

## 1. General Description:

**ID:CN-1941**

**Project resulting from this CN: N/A**

*Note: CNs are developed into project proposals following consultation with donor(s).*

### 1.1 Project Title:

ASSESSMENT OF PLANTING CAOBA EXPERIENCES (SWIETENIA MACROPHILLA) IN THE COASTAL REGION OF PERU IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

### 1.2 Submitting Country/ies:

Peru

### 1.3 Specific Location & Country/ies/regions/areas benefitting from the project:

Peru, coastal region (littoral)

### 1.4 Endorsement from ITTO Focal Point:

Correo Punto Focal.pdf

### 1.5 Intended Project Duration (in months):

12

### 1.6 Indicative Budget (in US\$):

<b>ITTO</b>	85,000
<b>Counterpart</b>	15,000
<b>Total</b>	100,000

## 1.7 Programme Line Focus

Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains (LSSC)

## 1.8 Project Type

Analytical work/studies, Policy development/implementation

## 1.9 Proposal Summary:

Background: *Swietenia macrophylla* (caoba) is one of the most appreciated high value timber species world wide, native from the tropical forest in Latin America, being Peru the largest producer in the world during the 80s and 90 decades, however its abusive over exploitation, deforestation and forest degradation process, determined that now a days this specie is considered in risk of extinction, listed in appendix II in CITES, indeed this forest specie becomes extremely difficult to reproduce in plantations in the amazon region, where the insect *Hypsipyla grandella* (Zeller) damage almost the 100% of the trees, in spite of a innumerous experiences to control it. Some private initiatives have had establish experimental plots planting caoba, obtaining interesting and promising results, which deserves to be assessed and systematized to make a consistent diagnosis. The project proposal aims to make an environmental and economic assessment of the existing and former experiences of caoba plantations along the Peruvian coastal region (littoral), analyzing the viability and perspectives to give the investor consistent information and tools for caoba plantations in the semiarid coastal region of Peru, that implies to generate new perspectives for the cultivation of this specie, out of the amazon region, to reduce the native forest decapitalization and encroachment in the Amazonian region, a significant reduction of harvesting and transportation costs of this wood to the most important domestic and exporting markets, free of illegality or informality; as a part of the of the Peruvian ecosystems restoration national strategy putting in value large barren land areas in benefit of the local population and the national economy, warranting forest ecosystem services; strategies to expand forest plantations and improve the national forest industry. Moreover, this experiences and practices, could help very much to the adaptation strategy fighting climate change.

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## 2. Proponent Information:

## 2.1 Executing Agency Information:

**Name of Agency/Organization/Institution:**

COSTA VERDE INICIATIVA 20X20

**Name of main Contact Person:**

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## 2.2 Type of Organization:

Civil Society Organization

## 2.3 Collaborating Agency/ies:

**Name of Agency/Organization/Institution:**

Department of forest management of the National Agrarian University (UNALM),  
National Forest Service (SERFOR)

## 2.4 Relevant experience of EA:

We work recovering barren or degraded lands through the implementation of agroforestry systems and forest plantations in the context of Sustainable Forest Management and active involvement of local populations, to improve their level and quality of life. The forestry sector has the potential to reduce emissions by up to 37% globally. Costa Verde contributes to global efforts to mitigate climate change, and adaptation strategies, contributing to the 20x20 Initiative.

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## 3. Relevance:

### 3.1 Conformity with ITTO objectives (ITTA, 2006) and priorities (current SAP):

The Proposal is connected with promoting the expansion and diversification of the international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally exploited forests. As well as, promoting the sustainable management of tropical timber-producing forests. The proposal is directly relevant to the sustainable forest management, reduction of deforestation and improvement of the livelihood of the local population a.. Enhancing the capacity of main actors to implement strategies for achieving sustainable plantations and exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources. b. Promoting and supporting research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of timber and non-timber forest products utilization and the competitiveness of wood products relative to other materials, as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance forest service's values. c. Encouraging public and private actors to support and develop forest reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources. d. Encouraging public and private actors to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of producing, conservation and protection forests, and maintaining ecological balance, in the context of the integrate sustainable forest management. e. Promoting access to, and transfer of, technologies and technical cooperation to implement the land use plans

### 3.2 Relevance to the ITTO Programme Lines:

a.. Enhancing the capacity of main actors to implement strategies for achieving sustainable plantations and exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources. b. Promoting and supporting research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of timber and non-timber forest products utilization and the competitiveness of wood products relative to other materials, as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance forest service's values. c. Encouraging public and private actors to support and develop forest reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources. d. Encouraging public and private actors to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of producing, conservation and protection forests, and maintaining ecological balance, in the context of the integrate sustainable forest management. e. Promoting access to, and transfer of, technologies and technical cooperation to implement the land use plans

### 3.3 Relevance to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Forest Goals (GFGs) and other forest related global agenda:

SDGs: 1. No poverty , 12: responsible production and consumption, 13: Climate action and 15: Life on Land: Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Plant life provides 80 percent of the human diet, and we rely on agriculture as an important economic resource. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being crucial for combating climate change. Global Forest Goals: 1, 3, 4, 5 & 6 The resilient recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic along with responses to the climate and biodiversity crises must be rooted in the world's forests. Forests and forest-dependent people are both a casualty and an important part of the solution. Sustainably resourced and managed forests can bolster employment, disaster risk reduction, food security and social safety nets, for starters. Forest can also protect biodiversity and advance both climate mitigation and adaptation. About global health, safeguarding and restoring forests are among the environmental actions that can reduce the risk of future zoonotic disease outbreaks.

### 3.4 Relevance to submitting country's policies:

The Peruvian State declares of national importance the forestry and wildlife development that is it translates into the generation of well-being and development opportunities for the national population. Likewise, it affirms its respect for the environment and its willingness to maintain and increase capital. natural constituted by forest and wildlife resources The National Forest and Wildlife Policy recognizes as strategic guidelines the promotion of research, innovation, training and technology transfer in forestry and wildlife fields. On the other hand, the Forestry and Wild Fauna, in article 137, declares the forest research of national interest Along these lines, SERFOR, in collaboration with different actors in the forestry sector and wildlife, has drawn up the National Plan for Forestry and Fauna Research Silvestre (PNIFFS) as a strategic instrument to promote the adoption of scientific knowledge and technologies that respond to the needs of the sector forest and wildlife The National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change - ENBCC (Supreme Decree No. 007-2016-MINAM), a management document that will set the standard for the design and implementation of public policies, programs, projects, and actions that will allow the country to reducer deforestation and forest degradation, seeking innovative/smart alternatives for sustainable land use plan, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable forest management stopping illegal logging and wood commerce

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## 4. Project synopsis:

#### **4.1 Objectives (reflecting reference to elements within all ITTO Guidelines as applicable):**

The project specific objective is to conduct a study/analysis, based on direct field observations, technical meetings and secondary information aimed at identifying possible factors contributing to the success of plantations of caoba in the semiarid Peruvian region, based on several experiences and attempts from private enterprises, NGOs and individual initiatives. The study will be carried out as ITTO's small project under the "Building Legal and Sustainable Forest Product Supply Chains (LSSC)" Programmatic Line. The study will make specific reference to relevant environmental (climate, soil, water, biodiversity and pathologic) as well as economic parameters (costs, market) where Caoba plantations is being tested/installed; that will permit to generate a consistent consolidated data with technical and economic parameters as indicators for new and improved experiences in caoba plantations. The application of ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, and the ITTO Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics and the Guidelines for degraded ecosystems restoration will be core parts for the elaboration of a general guidelines for reforestation in the semiarid region of Peru in line with the forest Developing Objectives of UNFF.

#### **4.2 Key problem(s) to be addressed:**

The key problem to be addressed is the lack of credible and realistic and trustable information about the several innovating initiatives implemented by the private sector together with the civil society, The lack of a well-organized yet, of forest research plan and the support of the State promoting innovative solutions to stop deforestation and forest degradation. makes difficult and slow any possible initiative seeking innovative solutions to the reforestation and deforestation halt. These important problems should be tackled, accompanied by the promotion of income generation activities for the wellbeing of the local population: The project will provide concrete and consistent data about costs and environmental aspects which will permit the entrepreneurs to make more quick and trustable decision in the context of this new opportunity, implementing good quality and efficient forestry and agroforestry investments, supported by technical and financial assistance particularly to the small forest operators. The result, as expected, will be a clear evidence/proof that even in the most challenging scenario it is always possible to find adequate and viable solutions and opportunities for the forest sector. the application of the new forest plantation opportunity will be largely surpassed and compensated by the environmental and socioeconomic benefits, in the short, mid and long term.

### 4.3 Main stakeholders and beneficiaries:

National and local forest agencies, academic institutions, small and medium forest stakeholders, forest operators, regulatory authorities and other actors in the sectors involved

### 4.4 Key activities:

The study will be conducted by a lead consultant team, and the organization of consultations, technical conferences and workshops involving the academy, SERFOR and other relevant actors and stakeholders:

- Preparation of terms of reference for the study, including the expected deliverables, working plan, election and contracting of the consulting team
- Review of relevant documents/reports and published literature
- Visit and evaluation of field experiences planting caoba and other tropical forest species in the southern and northern coastal regions of Peru.
- Interviews, ad hoc consultations and at least two technical conferences with key source persons/experts
- Cost calculation of the different activities and components of caoba plantations
- Workshop with relevant actors and stakeholders to discuss the first draft of the study

### 4.5 Expected outcomes and impacts, including innovation/transformation:

The main contribution of this study will be to provide to the public and private stakeholders with well documented, systematized, and consistent information about the current situation and perspectives for planting caoba in the semiarid coastal region of Peru.

### 4.8 Risk mitigation measures:

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 restrictions [or measures], the desk-research and interviews will partially be conducted virtually with reasonable travel at key locations in the country. Contacts between the consultants and relevant stakeholders will be facilitated and coordinated through existing linkages with administrative bodies in the selected areas and other groups recommended by the actors involved.

## 5. Indicative Budget (in US\$):

### Indicative Budget (in US\$):

Description	ITTO	Counterpart	Total
<b>Personnel</b>	40,000	15,000	55,000
<b>Sub-contracts</b>	15,000		15,000
<b>Travel and DSA</b>	20,000		20,000
<b>Capital Items</b>			
<b>Consumables</b>	5,000		5,000
<b>Publication / Dissemination</b>	5,000		5,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
<b>Total</b>	85,000	15,000	100,000