you and best regards.

cc: Robin Burgess, UNEP  
Ahmed Djoghlaif, UNEP  
Kristin Elliot, UNEP  
Madhav Gadgil, STAP  
Mark Griffith, UNEP  
Ramon de Mesa, GEFSEC  
Francine Stevens, World Bank  
Lars Videus, World Bank  
Hamdallah Zedan, CBD

**PROPOSAL FOR A  
GEF MEDIUM-SIZE PROJECT  
IN PERU**

**1. PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Identifiers	
<p>1. <i>Project Name:</i> Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands</p>	<p>2. <i>GEF Implementing Agency:</i> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>
<p>3. <i>Country or countries in which the project is being implemented:</i> Peru</p>	<p>4. <i>Country eligibility:</i> Ratified Convention on Biological Diversity 1993</p>
<p>5. <i>GEF focal area(s):</i> Biological Diversity</p>	<p>6. <i>Operational program/short-term measure:</i> OP#3 Forest Ecosystems</p>
<p>7. <i>Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs:</i></p> <p>The Project will enable indigenous communities to combine their traditional knowledge with new organizational and technical skills and apply it to the conservation of biodiversity on their lands and a legally recognized communal reserve. Conservation of Amazonian tropical forests with the participation of local populations is in line with the goals identified and considered as high priority in national environmental policies, plans, programs and regulations. The Government of Peru (GoP) has committed to expand effective forest conservation in the Amazon region to cover at least 10% of the biome (under the current System of National Protected Areas -- SINANPE, only 6.7% of the Peruvian Amazon is protected).</p> <p>In parallel to this commitment, the GoP is also promoting a greater involvement of local communities (particularly indigenous peoples) in the direct management of protected areas, in part to meet the above goal of placing 10% of the Amazon in Peru under conservation. The GoP will also use the establishment of communal reserves, and the equitable sharing of benefits from reserves, as part of an overall strategy for rural poverty alleviation, and as a source of recurrent revenue that it is itself unable to provide for protected areas management.</p> <p>Community management is a priority national objective repeatedly reflected in the Political Constitution (1993) and legal instruments including the Law for Native Communities (Ley de Comunidades Nativas), the Act on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, the Act on Natural Protected Areas, the Guiding Plan for Natural Protected Areas, and the Constitutional Law on the Development of Natural Resources. The Code of Environment and Natural Resources (Legislative Decree 653) sets forth that conservation areas may be granted in custody and under usufruct to natural and corporate persons, and the ILO 169 Convention ratified by Peru supports community based land ownership and management<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>The project conforms to the goals of newly enacted regulations governing protection of collective knowledge and access to genetic resources<sup>2</sup>. These regulations stipulate that preservation, development, and the broadest application of the collective knowledge of indigenous communities should be fostered, as well as their participation in the resulting benefits, and use of that knowledge for the benefit of humankind.</p>	
<p>8. <i>GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:</i> Endorsed by Consejo Nacional del Ambiente (CONAM): June 23, 1998</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Article 14.1 and 14.2 of the convention states "the rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognized. ... and to guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and possession."

<sup>2</sup> Working Paper 003-1999 by INDECOPI, PROMUDEH, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing, October 1999.

<p><i>9. Project rationale and objectives:</i></p> <p>The biodiversity of the Project area is protected, through a legally established Reserva Communal Amarakaeri (RCA) effectively managed by local indigenous communities, and effective alternative livelihood opportunities are developed for indigenous and immigrant resource extractive communities.</p>	<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCA legally established and brought under effective community management</li> <li>• Active participation of indigenous communities in creation and management of communal reserve</li> <li>• Institutional and capacity building and strengthening of indigenous communities in technical, organizational, and cultural spheres</li> <li>• Documented conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Adoption of sustainable alternative livelihood activities by indigenous and resource extractive communities</li> </ul>
<p><i>10. Project outcomes</i></p> <p>i) Operationalization of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (RCA) within the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE).</p> <p>ii) Traditional knowledge and practices for biodiversity management and conservation preserved and maintained among indigenous communities, and alternative livelihood sectors developed.</p> <p><i>Note: GEF support will focus on outcomes (i)-(ii), WWF support on outcome (iii)</i></p> <p>iii) Environmentally destructive practices of miners and loggers stopped, and alternative livelihood sectors developed.</p>	<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of baseline biodiversity inventory</li> <li>• Regular biodiversity updates by community-based biodiversity monitoring teams</li> <li>• University courses in protected areas management and ecotourism completed by indigenous students</li> <li>• Authenticity and end-date of existing concessions for mining and timber in the RCA confirmed</li> <li>• Number of indigenous persons engaged in traditional lifestyles increased</li> <li>• Information on indigenous management shared with other indigenous groups, in Peru and internationally</li> <li>• Contracts and concessions between indigenous communities and outside resource extractors documented and assessed</li> <li>• Number of viable ecologically sustainable livelihood activities for indigenous communities developed/enhanced</li> <li>• Agreements on allocation of profits from alternative livelihoods to indigenous communities and RCA management</li> <li>• Environmental education and outreach to all communities of resource extractors</li> <li>• Number of viable ecologically sustainable livelihood activities for resource extractive communities developed/enhanced</li> </ul>
<p><i>11. Project activities to achieve outcomes</i></p> <p>i) Establishment of final legal status of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (RCA), and development of management, conservation, training, monitoring, and targeted research for the RCA (<i>US\$800,012 or 40% of the Project</i>).</p>	<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity inventory and socio-economic surveys used by RCA management and local authorities</li> <li>• Biodiversity updates integrated into conservation management</li> <li>• Indigenous university students return to area and participate in protected areas management and ecotourism activities</li> </ul>

<p>ii) Preservation and maintenance of traditional indigenous knowledge and practices for resource management and conservation, and development of alternative livelihoods (US\$620,677 or 26% of the Project).</p> <p>iii) Environmental education &amp; training, and alternative livelihood development, for resource extractive communities (US\$460,000 or 33% of the Project).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concessions for mining and timber in the RCA end</li> <li>• Participation in commercial logging and mining abandoned by young indigenous people; elders and others with traditional knowledge increase role in community management</li> <li>• Workshops held with other indigenous groups, and published book on indigenous ecotourism disseminated</li> <li>• Contracts and concessions between indigenous communities and outside resource extractors ended</li> <li>• All seven indigenous communities participating in ecotourism activities</li> <li>• Natural medicine care &amp; study centers and demonstration farms established</li> <li>• Profits from alternative livelihoods distributed to indigenous communities and RCA management</li> <li>• Completion of environmental workshops and training courses by resource extractors</li> <li>• Resource extractive communities engaged in sustainable harvesting, ecotourism, and other sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>• Profits from alternative livelihoods distributed to resource extractive communities</li> </ul>
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12. *Estimated budget (US\$):*

<b>GEF Contribution:</b>	US\$ 989,010
<b>Cofinancing:</b>	US\$ 891,679
<b>Total Cost:</b>	US\$1,880,689

**Information on institution submitting project brief**

13. *Information on project proposer:* Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes (FENAMAD)

FENAMAD is a multi-ethnic indigenous organization representing all 28 of the indigenous communities in *Madre de Dios* Department. Since its establishment in 1982, this organization has defended the interests of indigenous peoples of the region and has sought to contribute to the welfare and self-development of indigenous communities by fostering coordination with public and private entities that may support indigenous initiatives. The organization has developed several indigenous-managed programs, such as: granting of title deeds to lands, training in rights vested to indigenous peoples; instruction to teachers in bilingual and intercultural education; programs of university scholarships for indigenous students; cultural preservation and diffusion; health of indigenous peoples; and economic development and management of forest resources.

In addition, FENAMAD has developed the Plan Karene, a multi-year effort to promote institutional strengthening, territorial defense, and monitoring of the environment by and for indigenous communities in Madre de Dios. The Plan Karene has launched an ecotourism plan in the area that brought tourists in 1999 and 2000 and has trained 65 indigenous guides. The Plan Karene addresses other alternative economic activities, including the development of additional sources of local food through improved animal breeding, fish farming centers, and integrated small farms.

COHARYIMA is one of FENAMAD's community-based organizations. It was created in 1993 and represents communities of Harakmbut, Yine y Machiguenga located in the high and middle areas of the *Madre de Dios* river basin. FENAMAD and COHARYIMA have worked to strengthen local capabilities for management of the RCA, and have been in charge of executing the PDF Block A for the definition and elaboration of the GEF/UNDP project.

14. *Information on proposed executing agency (if different from above):* N/A

15. *Date of Official Submission of Project Concept:* July 23, 1998; resubmitted on December 7, 1998

**INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:**

16. *Project identification number:* PER/99/G41 PIMS #: 1426

17. *Implementing Agency contact persons:*

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18. *Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):*

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy, supporting long-term protection of globally important ecosystems (the Amazon of Peru is the repository of some of the highest biological diversity on the planet), the financing of incremental costs of creating new protected areas, and efforts to ensure a meaningful level of management by local indigenous communities in order to work towards the achievement of their long-term biological and social sustainability.

The proposed project complements the current Country Cooperation Framework: 1997-2000 (CCF), both thematically, and with respect to executing arrangements. Under the CCF, UNDP has agreed to assist Peru in meeting commitments arising out of various international agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (Peru ratified the CBD on June 7, 1993). Moreover, the CCF proposes “support for the environment and natural resources conservation” as a specific programming area for UNDP support. The framework also supports projects that combat deforestation and improve the management of water and soil resources. Finally, the CCF encourages increased participation by grass-roots community organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the execution of projects carried out with assistance of UNDP.

The proposed project is complementary to the existing World Bank/GEF project “Peru: Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon”. The proposal for that project states that the Amarakaeri Project “will provide important lessons for this (World Bank/GEF) project”, and that “there is no geographic overlap between the proposed WB/GEF and UNDP/GEF projects”.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDSESP	Asociación Interétnica para el Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana <i>(Inter-ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Forest)</i>
CAR	Comité Ambiental Regional <i>(Regional Environmental Committee)</i>
COHARYIMA	Consejo Harakmbut, Yine y Matsiguenga <i>(Harakmbut, Yine and Matsiguenga Council)</i>
COICA	La Coordinadora Indígena de la Cuenca Amazónica <i>(Indigenous Coordinator of the Amazon Basin)</i>
Comité de la RCA	Comité Pro-reconocimiento y Gestión de la solicitada Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri <i>(Committee for the Acknowledgment and Management of the requested Amarakaeri Communal Reserve)</i>
Comisión de Gestión	Management Commission: 6 members from the RCA Committee, 1 FENAMAD, 1 COHARYIMA, 2 Harakmbut, 1 Yine and 1 Matsiguenga.
CTAR	Consejo Transitorio de Administración Regional de Madre de Dios <i>(Temporary Council of Regional Administration of Madre de Dios)</i>
FADEMAD	Federación Agraria Departamental de Madre de Dios <i>(Agrarian Federation of the Department Madre de Dios)</i>
FENAMAD	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes <i>(Indigenous Federation of the River Madre de Dios and Tributaries)</i>
FONCODES	Fondo Nacional de Compensación y Desarrollo <i>(National Fund for Compensation and Development)</i>
GoP	Government of Peru
IBIS	Danish NGO
INDECOPI	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual <i>(National Institute for the Defense of the Fair Competence and Protection of the Intellectual Property)</i>
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informativa <i>(National Institute of Statistics and Information)</i>
INRENA	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales <i>(National Institute of Natural Resources)</i>
IWGIA	Grupo Internacional de Trabajo para los Pueblos Indígenas <i>(International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs)</i>

PROFONANPE	Programa de Fomento a las Areas Naturales Protegidas en el Perú <i>(Program for the Promotion of Natural Protected Areas in Peru)</i>
PROMUDEH	Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y del Desarrollo Humano <i>(Ministry of Promotion of Women and Human Development)</i>
RCA	La solicitada Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri <i>(The Requested Amarakaeri Communal Reserve)</i>
SINANPE	Sistema Nacional de las Areas Protegidas en el Perú <i>(National System of Protected areas in Peru)</i>
SOZOVISI	Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort y la Sociedad de Vida Silvestre de Munich, Alemania. <i>(Frankfurt Zoological Society and Munich Wildlife Society, Germany)</i>
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project Rationale and Objectives

Historically, vast tracts of land in the Peruvian Amazon have been owned and “managed” by the Government of Peru. In practical terms, due to weak centralized management, these lands have lacked any real management or control, existing as “open access” areas with no effective property regime in place to control access to natural resources. Recently, however, Peru has moved towards a much greater level of decentralization in resource management and political accountability, presaging significant changes for publicly owned lands throughout the country.

In the past few years, the Government of Peru has codified local community management of natural resources as a priority national objective, by passing laws such as the “Act on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity,” the “Constitutional Law on the Development of Natural Resources”, and the “Act on Natural Protected Areas”, or ANPA. ANPA established a “Communal Reserve” category specifically to enable local communities to develop renewable natural resources for subsistence purposes within a sustainable framework, thereby improving the quality of life for communities bordering a Communal Reserve and contributing to local and regional socioeconomic development. In addition, ANPA’s Communal Reserve designation provides for the development of programs for the conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity, and for the protection and development of relevant indigenous cultural practices and values.

The proposed Project is intended to establish a Communal Reserve as defined by ANPA and to promote the socioeconomic activities envisioned by such a designation. Located in the Amazonian forests of Peru, the Project area encompasses two tracts of land: 1) an area (157,875 hectares) of undeveloped, government “controlled” forestland intended to constitute the proposed Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (*Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri, or RCA*), and 2) adjoining titled lands (419,139 hectares) of the indigenous Harakmbut, Yine, and Matsiguenga peoples (referred to hereafter as “Harakmbut”). Together, the 577,014 hectares of the Project area are home to approximately 1,500 Harakmbut; in addition, approximately 10,000 immigrant miners, timber workers, and agricultural settlers have occupied lands on the edge of the communal reserve and the Harakmbut titled lands (see Annex II – Map 1).

The Project area is situated in the Department of Madre de Dios, is located between three existing large protected areas, the Purus Reserved Area (5,101,945 hectares), the Manu National Park (1,532,806 hectares), and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (537,503 hectares). Together with the Project area, these areas comprise the largest continuous land area of protected Amazon tropical forests, with approximately 8 million hectares (Annex II - Map 2). Almost the entire area is covered in forests of various types, with lowland tropical rainforests (300 m. – 800 m.) covering 50% of the area, tropical hill forests (800 m. – 1,400 m.) covering 35%, and cloud forest (1,400 m. – 2,500 m.) covering the remaining 15%.

The Harakmbut live in seven communities located in their titled lands on the western, eastern and northern boundaries of the proposed RCA (see Annex II – Map 3). Each of these communities is composed of 10-35 large families, with four communities of Harakmbut peoples, one of Matsiguenga and two mixed communities of Harakmbut, Matsiguenga and Yine. While seemingly small, this population actually constitutes one of the largest organized concentrations of indigenous Amazonian peoples in Peru. The indigenous inhabitants occupy a variety of forest ecosystems, and rely on rotating-farming systems, harvesting of non-timber forest products, fishing, and hunting using traditional methods. These sustainable uses and harvesting technologies represent a unique body of traditional knowledge of the local environment, including seasonal variations, natural reproductive cycles, and strategies for subsisting in large, but fragile, forest ecosystems.



Immigrants, primarily from the Peruvian Andes, have been coming to the region around the Project area for many years to pursue various economic opportunities. By far the largest of these groups is the approximately 10,000 miners who reside just outside of the southeastern borders of the RCA area. Some of these miners are operating legally, even in some cases with legal concessions within the RCA, but the majority are illegal squatters. In addition, several hundred timber workers, and a few agricultural settlers, have settled on the western edge of the RCA, most of whom have settled and are operating legally in areas that have few legal restraints on economic activities (see Annex II – Map 4).

The forests of the RCA area, and the Harakmbut titled lands, harbor an amazing array of biological diversity. While a full biodiversity assessment has yet to be undertaken in the Project area, the adjoining and ecologically similar (though three times as large) Manu National Park contains 99 species of mammals, 526 of birds and 18 of reptiles<sup>3</sup>. It is known that at least 41 endangered species of fauna<sup>4</sup> (see Annex II), including 23 species of mammals such as the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) and the spectacled bear (*Tremarctus ornatus*), 10 species of birds, and 8 species of reptiles, reside within the Project area (see Annex I).

The Project area, with its significant altitudinal gradient, is classified in both Eco-Region 31 (Humid Forests of the Southwestern Amazon), and Eco-Region 51 (Yungas of Peru), both rated with global significance and high priority at a regional level. In terms of terrestrial aquatic systems, the Project area is classified in Eco-Region 59 (Humid Andean Yungas), and Eco-Region 87 (Piedemonte del Alto Amazonas), both rated as having utmost priority for the conservation of aquatic biodiversity<sup>5</sup>.

## 2.2 Current Situation

The Project is the product of attempts by the Harakmbut peoples to preserve their traditional way of life and conserve biodiversity over lands currently “managed” by the government, and to better organize themselves to manage and protect their own titled lands. The Harakmbut have been quick to recognize the opportunity to work with the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) and local officials to establish a communal reserve on government-owned land adjoining their existing titled lands, thereby filling the existing “open access” vacuum there and enabling the Harakmbut peoples to better preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge and way of life. Under the Project, the Harakmbut seek to combine their traditional knowledge with new organizational and technical skills and apply it to the conservation and management of biodiversity on their titled lands and in an adjoining legally recognized communal reserve (RCA). In addition, the Project will seek to reduce pressure on both Harakmbut lands and the RCA by providing environmental education and alternative livelihood options to the Harakmbut and outside resource extractive communities.

Currently, the RCA area is virtually pristine, with very little evidence of human impact. Other than indigenous groups, no other Peruvians have been allowed to maintain permanent settlements in the area for over sixty years. Indigenous people do engage in subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering in the RCA area, and a very few miners, some with legal concessions, are active on a small scale in the area of

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<sup>3</sup> Terborg, John 1984: Annotated Checklist of Birds and Mammal Species of Cocha Cashu Biological Station, Manu National Park” Fieldiana Zoology, new Series No 21, Publication 1352, and Torres, Beatriz, 1991: “When the indigenous peoples talk about their animals”, Lima Bulletin p. 75-90.

<sup>4</sup> This assertion is made on the basis of the biological diversity list more detailed to date and based on the “Technical Report on the Amarakaeri Communal Reservation”, February, 1992.

<sup>5</sup> Dinerstein and others, 1995; A Conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean, WWF and the World Bank. Olson, D. and Others 1998 Freshwater Biodiversity of Latin America and the Caribbean. A Conservation Assessment. BSP-WWF-WI-USAID. Washington

the Pukiri river. This lack of human activity, however, has had more to do with the remote location of the RCA and little to do with actual on-the-ground protection from the Peruvian government.

The indigenous titled lands that border the RCA also have maintained a relatively pristine condition. Three communities have practiced traditional small-scale mining, and one community has allowed commercial logging on its lands (now ended), but in general these activities have had a limited impact on biodiversity and environmental conditions. The community of Barranco Chico has suffered the most impacts, as outside miners illegally occupied a large part of the community's lands during the latter half of the 1990s. However, with the help of Peruvian government authorities, these miners have been evicted, and the Ministry of Mining has decreed that all commercial mining on Harakmbut titled lands must end by 2002.

Non-indigenous lands that border the RCA have been subject to more extreme impacts. Temporary communities of timber workers and agricultural settlers are residing west of the project area (near the end of the only existing road in the area) and are causing significant forest degradation. There are also approximately 28 current mining concessions covering a total area of 23,800 hectares along the southeast edge of the Project area, with 22 more concessions pending. Currently, most of the miners are working outside of the project area, but they are migrants living in temporary encampments, and pressure to work within the Project area could grow as current mining areas become played out.

Threats to biodiversity in the RCA are numerous, but thus far impacts on biodiversity in the Project area and particularly in the RCA area have been limited. Increased hunting and harvesting pressure from settlers and indigenous groups alike threaten population decreases for some species. Mining and logging-induced forest loss and fragmentation are also threats to biodiversity in the RCA, and could lead to soil erosion and degradation of water quality. Until recently, the prospect of large-scale oil operations seemed to pose another threat to the area, although oil explorations now have been suspended due to disappointing test drillings.

Underlying these direct threats are weak or weakening management regimes for both the indigenous titled lands and the government-controlled RCA area. On Harakmbut lands, once strong traditional systems of indigenous resource management are under pressure from many sources. Government policies confining the Harakmbut to their titled lands, and pressuring them to adopt more intensive resource use practices (to "justify" withholding indigenous lands from immigrants), combine to concentrate resource use into areas that are too small to sustainably support traditional practices. Lack of management and inappropriate policies by the Peruvian government also underlie the threats to biodiversity in the RCA area. There is no institutional control on the use of the natural resources or entrance to the RCA, nor governmental capacity to manage the area (a lack of trained personnel, organization structures, and finances). Little information exists on existing flora and fauna or environmental conditions in the RCA area, and local indigenous populations are not consulted as to their traditional knowledge of the area.

Poverty and a lack of sustainable economic alternatives for indigenous communities and populations of immigrant resource extractors also underpin the threats to biodiversity in the Project area. Increased exposure to the outside world has increased the Harakmbut's desire for cash income (e.g. for material goods and services), but also their need for such income (e.g. for health care to combat illnesses stemming from outside contact, for education to protect their rights and develop their abilities). As a result, some Harakmbut communities have granted mining or timber concessions to outsiders, many Harakmbut youth have opted to take jobs in mining and timber operations, and others now engage in intensive hunting or fishing for commercial markets. Among the immigrant resource extractive communities, poverty is the main force prompting them to come to an undeveloped region and pursue dangerous and difficult activities such as mining, logging, and subsistence agriculture.

The above challenges are formidable, given the multiple and inter-linked threats to the area's biodiversity. The first key assumption of the Project is that it can achieve long-term positive impact by tackling not just the immediate threats to biodiversity (e.g. increased hunting/harvesting, forest loss and fragmentation, pollution), but also their root causes (e.g. weak management regimes, limited economic alternatives for local communities, lack of knowledge about conservation). This involves influencing key changes to community attitudes and practice, and the Project's strategy is to address the multiple threats through new management regimes, institutional strengthening, education, and income generation. The second key assumption is that the Project cannot succeed on its own, but instead it must play a coordination and catalytic role. Long-term success will only be achieved through community empowerment and self-determination.

Fortunately, the Government of Peru now recognizes that it cannot arrest the threats to biodiversity in the Amazon without the support of local populations and private organizations, and government attitudes and policies regarding indigenous rights are changing dramatically in Peru. While resources remain scarce, the government has signaled a new willingness to give indigenous communities a greater say in resource management, to support them in fending off mining interests (as noted above), and to end policies that promote the migration of settlers into pristine areas of the Amazon for resource extractive activities. The government also helped to broker a deal that gave the Harakmbut the right to define environmental controls on future oil exploration activities if these were to resume.

The objective of the Project is to support the government and the indigenous people's efforts to make the critical transition in protected areas management and biodiversity conservation from centralized authority to community co-management. The Ministry of Mining and Ministry of Agriculture have agreed for the first time to actively restrict mining in and around the Project area, and INRENA has agreed that the RCA area should be designated a Communal Reserve. As a first step, the Peruvian Government established the Amarakaeri Reserved Area (RAA) (D.S. No. 028-2000-AG) on July 7, 2000 in an area of 419,139 hectares. The RAA is a temporary designation, and a more permanent legal status for the area is to be carried out under the RAA mandate. The Peruvian government created a Technical Commission to set the boundaries and final legal status of the RAA, and final legal approval is expected in early 2001.

Under the newly established RCA, indigenous subsistence hunting/fishing/gathering will be allowed to continue in certain areas, mining will be forbidden completely (and any existing legal concessions, which all expire within two years, will not be renewed), and the operation of tourism in the RCA will be restricted to and managed by the indigenous communities. Any road construction or oil exploration in the RCA will legally require Environmental Impact Assessment studies and the approval of INRENA and the RCA Committee (made up of representatives of the indigenous communities). At the same time, indigenous communities intend to establish similar restrictions on their own titled lands, with a ban on commercial logging and mining (except for traditional small-scale activities), and restriction to subsistence agriculture.

The Harakmbut have created new organizational structures to promote the establishment of the RCA and to improve management of their own lands. FENAMAD (the Native Federation of the *Madre de Dios* River and its Tributaries), was instrumental in getting Peruvian Government support for the establishment of the Amarakaeri Reserved Area (RAA). Together with the Harakmbut, Yine and Matsiguenga Council (COHARYIMA) and representatives from each of the seven indigenous communities, FENAMAD has now organized the Committee for the Acknowledgment and Management of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (RCA Committee) to push for final approval of the RCA.

Beyond pushing to establish and manage the RCA, the Harakmbut are also actively developing sustainable economic activities such as ecotourism and natural medicines. These programs will: 1) contribute a source of alternative and sustainable economic revenues for local indigenous communities, 2)

provide employment that represents a significant economic opportunity for local communities and reduces their need to put pressure on the biological resources in the area, 3) guarantee the economic sustainability of the RCA management regime through profit sharing, 4) reinforce the value of native technologies and renewable natural resources from the forest, and reestablish information sharing and multi-community decision making among indigenous communities, and 5) achieve results that are compatible with government initiatives to develop tourism, protect biodiversity, reduce unemployment, and develop sources of foreign currency revenue.

The RCA Committee is closely coordinating with the World Wildlife Fund on its project entitled "Environmental Education and Communication Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the southwestern Amazonian Ecoregion". Formally approved in October 2000, the WWF project is a five-year effort to provide environmental education and alternative livelihood development to communities of Harakmbut and immigrant miners and loggers. The Project will demonstrate the impacts of extractive activities on the local environment, and because miners will soon deplete the lands outside of the RCA and indigenous titled lands, the Project will also develop alternative livelihoods for these communities as commercial mining in the Project area and its surroundings comes to an end.

The WWF project will focus on two areas: 1) the Multiple Use Zone of the Manu Biosphere, an area stretching from Manu National Park to the RCA, including three Harakmbut communities (Shintuya, Shipetiari and Diamante) of approximately 750 people, and four immigrant logging settlements totaling approximately 400 persons; and 2) the Pukiri mining area on the southwestern side of the RCA, including three indigenous communities (Puerto Luz, San José, Barranco Chico) of approximately 700 people, and approximately 10,000 miners in numerous settlements and camps. WWF and the RCA Committee have shared important baseline data on environmental, social and economic conditions in the Project area and have agreed upon a community and multi-community based approach to alternative livelihood development. The two groups will continue to meet in early 2001 to further develop Project goals and coordinating mechanisms.

### **2.3 Expected Project Outcomes**

**Project Objective:** The biodiversity of the Project area is protected, through a legally established Reserva Communal Amarakaeri effectively managed by local indigenous communities, indigenous culture and practices are preserved, and effective alternative livelihood opportunities are developed for indigenous communities and immigrant resource extractive communities.

The Harakmbut peoples have occupied the Project area for many centuries, and an intact area under the effective control of these indigenous groups is essential both for conservation of biodiversity and the preservation of indigenous knowledge for managing this forest landscape. Indeed, the knowledge, traditions, and practices of the Harakmbut peoples not only are based on, but have helped to shape, the biologically diverse environment of the area. Preservation of one without the other will be impossible. The Harakmbut themselves realize the role they must play, and have already begun to organize and act to reduce the threats to and conserve the biodiversity of the area. However, they also recognize that success will not come solely by relying on traditional practices, and thus the Harakmbut wish to work with the Peruvian Government and other stakeholders in creating a new form of management for the area and new forms of economic benefits resulting from the sustainable use of the area's natural resources.

In view of this, the Project will promote a true partnership between the Harakmbut peoples and INRENA to co-manage the RCA. The Project will develop systems of ecotourism and natural medicine to ensure the sustainability of the Project's goals by providing indigenous communities with viable sustainable

development activities based on their knowledge and resources and without dependence on continued outside aid and investment. The Project will leverage the activities related to protected areas management and alternative livelihoods to strengthen the recovery and enhancement of traditional indigenous technologies and practices, thereby ensuring sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the RCA and on indigenous titled lands. Finally, the Project will work in coordination with the World Wildlife Fund project to provide awareness and training in sustainable environmental practices and alternative livelihoods to miners, loggers, and others involved in resource extractive industries.

**Outcome 1: Operationalization of the Amaraeri Communal Reserve (RCA) within the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE).**

The 419,000 hectares of the RCA are converted from an open access regime to an effective regime of community-based management, control and monitoring, all non-sustainable extraction concessions are eliminated, and road construction and oil development is precluded. In addition, the Project provides renewed access to the RCA for the Harakmbut, allowing them to revert to traditional patterns of sustainable resource extraction based on large land areas.

**Outcome 2: Traditional knowledge and practices for biodiversity management and conservation preserved and maintained among indigenous communities, and alternative livelihood sectors developed.**

Indigenous communities successfully use management of the RCA and ecotourism & natural medicine activities to recover and reinforce traditional knowledge of biodiversity and the local environment, and to establish linkages with other indigenous groups, in Peru and internationally. Indigenous communities successfully develop and adopt sustainable alternative livelihoods (ecotourism, natural medicines) to improve incomes and reduce pressure on biodiversity, and provide funding for management of the RCA.

**Outcome 3: Environmentally destructive practices of miners and loggers stopped, and alternative livelihood sectors developed.**

The Project provides awareness and training in sustainable environmental practices to miners, loggers, and others involved in resource extractive industries. The Project creates alternative livelihood projects for these constituencies that reduces their incentive to engage in unsustainable economic activity and offsets their discontinued access to the RCA.

## **2.4 Activities & Financial Inputs Needed to Enable Changes**

### **Activity 1: Establishment of final legal status of the Amaraeri Communal Reserve (RCA), and development of management, conservation, training, monitoring, and targeted research for the RCA (US\$800,012 or 43% of the Project)**

#### *2.2.1 Outreach campaign and information gathering & dissemination in support of the RCA*

The RCA Committee will conduct planning meetings in support of a lobbying and public outreach campaign, with national and international partners, including the Alianza Amazonica and the Coordinadora Indigena de la Cuenca Amazonica (COICA). Outreach materials, including videos, maps, 2000 t-shirts, 3000 brochures, and written materials will be prepared and distributed. The existing draft technical report on the RCA, based on the work of FENAMAD's technical team, and including proposed final boundaries of the RCA and granting of legal management rights to communities bordering the RCA, will be completed and submitted to INRENA.

### *2.1.2 Drafting and implementation of instruments to manage the biological resources of the RCA.*

A Master Plan and component management plans will be prepared by the RCA Committee in close coordination with INRENA. These plans will be based on traditional knowledge and practices, with the input of governmental representatives and experts. Indigenous communities in the area will participate in fieldwork, assemblies and workshops to: a) identify, inventory and evaluate natural resources; b) identify boundaries for the area; and c) prepare instruments related to management of the land and its biodiversity.

The members of the RCA Committee will hold seven communal assemblies with the “comuneros” and councils of elders in the communities to prepare a Master Plan for the RCA. These assemblies will develop management instruments, zoning and regulations for the use and control of the RCA, inventories of biological resources based on traditional systems and knowledge of the forest, and identification of cultural attractions and their appropriate inclusion in the project.

Indigenous peoples and specialized biologists will prepare an inventory of the flora and fauna in the RCA with a focus on endangered species with global relevance. This information will be used to prepare Monitoring Plans for the endangered species, including elaboration of a monitoring plan for the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), an indicator species for the area.

### *2.1.3 Implementation of a system of control and monitoring.*

The indigenous communities, in coordination with INRENA, will plan a system to control intruders and monitor impacts in the RCA. While primary responsibility for control and monitoring will lie with the indigenous communities, co-management and coordination with state entities will be undertaken in order to make best use of the existing legal system and national resources. A physical infrastructure for the system of control and monitoring will be established (including monitoring posts, signs and trails) and indigenous forest rangers will be hired.

Training sessions in administration and accounting will be offered by local NGO Racimos de Ungurahui (co-financed), and twelve courses on project management will be offered to the coordinators of management and monitoring activities. Financial support will be given to young indigenous personnel who are studying protected areas management and ecotourism at the Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Puerto Maldonado and the Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cusco, in exchange for which they will participate in the management of the RCA for at least 3 years after completing their studies.

The RCA Committee and Project staff will compile information and determine the authenticity of existing concessions for mining and timber in the RCA by holding meetings with local authorities and conducting field investigations. The RCA Committee will also travel and hold meetings to update timber and mining companies, oil companies, and tourism operators on the approval of the technical report and final legal status of the RCA and its legal consequences, in order to clarify the limitations on commercial activity in the RCA and avoid the granting of concessions and agreements in contradiction with the objectives of the RCA.

**Activity 2: Preservation and maintenance of traditional indigenous knowledge and practices for resource management and conservation, and development of alternative livelihoods (US\$620,677 or 33% of the Project).**

*2.2.1 Indigenous communities use management of the RCA and ecotourism & natural medicine activities to recover and reinforce traditional knowledge of biodiversity and the local environment, and to establish linkages with other indigenous groups in Peru and internationally*

The members of the RCA Committee will hold seven communal assemblies with the “comuneros” and councils of elders in the communities to prepare a Management Plan for Ecotourism and a Management Plan for Natural Medicine. These assemblies will finalize ecotourism routes for the area and agreements on intellectual property rights protections for medicinal plant knowledge.

The Project is designed to reinforce and enhance the communal structure of the Harakmbut peoples, and thus to preserve their ability and interest in protecting biodiversity. To pursue this goal, the Project will hire almost entirely indigenous staff, and outside professionals will conduct intensive and ongoing training for indigenous Project staff members.

The RCA Committee will consult on a regular basis with the community assemblies and councils of elders in each of the involved communities. An Environmental Monitoring Team, made up of indigenous members, will work with local community representatives to improve environmental awareness in local communities. This team will also facilitate information sharing between monitoring patrols & ecotourism guides with the local representatives, ensuring that the information gained from management of the RCA and development of the ecotourism program is disseminated throughout the indigenous communities.

The ecotourism program will conduct field visits and workshops with community elders to gather information on the history, culture, and practices of the Harakmbut (including sustainable techniques of hunting and harvesting), for use in ecotourism curricula. In addition, the elders will transfer this knowledge systematically to the young indigenous people guides during the training workshops of this project. Ecotourism guides, drawn from the indigenous communities, will serve as a communications network spreading information on environmental conditions and communal management issues.

Participants in the Project’s natural medicine activities will conduct information outreach workshops and fieldwork demonstrations for indigenous communities on uses of locally occurring medicinal flora and fauna. Indigenous monitoring patrols for the RCA will rotate among communities, allowing more members of the indigenous communities to fulfill their expressed desire to return periodically to the traditional lands of the RCA and practice their traditional lifestyle.

The RCA Committee will produce a book that shares the experiences of the Project with other indigenous groups in Peru. In addition, in coordination with AIDESEP, the Project will organize a national workshop for indigenous leaders, including those involved in five protected areas projects in the Peruvian Amazon sponsored by the GEF/World Bank, and will continue its dialogue and meetings with representatives of the Huaorani peoples of Ecuador to exchange knowledge on indigenous-managed ecotourism.

### *2.2.2 Indigenous communities successfully develop and adopt sustainable alternative livelihoods to improve incomes, reduce pressure on biodiversity, and fund management of the RCA.*

This outcome presents sustainable alternatives to the present non-sustainable use of the natural resources of the area: implementation of ecotourism projects to provide sustainable incomes for the local population and the proposed reserve, and a project of medicinal plants for the revalorization of indigenous traditional knowledge on biodiversity. Ecotourism and natural medicines were selected by the local communities as a strategy for sustainable development, a means of preserving traditional knowledge, and the basis for long-term funding for conservation activities.

The Project area has a strong potential for successful ecotourism, and the Harakmbut already are well prepared to manage a successful and profitable ecotourism program. Already, over 50 members of the local indigenous communities have gained experience through managing a nascent ecotourism program

that has hosted approximately 50 visitors/year for the past two years. The RCA Committee has held over 15 planning workshops with local communities on ecotourism, and has developed detailed regulations, financial models and budgets, infrastructure plans, and terms of reference for future participants. Negotiations with the government have also borne fruit, with the Ministry of Agriculture committed to providing immediate approval upon legalization of the RCA.

Infrastructure for the ecotourism program already is being developed. A marketing/sales office has been opened in Cusco, and in the RCA area itself a network of routes has been laid out (see Annex II – Map 5), tourist lodges and observation posts have been sited and designed, and appropriate transportation, communication and security equipment are ready to be purchased. In addition, the airfield that currently serves visitors to the Manu National Park is located in Diamante, one of the indigenous communities in the Project area, and another airfield in Shintuya is being reopened.

Approximately 150 members of the indigenous communities have been identified as participants (guides, cooks, drivers, etc.) in the program, and training has started already for key staff. The coordinator of the Cusco office and his staff have already received training, and three indigenous students will be funded to study tourism at the Universidad San Antonio Abad del Cusco with a scholarship granted by FENAMAD. The local NGO Racimos de Unguruha has committed to provide training in cultural relations, logistics, security and emergency procedures, and tourist guiding.

Demand for ecotourism visits to the RCA area is projected to be significant. The marketing office in Cusco will take advantage of the RCA's proximity to the Cusco-Machu Picchu area (which attracts 500,000 tourists each year), and the many visitors who use Cusco as a launching point for adventure travel in the Amazon. Tourism operators in Cusco who lead ecotourism trips to the Manu National Park are clamoring for permits to enter the RCA, even though the RCA will give exclusive rights to the indigenous ecotourism program. Evaluation forms completed by previous visitors to the RCA show an extremely high satisfaction rate and also indicate a strong market for this program.

Profits from the ecotourism program will be distributed according to an already agreed model. 30% of the profits will go to activities directly related to conservation and management of the RCA, and 70% to the communal funds of the seven indigenous communities (in proportion to their population). The Project Risks section below has further discussion on the projected revenues and profits of the ecotourism program.

For the natural medicine program, a Medical Care Center will be established in the community of Shipetiari, led by a local shaman who will also be the overall coordinator of the natural medicine component of the project. Two demonstration farms will be established to study and promote the conservation of native medicinal plants and to produce medicines. A Medicinal Study Center will be established inside the RCA, and will act as a center of education, research and collaboration between indigenous and western medical science.

Workshops will be held with the Harakmbut to document and analyze their knowledge of the medicinal uses of native plants. The findings from these workshops will be shared with local communities and with the project medicinal centers. Where feasible, medicines will be commercialized under criteria that ensure fair compensation and respect of intellectual property rights for the providers of this knowledge.



### **Activity 3: Environmental Education & Training, and Alternative Livelihood Development, for immigrant resource extractors (US\$460,000 or 23% of the Project)**

The WWF component of the Project is currently approaching the end of the design phase. An SPDE (Sociedad Peruana de Ecodesarrollo) consultancy team hired by the WWF completed appraisal studies of the two target areas, the Manu Multiple Use Zone and the Pukiri mining area, in December 2000. This \$60,000 effort built upon the previous work of the RCA Committee and confirmed much of the important baseline data on environmental, social and economic conditions in the Project area. WWF and the RCA Committee are meeting in January, 2001 to further develop Project goals and coordinating mechanisms.

#### *2.3.1 Environmental education & communication initiatives directed towards awareness building among resource extractors.*

Activities will be directed towards awareness building among the individuals and communities that carry out non-sustainable activities – primarily logging and mining -- in the Project area. The Project will target community leaders and organizations, and local and regional public authorities, to clarify the impacts of non-sustainable activities and the limits that will be imposed on such activities in the future.

#### *2.3.2 Alternative livelihood development for resource extractor communities.*

WWF has agreed to focus its alternative livelihoods development activities at the community and multi-community level, so that an institutional capacity will be established to coordinate with indigenous communities and to sustain conservation activities after the Project ends. Specific strategies for alternative livelihoods will vary by community and geographic location, and are currently being determined through outreach and consultation with the local communities.

### **3. Sustainability Analysis and Risk Assessment**

#### *Institutional Sustainability*

Project-wide training and hiring of local indigenous personnel will ensure the continuation of a capacity for indigenous management without dependence on outside personnel. Indigenous locals will receive training and professional experience at all levels, from on-the-ground monitoring and ecotourism guide positions to marketing and sales positions, graduate education in tourism, and management committee responsibilities. On a sociocultural level, sustainability will be based on: a) integration of indigenous traditional knowledge into all activities of the project; and b) a direct and permanent interest in conservation among Project personnel and beneficiaries, based on the Project's location within traditional indigenous territory.

After the Project has ended, many of the institutions and programs involved in Project implementation will continue their activities. Local Councils of Elders and the RCA Committee will continue to manage and represent indigenous interests, NGOs such as FENAMAD will remain involved, and the Monitoring, Ecotourism, and Natural Medicine Teams will all continue to pursue their functions (See Annex III).

#### *Financial Sustainability*

The RCA Committee intends to use the profits from ecotourism activities for the self-financing of management and conservation of the area once GEF funds are depleted. In Year 4 (the first year after the Project ends), ecotourism activities in the RCA will generate revenues of US\$126,000, while administrative costs, taxes, maintenance of the physical infrastructure, and meetings of the RCA

Committee will total US\$75,950. Profits in Year 4, therefore, are estimated at US\$50,050, to be split between the seven indigenous communities (70% or \$35,035) and the RCA (30% or \$15,015).

The projected profits are based on quite conservative estimates. The financial model assumes only 350 visitors/year in the area (50/month for the 7 months of the dry season), each paying \$360 for a 7-day visit (\$50/day plus a \$10 entrance fee). The nearby Manu Reserved Zone, in contrast, currently receives approximately 3,000 visitors a year, each paying between \$600-1,200 for a 6-day visit, well above the price for a visit to the RCA. Furthermore, Manu is already above its target of 2,000 visitors/year, and the number of visitors wishing to visit the area is projected to increase by approximately 1,000/year for the next five years. As a result, Manu's existing management plan calls for promoting diversification of ecotourism in the region, and encouraging potential visitors to visit other, neighboring sites, including the RCA (the closest protected area and one with which it shares an airfield). Further details on the revenues and expenses post-GEF are presented in Annex IV, Tables 1 and 2.

Finally, recognizing that profits from ecotourism are vulnerable to political and economic circumstances, future discussions with INRENA are planned to secure the support of the Program of Enhancement of Natural Protected Areas in Peru (PROFONANPE) to help defray the costs of supervision for the RCA. The Project also will continue to seek out other forms of long-term financial sustainability for management of the RCA to supplement or replace (if necessary) ecotourism profits.

#### *Project Risks*

Political support is and will be required to set aside a large area of the Amazon for the exclusive benefit and use of indigenous groups. Small-scale extractive resource users and multinational corporations alike have expressed at various times their desire to exploit the Project area, and pressure from these sectors could delay or prevent establishment of the RCA. This risk is mitigated by INRENA's approval of the existing technical report for the RCA and for recommendations for the Economic-Ecological Zoning of Madre de Dios, by the support of the Ministries of Mining and Agriculture for removing miners and eliminating mining activity in the RCA, and by the importance attached by the Peruvian government to creating conservation areas with indigenous management. Even if a delay occurs, components of the project that do not depend on the RCA (e.g. organizing the indigenous population, coordination with governmental agencies), can continue and will result in de facto protection of the area and an increase in the political pressure to approve long-term conservation in the Project area.

Another risk is that, while management plans, zoning and regulations in the RCA are primary outcomes of the Project and will be required by INRENA, there are no legal guarantees that indigenous communities will introduce sustainable management within their own lands. For example, the community of Barranco Chico, which contains some of the areas most impacted by mining activities, is considering granting a concession to a Japanese company for additional mining on their titled lands. This risk should be mitigated if the proposed Project begins in a timely manner and as indigenous communities began to benefit from the Project activities.

#### **4. Stakeholder Involvement and Social Assessment**

Design of the Project was the result of numerous workshops and assemblies with the participation of the local population and their representative organizations: FENAMAD, COHARYIMA and the RCA Committee. This involvement of local people is critical to the Project's success, as local communities will be involved in managing the protected area, in providing services to visitors (ecotourism), and in the manufacture of local products (natural medicines). The workshops focused on several activities aimed at strengthening indigenous self-management of the Project area, including 1) introducing land and natural

resources management concepts and strategies; 2) analyzing sustainable economic alternatives within the RCA, resulting in the ecotourism and natural medicine plans; and 3) preparing the project concept presented to UNDP in April 1998.

Additional meetings, funded by IWGIA, took place to coordinate the project with INRENA and PROMUDEH. Peru has no previous experience of co-management of Natural Protected Areas between the indigenous people and the State, and much work and coordination was required to convince INRENA to regard indigenous communities and their representative organizations as “partners” in conservation.

Below are further details on various institutions critical in developing the Project:

*INRENA-Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales:* The *Dirección General de Areas Protegidas y Fauna Silvestre* (GAPDS) (General Office of Protected Areas and Wildlife) office of INRENA is responsible for the establishment of new natural protected areas in Peru. INRENA is supportive of the proposal to create the RCA, and has already approved the technical report for the RCA. INRENA will assist in preparing, in coordination with the indigenous communities, a Master Plan for the RCA. This plan, once the RCA receives final legal status, will allow INRENA to delegate control and management of the RCA to the indigenous people.

*RCA Committee:* This collaborative effort of the indigenous communities is active currently in several areas: 1) promoting the legal establishment of the RCA, 2) designing systems for monitoring and control of environmental and social impacts, 3) planning and implementing projects and physical infrastructure for the RCA, and 4) planning and implementing the initial phases of an ecotourism plan for the RCA.

*FENAMAD AND COHARYIMA:* In addition to promoting establishment of the RCA, these organizations have implemented initiatives to support the strengthening of indigenous communities in the Project area. Among these initiatives are: granting title deeds to lands, training in legal rights for indigenous peoples; instruction to teachers in bilingual and intercultural education; programs of university scholarships for indigenous students; and health of indigenous peoples and economic development. FENAMAD, under the Plan Karene, is engaged in programs related to institutional strengthening, territorial defense and indigenous monitoring of the environment, and alternative economic development, including the development of additional sources of local food through improved animal breeding, fish farming centers, and integrated small farms. COHARYIMA is one of FENAMAD’s community-based organizations, created in 1993 and representing communities of Harakmbut, Yine y Machiguenga. FENAMAD and COHARYIMA have worked to strengthen local capabilities for the self-management of the RCA, and have been in charge of executing the PDF Block A for the elaboration of the GEF/UNDP project.

*World Wildlife Fund:* WWF has just begun to undertake a five-year effort to provide environmental education and alternative livelihood development to communities of Harakmbut and immigrant miners and loggers. WWF has already initiated a \$60,000 appraisal of the two target areas for its component of the Project, and has worked with the RCA Technical Committee established by FENAMAD to gather and analyze baseline data on environmental, social and economic conditions in the Project area.

*“Racimos de Ungurahui” Working Group:* “Racimos de Ungurahui” is a Peruvian NGO supporting the organization of indigenous groups in the Peruvian Amazon. For the past three years it has organized and led workshops, meetings and assemblies on behalf of the indigenous organizations around the RCA.

*SOZOVISI (Sociedad Zoologica de Francfort y la Sociedad de Vida Silvestre de Munich):* This German NGO is providing funds to develop a management plan for the highly vulnerable giant otter species (*lutra longicaudus*) found in the Project area.

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA): IWGIA is a Danish NGO focused on indigenous affairs, and the sponsor of the Integral Program of Development for the Indigenous People of Harakmbut (Plan Karene), a program focused on land management, economic activities, and community organization. Specifically, Plan Karene supports the defense of indigenous lands and the legalization and expansion of indigenous communal lands, coordination with INRENA on development of the RCA, presentation of suits against illegal extractions of communal resources, and advice and legal information on the protection of these rights. Plan Karene also supports research on improved crop yields, the development of pilot projects for breeding small animals and fish-farming-centers, and the process of institutional strengthening of FENAMAD.

Ibis: Ibis is a Danish NGO that has been supporting FENAMAD since 1996 in institutionalizing the RCA Committee and working with the Committee to develop an indigenous model for managing the RCA and developing this GEF proposal. In addition, Ibis has supported FENAMAD's efforts to develop environmental protection strategies in the face of oil and gas development, to facilitate wider communication among indigenous peoples and communities, to create an indigenous team to monitor environmental impacts in the RCA, and to strengthen indigenous capacity to negotiate with oil-sector companies and government institutions.

## 5. Incremental Cost Assessment

	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment (A-B)
Global benefits	<p>Open access to the RCA is allowing deforestation and pollution, thereby causing the loss of globally significant biodiversity.</p> <p>Local indigenous communities have limited funding to engage in ecological monitoring and control to preserve biodiversity.</p>	<p>Legal establishment of the Amaraeri Communal Reserve and institutionalization of instruments to control entrance.</p> <p>Development of productive activities (ecotourism) in harmony with the conservation of the biodiversity of the area, creating income to ensure the sustainability of the project goals.</p>	<p>Co-management by indigenous people and National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) ensures conservation of forest biodiversity.</p> <p>Sustained financing for RCA biodiversity conservation and management, through the participation of indigenous communities in sustainable economic activities.</p>
Domestic benefits	<p>Traditional indigenous knowledge of biodiversity management being lost</p> <p>Indigenous communities engaging in ecologically unsustainable practices</p> <p>Miners and loggers in and around RCA are poor and engage in ecologically damaging activities</p> <p>Limited funding for management of RCA within national protected areas system</p>	<p>Preservation and strengthening of indigenous knowledge through active ecological management and sustainable productive activities</p> <p>Social transformation of indigenous communities through alternative livelihoods and communal management responsibility of RCA</p> <p>Enhanced/alternative livelihood opportunities for resource extractors reduce resource use pressures in RCA</p> <p>Development of reliable source of income (ecotourism) for RCA</p>	<p>Indigenous knowledge preserved and shared with other indigenous groups</p> <p>Indigenous communities gain long-term employment opportunities, improved standard of living</p> <p>Resource extractors discontinue environmentally damaging activities and pursue alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Permanent income for RCA for the conservation of forest biodiversity</p>
Output 1	<p>Open access regime for RCA leading to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss</p> <p>Activities:</p>	<p>Conversion of the RCA from open access regime to regime of community-based management, control and monitoring, eliminating non-sustainable extraction activities</p>	<p>Operationalization of the Amaraeri Communal Reserve (RCA) within the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of RCA Technical Report</li> <li>- Granting of deeds for indigenous titled lands</li> <li>- Training of indigenous environmental monitoring team</li> <li>- Institutional Development of FENAMAD, COHARYIMA, and the RCA Committee</li> </ul> <p>US\$218,135</p>	US\$1,018,147	<p>US\$800,012</p> <p>GEF: 722,413 Ibis: 26,099 IWGIA: 9,000 SOZOVISI: 15,000 In-Kind: 27,500</p>
<b>Output 2</b>	<p>Knowledge of biodiversity and natural resources management disappearing, and ability to survive on sustainable use of natural resources declining</p> <p>Activities: - Implementation of pilot projects in ecotourism and natural medicines</p> <p>US\$38,637</p>	<p>Promotion of productive activities for sustainable use of natural resources, including ecotourism and natural medicines</p> <p>US\$659,314</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge and practices for biodiversity management and conservation preserved and maintained among indigenous communities, and alternative livelihood sectors developed.</p> <p>US\$620,677</p> <p>GEF: 266,597 WWF: 200,000 Ibis: 54,000 In-Kind: 100,080</p>
<b>Output 3</b>	<p>Over-exploitation of natural resources by resource extractive communities due to lack of ecologically-sustainable alternative livelihoods</p> <p>US\$0</p>	<p>Alternative livelihood sectors developed for resource extractive communities</p> <p>US\$460,000</p>	<p>Environmentally destructive practices of miners and loggers stopped, and alternative livelihoods adopted.</p> <p>US\$460,000</p> <p>GEF: 0 WWF: 460,000</p>
			<b>Cofinancing US\$891,679</b>
			<b>GEF US\$989,010</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Baseline US\$256,772</b>	<b>Alternative US\$2,137,461</b>	<b>Incremental US\$1,880,689</b>

## 6. Budget

The Project requires a total increment of US\$1,880,689 over three years, and is requesting US\$989,010 (53%) of this total from GEF. The WWF project is already funded for five years. GEF funding, if approved, will be for three years. GEF funding is requested to finance two of the three project components; Operationalization of the RCA, and Preservation of Traditional Knowledge/Development of Alternative Livelihoods for Indigenous Communities. There will be additional co-financing for these project components from NGO partners and local indigenous communities, including in-kind contributions. The remaining component, Environmental Education/Development of Alternative Livelihoods for Resource Extractors, will be funded by the WWF.

PROJECT COMPONENT	CO-FINANCING						Total
	GEF	WWF	IBIS	IWGIA	SOZOVISI	In-kind	
Preparation: PDF A	25000		10000				35000
Preparation: Other		660,000					660000
Personnel	374183		20000			21200	415383
Subcontracts	181800		2800		15000		199600
Training	165606		16500	7000		79380	268486
Equipment	121795		4000			27000	152795
Travel	14200		13799	2000			29999
Evaluation missions	30000						30000
Project Support	76426		13000				89426
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>989010</b>	<b>660000</b>	<b>80099</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>127580</b>	<b>1880689</b>

*Notes on Co-Financing*

1. WWF: Support for environmental education and alternative livelihoods for resource extractors. The overall WWF project budget is US\$1,000,000 (US\$200,000/year for five years); \$600,000 of this (US\$200,000/year for three years) has been identified as co-financing. In addition, WWF is currently spending \$60,000 on appraisal studies of the two areas in which they will work.
2. Ibis-Denmark: Support for formulation of the PDF-A GEF project brief (US\$10,000), for the elaboration of the concept and design of the project (US\$50,099), and for monitoring of the project (US\$20,000).
3. IWGIA: Support for legal establishment of the RCA and update of the RCA technical report (US\$7,000) and trip expenses (US\$2,000).
4. SOZOVISI: Funds to develop a management plan for one of the most vulnerable species of the area, the giant otter (US\$15 000).
5. In-Kind: Racimos de Ungurahui will provide in-kind support for the general development of management and monitoring activities of the project. Local communities will provide: 1) funds for operating expenses for guides and cooks, derived from income from the ecotourism component during the period of implementation of the project, 2) an indigenous workforce for the construction of monitoring posts, and 3) construction of the physical infrastructure for both the monitoring and ecotourism systems.

## 7. Implementation Plan

Duration of Project (in months): 36												
Activities	Project - Months											
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-33	34-36
2.1.1 Outreach Campaign and Information Gathering & Dissemination												
2.1.2 Drafting and Implementation of RCA Management Plan												
2.1.3 Implementation of Control and Monitoring System												
2.2.1 Strengthen Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Communities												
2.2.2 Alternative Livelihoods for Indigenous Communities												
2.3.1 Environmental Education + Communication for Resource Extractors												
2.3.2 Alternative Livelihoods for Resource Extractors												

## 8. Public Involvement Plan

The Project's primary stakeholders are the seven indigenous communities that collectively will co-manage the RCA, a population of approximately 1500, and communities of migrant resource extractors in two areas bordering the RCA, a population of approximately 10,000.

Other key stakeholders include INRENA, which will have co-management responsibility for the RCA, and FENAMAD, COHARYIMA and the seven Councils of Elders, all of whom represent the indigenous communities. The Project will also collaborate with conservation-oriented NGOs (such as Ibis, IWGIA, WWF, SOZOVISI), with national organizations representing indigenous peoples in Peru (PROMUDEH, AIDSESEP), and with academic and research institutions.

Development of the Project benefited significantly from the output of workshops conducted from 1998-2000. The output of these workshops was a unified vision for the RCA, establishment of the RCA Committee, and preparation of the project concept (presented to UNDP in April 1998) and project brief (presented to UNDP in August, 2000). In addition, the Councils of Elders were reactivated in each community, offsetting a trend towards decision making only by younger, Spanish speaking members of the communities.

Upon approval of GEF funding for the Project, FENAMAD will continue to hold consultations, dialogues and public forums to discuss the project with key stakeholders. FENAMAD's NGO partners will continue to work in their designated sectors: SOZOVISI on a management plan for the endangered river otter, Ibis on capacity building among indigenous communities, and WWF on environmental education & communication and alternative livelihoods for resource extractors. Each of these partners will work directly with local communities, leaders and conservation-based organizations in their respective areas.

Creating this network of interdependence and communication will ensure that planning and implementation processes continue after the Project ends.

Peru has no previous experience of co-management of Natural Protected Areas between the indigenous people and the State, so this project constitutes an important contribution for the development of guidelines for the future management of Communal Reserves throughout Peru

## 9. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

FENAMAD will be directly responsible to GEF for financial and non-financial oversight and overall management of the Project. The Indigenous Team for Project Execution, including the National Director, Administrative Coordinator, Logistic Coordinator, and monitors and facilitators from each community have the primary responsibility for daily implementation and monitoring (see Annex III).

The Project Monitoring Committee, with representation from the RCA Committee, Racimos de Ungurahui and UNDP, will hold six meetings that will serve as forums to evaluate the Project's progress. The RCA Committee (that acts as the indigenous representation to the Project Monitoring Committee) will hold nine additional evaluation meetings during the term of the Project. Three GEF missions have been planned, one at the end of each year of the Project, to provide external evaluation. Finally, Racimos de Ungurahui will provide organizing and administrative management support that will facilitate ongoing evaluation after the Project ends.

Partner organizations and local communities will be actively involved in on-going monitoring and evaluation of the Project. Training in participatory monitoring and evaluation will be conducted among partners and communities to enhance local participation in these processes.

## 10. Project Checklist

PROJECT ACTIVITY CATEGORIES				
Biodiversity:	X	Climate Change	International Waters	Ozone Depletion
Protected Area zoning/mgmt.:	X	Efficient prods. & distrib.:	Water body:	Monitoring:
Buffer zone development:		Efficient consumption:	Integrated land & water:	Country program:
Inventory/monitoring:	X	Solar:	Contaminant:	ODS phaseout:
Eco-tourism:	X	Biomass:	Other:	Production:
Agro-biodiversity:		Wind:		Other:
Trust fund(s):		Hydro:		
Benefit-sharing:	X	Geothermal:		
Other:		Fuel cells:		
		Other:		
TECHNICAL CATEGORIES				
Institution building:	X			
Investments:	X			
Policy advice:	X			
Targeted research:	X			
Technical/management advice:	X			
Technology transfer:				
Awareness/information/training:	X			
Other:				



**ANNEX I: ENDANGERED SPECIES IN THE PROJECT AREA**

	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<b>MAMMALS (23 spp.)</b>		
Primates	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	coto
	<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>	choro
	<i>Pithecia monachus</i>	huapo
	<i>Cebus apella</i>	machín negro
	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	machín blanco
	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	maquizapa
	<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	musmuqui
	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	huasa
	<i>Callicebus moloch</i>	tocón
	<i>Cebuella pigmaea</i>	leoncito
	<i>Saguinus fuscicollis</i>	pichico
	<i>Saguinus imperator</i>	pichico emperador
Edentados	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	oso hormiguero
	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	armadillo gigante
	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	pelejo
Carnivores	<i>Lutra longicaudis</i>	nutria
	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	lobo de río
	<i>Felis concolor</i>	puma
	<i>Felis pardalis</i>	tigrillo
	<i>Felis wiedii</i>	margay
	<i>Felis tigrina</i>	huamburushu
	<i>Panthera onca</i>	jaguar
	<i>Tremarecton ornatus</i>	oso de anteojos
<b>BIRDS (10 spp.)</b>		
Falcons	<i>Spizaetus</i>	águila monera
	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	águila arpía
Parrots	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	guacamayo
	<i>Ara macao</i>	guacamayo
	<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	guacamayo
	<i>Ara severa</i>	guacamayo
Anhinguidos	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	sharara
Storks	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	tuyuyo
	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	manshaco
Ibises	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	espátula rosada
<b>REPTILES (8 spp.)</b>		
Tortoises	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	taricaya
	<i>Phrynops gibbus</i>	asna charapa
		tortuga mama

Caimans

Caiman crocodylus  
Melanosuchus niger  
Papeosuchus sp.

lagarto blanco  
lagarto negro  
Lagarto enano

Serpents

Boa constrictor  
Eunectes murinus

boa  
anaconda

## ANNEX II: MAPS

### **Map 1**

Map of the Project Area, including the proposed Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, adjacent titled indigenous lands, and the location of resource extraction activities and communities  
*(No computer file available – hard copy of map attached)*

### **Map 2**

Map of Peru, including the Project Area and other protected areas  
*(Attached File – Amarakaeri Maps, p.1)*

### **Map 3**

Map of the Project Area, with indigenous communities and their titled lands outlined  
*(Attached File – Amarakaeri Maps, p.2)*

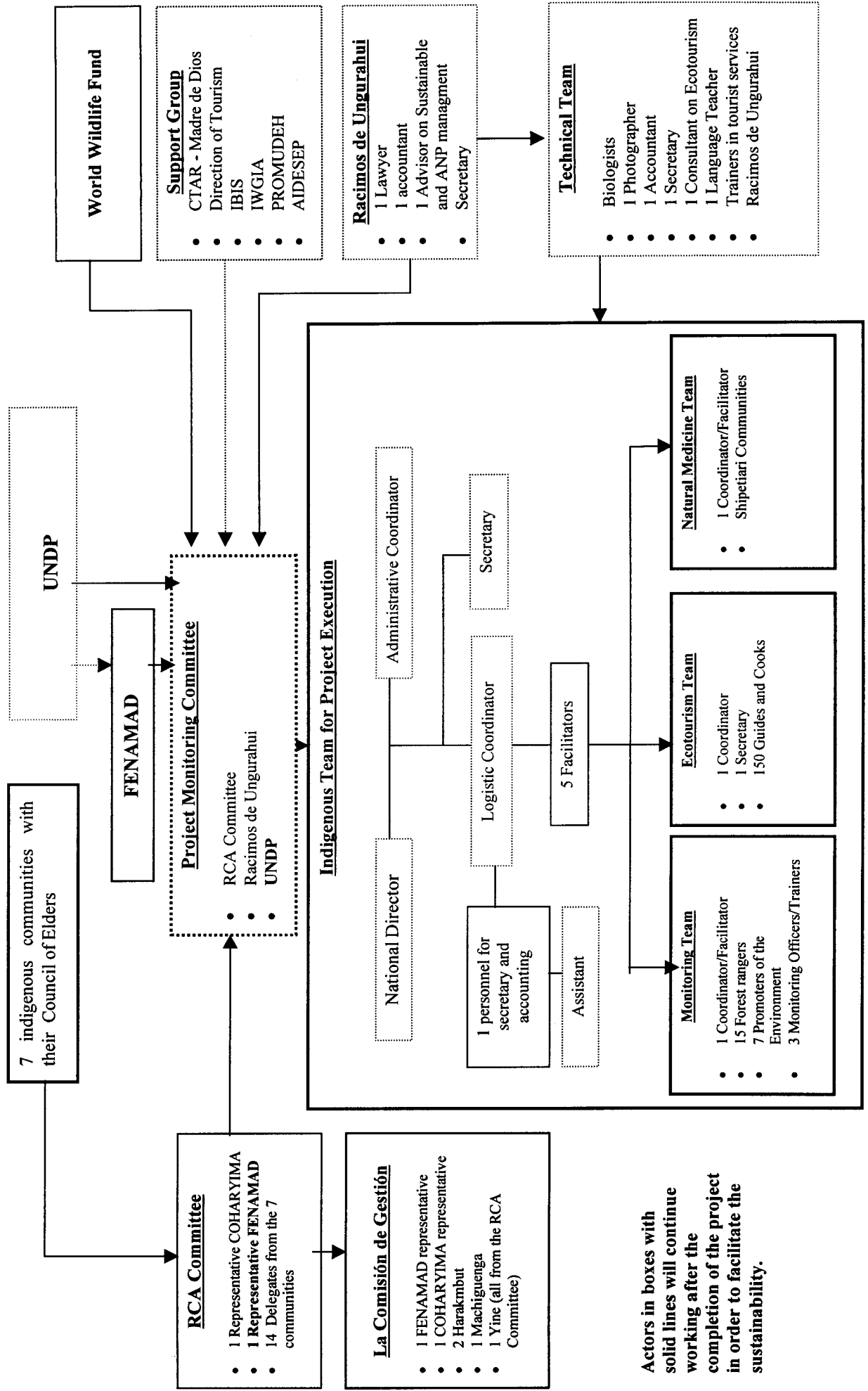
### **Map 4**

Map of the Project Area, with location of resource extraction activities and communities  
*(Attached File – Amarakaeri Maps, p.3)*

### **Map 5**

Map of the Project Area, with tourism circuits  
*(Attached File – Amarakaeri Maps, p.4)*

**ANNEX III: IMPLEMENTATION CHART**



## ANNEX IV: ECOTOURISM FINANCING

**Table 1: Long-Term Ecotourism Expenses**

<b>Infrastructure Maintenance Costs</b>					
(Same percentage as during three years of Project implementation)					<b>3073</b>
<b>Personnel Costs</b>					
Months		Monthly	Annual	Bonus	CTS
12	Coordinator of Tourism	600	7200	1200	696
12	Secretary of tourism	300	3600	600	348
12	7 facilitators	200	2400	400	232
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>13200</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>1276</b>
	Salary and bonus			15400	
	Taxes			1386	
	Bonus for time of service (CTS)			1276	
	<b>Contract</b>				
12	15 forest rangers	120		21600	
4	Accountant	700		2800	
	<b>Total Salaries</b>				<b>42,462</b>
<b>Administrative Costs</b>					
	Rent in Cusco/month	500			
	Period (month)	12			
	Telephone per month	100			
	Office supplies per month	100			
	Maintenance per month	50			
12	Office Rent, water, electricity	500	6000		
	Books and subscriptions		100		
	Telephone	100	1200		
	Office supplies	100	1200		
	Maintenance	50	600		
	Trips and meetings		6000		
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>15,100</b>
<b>Information, Selling &amp; Marketing Material Costs</b>					<b>1,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>USD</b>	<b>61,635</b>

**Table 2: Income and Distribution of Profits gained from Ecotourism**

	Days, each tour	Price per day	Tourist/Month	Months	Total income	Profits %:	Profits
Year 1	7	30	10	7	14700	40	5880
Year 2	7	40	20	7	39200	40	15680
Year 3	7	40	40	7	78400	40	31360
Sub total					132300		52920
Expenses		60%			79380		
Taxes (5%)		5%					2646
RCA Entrance fee, per person		0 # Entrants		490			0
<b>TOTAL NET PROFITS</b>							<b>50274</b>
Distributed among the communal funds		70%					35192
For the management of the RCA		30%					15082

	Days, each packet	Price per day	Tourist/Month	Months	Total income	Profits %:	Profits
Year 4	7	50	50	7	122500	40	49000
Sub total							<b>49000</b>
Expenses*		60%			73500		
Taxes		5%					2450
Entrance to the RCA, per person		10 # Entrants		350			3500
<b>TOTAL NET</b>							<b>50050</b>
Contribution to the CC:NN.		70%					35035
Contribution to the RCA and company		30%					15015
<b>Total: communities, RCA and administrative expenses</b>							<b>50050</b>

\*Expenses for the first year of independent operation are higher than in Table 1, based on the assumption that some one-time start-up costs will be incurred

DS



**CONAM**  
POR EL AMBIENTE COSTARRICENSE

Lima, 23 de junio de 1998

Carta No. 682-98-CONAMISE

Dña.  
Klim Baldisac  
Representante residente  
FNU/D-Perú  
Ecuador.

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

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

Sin otro particular, quedo de usted.

Atentamente,

  
Paul Rangel  
Secretario Ejecutivo

**CONSEJO NACIONAL DEL AMBIENTE**  
Av. San Boja Norte 210, San Boja, Lima - Perú. Tel: (51-1) 225 5370 Fax: (51-1) 225 5365 E-MAIL: conam@conam.gob.pe  
Página Web: www.conam.gob.pe

**ANNEX VI**  
**Clarification Regarding Proposed UNDP-GEF Supported**  
**Biodiversity Initiatives in the Peruvian Amazon**

**Overview**

This note provides an explanation for providing GEF funding for two projects in the Peruvian Amazon: the UNDP/GEF initiative entitled "*Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity by Ashaninka indigenous people in Central Peruvian Amazonia*", and the UNDP/GEF initiative entitled "*Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands*". The Ashaninka project is currently a PDF-A Proposal waiting approval from the GEF Secretariat. The Amarakaeri project is currently a MSP Brief (developed using PDF-A funds) waiting approval from the GEF Secretariat.

This note has been prepared with inputs from the UNDP Regional GEF Coordinator, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP/GEF Project Consultant for both projects. It is intended to clarify GEFSec concerns over geographic and thematic overlap, as well as provide a rationale for the complementarity and programmatic benefits of both initiatives.

As noted in a memo sent to the GEF Secretariat on March 1, 2001, these projects are substantively different from the approved World Bank/GEF Project: "*Peru: Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon*". Appropriate reference to the World Bank project, and to each of these projects, will be made in each of these project briefs where needed.

**Summary of Amarakaeri Project**

The Amarakaeri project is designed to create sustainable economic alternatives for the indigenous Amarakaeri tribe, based on an extensive ecotourism program and other alternative livelihood measures (e.g. natural medicines). The project also will strengthen management of an existing communal reserve on Amarakaeri lands, and document and conserve traditional land and resource management knowledge.

**Summary of Ashaninka Project**

The Ashaninka project is designed to promote forest management activities directly on indigenous titled lands, including sustainable agroforestry systems for 6,000 indigenous households. The project also will establish some form of protection regime on bordering public forestlands, and to promote environmental consciousness and management capacity in adjacent buffer areas settled by migrant farmers.

**Why Combining the Projects is not Feasible**

1. **Geography:** The two project areas are approximately 600 kilometers apart. In addition, both areas are located in remote regions with extremely little infrastructure and communications, and travel between the two areas would require going from the Peruvian Amazon through Lima and back to the Amazon.
2. **Culture:** These are two completely different indigenous groups, with no history at all of interaction. Both groups have a strong tradition of local control of resources and decision making, and both have a strong sense of ownership of the projects as they have been developed thus far. Most of the project participants (local stakeholders) also do not speak Spanish, and speak instead local languages which are not similar.

**Why Each Project has Distinct Value**



## 1. Objectives

- Amaraeri: This project is a model for indigenous management of a significant ecotourism program (with the potential to rival the Manu Biosphere Reserve, Peru's most visited natural area), and the first attempt in Peru at management of a communal reserve.
- Ashaninka: This project is a model for the management of forest resources on indigenous title lands, and the establishment of coordinated management of a forest reserve zone and a buffer zone of indigenous titled lands.

## 2. Capacity Building

- Amaraeri: This project will focus on training indigenous communities in the design and management of ecotourism and natural medicine programs, and in strengthening their capacity to manage protected areas.
- Ashaninka: This project will create indigenous capacity to sustainably manage forest resources, including sustainable agroforestry activities.

## 3. Stakeholders

- Amaraeri: This project will work exclusively with indigenous communities, providing the first opportunity in Peru to assess indigenous capacity to design and implement a significant conservation and development project.
- Ashaninka: This project will work with both indigenous and migrant communities, providing a potential model for cooperative ecosystem management and resource control between these stakeholders.

## 4. Social & Ecological Conditions

- Amaraeri: This project will take place in an almost pristine area that currently retains approximately 98% of its original forest cover. The project will provide a model for management and protection of resources by indigenous groups in extremely remote areas where outside pressures are few and cooperative management among local peoples is the key success factor.
- Ashaninka: This project will take place in a heavily impacted area that where less than 30% of the original forest cover remains. The project will provide a model for establishing effective indigenous capacity to manage forest resources, and to effectively protect these resources from severe pressure from migrant populations.

## 5. Ecological Impact

- Biodiversity: Although both projects are located in the Peruvian Amazon, Peru is one of the five countries globally with the highest biodiversity (and this biodiversity is concentrated in the Amazon region), and thus each project will protect globally important (and in some cases unique) biodiversity resources. Amaraeri (Ecoregion 31 - Humid Forests of the Southwestern Amazon, and Ecoregion 51 - Peruvian Yungas), is the less studied of the two areas, but is known to contain at least 41 endangered species of fauna. Ashaninka (Ecoregion 51 - Peruvian Yungas) harbors at least five species of orchids that exist nowhere else in the world and are currently in danger of extinction, spectacled bear, as well as at least 45 endangered species of fauna and 50 of flora.
- Ecological Corridors: Implementation of both projects in each case will protect far more than the project areas themselves, as both serve as important ecological corridors for other areas. The Amaraeri project area connects four existing protected areas: the Purus Reserved Area (5,101,945 hectares), the Manu National Park (1,532,806 hectares), the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (537,503 hectares), and the Tambopata National Reserve (254,358 hectares). The Ashaninka project area also connects four protected areas: the Pui-Pui Protected Forest (60,000 hectares), the

San Matías-San Carlos Protected Forest (145,813 hectares), the newly established (June 2001) El Sira Communal Reserve (616,413 hectares), and the proposed Apurímac Reserve Zone (1,669,300 hectares). None of these areas is receiving GEF funding.

### **Conclusions & Ideas for Moving Forward**

By supporting both of these projects, GEF will provide two distinct models for indigenous resource management and biodiversity conservation. In each case, best practices and models will be established that can and will be disseminated to other projects and programs in Peru and elsewhere. The differences between these two projects ensure that the lessons learned will be of a much wider variety than possible with any one project, and will reflect the variety of conservation and development challenges in the Amazon region and other areas of high biodiversity and significant indigenous populations. In addition, the geographic distance between these projects (and the World Bank project farther north) means that lessons learned by supporting all of these projects will be disseminated on a far wider basis and to many more local partners (in part because INRENA, the National Institute of Natural Resources, does not have a history of or capacity to share best practices at a national level). Finally, support for both projects simultaneously will provide important comparative information and benchmarking of results.

If the GEF Secretariat continues to have concerns regarding the overall GEF portfolio for biodiversity conservation in the Peruvian Amazon, the project proponents for both projects have agreed to a strategy of establishing a mechanism for formal information sharing between the projects and with the World Bank project. Both UNDP-GEF projects would include a component in their project implementation activities to fund and support this information sharing and capacity building mechanism, which would also coordinate dissemination of results from these projects to INRENA and other appropriate institutions and non-governmental organizations.

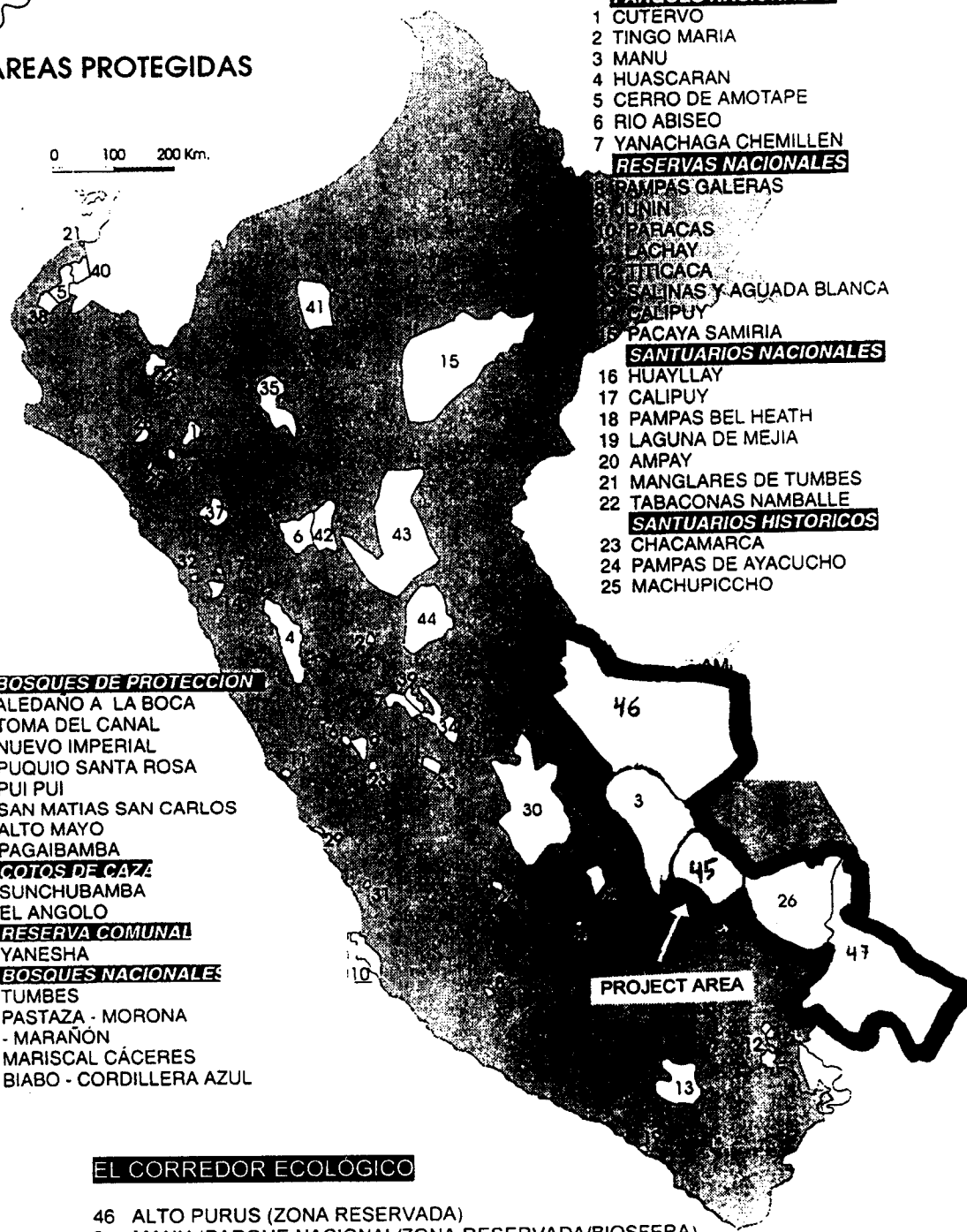
Finally, it is important to note that significant co-financing resources are available for both projects, but that these resources will not be available indefinitely to support the proposed GEF projects. In the case of the Amaraeri project, almost US\$1 million is available as co-financing, including approximately US\$660,000 from a nascent World Wildlife Fund project. This WWF project is currently establishing its geographic and programmatic focus, and is open to cooperation with the proposed GEF project. However, significant further delays in the GEF project will force WWF to establish its own priorities and operational strategies without coordination with the GEF project. In the case of the Ashaninka project, the German NGO Agro-Accion Alemana is committed at this time to providing support of approximately US\$325,000 in co-financing directly to the project. However, discussions with Agro-Accion Alemana have confirmed that significant further delays in the GEF project will seriously jeopardize this co-financing.

**MAPA 1**  
La ubicación del área del proyecto



**ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS**

0 100 200 Km.



**PARQUES NACIONALES**

- 1 CUTERVO
- 2 TINGO MARIA
- 3 MANU
- 4 HUASCARAN
- 5 CERRO DE AMOTAPE
- 6 RIO ABISEO
- 7 YANACHAGA CHEMILLEN

**RESERVAS NACIONALES**

- 8 PAMPAS GALERAS
- 9 JUNIN
- 10 PARACAS
- 11 LACHAY
- 12 TITICACA
- 13 SALINAS Y AGUADA BLANCA
- 14 CALIPUY
- 15 PACAYA SAMIRIA

**SANTUARIOS NACIONALES**

- 16 HUAYLLAY
- 17 CALIPUY
- 18 PAMPAS BEL HEATH
- 19 LAGUNA DE MEJIA
- 20 AMPAY
- 21 MANGLARES DE TUMBES
- 22 TABACONAS NAMBALLE

**SANTUARIOS HISTORICOS**

- 23 CHACAMARCA
- 24 PAMPAS DE AYACUCHO
- 25 MACHUPICCHO

**BOSQUES DE PROTECCION**

- 31 ALEDANO A LA BOCA
- TOMA DEL CANAL
- NUEVO IMPERIAL
- 32 PUQUIO SANTA ROSA
- 33 PUI PUI
- 34 SAN MATIAS SAN CARLOS
- 35 ALTO MAYO
- 36 PAGAIBAMBA

**COTOS DE CAZA**

- 37 SUNCHUBAMBA
- 38 EL ANGOLO

**RESERVA COMUNAL**

- 39 YANESHA

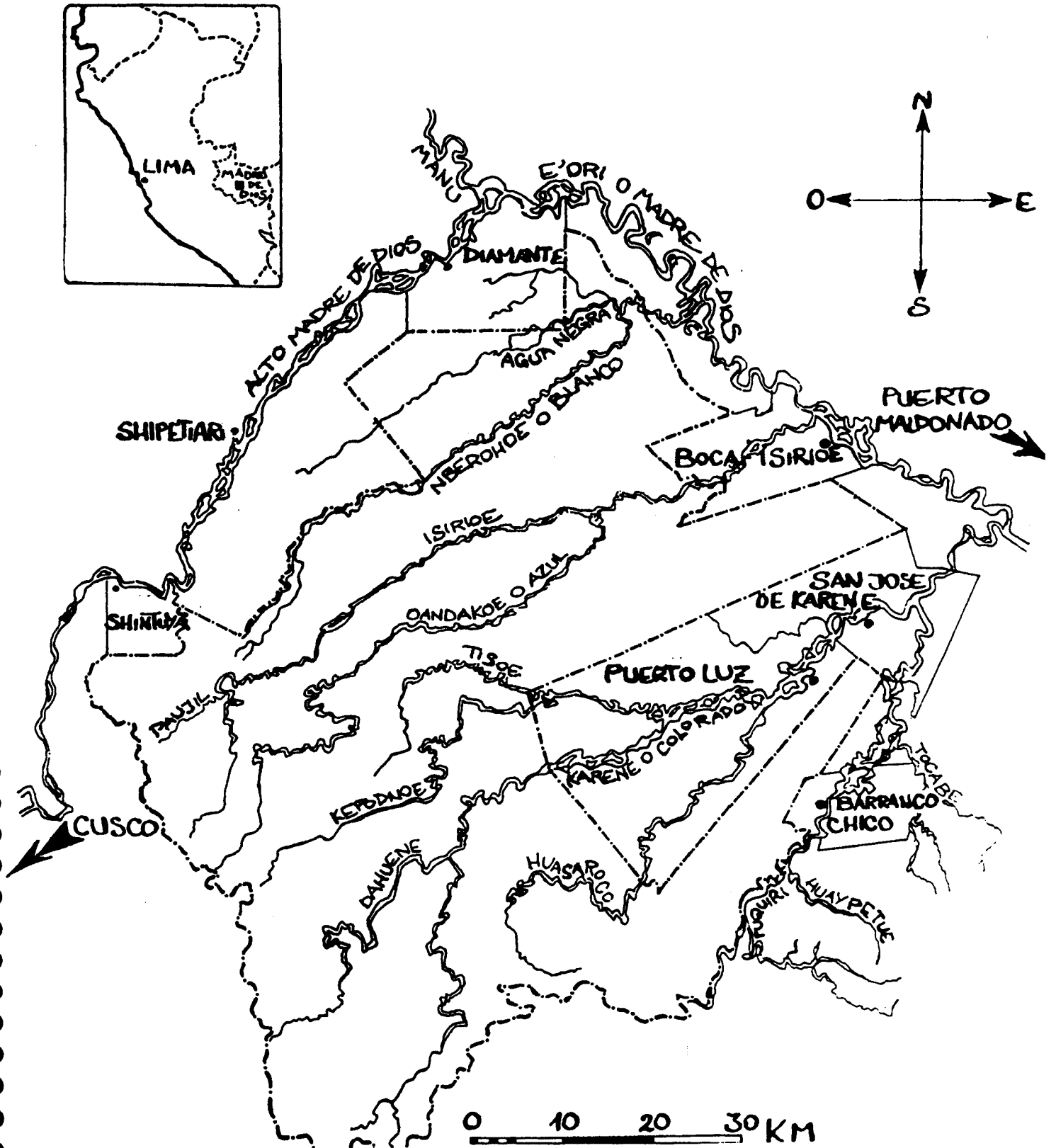
**BOSQUES NACIONALES**

- 40 TUMBES
- 41 PASTAZA - MORONA - MARAÑON
- 42 MARISCAL CÁCERES
- 43 BIABO - CORDILLERA AZUL

**EL CORREDOR ECOLOGICO**

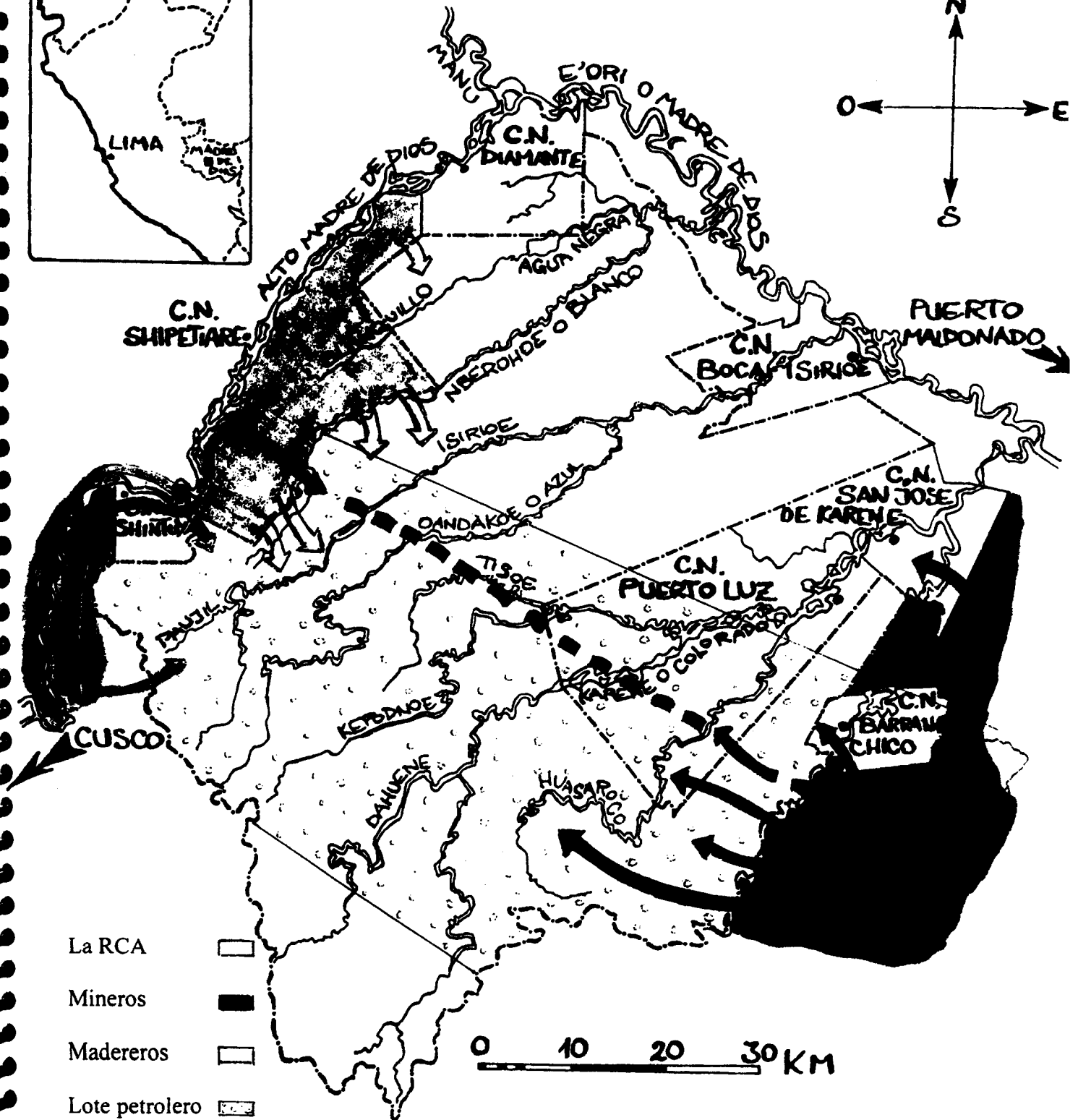
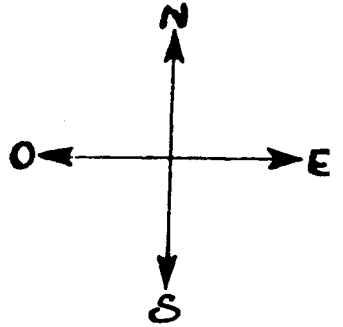
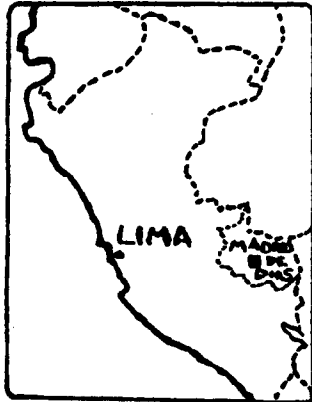
- 46 ALTO PURUS (ZONA RESERVADA)
- 3 MANU (PARQUE NACIONAL/ZONA RESERVADA/BIOSFERA)
- 45 AMARAKAERI (ZONA RESERVADA/PROJECT AREA)
- 26 BAHUAJA-SONENE/TAMBOPATA-CANDAMO (PARQUE NACIONAL-ZONA RESERVADA)
- 47 MADIDI (PARQUE NACIONAL)






**MAPA 2**  
**El área del proyecto**  
**(La solicitada Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri con**  
**las tierras indígenas aledañas y tituladas)**



MAPA 3

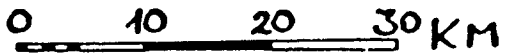
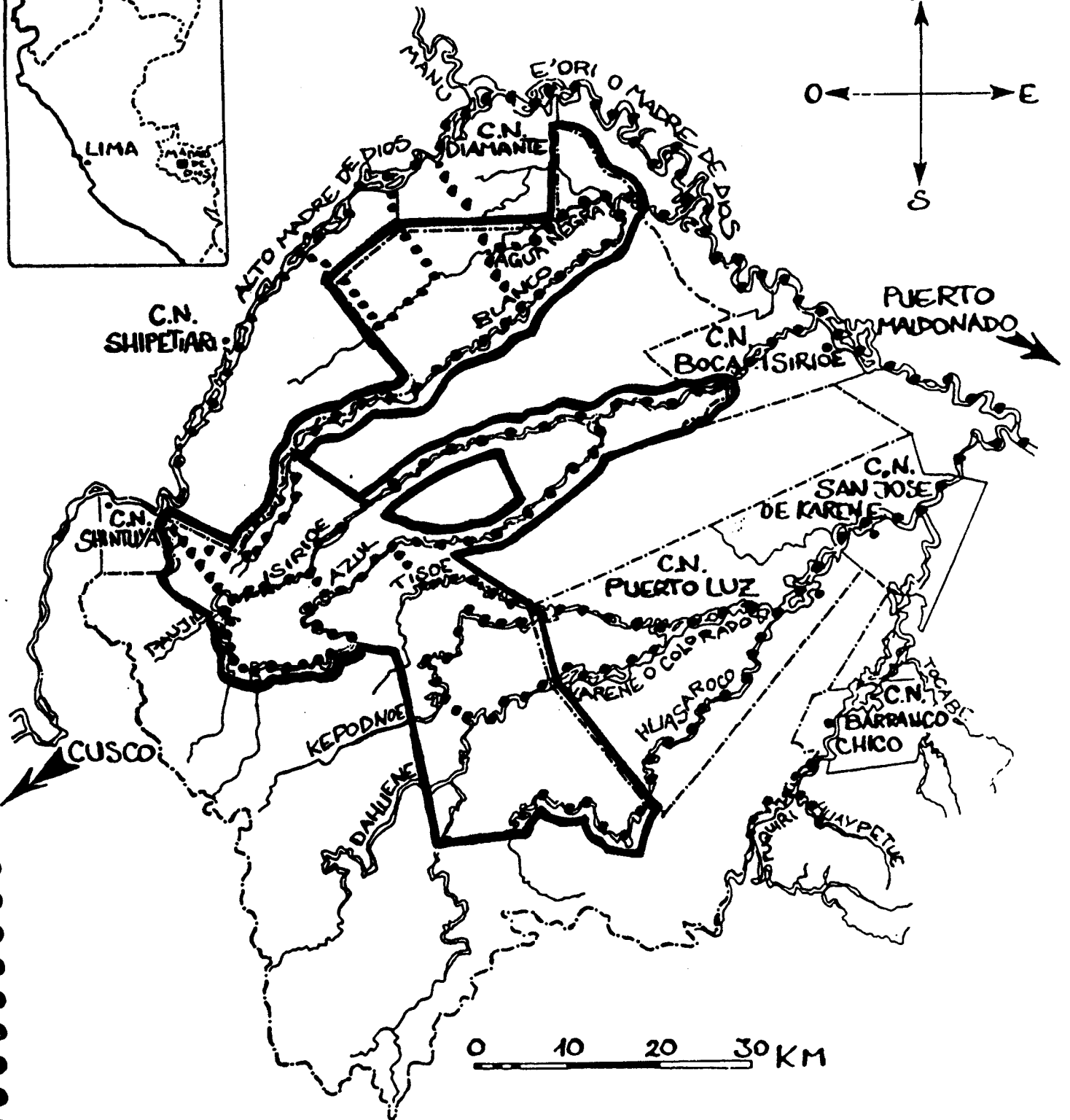
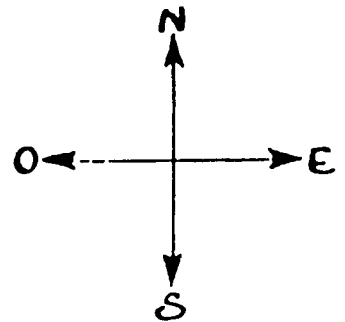
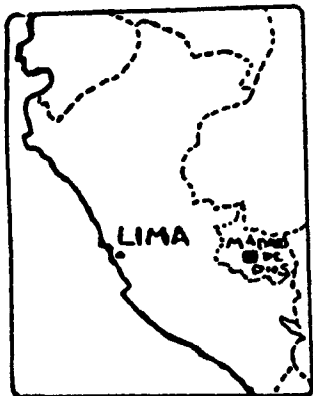
Actividades y planes contraproducentes a la conservación



- La RCA 
- Mineros 
- Madereros 
- Lote petrolero 
- Colonos 



MAPA 4  
La propuesta zona de ecoturismo con circuitos



**Legenda:**  
 - - - - - Lindero de la RCA  
 ●●●●● Circuitos turísticos