

## 1. General Description:

**ID:CN-22021**

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

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

### 1.1 Project Title:

Implementation of pilot modules for the reduction of forest fires in the Amazon forests of Madre de Dios

### 1.2 Submitting Country/ies:

Peru

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

Provinces of Tambopata (district of Las Piedras) and Tahuamanu (districts of Tahuamanu, Iberia and Iñapari) in the department of Madre de Dios, Peru

### 1.4 Endorsement from ITTO Focal Point:

CARTA-000019-2022-DE.pdf

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

12

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

<b>ITTO</b>	150,000
<b>Counterpart</b>	22,700
<b>Total</b>	172,700

## 1.7 Programme Line Focus

Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

## 1.8 Project Type

Pilot/demonstration project

## 1.9 Proposal Summary:

The project will help provide fire protection to current timber forest concessions covering a total area of 1013,760.41 hectares, where high-value species such as mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) are managed, as well as non-timber forest concessions covering an area of 1048,996.73 hectares, focused on the production of non-timber products such as Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*), an endemic species of Madre de Dios, whose fruit generates economic income for the local population in the province of Tahuamanu. Furthermore, 281.16 hectares of registered forest plantations will be protected. In addition, farmers will strengthen their knowledge about alternatives to slash-and-burning practices, generating income from organic products with better pastures and better livestock, thus avoiding clear-cutting and/or burning forests to grow crops; as a result, deforestation will decrease. The implementation of this proposal will draw on the results of the actions taken by MIDAGRI, which in 2019, together with agrarian producers, established 600 hectares of silvopastoral systems in the districts of Las Piedras, Tambopata and Laberinto, in the Province of Tambopata, and in the districts of Iberia and Iñapari in the Province of Tahuamanu. The project will continue this activity. Expected outputs are: 100 hectares planted with *Brachiaria brizantha* Marandu, 340 ha with *Brachiaria* Híbrido Mulato II, 130 ha with *Brachiaria Brizantha* Xaraes, and 30 ha with *Brachiaria Humidicola*; production of 3000 seedlings of shihuahuaco (Tahuamanu), 7100 seedlings of bolaina, 1500 seedlings of melina and 580 seedlings of cedar (Tambopata); and 175 ha fertilized with organic Dolomite. SERFOR has a preliminary manual on Agroforestry as a non-burning alternative for tropical forests as well as a manual on "Composting as a non-burning alternative".

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## 2. Proponent Information:

## 2.1 Executing Agency Information:

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

SERFOR

**Name of main Contact Person:**

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**Phone:**

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## 2.2 Type of Organization:

Governmental Agency

## 2.3 Collaborating Agency/ies:

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

Regional Government of Madre de Dios; Municipalities of the Provinces of Tahuamanu and Tambopata; District Municipalities (Las Piedras, Iñapari, Iberia, Tahuamanu); La Molina National Agrarian University

## 2.4 Relevant experience of EA:

Regional Government of Madre de Dios; Municipalities of the Provinces of Tahuamanu and Tambopata; District Municipalities (Las Piedras, Iñapari, Iberia, Tahuamanu); La Molina National Agrarian University.

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## 3. Relevance:

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

The loss of Amazon forests as a result of forest fires is threatening biodiversity. This proposal seeks to protect the productive Amazon forests of Madre de Dios or Permanent Production Forests of Madre de Dios, which were established by Ministerial Resolution No. 1351-2001- AG, as in addition to the services they provide, they generate labour for the population of the department. Project activities are aimed at protecting Permanent Production Forests and Brazil nut forests, teaching farmers alternatives to forest burning through pilot demonstration plots, considering that their agricultural areas are adjacent to these forests (objective c). The project will empower the communities of the districts of Las Piedras, Tahuamanu, Iberia and Iñapari through the transfer of technology and knowledge. They will be the direct beneficiaries of the project because they will learn how to take action to contribute to the conservation of forest and wildlife resources in Madre de Dios (objective r).

### 3.2 Relevance to the ITTO Programme Lines:

The proposal is directly related to the pilot programme lines on biodiversity conservation and protection in production forests through forest fire prevention.

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

This project falls within the scope of the ITTO Guidelines on Fire Management in Tropical Forests, Principle 4 "The selection and application of fire management options depend on the conditions and circumstances found at the national, provincial and local levels", which may include, inter alia: ● Risk, sources of fire and their consequences ● Fire management capabilities and means ● Pilot/demonstration projects ● Community participation in fire protection in the Amazon forests of Madre de Dios.

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

The proposal is framed within the Forest and Wildlife Law – Act No. 29763, a legal regulation that, among other aspects, establishes the conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources, in particular, the Productive Forests and/or Permanent Production Forests of Madre de Dios, where forest species may be harvested on the basis of forest management plans to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in the Amazon region. These productive forests are threatened by forest fires, and Madre de Dios is considered to be “the capital of biodiversity”. The National Disaster Risk Management System Law – SINAGERD – Act No. 29664, in its Article 14 (item 14.2), establishes that the heads of regional governments and mayors are the highest authorities responsible for disaster risk management within their respective areas of jurisdiction. For this reason, the project will be implemented with the participation of regional and local authorities. Prevention is part of the forest fire risk management process. The Law for the Promotion and Development of Household Farming – Act No. 30355 establishes that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (now Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation), as the governing body responsible for establishing the National Agrarian Policy, should coordinate the promotion and development of household farming, considering its significance in food and nutritional security, as well as the protection of agrobiodiversity, the sustainable use of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, and environmental services. The guidelines of the Second Agrarian Reform approved by Supreme Decree No. 022-2021-MIDAGRI include Guideline 5: Promote technological change and innovation.

### **3.5 Linkages to previous/ongoing ITTO and other projects/activities (if any):**

SERFOR has been implementing project PP - A/56-340-2 “Forest fire prevention and response in tropical forests and forest plantations in Peru”.

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## **4. Project synopsis:**

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

Overall objective: Contribute to the reduction of forest fires in the Amazon forests of Madre de Dios and their harmful social, economic and environmental consequences. Specific objective: Promote the implementation of non-burning alternatives through demonstration pilot actions for the prevention of forest fires.

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

The problem to be addressed through the project is the lack of knowledge of local communities about non-burning alternatives, which causes forest fires, resulting in the loss of productive Amazon forests in the department of Madre de Dios as well as their associated wildlife. The lack of knowledge of non-burning alternatives leads to fires, as evidenced in SERFOR's 2020 forest fire registry, which shows that burning agricultural fields was the cause of 323 forest fires out of the total 902 fires reported. In Madre de Dios, as in other departments of the Peruvian Amazon region, Andean settlers migrate to Amazon forest areas, cutting down and burning forests to grow agricultural crops for one year because organic matter is quickly lost, after which these areas are converted to pastures and eventually degraded. The locals do not know how to manage crop stubble to make biofertilizers and how to establish and manage agroforestry systems so as to avoid pressure on the forest. In Madre de Dios, on both sides of the Inter-Oceanic Highway, there are cattle ranchers and farmers settled along Amazon forests, so their agricultural activities can lead to forest loss due to forest fires. According to SERFOR's Satellite Monitoring Unit, between 2017 and 2021, forest areas were burned in the following districts of Madre de Dios: Iberia – 3867.89 hectares, Iñapari – 596.71 hectares, Tahuamanu – 285 hectares, and Las Piedras – 1372.3 hectares.

#### **4.3 Main stakeholders and beneficiaries:**

- Timber forest concession holders that have a timber concession contract allowing them to harvest timber forest products.
- Concessions involved in the harvesting of Brazil nut.
- Agricultural producers involved in livestock and agricultural crop production.
- Other stakeholders within the project area.

#### 4.4 Key activities:

- Establish pilot projects in the districts of Iñaparí, Tahuamanu, Iberia and Las Piedras.
- Use crop stubble and cattle manure to produce biofertilizers, including compost as a non-burning alternative to be used in nurseries and in the establishment of agroforestry plots.
- Build household nurseries with 2000 forest species seedlings to be planted in agroforestry systems.
- Establish silvopastoral plots with pastures and associated forest species as a non-burning alternative.
- Establish agroforestry plots as a non-burning alternative.
- Organize internships in pilot project sites.
- Disseminate materials for the prevention of forest fires (SERFOR has dissemination materials).

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

- 4 biofertilizer modules to be installed on community farms or properties
- 4 household nurseries with 2,000 seedlings per nursery/ a total of 8,000 seedlings in 4 nurseries
- 4 silvopastoral plots of 1.5 hectares each/ 6 hectares in total
- 4 agroforestry plots of 1.5 hectares each/ 6 hectares in total
- 8 internships in pilot project sites
- 4 department-specific radio spots
- 2 videos on the establishment and management of biofertilizers and agroforestry systems
- 8 billboards with forest fire prevention messages to be placed along the Inter-Oceanic Highway
- 400 farmers trained in the establishment and management of non-burning alternatives to protect Amazon forests in Madre de Dios.

#### 4.8 Risk mitigation measures:

NOT SPECIFIED

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

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

<b>Description</b>	<b>ITTO</b>	<b>Counterpart</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Personnel</b>	77,840	22,700	100,540
<b>Sub-contracts</b>	8,000		8,000
<b>Travel and DSA</b>	1,435		1,435
<b>Capital Items</b>	8,900		8,900
<b>Consumables</b>	46,000		46,000
<b>Publication / Dissemination</b>	2,700		2,700
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	5,125		5,125
<b>Total</b>	150,000	22,700	172,700