Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
GEF ID: 5839

Agreement Number: PRFNP-C-CON-006-2019-CASTAÑAS

Project Final Evaluation
Profonanpe

Consultant
Maritza Mayo D'Arrigo

December 2019

Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
GEF ID: 5839

(Annex Nr.1. Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects)

Project identification number	GEF ID:5839 IADB ID: ATN/FM-14542-PE
Project name	Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
GEF Strategy / Operational Program	CCM-5
Date of CEO endorsement / Date of IADB approval	June 13, 2014 approval GEF/ July 24, 2014 approval IADB
Committed Co-financing	Blue Moon Found: US$ 2,000,000 Concession holders: US$ 1,000,000 Total: US$ 3,000,000 Project total (grant+co-financing): US$ 4,575,800
Co-financing achieved	Concession holders: US$ 814,936.42 Other sources: US$ 3,073,786.00 Total: US$ 3,888,722.42 Project total (grant+co-financing): US$ 5,464,522.42
Name of GEF implementing agency	Inter- American Development Bank (IADB)
Name of the Executing entity	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas(Profonanpe)
Objective and outcomes	Obj. Conserve and sustainably manage the forests in brazil nut concessions, in order to reduce GHG emissions caused by their deforestation and degradation. Outcome.1. No deforestation in concessions that participate in conservation agreements. Outcome.2. 50% increase in the income of brazil nut concession holders. Outcome.3. Cases of invasions to brazil nut concessions from 33% to 10%. Outcome.4. Project results and lessons learned used for replication in similar areas.
Country - Place of execution	Perú – Madre de Dios
Start date	December 4, 2014
End date	August 31, 2019
Evaluating Consultant	Maritza Mayo D'Arrigo
Place of evaluation	Lima and Madre de Dios
Places visited	Madre de Dios: Brazil nut concessions, institutional offices in the city of Puerto Maldonado.
Involved institutions as partners and allies	Implementing Agency (IABD), executor team of Profonanpe (Lima and Madre de Dios), the concession holders participating in the project, allies (regional government of Madre de Dios, Cooperaziones e Svilupp Cesvi, Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP), Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA), Association of Brazil Nut Concession Holders of the Tambopata Reserve "Los Pioneros" (Ascart), Organic Collectors of the Amazon Nut of Peru (Ronap), Association of Palm harvesters of San Juan de Madre de Dios (Palsamad), District Municipality of Las Piedras.
Methodology	Cabinet work: documentary review Fieldwork: semi-structured interviews and observation
Evaluation term date	December 2019

Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
GEF ID: 5839

INDEX

GLOSSARY

AFS	Agroforestry systems
ASCART	Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva de Tambopata / Association of Brazil Nut Concession Holders of the Tambopata Reserve
CEPLAN	Peruvian National Planning Center
CESVI	Cooperaziones e Svilupp Cesvi
DEMA	Management Statement
DRFFS	Regional Forestry and Wildlife Head office
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GCFF	Governors' Climate & Forest Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOREMAD	Regional Government of Madre de Dios
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIAP	Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
OSINFOR	Forest Resources Supervision Agency
PALSAMAD	Asociación de Palmicultores San Juan de Madre de Dios / Association of Palm harvesters of San Juan de Madre de Dios
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PROFONANPE	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas
RONAP	Recolectora Orgánica de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú / Organic Collector of the Amazon Nut of Peru
SERFOR	Peruvian National Forest and Wildlife Service
SPDA	Peruvian Society of Environmental Law
SUNAT	Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria / Peruvian tax authority

Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru Grant
GEF ID: 5839

Project Final Evaluation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(1) The Brazil Nut Project ("Castañas Project") was implemented between 2015 and August 2019. This project was proposed as an alternative to fight the severe deforestation that occurred, and still occurs in Madre de Dios. For this purpose, the general objective was to conserve and sustainably manage the forests in brazil nut concessions, in Madre de Dios, in order to reduce greenhouse gas GHG emissions, caused by deforestation and forest degradation.

(2) The executing agency was the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe). For its implementation, the project received a grant from the GEF, through the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), that acted as the implementing agency. These funds were complemented with in kind contributions from the brazil nut concession holders involved in the project and other allied institutions: the Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP), the Association of Brazil Nut Concession Holders of the Tambopata Reserve (Ascart), the Organic Collector of the Amazon Nut of Peru (Ronap) and the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA). The project executed a total budget of US $ 5'464,522.42.

(3) The Brazil Nut Project based its intervention on the establishment of conservation agreements, through which the concession holders were given incentives. These incentives were: 1) preparation of management documents for brazil nut and palm fruits; 2) redesign of access roads "*estradas*" (pathways between brazil nut trees), 3) boundary lines between concessions and other land use territories, 4) agroforestry systems (AFS), 5) palm fruits harvesting, 6) commercialization with Ascart, 7) postharvest processes improvement, 8) financial literacy, and 9) legal advice, control and surveillance system implementation for their concessions.

(4) One of the main achievements of the project is the decrease in deforestation, although not in the desired magnitude. This is explained for two reasons: 1) the tendency to deforestation in Madre de Dios is very strong, and so a single project can hardly influence in a more drastic way; and 2) the project design raised several, very ambitious goals, that did not match the real possibilities.

(5) An important contribution of this experience is that it developed a scalable forest conservation model appropriate for brazil nut concessions, of similar or greater extent than the one worked within the project. A total of 84 conservation agreements were signed, allowing to protect an area of 65,618.31 ha.

(6) In a first stage the project faced several problems that limited its actions. This situation was later overcome, thanks to the professional level of its team. The project concluded successfully, which is why it is qualified as of “satisfactory performance”.

(7) The investment in capacity development foresees a level of sustainability for future actions. It is evaluated that there is a 50% chance that what is advanced by the Brazil Nut Project will be ongoing. A determining element to opt for a medium risk rating is that the current regional government officials are more responsive to environmental issues than their predecessors.

(8) It is also noteworthy that despite the initial distrust of the concession holders, the project achieved better commitment and enthusiasm amongst them and their children. The Brazil Nut Project succeeded in involving them through technical assistance and training on how to build generational relay. It is also significant to have achieved the active commitment of the women within those families.

Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
GEF ID: 5839

Project Final Evaluation

1. PROJECT EVALUATION RESULT

(9) The Brazil Nut Project ("Castañas Project") was implemented between 2015 and August 2019. This project was proposed as an alternative to fight the severe deforestation that occurred, and still occurs in Madre de Dios. For this purpose, the general objective was to conserve and sustainably manage the forests in brazil nut concessions, in Madre de Dios, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, caused by deforestation and forest degradation.

(10) The Brazil Nut Project based its intervention on the establishment of conservation agreements, through which the concession holders (*castañeros*) were given incentives. These incentives were: 1) preparation of management documents for brazil nut and palm fruits; 2) redesign of access roads "*estradas*" (pathways between brazil nut trees), 3) boundary lines between concessions and other land use territories, 4) agroforestry systems, 5) palm fruits harvesting, 6) commercialization with Ascart, 7) postharvest processes improvement, 8) financial literacy, and 9) legal advice, control and surveillance system implementation for their concessions.

Project Qualification: Satisfactory

(11) The performance of the Project Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru is rated as satisfactory. The project is relevant, pertinent and replicable. The team in Madre de Dios that closed the project had wide recognition among the concession holders, the partners and the allied institutions.

(12) The identified weaknesses encountered were:

- (13) Its implementation took longer than expected. This is explained by the non-arrival of funds committed by Blue Moon Fund (one of the institutions that promoted the project), the poor leadership of the first project coordinator and delays in the baseline final products delivery by the responsible consultancy.
- (14) The project lacked design accuracy. Three specific objectives were found poorly formulated, as well as some of their proposed goals.
- (15) An important element of the proposal was to channel the support of a credit lender for the concession holders. This could not be achieved, despite the progress made with Agrobanco at the beginning. The reason was that this financial institution had to face internal problems.

(16) The project stands out for its capability to overcome the initial difficulties and the ability to finally achieve good results.
(17) The following scale was used for grading the objective and results, effectiveness and efficiency:

Chart Nr. 1
Project Rating

Qualification scale	Rating description
Highly Satisfactory	The objectives/results set for the project were achieved or exceeded without major gaps
Satisfactory	**Most of the objectives / results set for the project were achieve only with minimal deficiencies**
Moderately Satisfactory	Most of the objectives/results set for the project were achieved, but with some significant deficiencies
Moderately Unsatisfactory	Most of the objectives/results set for the project were achieved, but with important gaps
Unsatisfactory	Most of the objectives/results were not achieved by the end of the project
Highly Unsatisfactory	Objectives/results were not achieved by the end of the project

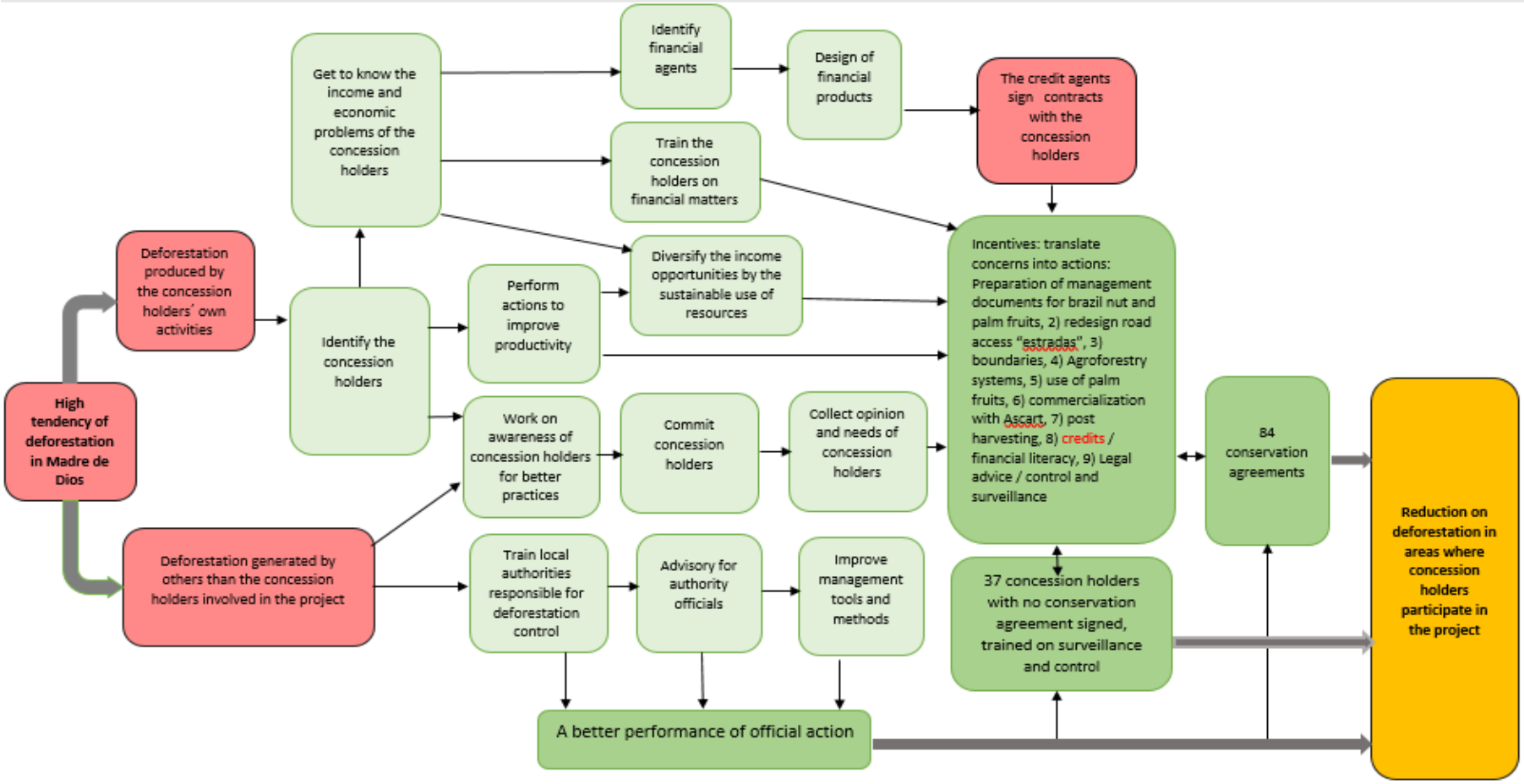
Reference source: GEF evaluation guide.

Theory of Change

(18) The Theory of Change is a very useful tool to assess the impact of interventions. The Theory of Change gives a graphic image of the logical process of the project, the causal chain, and thereby presents the results achieved.

(19) The evaluation of the Brazil Nut Project was also made using the tool of Theory of Change, by starting at the base of the project itself, and following the process running, the evaluator was able to verify that the intervention design did consider all the key aspects to counteract deforestation from a timely and limited intervention action, such as this project. The graph also indicates where the expected results could not be achieved: as is the case for the concession holders' credits which were not issued on the agreed time, given the internal decision of the financial agency, Agrobanco.

THEORY OF CHANGE



Theory of Change Brazil Nut Project

2. ASSESSMENT APPROACH

(20) This final evaluation was requested by Profonanpe, the executing entity of the project "Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru" (Brazil Nut Project), done by a grant contribution of the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) through the IADB, and with the participation of the local beneficiaries called concession holders and the support of partner entities. This project was implemented between 2015 and 2019.

Assessment Objectives

Overall goal

(21) Evaluate the whole implementation of the Brazil Nut Project in order to measure achievements towards meeting the objectives and the expected results, as proposed through the analysis of indicators as well as identifying lessons learned to improve the formulation and implementation of upcoming GEF projects.

Specific goals

1. (22) Analyze changes in the economic, political and social context in which the project and the participating institutions have operated, as well as changes in the assumptions established in the Results Framework and the impact that these may have had on meeting the objectives of the project and its implementation.
2. (23) Analyze and asses the technical and financial progress of the project, including the achieved objectives regarding the budget and programmed schedule, cost analysis of activities performed, compared to possible alternatives, among other; in term of pertinence/relevance, effectiveness and cost-efficiency.
3. (24) Evaluate the performance in terms of strategy, operation and budget, measure strengths and weaknesses of the implementing agency, the executing entity, the management unit and the allied institutions that participated in the project.
4. (25) Analyze the commitment and involvement of concession holders (men and women) and the Regional Government, during project development.
5. (26) Identify the main factors, both external and internal (technical and managerial), which could have affected (positively and/or negatively) the execution and achievement of the results and objectives of the project.
6. (27) Identify all lessons learned and any aspect to be considered for sustainability and replication of the key initiatives and strategies implemented in the project.

Evaluation Development

(28) The final evaluation of the Brazil Nut Project was carried out from August 2019 to October 2019.

(29) This was a qualitative evaluation for which the following activities were carried out:

- (30) Documentary review of the project.
- (31) Visit to Madre de Dios, in order to conduct interviews with the various stakeholders and partners involved, to know the intervention area, and to participate in the closing activities of the project. The visit took place between August 25th and 29th.
- (32) 29 interviews were conducted in Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios and 2 in Lima. See Annex Nr 2.
- (33) The information collected was systematized, triangulated and analyzed. The deliverables, as requested by Profonanpe were the following:
    - Product 1. Methodology and schedule of interventions.
    - Product 2. Summary of field visits and interviews, along with preliminary results of the final evaluation.
    - Product 3. Final evaluation report in Spanish and English.

(34) Obtaining information from both cabinet study and fieldwork was carried out in a calm social context without any delay. The interviewed people showed open willingness to be consulted about the project and its implementation.

(35) Both the Profonanpe team of Madre de Dios and the team in Lima supported the development of the evaluation at all times.

Project Objectives

(36) OBJECTIVE

Conserve and sustainably manage the forests in brazil nut concessions, in order to reduce GHG emissions caused by their deforestation and degradation.

(37) EXPECTED OUTCOMES

O. 1. (38) No deforestation in concession that participate in conservation agreements.
O. 2. (39) 50% increase in the income of Brazil Nut concession holders.
O.3. (40) Cases of invasion to brazil nut concessions from 33% to 10%.
O.4. (41) Project results and lessons learned are used for replication in similar areas.

COMPONENTS AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

(42) Component 1. Conservation agreements.

1.1. (43) Conservation agreements signed with brazil nut concession holders' associations.
1.2. (44) Improvement of forest management practices in brazil nut forests.
1.3. (45) Incentive mechanisms implemented.

(46) Component 2. Strengthening organizations and improving the local control system.

2. (47) Local control and surveillance systems in place.

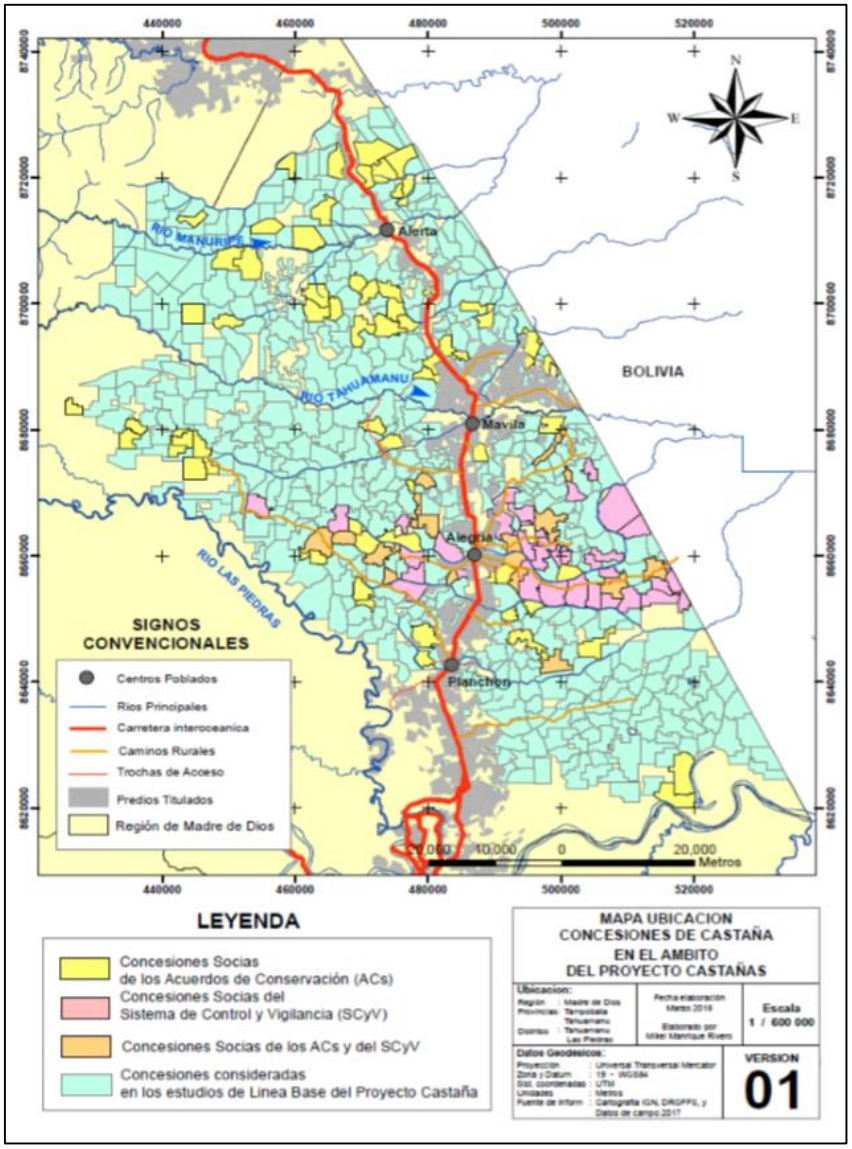
(48) Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation.

3.1. (49) Results and lessons learned from the project are replicated in similar areas.
3.2. (50) Mid-term and final evaluations.
3.3. (51) Communication materials developed to disseminate results and lessons learned from the implementation of the project.

Scope of Project Intervention

(52) The Brazil Nut Project was executed in the Region of Madre de Dios, Peru, in the area between the populated centers of Alerta, in the province of Tahuamanu, and Planchón, in the province of Tambopata (see image - the black lines represent the limits).

Map of Project Scope



3. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

(53) The project: "Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru" (Brazil Nut Project) started through an initiative of the Blue Moon Fund and Profonanpe, which was later presented to the IADB as the implementing agency. The written proposal had a budget of US$ 4’575,800 of which the GEF provided US$ 1’575,800 as a non-reimbursable grant; Blue Moon Fund committed US$ 2’000,000; and the additional US$ 1’000,000 would be provided by beneficiaries, the concession holders. This was therefore a total of US$ 3’000,000 of co-financing with respect to GEF funds.

(54) The Brazil Nut Project was launched in May 2015. However, as Blue Moon Fund's contribution did not come through. These funds were expected until July 2018. Against these odds, the project had to seek new funding and obtained the input of other stakeholders and partners. However, the lack of funding, as expected after the initially

raising plan, really affected the project's implementation dynamics, as well as the pace of expected results achievement.

(55) The project was initially scheduled for the end of 2018. In mid-2018 a rescheduling was requested and so it obtained an extension to be completed in August 2019.

4. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

(56) The project was developed in the period 2015 – 2019, during the national governments of 3 Presidents: Ollanta Humala (July 2011 – July 2016), Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (July 2016 – March 2018) and currently, Martín Vizcarra (March 2018 to date, 2019).

(57) The command govern transition between Humala and Kuczynski took place smoothly. In that election, however, the Fujimorismo´s party won a large majority in Congress, and the political opposition constantly confronted the executive power and the decision making inside the ministries, weakening the government and dividing the population. The presidential term ended before finishing its ordinary period due to non-transparent agreements and confrontations to free former president Fujimori. Martín Vizcarra assumed the presidency of the republic and was also under pressure from Congress. Finally, the dissolution of the Congress took place on September 30th, 2019.

(58) During the implementation of the project the main social problems were citizen insecurity, lack of employment and corruption. At the level of socio-environmental projects the most outstanding issues were: oil spills; the cases of the Tía María and Espinar projects; illegal and small scale mining in the Madre de Dios Region.

(59) There is a great social inequality in Peru. In addition, in these years there was no progress on the issue of decentralization. Important decisions are made in the capital. Regional and local governance levels have low capacity to promote development and good governance.

(60) As Peruvian economy grew between 2002 and 2014, international cooperation for development diminished. For example, the multilateral funding between 2011 and 2014 decreased in 45.85 % (2011: US$ 58’951,393; 2014: US$ 27’029, 567). One of the Regions that usually had good funding opportunities for biodiversity conservation was precisely Madre de Dios, but is also a Region that has faced a reduction of these resources, so the support for this Project became more relevant in these lasts years.

(61) Regarding climate change, in 2015 Peru hosted the COP 20 meeting, increasing the discussion of the issue at forestry level. This level of debate was kept in 2016 within the framework of COP 21 were the Paris Agreement was approved.

(62) In May 2015, the Pope published his encyclical “*Laudato, Yes*”, in which he called for a more robust commitment to nature. This subject was then reaffirmed with his visit to Peru in January 2018, being Puerto Maldonado one of the places he visited to meet the population. From there, the Pope, as Supreme Pontiff, made a call to respect for

nature and indigenous peoples. All these situations allowed the problems of the Amazon forest and its inhabitants to be more known.

(63) At local level the Interoceanica Sur highway was built across the department of Madre de Dios. This Infrastructure was debated as necessary and important for the country for economic reasons, as it was expected to increase transportation with Brazil. This has not occurred so far and on the contrary, the balance is that it has promoted deforestation in the most bio-diverse place in the country by illegal and informal mining. In 2014, the Peruvian government officials declared that about 40,000 has., had become a dessert.

(64) These activities caused by illegal mining have also generated social problems smuggling specially women and children. It is estimated that in 2018 30,000 people[1] have reached the area and illegal settlements along the road have been established.

(65) The Regional Governor of the period 2015 – 2018 Luis Otsuka, who was a former mining leader, showed a very low commitment to biodiversity conservation as experienced by:

- (66) In 2015, the officials at the environmental control institution called *Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental* (OEFA) pointed out that there were significant deficiencies in their environmental control performance of illegal mining activity, both related to management tools and their sanctioning role.
- (67) In 2016, the regional office of transportation, *Dirección Regional de Transportes y Comunicaciones*, built a road in the buffer zone of the Comunal Reserve Amarakaeri, without the permission of the national authority in protected areas (SERNANP). This is causing the loss of natural resources and is threatening the wellbeing of non-contacted populations located at this area.
- (68) A Project for the monitoring of the Andean Amazonian forests, called *Proyecto de Monitoreo de los Andes Amazónicos*, revealed that illegal gold-mining already had deforested about 9 thousand hectares of tropical forest, between 2013 and 2018; almost the same period under the government of Luis Otsuka.

(69) Another particular situation of this regional govern is the fact that the personnel in charge of official management was constantly changed, especially in positions in charge of the forests and wildlife, *Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* (DRFFS), influencing the development of this project.

(70) At the beginning of the Brazil Nut Project, in September 2015, the regulations of the Law for Forests and Wildlife were approved (Law No. 29763), thus allowing to start its application. This law defines the needs for organizing brazil nut concessions, it sets guidelines for these concessionaires and the draw ups of a declaration for handling the

[1] According to Cáritas in 2018, 200 people migrate daily to Madre de Dios. It was estimated that during this year 30,000 people worked for a living, on illegal mining. Given this critical situation Madre de Dios has been declared under emergency by the central government since February 22nd 2019.

resource (DEMA) which is renewed every five years. These requirements simplified regulations and procedures.

(71) Brazil Nut in Peru is the main fruit of Madre de Dios. Since 2000 it has been regulated to be properly used for production. There are two known areas in the region that produce them. One of them is within the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve, and the other outside of it. The scope of intervention for the Brazil Nut Project is located in this second area.

(72) According to the diagnose made for the implementation of the Conservation Agreements (Cesvi 2017): *"The economically nut browning industry is responsible for approximately 80 % of the total annual income of Madre de Dios for non-traditional export products, quadrupling the percentage of export of timber/wood. It has generated US$ 12,638,505. It is estimated that the number of people directly and indirectly involved in this activity ranges from 15,000 to 20,000 in Madre de Dios. This means about 20 % of the population of Madre de Dios."*

(73) In 2017, the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Directorate (DRFFS) identified 1,123 brazil nut concessions outside the reserve and 83 within its buffer zone. This adds a total of 1,216 brazil nut concessions. These concessions exceed one million hectares. The number of brazil nut extraction permits, granted in areas outside the reserve, went from 300 in 2014, to 97 in 2015 and increased slightly to 99 in 2016. This can be explained by the strongly regulated conditions, but a minimal intervention of governmental agencies; ineffective monitoring and sanction procedures; weakened low enforcement and a law containing extremely high punitive measures (Cifor 2019).

(74) On the commercial scenario of the brazil nut business, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were pretty homogeneous for both the export prices and commercial prices in Puerto Maldonado, as stated on chart No. 1 where the FOB prices are presented. In 2017, in average, the FOB Price for brazil nut was 13,09 US$/kg; while in 2018 it reached 14,71 US$/kg.

Chart No. 2. FOB[2] reference price in kilograms (US$/Kg)

Months	2015	2016
December	7.61	7.42
November	8.38	7.47
October	8.05	7.44
September	7.73	7.57
August	7.94	7.38
July	7.8	7.31
June	7.89	7.35
May	8.32	7.35
April	8.07	7.5

[2] The FOB Price is the value of the product when placed at the embarkation port including costs of packaging, labeling, customs and other fees.

Months	2015	2016
March	8.36	7.18
February	8.19	7.68
January	8	7.97

Source: Peruvian tax authority, Sunat

(75) In the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 the price of peeled brazil nut sold in Puerto Maldonado was of 20, 40 and 50 soles /kg, respectively. On the other hand, the price of unpeeled nuts was of 350, 450 and 700 soles/per barrel, on the same years. Increased prices for peeled brazil nut took place in 2017 y 2018, which belong to the harvest of 2017-2018 (*zafra*). Coincidentally, the incentives considered as part of the conservation agreements took place in that same period. This raise in price was given mainly by the interest in buying brazil nuts shown by the Asian market, mainly the Korean, as shown by the higher FOB value in export numbers in the following chart.

Chart No. 3. Evolution of brazil nut export in the last 5 years

YEAR	FOB In USD	FOB in millions USD	Net Weight in Kg	Net weight in millions of Kg
2015	34,338,116	34.3	4,288,267	4.3
2016	40,450,407	40.5	5,450,173	5.5
2017	46,977,813	47.0	3,247,295	3.2
2018	64,635,196	64.6	5,817,487	5.8
Jan-Nov 2019	30,121,785	30.1	4,137,369	4.1

Source: Peruvian tax authority, SUNAT. Chart made by the Project staff

(76) In the project, this price increase has not been considered as for the assessment of the income increase obtained by the brazil nut producers on tasks within the conservation agreements. However, that price peak in 2018, due to the purchase of the nut by the Korean market, was not repeated again because the Korean authorities identified problems with the quality (presence of selenium), and traceability (nuts imported from Brazil and Bolivia, were sold to Korea as of Peruvian origin); this led to augmented requirements for the entry of Peruvian brazil nuts into Korea, such as certifications and accredited exporters / importers, which led to redirect deliveries of Peruvian brazil nut to Korea, through North American companies.

5. RELEVANCE

(77) Qualification: The Brazil Nut Project is relevant because it contributes to the chain of development, environment and climate change outcomes at departmental (regional), national and international levels.

(78) To assess the relevance of the project, an analysis was done of its contribution to the GEF approach, the Bicentennial National Plan, the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the Regional Concerted Development Planof Madre de Dios.

(79) The project structure is aligned with the GEF objectives, the Bicentennial National Plan, the NDCs and the Regional Concerted Development Plan 2014 – 2021. This last document is still in the approval process by the Peruvian National Planning Center (Ceplan).

(80) The GEF aims are to improve the quality of life of millions of people while creating the conditions for sustainable development. For this purpose, the GEF invests and works in these six areas:

- Climate change
- International waters
- Biodiversity conservation
- Land degradation
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Ozone layer

(81) The Brazil Nut Project contributes to the areas of climate change, biodiversity and land degradation. On the issue of climate change, the intervention aimed to reduce deforestation and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a consequence; this purpose was stated and reflected as in its overall objective.

(82) The recovery of degraded land was directly attended by the project through the implementation of agroforestry systems.

(83) The Bicentennial National Plan has established as one of its objectives: the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity with an integrated ecosystem approach and an environment that allows good quality of life for people, and the existence of healthy, viable and functional ecosystems with a long term vision. The project contributes to this objective through the development of activities linked to the following guidelines:

- (84) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of the country's natural heritage with efficiency, equity and social welfare, taking actions to protect biodiversity, control the loss of forests and ecosystems, ensure the sustainability of conservation for the native genetic heritage and re-value traditional knowledge.
- (85) Establish incentives for investment in reforestation, especially with native species, in order to have an integral use of forest products and services.

(86) As explained for this aim, the project contributes significantly to the fulfillment of the Bicentennial National Plan.

(87) In addition, the Brazil Nut Project contributes to the compliance of the NDCs, specifically related to forest conservation and land use, land use change and forestry components (LULUCF).

(88) The Regional Concerted Development Plan of Madre de Dios 2014 – 2021 indicates that this department is the most diverse area in Peru. This includes 13 life zones out of 114 of the existing at worldwide level. Madre de Dios has a set of natural resources,

environmental services and components of biological diversity that constitute a great natural heritage. The axes of development of natural resources and environment, states as an objective: to work on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity. The Brazil Nut Project fits to the following policy guidelines of the plan:

- Promote economy towards green development.
- Generate conditions for investment and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services, with efficiency, equity, social welfare and protecting biodiversity.
- Improve the system of control and monitoring of natural resources.
- Develop and implement production chains with good practices based on biodiversity conservation.
- Consolidate the physical-legal sanitation of urban and rural property.

6. PERTINENCE

(89) Qualification: The Brazil Nut Project is pertinent as it aims to address the problems faced by the concession holders, which are expressed in the objectives and outputs set by the project. Although it presents some design problems.

(90) Despite the great biodiversity in Madre de Dios, between 2001 and 2014 the area region has lost 127,717 ha of forest (according to the National Forest Conservation Program – of the environmental ministry, MINAM), which is why conservation actions were essential, in this case through the work done in brazil nut concession. The project pursued the commitment of concession holders in forest conservation.

(91) While the approach and components of the Brazil Nut Project were adequate, the design lacked some accuracy, affecting its implementation.

(92) The following weaknesses have been identified in the design of the project:

- (93) The social-economic environmental diagnosis, its baseline and the definition of the contents of the conservation agreements were not a part of the preliminary studies of the project but were later incorporated during the implementation stage. This is explained because the project went through the one-step approval process of the GEF, applicable to medium-sized projects that do not exceed US $ 2,000,000. Under this procedure it is only necessary to submit the request for approval of medium-sized projects (MSP Approval Request). In this case, detailed studies can be carried out once the approval of the GEF CEO has been obtained. The one-step procedure was initially chosen because the application deadline did not allow enough time to conduct such studies from the beginning. This situation caused uncertainties about the actions to be address at the first stage of the project. These deficiencies were then later, overcome.
- (94) The technical cooperation document (IADB 2014) specifies the expected outcomes with their respective targets. However, these were latter rethought. Thus, the five agreements with the concession holders' associations that were initially established, were later reconsidered to hectares covered by the Brazil Nut Project. The change in goals is explained because concession holders distrust

the leaders in their associations. The lack of an adequate diagnosis prior to the start of the project was taken as a basis for this adjustment.

(95) The expected results: 1, 2 and 3 had to be formulated more precisely. Results 1 and 2 were unrealistic. Result 3 did not have enough information to support its baseline, and it also appeared to be unrealistic, i.e. the expected results were ambitiously set, without considering their technical feasibility. However, the spirit of what was intended to be done was logical.

(96) Several indicators lacked a better adjustment for the unit of measure. At first the implementation strategies were very general. Both topics were refined as the project progressed. Despite these weaknesses, the project had reached important achievements, but not in the magnitude expected on some (unrealistic) indicators.

(97) During the first year of implementation of the project, basically, only the Regional Government and the NGO Cesvi were involved. With the change of the project coordinator, more partnerships were made. By the end of the project, some of these institutions which became partners, have shown willingness to continue with the work started by the project (IIAP, District Municipality of the Stones, Ronap, Palsamad and SPDA).

(98) None of the problems faced by the project in the first two years were identified as risks in the design of the project:

1. (99) Failure of Blue Moon Fund's commitment to honor the counterpart.
2. (100) Lack of an efficient team leader. In this case the performance of the first coordinator was below the project requirements.
3. (101) The delay in the preparation of the baseline studies.
4. (102) The financial crisis at Agrobanco that did not allow the grant of micro credits.

(103) These problems led to delays and jeopardize the successful conclusion of the project.

(104) To that extent, the Brazil Nut Project was proposed as an exploratory proposal that offered enough flexibility to find answers to the problems it faced. The result has been favorable, as it defined key routes to improve brazil nut productivity; it provided actions to increase concession holders' income; it supported legal certainty for their land since several concessions had land overlying conflicts; and it improved some control and surveillance capabilities.

(105) The time estimated for the baseline studies was miscalculated. It was estimated that this stage would take about half a year, but it finally took a year.

(106) In addition, the project supported the strengthening of DRFFS, although not as it was initially expected, given the shortsighted vision and lack of commitment with nature shown by the former Regional Governor, as explained before.

(107) The project has shown its progress at its conclusion, providing elements for possible replication and considerations to be taken into account for the development of standards that can address the brazil nut issues.

7. EFFECTIVENESS

(108) Qualification: Satisfactory.
The starting stage of the Brazil Nut Project was slow and with some implementation problems that were later solved.

(109) The project evaluation was carried out for each of its components, outcomes and indicators established during design and adjusted during the project execution. See Chart No. 4

Chart No. 4
Components, outcomes, outputs and indicators as planned during the design and with further adjustments during execution

Expected outcomes[3]	Expected outputs[3]	Indicator[4]	Baseline[4]	Goal[4]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project to better respond to the expected outputs
Component 1: Conservation Agreements					
No deforestation in concessions that participate in conservation agreements 50% increase in the income of brazil nut concession holders	Subscription of conservation agreements with associations of brazil nut concession holders covering 100,000 ha.	Number of signed conservation agreements	0	5	Number of conservation agreements signed Number of hectares covered by the conservation agreements
	A financial and technical incentive mechanism for forest conservation in brazil nut concessions established.	Number of loans granted[5]	0	10	Implemented Incentives Number of men and women being beneficiaries through the incentives
	Forest management practices in forests of brazil nut improved in 100,000 ha.	Income per ha/year	US$10	to be determined	Number of hectares with better practices in forest management

[3] As established in the Project framework - MSP 5839, chart B – during design stage.
[4] As established in the project's Results framework – MSP 5839, Annex A – during design stage.
[5] Indicator associated to the last product of Component 1, but established according to the Annex of project's document.

Expected outcomes[3]	Expected outputs[3]	Indicator[4]	Baseline[4]	Goal[4]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project to better respond to the expected outputs
	20 micro credit contracts signed between financial institution and individual concession holders or associations.	-	-	-	Number of loans granted
Component 2: Organization strengthening and local control system improvement					
Cases of invasion to brazil nut concessions reduced from 33% to 10%	100,000 h of concessions with local control and surveillance system under implementation.	Area of concessions with local control and surveillance system under implementation	0	100,000 ha	Number of hectares with control and surveillance system implemented
	100 concession holders trained in local control and surveillance methods.	-	-	-	Number of men and women trained in control and surveillance.
Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results					
Project results and lessons learned used for replication in similar areas	Mid-term and final evaluations.	Number of events for dissemination of results and lessons learned from project implementation	0	5	Mid-term and final Evaluation. Number of audits held.
	Communication materials for dissemination of results and lessons learned from project implementation				Number of events. Number and type of materials prepared and distributed.

Source: Request for MSP Approval (1-step procedure), 2014.Project Report: first semester 2019, Final report prepared by the project's coordinator, and Project's Memory 2019.

Project Objective

O.O. Qualification: Highly Satisfactory

(110) O.O. Conserve and sustainably manage the forests in brazil nut concessions, in order to reduce GHG emissions caused by their deforestation and degradation.

Chart No. 5. Summary of historical data on deforestation and emissions tCO_2e ha-1

Scope	N° of concessions	Average rate 2001 – 2014 in ha	Real average rate 2015 – 2018 in ha	Average rate 2015 – 2018 in ha according to the tendency[6]	% Variation compared to historic 2001 – 2014 and 2015 - 2018	Real emissions tCO_2e ha-1 Period 2001 - 2014	Expected emissions tCO_2e ha-1 Period 2015 - 2018	Emissions tCO_2e ha-1 expected according to historical tendency (2015 – 2018)
Madre de Dios	-	9,123	19,544	15,586	2.14	65,021,206	39,971,363	31,897,982
Brazil nut concessions not included in the project	116	887	1,992	1,594	2.24	6,387,701	4,095.680	3,278,189
(c: a+b) Brazil nut concessions involved in the project with conservation agreement (a) + conservation agreement and control and surveillance (b)	**84**	**48.4**	**73.8**	**76.6**	**1.52**	**349,774**	**151,774**	**157,509**
(a) Concessions involved in the project only with conservation agreement	**67**	**41.04**	**61.63**	**63.3**	**1.50**	**295,404**	**126,741**	**139,917**
(b) Concessions involved in the project with conservation agreement; and control and surveillance	**17**	**7.55**	**12.17**	**10**	**1.61**	**54,370**	**25,033**	**20,510**
Concessions involved in the project only with control and surveillance	**37**	**26.37**	**40.84**	**34.6**	**1.55**	**189,810.21**	**83,984.77**	**71,256**

Source: Deforestation Calculations. Final Report. Profonanpe, October 2010.

[6] The tendency in build up from historical data (2001-2014), to which a tendency equation is applied. The average is then estimated in the years of analysis.

(111) BASELINE (Chart No. 5):

- Average deforestation rate 2001 – 2014, in the 84 concessions participating in the project: 48.4 ha/year,
- TCO_2e ha-1 emissions in the 84 concessions involved in the project: Period 2001 -2014: 349,774.
- Expected average deforestation rate for 2015-2018 according to the historical trend in the 84 concessions participating in the project: 76.6 ha / year
- Expected emissions for 2015-2018 according to the historical trend in the 84 concessions participating in the project: 157,509 tCO2e ha-1

(112) ESTABLISHED GOAL: 63 million tons of CO_2 equivalent avoided

(113) ACHIEVED RESULT (Chart No. 5):

- Real average rate of deforestation 2015 -2018 in the 84 concessions involved in the project: 73.8 ha/year
- Percentage variation of deforestation for the periods 2001 – 2014 and 2015 – 2018 according to historical data: 1.52
- Emissions tCO_2e ha-1 in the 84 concessions involved in the project: Period 2015 - 2018: 151,774
  (deforestation and emissions occurred, but were below the estimation given by the historical trend of the baseline)

(114) The overall objective of the project stated: "reduce GHG emissions caused by deforestation and degradation". In the concessions in which the project intervened, deforestation was reduced in relation to deforestation in concessions where no interventions had been made. This statement is based on the comparison of the variation of historical data in Madre de Dios and the concessions that were not included in the scope of the project.

(115) Percentage of deforestation variation in 2001 – 2014 and 2015-2018 based on historical data. Chard No. 5:

- Madre de Dios Region: 2.14 ha/year
- Brazil nut concessions not included in the project: 2.24 ha/year
- In the 84 concessions included in the project: 1.52 ha/year
- In the 37 concessions that intervened only with control and surveillance: 1.55 ha/year

(116) In Madre de Dios there is a strong tendency to deforestation, as it presents a variation of 2.14 ha/year, a figure that increases when it comes to the concession holders who did not participate in the project: 2.24 ha/year. Meanwhile this indicator decreases where the project intervened. In areas where conservation agreements were held and incentives were applied, the variation was of 1.52 ha/year; and in the concessions where only the issue of control and surveillance was applied the variation was 1.55 ha/year. These figures evidence that the project had a positive impact. These variations are obtained from historical data to which an equation is later applied in order to determine the tendency.

(117) This variation indicates that deforestation did decrease and therefore the emissions of GHGs did as well. By the end of the project, the GHG produced in the 84 concessions were of 151,774 tCO_2e ha-1.

Outcomes

(118) Qualification of expected outcomes: Satisfactory.
Expected results 1, 2 and 3 are deficient in their design.

(119) O.1. No deforestation in concessions that participate in conservation agreements.

O.1. Qualification: Satisfactory.

(120) BASELINE (Chart N° 5)

Deforestation:

- Average deforestation rate 2001 – 2014 in the 84 concessions involved in the project with conservation agreements: 48.4 ha/year
- Expected average deforestation rate for 2015-2018 according to the historical trend in the 84 concessions participating in the project: 76.6 ha/year

(121) EXPECTED GOAL: Between 100 and 150 concessions maintain their forest coverage.

(122) ACHIEVED RESULT (Chart Nr. 5)

Deforestation:

- Real average rate of deforestation 2015 -2018 in the 84 concessions involved in the project: 73.8 ha/year
- Percentage variation of deforestation regarding for the periods 2001 – 2014 and 2015 – 2018 according to historical data: 1.52 ha/year
  (deforestation did occur but were below the estimation given by the historical trend)

(123) If we only consider the indicator of zero deforestation, the project would be qualified as unsatisfactory, as it did not reach the pointed target details. But it has shown to have been a poor indicator because of the many variables on scope. By law, concession holders are allowed to use a volume of wood within their concessions up to 5 m^3 per year, when fully managed counting on necessary permits.

(124) As expressed in the general objective, deforestation was reduced in the areas of intervention of the project. This rate is lower than the one at the Madre de Dios region and in the concessions that were not considered within the project's activities but were located in its scope. The levels of deforestation in Madre de Dios are high. Reversing this strong tendency in a few years is actually difficult, or even impossible. Moreover, many

of the concessions involved in the project faced problems like invasions and illegal logging done by third parties.

(125) It is well recognized that the Brazil Nut Project has taken significant action to reduce reforestation. This is why the final assessment of the objective is rated satisfactory.

(126) Among the more outstanding actions in the efforts against deforestation are:

- (127) Conservation agreements and work with incentives to reduce deforestation and increase concession holders' income through good management practices.
- (128) Implementation of the control and surveillance system.
- (129) The support given to the Forestry and Wildlife Regional Direction (*Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre* -DRFFS), which focus on evaluate, recovery and updated information about brazil nut concessions, and hereby allowed to feed the data base of the Infrastructure and Special Data Office (*Oficina de Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales* - IDE). It therefore, contribute to a better articulated management within the Regional Government in Madre de Dios (GOREMAD).

(130) During the assessment, while all the concession holders interviewed (17) were in favor of conservation, one recognized that his son had performed illegal logging.

(131) O.2. 50% increase in the income of brazil nut concession holders.

O.2 Qualification: Satisfactory

(132) BASELINE: The average income between 2014 – 2016 of the concession holders is between S/ 8,783 and S/ 10,700. Chart No. 6

Chart No. 6. Profitability of the concession holder in the project area

	2014 BRAZIL NUT SEASON	2015 BRAZIL NUT SEASON	2016 BRAZIL NUT SEASON
Average income	S/. 18,906	S/. 18,950	S/. 22,565
Average costs	S/. 10,122	S/. 9,906	S/. 11,865
GAIN/LOSS			
Maximum amount	S/. 42,000	S/. 40,000	S/. 43,000
Minimum amount	S/. -5,000	S/. -6,000	S/. 2,500
Average amount	S/. 8,783	S/. 9,044	S/. 10,700

Source Social-Economic Survey CESVI 2016. Profitability Study Cesvi - Profonanpe

(133) GOAL: 50% income increase
(134) ACHIEVED RESULT: There is no information available about the increase in the income of the concession holders at the end of the project.

(135) Brazil nut is a product that is harvested from trees that reach the age of 20 years (natural plantation) and once a year, between December and March. Therefore, the economic income from the brazil nuts harvest is complementary to a household income. Due to this situation, the land is little visited by the concession holders outside the brazil nut harvesting season, leaving the forest exposed to invasion and illegal logging. To maintain the forest, the presence of concession holders is key in those areas, and this is achieved through a more profitable activity in those sites.

(136) Even though there is no information on the concession holders' increase of income, the Brazil Nut Project carried out the following activities oriented for that purpose:

- (137) Establishment of an inter institutional cooperation agreement with Agrobanco so that the concession holders can have access to financial granting of credits with low interest. Unfortunately, this agreement failed to be implemented due to internal institutional changes in Agrobanco.
- (138) To achieve income diversification, the project worked on the development of the sustainable harvest of palm trees (aguaje and ungurahui). For the same purpose, agro forestry land plots were installed in degraded areas within the concessions or adjacent to them.
- (139) Similarly, in order to obtain a quality product, the concession holders were trained on post – harvesting. With this, the concession holders can aim to reach a better price in the market.
- (140) Additionally, the commercial articulation was promoted. Ten concession holders were linked to the Association of Brazil Nut Concession Holders of the Tambopata Reserve *"Los Pioneros"* (Ascart). Ascart provides services for drying, peeling and dehydrating the nuts. In addition, they offer to be the sale channel to both the members of the association and external concession holders, as they can obtain a better price given the higher volumes they handle. The annual sales of Ascart are between 10,000 - 12,000 kg. It sells mainly to the national market and is currently entering the international market. Between the years 2017 and 2018 the concession holders linked to the project obtained an average price of 16% more, with a minimum of 9% and a maximum up to 27%.
- (141) In this same line of commercial articulation, the project also signed an agreement with the Association of Organic Collectors of Amazon Nut of Peru (Ronap). Some of Ronap's members participated in the trainings promoted by the project in order to replicate them later among their affiliates. A particular feature of this association is that the members are mostly young people, children of concession holders, that wish to enter the international market.
- (142) The project sponsored the representatives of Ascart and Ronap to participate in international fairs. Ronap attended the International Organic Products Fair in Germany, while Ascart went to South Korea to sell the nuts produced by the association. From this experience they learned that in order to participate in this type of event it is necessary to offer not only nuts, but also

other derived products. The Ronap manager pointed out that: "Now I see more the forest more than just the brazil nut tree." The applicability of a cooperative model was also worked with both associations. Ronap decided to migrate to this model, while Ascart has not yet made a decision about doing so.

- (143) The Brazil Nuts Project implemented 10 redesigns of *estradas* in the concessions. These pathways help reducing the time in the field and therefore, allow reduce costs invested during the harvest or *zafra* activities.
- (144) Complementary to this, the Brazil Nuts Project trained 12 young professionals to provide service related to the preparation of management documents, as well as the development of field ordering documents, establishment of land borders and implementation of field redesigns, to the benefit concession holders in general.
- (145) Training and technical assistance was also provided for the development of 50 DEMA procedures.

(146) A factor that affected in not having more robust results regarding the increase in income was the short duration of the project. Taking these considerations into account, this evaluation shows some progress towards the right direction. However, it is necessary to specify that the indicator proposed by the project, regarding a 50% increase in the income of the concession holders is an unrealistic goal in such a short term.

(147) O.3. Reduction of invasions in brazil nut concessions land from 33% to 10%.

O.3. Qualification:	Satisfactory.
(147) BASELINE:	33% of invasions in nut concessions.
(148) GOAL:	23% reduction of invasion cases.
(149) ACHIEVED RESULT:	There is no data available, about the project's contribution in order to assess any reduction of invasions in those sites.

(150) According to the review of the available documents, there is no information to support the 33% mentioned for invasions in the areas of work.

(151) Before the implementation of the Brazil Nuts Project, legal complaints were not properly presented. Therefore, the activities promoted by the project were aimed to help concession holders to use the relevant channels for seeking solutions. This work was carried out in agreement with the legal advice from the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA). More information related to this subject is found in the development of Component 2.

(152) O.4. Project results and lessons learned are used for replication in similar areas.

(153) O.4 Qualification: Satisfactory
BASELINE: -----
(154) GOAL: 5 events

(155) The project had a proper recording of all activities, reports and products, which has allowed the systematization of results. This last is found in an institutional data base and based on the information generated, different communication materials have been developed according to the target public and the distribution channel (eg. events, radio spots, among other). Given the proper systematization the final memory was also developed and will be shared with all those who have participated in the project, apart from being available in Profonanpe's webpage.

(156) The events held showing the progress of the project, were the following:

- (157) The Brazil Nuts Project supported the reactivation of the Technical Group of Brazil Nut and participated in their meetings. Several technical documents were prepared in this framework, including one regarding the problems of the brazil nut sector and proposals on how to address them. This document was presented to a congress commission related to agrarian matters when they visited Puerto Maldonado in December 2016.
- (158) In November 2017, the Brazil Nuts Project organized a Tri national Event: Exchange of Experiences Related to the Conservation and Management of Brazil Nuts in the Regions of Madre de Dios (Peru), Acre (Brazil) and Pando (Bolivia)", which was attended by 80 participants.
- (159) In November 2018, as part of the support given to train DRFFS staff, the "Course on Forest Legislation: Forest Custodians" was organized. The event took place in coordination with representatives of DRFFS, SERFOR and SPDA, and was attended by 38 DRFFS staff members.
- (160) In July 2019, the "Continuous Training Course in Forest and Wildlife Legislation" was held, organized by SERFOR (with the support of USAID's / US Forest program), the National Amazon University of Madre de Dios (UNAMAD) and the Brazil Nuts Project. The course aimed to strengthen knowledge and capacities related to the implementation of the Forestry and Wildlife Regulation Law.
- (161) Two cycles of informational talks were developed for the DRFFS, a course for the preparation of the management document "Management Statement (DEMA)" and an event to facilitate dialogues between concession holders and the main forestry authorities.

Chart No. 7 Components, Outcomes and achieved goals

Outcomes[5]	Outputs[5]	Indicators[6]	Base line[6]	Goals[6]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project for a better response of the expected outputs	Achieved goals at the end of the project	
						According to the initial indicator	according to the adjusted indicator
Component 1: Conservation Agreements							
No deforestation in concession that participate in conservation agreements 50% increase in the income of brazil nut concession holders	O.1.1. Subscription of conservation agreements with associations of brazil nut concession holders covering 100,000 has.	Number of signed conservation agreements	0	5	Number of conservation agreements (CA) signed Number of hectares covered by CA	84 conservation agreements.	84 conservation agreements 65,618.31 ha.
	O.1.2. A financial and technical incentive mechanism for forest conservation in brazil nut concessions established	Number of loans granted[7]	0	10	Established incentives Number of men and women that benefit from the incentives	No contracts were signed with the financial partner, as the identified institution, Agrobanco, who was working with the project, retired due to internal difficulties.	Mechanisms for technical incentives: yes. Mechanisms for financial incentives: yes. No. Of men: 54 No. Of women: 30
	O.1.3. Forest management practices in forests of brazil nut improved in 100,000 ha.	Income per ha/year	US$10	to be determined	Number of hectares with better forest management practices	No data is available regarding the increase in income of concession holders by the end of the project..	65,618.31 ha

[5] As established in the Project Framework - MSP 5839, table B – during the design phase.
[6] As established in the Project Results Framework – MSP 5839, Annex A – during the design phase.
[7] Indicator associated to the last output of Component 1, but set according to the annex of the project document.

Outcomes[5]	Outputs[5]	Indicators[6]	Base line[6]	Goals[6]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project for a better response of the expected outputs	Achieved goals at the end of the project	
						According to the initial indicator	according to the adjusted indicator
	O.1.4. 20 microcredit contracts signed between financial institution and individual concession holders or associations.	*Set as part of expected output 2.*	*Set as part of expected output 2.*	*Set as part of expected output 2.*	Number of loans given	*Set as part of expected output 2.*	No contracts were achieved as the identified financial partner, Agrobanco, who was working with the project, retired due to internal difficulties. internal issues.
Component 2: Organizational strengthening and local control system improvement							
Cases of invasions to brazil nut concessions reduced from 33% to 10%	O.2.1. 100,000 has of concessions with local control and surveillance system under implementation.	Area of concessions with local control and surveillance system under implementation	0	100,000 ha	Number of ha with control and surveillance system in place.	65,618.31 ha with CA and 38 concession holders (covering about 29,405 ha.) as a part of exclusively the control and surveillance system. Total estimated: 94,523ha	
	O.2.2. 100 concession holders trained in local control and surveillance methods.	-	-	-	Number of men and women trained in control and surveillance.	-	150 people trained, amongst concession holders and relatives No. of men trained: 55 concession holders No. of women trained: 13 concession holders
Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results							
Project results and lessons learned used for replication in similar areas	O.3.1. Mid term and Final Evaluations.	Number of events for dissemination of results and lessons learned from project implementation	0	5	Project's mid-term and final evaluations. Number of audits.	-	Project's mid-term and final evaluations. 4 audits performed.
	O.3.2. Communication materials for dissemination of results and lessons				Number of events.	In November 2017, the Brazil Nuts Project organized and participated in the "Trinational event: exchange of experiences related to the conservation and management of the brazil nuts in the regions of	

Outcomes[5]	Outputs[5]	Indicators[6]	Base line[6]	Goals[6]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project for a better response of the expected outputs	Achieved goals at the end of the project	
						According to the initial indicator	according to the adjusted indicator
	learned from project implementation					Madre de Dios (Peru), Acre (Brazil) and Pando (Bolivia)". In November 2018, the "Course on Forest Legislation: Forest Custodians" was organized in coordination with DRFFS, SERFOR and SPDA. In July 2019, the project participated in the "Continuous training course in Forest and Wildlife Legislation", organized by SERFOR (with the support of the US Forest program of USAID), the National Amazon University of Madre de Dios (UNAMAD) and the Brazil Nuts Project. Two cycles of informative talks were developed for the DRFFS, a course for the preparation of the management document "Management Statement (DEMA)" and an event to facilitate dialogues between the concession holders and the main forestry authorities. In August 2019, the project closing event took place.	
					Number and kind of communication material prepared and distributed.	-	(a) Working notebook: tool for all partners used for taking notes during trainings, technical assistance visits and other activities framed in the

Outcomes[5]	Outputs[5]	Indicators[6]	Base line[6]	Goals[6]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project for a better response of the expected outputs	Achieved goals at the end of the project	
						According to the initial indicator	according to the adjusted indicator
							project. It also contained special forms to register and keep records of the meetings with the different executors, their share/counterpart in the project and / or submit complaints or suggestions, among others that facilitated communication within the project team. (b) *El Castañal* Bulletin: a communication material delivered periodically to the concession holders that participated in the project, to keep them informed about the activities executed and programmed as part of the project. (c) Diptychs on Conservation Agreements: specific material designed for the dissemination of the benefits, scope and conditions of the CAs to be implemented as part of the project.

Outcomes[5]	Outputs[5]	Indicators[6]	Base line[6]	Goals[6]	Indicators adjusted during the development of the project for a better response of the expected outputs	Achieved goals at the end of the project	
						According to the initial indicator	according to the adjusted indicator
							(d) Posters, radio spots, and other diverse materials that were produced according to each implemented incentive. (e) Meeting with partners: two annual meetings were organized since the subscription of the CAs in which around 70 people participated, including concession holders and family members linked to the project, in order to strengthen work and collaborative relationships, as well as to exchange information between the partners, the executors and the project team. (e) the project's memory book.

Source: Request for MSP Approval (1-step procedure), 2014. Project report: first semester 2019 and Project's Memory book 2019.

Components and Outputs

(162) Qualification of components and outputs: Satisfactory.
However, it is pointed out that the indicator related to the output "Forest management practices in forests of brazil nut improve in 100,000 ha" is not properly stated as it does not actually reflect a response to the real execution capacity of the project.
The non-concretion of the agreements with the financial agent Agrobanco, did not allow the implementation of one of the incentives and therefore the achievement of one of the expected outputs.
It is important to specify that the Brazil Nuts Project did work with Agrobanco. Together they both prepare training materials and carried out capacity building workshops for concession holders regarding financial literacy. Also, a financial product was designed to be applied in the project. However, during the stage when the credits were to be held, internal reasons within Agrobanco, cease the work advanced so far.
The achievement of this output, considered as a key matter by the project, was not reached by a fact that overcomes the project's responsibility.
Another aspect to consider is that, despite being considered as a core output, the project design did not highlight the possibility of any risk in working with a financial institution.

Component 1. Conservation agreements

Component 1 qualification: Satisfactory

Expected Output

(163) O.1.1. Subscription of conservation agreements with associations of brazil nuts concession holders.

164) Goal:	100,000 ha
(165) ACHIEVED RESULT:	84 Conservation agreements (CA), 65,618.31 ha

(166) The Conservation Agreements constitute the main intervention strategy of the project. The proposal sought to ensure that the project's actions were backed by the commitment of the concession holders, a local productive sector that had felt disappointed by various previous experiences. This strategy was complemented with the various incentives implemented during the process.

(167) For the definition of the proposal, the services of a consulting firm were initially planned. Cesvi was the institution hired to do the 5 base line studies, one of these studies included the preparation of the mentioned conservation agreement and the list of potential beneficiaries. Cesvi's work took longer than planned, about a year. This delay was mainly due to the overrunning of their deliverables which often did not have the quality required by the Brazil Nuts Projects standards. Finally, Profonanpe intervened and together with the team of Madre de Dios and Cesvi, finally defined the

contents for the conservation agreement. In it, the following commitments are proposed:

- (168) The exclusive development of activities compatible with forest conservation.
- (169) The official complaint (in writing) to the competent authorities of threats or incompatible activities being performed within a brazil nut concession.
- (170) Compliance with activities related to the incentives to be received.

(171) In 2017, 80 brazil nut concession holders signed 82 CA (2 of the partners hold 2 concessions), covering an area of 64,423.08 hectares. At the beginning of 2018, there were a total of 84 CAs subscribed with 82 brazil nut concessionaires (2 partners hold 2 concessions), covering an area of 65,618.31 ha; however, by the end of the project, 7 CAs ended up being terminated due to the low interest and participation demonstrated by the concession holders and their relatives or representatives, in the activities of the project.

(172) In practice this component was executed in less than five years. It is estimated that with more time and resources available, the proposed goal would have been achieved. The goal was therefore too ambitious in relation to the time and available resources.

(173) O.1.2. A financial and technical incentive mechanisms for forest conservation in brazil nut concessions established.

(174) In the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 the following incentives were implemented to work with the concession holders who had signed the conservation agreements; being crucial the participation of various allies: Cesvi, SPDA, Ascart, IIAP, Association of Palmtree farmers San Juan de Madre de Dios Palsamad. Unfortunately, Agrobanco's support was not completed.

(175) The incentives prepared and the results achieved were:

1. (176) Improvement in the management of concessions through the elaboration of management documents for nuts and palm products.
   (177) Result:
   - 51 management documents prepared for brazil nuts
   - 17 management documents prepared for palm fruits.
2. (178) Improvement in concession management through redesign of pathways
   (179) Result:
   - 10 redesigns of *estradas* or pathways developed.

   This redesign meant the road network in 10 brazil nuts concession.
3. (180) Improvement in the management of the concessions through the establishment of land boundaries
   (181) Result:

- 6 land boundaries performed: >22 km x 29 % of the perimeter of the 6 concessions.
- In addition, a coordination with SERFOR CAF was made so that 15 CA partners were considered as beneficiaries of their program which was also implementing land boundaries.

4. (182) Implementation of post-harvest techniques for brazil nuts.
   (183) Result:
   - 70 people, amongst concession holders and relatives, were trained in post-harvest techniques. Trainings had the technical guidance of Ascart.
5. (184) Joint sales with Ascart.
   (185) Result:
   - 10 concession holders allied with Ascart to make a joint sale, 5 men and 5 women. In 2017-2018, the partners who participated in this incentive obtained an additional 15% income compare to the individual sale. In the 2018-2019 some concession holder maintained their partnership with Ascart.
6. (186) Literacy or promotion of good financial practices.
   (187) Result:
   - Preparation of materials and training in cooperation with Agrobanco, as well as with Rainforest Alliance. The chosen training topics were: budgeting, savings habit culture, access to credits, and others.
   - Update of the brazil nut financial product prepared with Agrobanco.
7. (188) Obtaining credit facilities with Agrobanco.
   (189) Result:
   - It was not completed because of internal institutional problems of the financial institution.
8. (190) Installation of Agroforestry Systems (AFS)
   (191) Result:
   - 48 AFS plots installed in 38 ha of degraded areas:
   - 1,495 brazil nut plants, 4,669 copoazú plants, 1,560 banana plants, 2,237 cocoa plants, 3,682 lemon plants.
   - Soil analysis, soil preparation and use of fertilizers, among others.
9. (192) Use of palm fruits.
   (193) Result:
   - 90 people trained in the use of palm fruits.

(194) O.1.3. Forest management practices in forest of brazil nut improved

(195) GOAL: 100,000 ha
(196) ACHIEVED RESULT:

- 38 ha of agroforestry systems (AFS). 1,495 brazil nut plants, 4,669 copoazú plants, 1,560 banana plants, 2,237 cacao plants and 3,682 lemon plants.
- Trained people to sustainable harvest palm fruits.
- 90 management documents for brazil nut and 17 for palm fruits.
- 10 redesign of *estradas* performed.
- 6 land boundaries: >22 km = 29% of the perimeter of the 6 concessions
- 2 Public investment project (PIP) profiles developed.

- 10 concession holders allied in partnership with ASCART for joint sales.
- 70 people trained in post-harvest techniques.
- Preparation of materials and training in cooperation with Agrobanco for financial literacy.
- Update of the financial product for brazil nuts.
- 65,618.31 ha of concessions with CA and others in the sector of Alegria covered by the control and surveillance system
- Alerta Castañera website implemented and operational.
- 26 legally sponsored cases.
- 61 concession holders trained in legal topics.
- Brazil nut information / data organized.

(197) The numbers expected for the quantitative goal set by the project do not correspond to the project's execution capacity. The evaluation is carried out in relation to the actions performed by the project.

(198) The Brazil Nuts Project promoted the installation of 38 ha of agroforestry systems (AFS). In some cases, these were installed by the Project directly, in other cases they were installed together with the Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP), and a third group was installed only by IIAP.

(199) Brazil nut trees were planted as the main species of the (AFS) together with bananas, copoazú or cocoa, and Tahiti lemon that would allow concession holder to generate incomes in a shorter term while the brazil nuts start their production. Stakeholders were trained on fertilization techniques and the production and application of organic fertilizers.

(200) Additional trainings were related to forest management, including field and cabinet techniques for the development of brazil nut DEMA papers, pathways (estradas) redesigns and boundaries. This training was mainly targeted for youngsters of the concession holders.

(201) In addition, 17 DEMA were developed for the use of palm fruits, for the benefit of equal number of brazil nut concession holders, and young representatives of the Organic Collectors of the Amazon Nut of Peru (RONAP) association, were trained on the preparation of such documents, in order to increase the offer of this services for concession holders interested in acquiring it.

(202) The Brazil Nuts Project supported the development of two environmental public investment projects (Environmental PIP) that seek to continue and replicate the practice of AFSs. These have been assumed by the IIAP and the District Municipality of Las Piedras.

(203) O.1.4 Microcredits contracts signed

(204) GOAL: 20 contracts of micro credit have been given through a financial institution to individual concession holders or associations.
(205) RESULT: As shown on the O.1.2, items 6th and 7th, despite the actions advanced with Agrobanco, their internal situation did not allow the accomplishment of the credits for the concession holders that participated in the project.

Component 2. Organizational strengthening and local control system improvement

Component 2 qualification: Satisfactory

(206) O.2.1. Concessions with local control and surveillance system under implementation.

(207) In October 2016, a cooperation agreement was signed with SPDA to implement the "Brazil Nut Environmental Alert" system for control and surveillance of the brazil nut concessions. This agreement was executed for a year.

(208) In November 2017, the agreement with the SPDA was completed, covering 41,538.75 hectares in the Alegría sector, directly benefiting 55 brazil nut concession holders. The main activities consisted of identification and selection of concession holders to be assisted, and identification of the main threats faced by concessions; as well as the identification of monitors among the community, their training, and updating of Madre de Dios Environmental Alert website, which incorporated the brazil nut alert with information provided by the monitors.

(209) By the end of 2018, a second collaboration agreement between Profonanpe and SPDA was signed and initiated. Almost a year passed between those agreements. This halt was perceived by concession holders as a poor performance.

(210) The activities of the local control and surveillance system, legal advice and training in technical and legal matters were retaken. A service of free legal advice was taken beyond the Alegría sector, to other concession holders involved in the project.

(211) This free legal advice service also legally sponsored a total of 25 concession holders. The cases that did not require a legal sponsorship were however, provided with advice. In this sense, about 50 people were assisted for legal matters.

(212) This process allowed that 91,766 ha of concessions with conservation agreements and other concessions in the Alegría sector, were covered by the control and surveillance system. This number was closed to the initial goal of 100,000 ha.

(213) O.2.2. Concession holders trained in local control and surveillance methods.

(214) 61 concession holder were trained in legal matters, but a total of 136 people participated in the different training sessions, including concession holders' family members and relatives. The training approach technical and legal issues, environmental justice, rights and obligations of the concession holders, roles of forestry sector authorities, and conflict resolution, among other subjects.

(215) In 2019, a normative proposal and two guidelines proposals were developed in a participatory manner. The normative comprise the transference of concessions, while the guidelines involved the contracts between concession holders and forest regents, and concession holders and wood dealers. All of them were presented to the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) in Lima and are still under evaluation.

(216) As noted before, judges and prosecutors were also trained on the brazil nut problems and potential solutions.

Component 3. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results

Component 3 qualification: Satisfactory

(217) Project results and lessons learned are replicated in similar areas.

(218) O.3.1. Midterm and final evaluation of the project.

(219) The midterm evaluation was conducted in the second half of 2017. It provided timely recommendations for the implementation of the project, such as spend no further efforts in trying to access Blue Moon funds. The final evaluation was carried out in the second half of 2019 and throughout the project, four financial audits have been carried out.

(220) O.3.2. Communication materials for dissemination of results and lessons learned from project implementation.

(221) GOAL: Communication strategy, number and type of materials developed and distributed.

(222) ACHIEVED RESULTS:

The project had a communication strategy and several communication materials developed and distributed.

(223) The project developed a communication strategy and various printed materials for distribution: a workbook, a booklet, seven brochures, 2 guides/manuals. There was also a broadcast edition with 8 radio spots, a video and the project memory to be distributed through digital media. In addition, a project closing event was held to share the project achievements and results with all its stakeholders.

8. EFFICIENCY

(224) Qualification: Satisfactory
Although the project had a low execution during the first year, this was overcome and the situation could later be reversed. In addition, despite the lack of financial resources, the project was able to obtain diverse contributions from the partners and allies, allowing the fulfillment of the proposed activities.
The allocation of resources is coherent with the established objectives and results.

Allocation of resources per component

(225) The design of the project proposed a budget of four million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (US$4,575,800), according to the following distribution by investment categories and by funding sources:

Chart No. 8. Budget approved at project design (US$)

Component	GEF grant (US$)	Cofinancing (US$)		Total (US$)
		Blue Moon	Concession holders	
Component 1. Conservation agreements	765,500	1'800,000	500,000	3065,500
Component 2. Organizational strengthening and local control system improvement	456,512	0	500,000	956,512
Component 3. Monitoring and evaluation and dissemination of results	275,000	0	0	275,000
Project management costs	78,788	200,000	0	278,788
Total (US$)	1'575,800	2'000,000	1'000,000	4'575,800

Source: Grant agreement Profonanpe – IADB. December 2014

(226) Resources pledged by Blue Moon were never provided to the project. Given this situation, and applying the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the project, other funding sources were sought, from which the following are highlighted:

- (227) Development of a project concept note for the Green Climate Fund, which was not finally not presented.
- (228) Development of two projects together with the officials at the DRFFS, which were submitted to the Governors' Climate and Forests Fund (GCFF).

(229) None of these initiatives prospered. Regarding the Green Climate Fund proposal, there were no resources to generate all the documentation required by the fund and the National Designated Authority of Peru for the GCF, responsible for approving the proposal, was changed at that time. All this delayed the effort. In relation to the proposals worked with the regional government, they did not materialize as another institution was appointed by the fund. No explanation was received by the Project team or Profonanpe about this issue.

(230) Given this situation, the further commitments were also searched and accomplished with: IIAP, Ascart, Ronap and the District Municipality of Las Piedras (chart

No. 9). These institutions provided in-kind contributions to the project valued in 71% in relation to GEF grant.

(231) The contribution also considers the coordination made by the IADB to support Ronap. This organization was identified as the holder of the funding proposal through the IADB Lab: "Profiting the forest: Synergies between brazil nut activity and agriculture from a person-centered intervention, innovating in traceability," and budgeted for an amount of US$ 900,000. The proposal is still being prepared.

(232) Additionally, the SPDA contributed with US$ 107,260, an amount based on the counterpart reports made by the institution during the execution of two agreements signed with Profonanpe.

(233) The District Municipality of Las Piedras received the project's support to formulate the profile document of the public investment project "Recovery of the ecosystem services of the brazil nut concessions and contiguous properties of the towns of Monterey, Planchón and Lake Valencia, in the district of Las Piedras, province of Tambopata, department of Madre de Dios". Currently the profile is ready for the following stage, which involves the preparation of a technical file.

(234) Thus, the final investment of US$ 5,464,522.42 directly benefit 121 concession holders (84 with a conservation agreement + 37 who participated only in the control and surveillance), which is valued in US$ 45,161.34 per person.

(235) These values serve as indicators to compare the efficiency of investment in similar projects.

Chart No. 9 Contributions at the closing of the project (US$)

Component	GEF grant (US$)	Cofinancing obtained (US$)		Total (US $)
		Other sources	Concession holders	
Component 1.	776,106.64	2'966,526	590,477.52	4'333,110.16
Component 2.	412,267.20	107,260	224,458.90	743,986.10
Component 3.	308,638.16	0	0	308,638.16
Project management cost	78,788	0	0	78,788.00
Total (US$)	**1'575,800**	**3'073,786**	**814,936.42**	**5'464,522.42**

Source: Profonanpe, August 2019

(236) The allocation of financial resources (GEF funds and cofinancing) during the implementation of the project was made according to Chart No. 10. It shows that Component 1 (Conservation Agreements) concentrated the higher amount of funds with 79.3%, in comparison with Component 2 (Organizational Strengthening and Local Control System Improvement) with 13.6%, Component 3 (Monitoring and Evaluation) with 5.6%, and Component 4 (project management cost) with 1.4%.

Chart No. 10. Contributions of the counterparts at project closure (June 2019 in US$)

Components	GEF grant (US$)	Cofinancing obtained (US$)		TOTAL (US$)	%
		Other sources	Concession holders		
Component 1. Conservation agreements	776,106.64	IIAP: 1'655,122.00 Ascart: 43,596.00 Ronap: 901,000.00 District Municipality of Las Piedras: 107,260.00	590,477.52	4'333,110.16	79.3
Component 2. Organizational strengthening and local control system improvement	412,267.20	SPDA: 107,260	224,458.90	743,986. 10	13.6
Component 3. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results	308,638.16			308,638.16	5.64
Component 4. Project management costs	78,788.00			78,788.00	1.4
TOTAL	**1'575,800**	**3'073,786.00**	**814,936.42**	**5'464,522.42**	**100**

Prepared by the consultant

(237) Chart No. 11 shows that the implementation of the GEF's financial resources had implementing difficulties at the beginning of the project, given the unclearness regarding the desired results. The expenditures in 2015 were therefore limited to the office setup and project. In addition, (i) the low managerial capacity of the first project coordinator, forced the employment of a second coordinator by March 2017; and (ii) the consulting firm in charge of making preliminary studies, Cesvi, had delays in its work.

(238) As from the second year, the activities show a streamlined pace and consequently, the budgetary implementation was accelerated. By the third year the percentage of execution was increased due to the dynamism provided by the new coordinator.

(239) The overall strategy of the project had its epicenter in the subscription of the Conservation Agreements, which is consistent with the distribution of resources and the goal of conserving the brazil nut forests and introducing agro forestry tools and systems to recover degraded land.

(240) The proportion of resources used for organizational strengthening and improvement of monitoring and assessment are also appropriate despite the low participation of regional government agencies; the empowerment of concession holders in forest conservation and surveillance is an added value considering the circumstances prior to the validity of Law 29763 and the adoption of its regulations.

(241) Similarly, the percentages of funds used in Components 3 and 4 are considered appropriate to cover the monitoring and evaluation activities and the indirect costs incurred by Profonanpe, when compared to other projects.

(242) Significant progress was made, so that the project achieves the planned objectives, despite the fact that results 1, 2 and 3 were poorly formulated. Although the initial committed financing was not accomplished, the effort done to achieve other funding sources is valued. In particular, the effort done to achieve the stated goals is also positive and has been considered for the qualification as well, despite the initial difficulties. Taking these considerations into account, a satisfactory score is given to the project's efficiency criteria evaluation.

Chart No.11
Budget execution according to annual reports

Year	Execution (US$)	%
2015	101,245.00	6
2016	295,984.00	19
2017	497,836.00	32
2018	329,691.00	21
2019	206,188.00	13
Partial total	**1'430,944.00**	**91**
Balance as of June 2019	144.856,00	9
TOTAL	**1.575.800,00**	**100**

Prepared by the consultant

9. PARTNERS AND ALLIES ROL

Implementing Agency: IADB

(243) The IADB, as the implementing agency of the Brazil Nuts Project, showed a collaborative attitude during the design, implementation and closure stages of the project at the strategical, operational and financial levels.

(244) At the strategic level, the support given for the project extension is highlighted by approving the project timeline. This Brazil Nut project should have ended in December 2018, but in May of that year Profonanpe requested its extension until August 31, 2019. This request was granted in July 2018. The reasons behind it were mainly the funding difficulties with Blue Moon, which affected the project implementation at different levels, as indicated in the request of May 2018:

1. (245) Delays in the start of activities reduced the time available to achieve the objectives;
2. (246) Reduction of financial resources by 56% over the initially planned, which difficult negotiations with partner institutions and the scope of the goals, including the number of beneficiaries that could be reached by the project;
3. (247) Limitations to meet contractual commitments with the IADB and the investment of additional time of Profonanpe's staff in the search for new funding sources.

(248) It is also important to note that with this extension, the Brazil Nuts Project would have the possibility of accompanying two harvest seasons applying the incentives considered in the conservation agreements: 2018 and 2019.

(249) At financial level, the IADB was open to make the adjustments, as evidenced by the request for modifications to its procurement and contracting plans (PAC) made in October 2018. This stated that the IIAP – in Madre de Dios was having difficulties in receiving money directly, so the IADB was requested to allow Profonanpe execute agro forestry systems activities directly. This request was accepted.

Executing entity: Profonanpe

(250) Profonanpe was the institution responsible for executing the project. In order to do so, it had a team in Lima that provided technical support, carried out assistance and monitoring actions of the Brazil Nuts Project both at a technical and administrative level, and provided the necessary support for the implementation of the communication strategy. There was also a local team in Madre de Dios which properly coordinated and communicated with the team in Lima.

(251) The local team consisted of 4 people: a project coordinator, an administrative coordinator, a field coordinator and a field assistant. During the project execution two project coordinators participated in it. The first worked during the first year but was not able to give the project its necessary momentum. With the second coordinator, a significant progress was made, obtaining important results. The team that completed the project had a good professional performance. The recommendations given by the safeguards consultant is also well recognized, in which although he indicated that the team was adequate, it is important that a project of this nature also has personnel specialized in social and gender issues.

(252) The local team did not participate on the administration of the funds, but it recognized that the project was handled with transparency. The Madre de Dios team had access to Profonanpe's administrative management system, which allowed staff members follow up payment orders, as well as plan and control the execution of expenses.

(253) For the procurement processes IADB and of Profonanpe's procedures were followed.

(254) At the operational level, Profonanpe's local team in Madre de Dios indicated some discomfort because the disbursements were not always agile enough, there were times when funds were not available, since it was necessary to comply with the report of 80% of the expenses incurred, before receiving the following disbursement; or sometimes administrative requirements were difficult to meet because suppliers in the field do not always have the necessary sales vouchers. A third issue was to have three bid quotes to make low-cost purchases. Being Puerto Maldonado a small market for suppliers, some refused to submit offers as they did not usually win the biddings. That procedure also demanded a lot of time from the administrative coordinator, calculated in approximately 10% of her time.

Concession holders

(255) Concession holders are often distrustful due to previous bad experiences. Their organization system is weak. Some of them are more interested in the economic use of the forest than in its conservation.

(256) The initial mistrust was overcome with time. This was able because both the second project coordinator and the field coordinator knew them and the sector quite well.

(257) Another aspect that varied over time was the generational relay. At the beginning of the project, it was observed that the concession holders saw concessions as a matter entirely of their concern. During project execution, they were invited to have their children participating in the training sessions. By the end of the project, the parents recognized the importance of the involvement of their children in the management of the concessions.

(258) Similarly, relatives and spouses were also encouraged to participate.

(259) During the fieldwork performed by the evaluation, opinions of the concession holders were collected. They unanimous voices indicated that it was a good project. They valued the technical and personal capacity of Profonanpe's team, as well as their willingness to listen to them. Regarding the project, they expressed:

- "Maybe it's the project that has given the most advantages."
- "It is the first time a project arrives and complies."
- "It was motivating. It has taught a lot."

Regional government

(260) During most of the execution the project could not achieved the desired commitment from the regional government, but it achieved a level of coordination.

(261) The Brazil Nuts Project worked with the DRFFS and with the brazil nut technical group.

(262) DRFFS officials were provided training, advice and support for the collection, systematization and digitization of information on the brazil nut concession, which was key information for their work. The greatest weakness of this work was the high replacement of the regional directors.

(263) In relation to the technical group of the brazil nut, the project supported its reactivation. The Brazil Nuts Project participated by providing initiatives and logistical support. But, the performance of the technical group was irregular due to the little commitment of the regional government.

Other allies

- (264) IIAP. The national research institution worked very closely with the Brazil Nuts Project. Unfortunately, because of internal issues, it was unable to comply with the implementation of agro forestry systems, which included providing seeds and seedling plants to the concession holders, but it indeed provided technical advice to the project on this subject.
- (265) SPDA. A legal advisory specialized institution. It worked in the control and surveillance system. They had two intervention moments associated to their respective coordination agreement. In the first period they worked with concession holders in the Alegría sector, that had no conservation agreements. In a second moment, they worked more closely with the concession holders and extended their technical assistance to the concession holders who had conservation agreements. This second moment is considered the most valuable of their intervention.
- (266) Ascart. An association that provides services for peeling and marketing brazil nuts. Their larger volumes of nuts allowed them to obtain better prices in the national market. They are currently entering the international market. They are interested in having production of high quality, so the support the project by training the beneficiaries in post - harvest techniques.
- (267) Ronap. The Brazil Nuts Project signed an agreement with this association so that its young members could improve their skills in brazil nut management and marketing. Ronap, on the other side, pledged to monitor fieldwork while gaining the experience needed to offer their services.
- (268) The District Municipality of Las Piedras. An agreement was signed with the municipality for the formulation of the Project profile: Recovery of the ecosystem services of the brazil nut concessions and adjacent areas of the towns of Monterey, Planchón and Lago Valencia, in the district of Las Piedras, Tambopata province, department of Madre de Dios.
- (269) Palsamad. In addition to providing training in the sustainable harvest of the palm tree fruits, they have expressed their interest in marketing the production that concession holder can provide of such fruits.
- (270) Cesvi. The institution responsible for preparing the baseline studies. It also supported IIAP in the elaboration of the Environmental PIP “Recovery of degraded ecosystems in Amazonian rainforests in the sectors of Mavila, Alerta,

Villa Rocío, La Novia and Maranguapi in the Madre de Dios Region". Likewise, it coordinated with the IIAP for the implementation of the AFSs and the joint participation in potential project proposals.

10. SAFEGUARDS

(271) The project implemented the environmental, social and gender safeguards required by the IADB and Profonanpe. Induction sessions were held with to the project partners in order to do so.

(272) Regarding gender safeguards, women were for example, provided with facilities and assistance for children who were given artistic material and games while the parents were in training.

(273) The most appropriate schedules for women were taken into account. The duration of the training was considered, so that it would not interfere with their daily activities. If this happened, they were provided with meals to take home. The team set as a goal that 30% of the participants of each organized event were women.

(274) This is complemented by the consultancy that assessed the implementation of the environmental, social and gender safeguards on the Brazil Nuts Project (page 39): *"In relation to PAS 7 on women's participation, the personalized work [done by the project] to motivate their participation has allowed their roles in the brazil nuts production chain to be strengthened. The project has worked with many women who from an early age have been involved in the business and had acquire entrepreneurial skills to manage it. Team members have achieved continuous communication with them; however, the burden of their obligations and the roles assigned in their daily lives difficult their participation in all training activities."*

(275) From a total of 82 conservation agreements signed during the project, 54 were with men (66.7%) and 28 with women (33.3%).

(276) From the environmental perspective, the project facilitate training on forestry law. The beneficiaries of these trainings were the brazil nut concession holders and the project allies. The project also carried out actions to improve degraded land recovery, through agro forestry systems.

(277) In addition the project promoted the development of more adequate scenarios for a better production of brazil nuts. The consultancy on safeguards mentions (page 38): "(...) the concession holders have understood the importance of managing the nuts in better conditions, using clean spaces, security measures and having a minimum infrastructure for waste management."

(278) In relation to social safeguards, the compliance with significant participation is highlighted. The consultancy on safeguards indicates (page 8): "The meaningful consultation took place with the constant presence of the extension agents who facilitated the continuous dialogue with the concession holders in their life styles

contexts and facilitate the flow and resolution of complaints and claims" This assessment also highlights that the project contributed to the construction of the concession holders' identities.

11. SUSTAINABLILITY

(279) A key aspect that will allow the real sustainability of the actions undertaken by the project is what is investment in training, especially in the areas of:

- (280) Management of brazil nuts and agro forestry systems.
- (281) Redesign of the access paths ways (estradas). The number of people who can provide this service was increased. It is expected that this demand grows as more income is obtained with the brazil nut.
- (282) Good financial practices that allow concession holders to know sales alternatives to obtain better prices for their products.

(283) The recognition of forest custodians is an important contribution to the legal strengthening of concessions.

(284) Working on the generational relay has also being a key aspect. The project leaves a group of young concession holders committed to sustainable development and to their forest concessions. The importance of the generational relay was an issue internalized both by parents and children. It is possible that more than half of the concession holders with children who participated in the Project will start generational relay practices. This is an issue that the institutions working in Madre de Dios should continue enforcing.

(285) If the financing of the public investment project profiles presented above is achieved, both the IIAP and the District Municipality of Las Piedras will be able to continue recovering degraded areas and replicate the project experience.

(286) To obtain a final qualification on the sustainability of the actions developed by the project, the environmental, social, economic and institutional dimensions have been taken into account. The final evaluation considers that there is a certain risk that goes between the modest and the substantial risk. It is evaluated that there is a 50% chance that what was advanced by the Brazil Nuts Project will be kept (chart nr. 12). A determining element to opt for the modest risk is that the current regional government is more open to environmental issues than its predecessor.

Chart No. 12
Qualification on Sustainability

Qualification scale	Description of the qualification
High risk	There is a probability of more than 75% that suppositions are not achieved.
Substantial risk	There is a probability between 51% and 75% that suppositions are not achieved.
Modest risk	**There is a probability between 26% and 50% that the suppositions are not achieved.**
Low risk	There is a probability of up to 25% that the suppositions are not achieved.

Source: Guide for evaluation, GEF

(287) The substantial risks that should be monitored more continuously, approximately every six months, to take appropriate measures are: 1) The impact of climate change as its manifestations are becoming more extreme and frequent; and 2) both the regional government and the DRFFS do not commit to continue the lines of work proposed by the Brazil Nuts Project (chart nr.13). To face this situation, the organization of concession holders ought to be promoted, which is still a pending issue for this sector.

(288) The other identified risks can be monitored annually.

Chart Nr. 13. Risks after project closure

Dimension	Risk	Mitigation measure	Qualification
Environmental	Climate change reduces brazil nuts production	Monitor each year the impact of climate change on the production of concessions that have worked on the project. Assist problems as they arise.	Substantial risk
	Occurrence of uncontrolled fires caused by expansion of agricultural areas.	Establish an intervention strategy at the beginning of the dry season through the brazil nuts technical group and leader by the GOREMAD.	Moderate risk
Social	The brazil nut concession holders do not continue with the good practices left by the project	Continue the support to concession involved in the project through institutions such as GOREMAD, IIAP, Ronap and SPDA.	Low risk
	The generational relay of the concession holders is not applied.	Consider the participation of the concession holders' children in the activities carried out by the GOREMAD, IIAP, Ronap and SPDA in order to raise awareness and become the future responsible of the concessions.	Low risk
	The number of invasions increases.	To avoid this, having the control and surveillance system active is key. The communication between the concession holders needs to be improved.	Substantial risk
	Roads are built through the brazil nut concession lands which affects on the change in land use.	Promote dialogue with the GOREMAD Infrastructure Management officials to generate technical criteria in the planning of road accesses through the brazil nuts technical group.	Moderate risk
Economic	Due to climate variability, incomes of concession holders' decreases. This may have an impact on increasing deforestation.	GOREMAD should continue to encourage agro forestry systems in degraded areas so that concession holders diversify their incomes.	Moderate risk
	Brazil nuts demand decreases causing reduction of prices in the markets.	GOREMAD should continue to encourage agro forestry systems in degraded areas so that concession holders diversity their incomes.	Moderate risk
Institutional		The current authorities are committed to continue with the advances achieved so far. However,	Substantial risk

Dimension	Risk	Mitigation measure	Qualification
	DRFFS officials do not commit to the progress left by the project.	there is always the possibility that the personnel is changed. To address measures that harm the concession holders, it is important that they are organized.	
	GOREMAD shows no interest in working on deforestation mitigation issues.	The current authorities are committed to continue with the advances achieved so far, but this can change. To address measures that harm the concession holders, it is important that they are organized	Substantial risk

Prepared by the consultant

12. SUCCESS FACTORS AND DIFFICULTIES

Success Factors

1. (289) Working in a participatory manner generates commitment within the concession holders, while developing their acting and decision-making skills.
2. (290) An aspect highly valued by the concession holders was the willingness of the project team to listen to proposals.
3. (291) The success of the Brazil Nuts Project is also the result of knowing how to work with various institutions, allowing that each one contributed with their area of expertise.
4. (292) Internships with associations or similar organizations allowed to know by first-hand the processes and aspects that facilitate the commercialization of the product, strengthening the knowledge of the concession holders and incentivizing them to increase the quality of their product to generate better revenue.
5. (293) It was important the involvement of relatives of the concession holders (mainly in the cases of elderly people) in the legal processes due to the complexity that this has.
6. (294) At the beginning of the project, the concession holders did not feel the need to involved their children into the entire training process. This perception changed. Not only the parents are more open to their children participation, but the children are also interested in doing so. Such is the case for Ronap members.

Difficulties

1. (295) The slow start of the project, explained mainly by the expectation of receiving Blue Moon funds and the lack of leadership of the first coordinator assigned.
2. (296) In the absence of Blue Moon's funds, the need for new contributions became evident, requiring an addition investment of time in order to achieve so.
3. (297) The high renewal rate of DRFFS official influenced the fluidity of the work.
4. (298) The non-implementation of the agreements with Agrobanco, which was an important aspect of the project, left the credit operations pending for the concession holders, an issue that still needs to be addressed.

13. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lessons learned

1. (299) If the funds of a project are delayed or canceled, action must be taken as soon as possible in order to obtain others. Waiting for their concretion slows down the implementation of the project. The same is applied for other circumstances that negatively affect a project. It is necessary to react as immediate as possible.
2. (300) It is important that the fundamental diagnosis stage is carried out during the project design stage. The Brazil Nuts Project invested a lot of time in conducting these studies.
3. (301) Hiring directly independent consultants proved to be more efficient than hiring consulting companies, since many times they include staff members that do not necessarily meet the expected profile.
4. (302) In a scenario of general mistrust, it is convenient that the team is composed of people acquainted and familiar with the locals and their idiosyncrasy, as happened in the Brazil Nuts Project with the participation of the second coordinator and the field coordinator. These professionals already had a wider acceptance in the project area.
5. (303) The involvement of concession holders in field work is key. Their participation as local stakeholders should be promoted. Likewise, staff must be open to listen and address any concerns and collect their proposals.
6. (304) For the DEMA, the file of each concession must have all the relevant documentation that gives account of the status of the concession paperwork situation, including local problems or other issues such as, for example: preliminary agreements of boundaries, identified threats, etc.
7. (305) Learning from other experiences through internships was motivating and contributed to the commitment of the concession holders during training sessions.
8. (306) Considering the administrative and financial topics within the trainings allowed progress towards greater profitability of the brazil nut production.
9. (307) It was very beneficial for the project to work on the issue of generational relay. This made some of the tasks more successful between the elder family members and made the younger more committed.
10. (308) In relation to agro forestry systems, an orderly sequence with specific times must be taken into account, considering rainy and dry seasons to ensure the proper development of the plants. The recommended sequence provided by the project team is as follows[8]:

    a) Report in the DEMA papers, the intention to develop AFSs in degraded areas within the concessions.

    b) Perform the evaluation of potential degraded areas for cultivation and analyze the soils by the middle of the year.

    c) Deliver tools and mesh protection for seedlings.

[8] Profonanpe. Project memory. 2019.

d) Clean, mark and put signs on the selected areas before the end of the third quarter of the year.

e) Deliver and plant the seedlings before and at the beginning of the rainy season, to ensure their good development and prevent their mortality.

f) Monitor, prune and fertilize plants according to the conditions of each land plot.

g) Complete the replacement of dead plants one year after the installation of the plots and, if possible, repeat this action the following year.

h) Train people at each stage in parallel with the described activities.

i) Provide permanent technical assistance preferably through professionals living nearby where the plantation plots are located.

j) Accompany the development of the agro forestry plots preferably for a minimum period of five years.

11. (309) Since the harvest of the palm fruit "aguaje" and the brazil nut occur at the same time, is important to plan its use in advance as follows[9]:

a) The census of palm trees and cabinet work to develop the DEMA, should be done in April or before the harvest time, so that the concession holders can organize themselves in advance.

b) Training in harvesting, fruit selection and handling techniques, should be done before starting the harvesting season.

c) Aguaje harvesting should be done using a work team different from the one used for brazil nut harvesting.

d) Support to concession holders producing aguaje should be provided in stages of harvesting, first sales and organizational processes, to ensure their success and generate the habit among the participants.

12. (310) The time required for legal support should be considered when planning activities, as the legal processes can take over a year.

Recommendations

1. (311) The set of actions of the Brazil Nuts Project is considered replicable as it has worked various dimensions of the problems faced by the brazil nuts concession holders. For this reason, the design of a similar project or with some of its matching objectives should consider the lessons learned by the project and the recommendations raised in this document.
2. (312) The following elements are key for both project replication and scalability:
    - Being flexible and listening to potential beneficiaries.
    - Have a good diagnosis at the project design stage.
    - Establish partnership with various actors in order to produce synergies.
    - Have a team that understands local idiosyncrasy.
3. (313) Have special care when formulating objectives and indicators as they are the guiding lines of the work. These must be realistic.
4. (314) The Brazil Nuts Project hired a consultancy to conduct five studies. This activity was not as efficient as expected since the studies did not progress in parallel. If several studies need to be carried out simultaneously, as where the

[9] Profonanpe. Project memory. 2019.

outcome of one does not depend on another, it is recommended that they are commissioned to different companies or consultants in order to advance faster.

5. (315) Clearly define the scope and main aspects that need to be considered in consulting products.
6. (316) Develop administrative arrangements that facilitate procurement in the areas of intervention of the project, since it is not easy to obtain vouchers in places outside the city of Puerto Maldonado. It is also recommended to define a minimum amount of purchases that can be made without the need of bid offers. This will speed up processes and reduce the investment of man-hours in these tasks.
7. (317) Make the necessary arrangements one year in advance to guarantee seeds and seedling plants. Specialized personnel should also be considered to verify the quality of these.
8. (318) A pending theme is the associability between the concession holders. Progress has been made on a joint commercialization of the nut, but it is necessary to improve their own organizational capacity. This will allow them to demand regulatory changes when needed and/or have better legal protection.
9. (319) Safeguards are important elements during project execution because they provide a framework of considerations that help in the success of the experience.
10. (320) An important contribution of the Brazil Nuts Project is its analysis of risk factors which can be taken into account in a similar intervention. The brazil nut concessions are exposed to different risks. For the Brazil Nuts Project, areas with a tendency to develop livestock activity were identified; other sites, because of their proximity to the Interoceanic highway, proved to be more vulnerable than others. Knowing these risks allows to design particular working strategies for different groups of brazil nuts concessions. In addition, it is important to constantly monitor and see the impact of the trainings and advice given on each of these groups. This monitoring allows the adjustment of strategies of intervention according to the different beneficiary groups and their advances within the project. See the report on: Risk of deforestation for the Brazil Nuts Project (2019).
11. (321) By the end of the Brazil Nuts Project there are elements to propose local and regional regulations. It is recommended that these are continue to be shared and that a workshop is organized with experts to present the results, so other proposals are generated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

IADB.
2014 Non-Refundable Technical Cooperation Agreement No. ATN / FM-14542-PE. Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru
2014 Technical Cooperation Document.
2018 Project Deadline Extension Request: 'Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru.

Ceplan. (2011). Plan Bicentenario: el Perú hacia el 2021. (2011). Bicentennial Plan: Peru by 2021. at https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/documentos_/plan-bicentenario-el-peru-hacia-el-2021/

GEF Guidelines on the project and program cycle policy. 2017

Regional Government of Madre de Dios.
Regional Development Concerted Plan for Madre de Dios 2014 - 2021. Update.

Profonanpe Project: Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru.
2016 Annual Report 2015
2016 Project implementation plan
2017 Mid Term Evaluation
2017 Annual Report 2016
2018 Annual Report 2017
2019 Annual Report 2019
2019 Management Report. January - June 2019.
2019 Final Report. Figures on deforestation and emission of greenhouse gases.
2019 Final Report. Period June 2016 - August 2018
2019 Report. Risk of deforestation in the framework of the project for the deforestation of brazil nut trees.

Saettone, Sandro. 2019.
Evaluation of the application of environmental, social and gender measures of the Brazil Nut Project. Consultant Report.

ANNEX No. 1. TRACKING TOOL FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECTS

Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects (For Terminal Evaluation)

Special Notes: reporting on lifetime emissions avoided
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided: Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made **during the project's supervised implementation period**, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. **Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided:** Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made outside the project's supervised implementation period, but supported by financial facilities put in place by the GEF project, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. These financial facilities will still be operational after the project ends, such as partial credit guarantee facilities, risk mitigation facilities, or revolving funds. **Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down and bottom-up):** indirect emissions reductions are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of the GEF activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, catalytic action for replication. Please refer to the Manual for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects. Manual for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects Manual for Transportation Projects For LULUCF projects, the definitions of "lifetime direct and indirect" apply. Lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tonnes of CO2eq per hectare per year), use IPCC defaults or country specific factors.

General Data	Results at Terminal Evaluation	Notes
Project Title	Mitigating deforestation in brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru	
GEF ID	5839	
Agency Project ID	PE-T1317	
Country	Peru	
Region	LCR	
GEF Agency	IADB	
Date of Council/CEO Approval		5 december, 2014/ June 13, 2014
GEF Grant (US$)	1,575,800	
Date of submission of the tracking tool		2 december, 2019
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities under the UNFCCC?	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Is the project linked to carbon finance?	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Cumulative cofinancing realized (US$)	3,888,722.42	Inkind with potencial projets that will give continuity to the actions carried out
Cumulative additional resources mobilized (US$)		additional resources means beyond the cofinancing committed at CEO endorsement

Objective 1: Transfer of Innovative Technologies		
Please specify the type of enabling environment created for technology transfer through this project		
National innovation and technology transfer policy		Yes = 1, No = 0
Innovation and technology centre and network		Yes = 1, No = 0
Applied R&D support		Yes = 1, No = 0
South-South technology cooperation		Yes = 1, No = 0
North-South technology cooperation		Yes = 1, No = 0
Intellectual property rights (IPR)		Yes = 1, No = 0
Information dissemination		Yes = 1, No = 0
Institutional and technical capacity building		Yes = 1, No = 0
Other (please specify)		
Number of innovative technologies demonstrated or deployed		
Please specify three key technologies for demonstration or deployment		
Area of technology 1		
Type of technology 1		specify type of technology
Area of technology 2		
Type of technology 2		specify type of technology
Area of technology 3		
Type of technology 3		specify type of technology
Status of technology demonstration/deployment	0	0: no suitable technologies are in place 1: technologies have been identified and assessed 2: technologies have been demonstrated on a pilot basis 3: technologies have been deployed 4: technologies have been diffused widely with investments 5: technologies have reached market potential
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 2: Energy Efficiency		
Please specify if the project targets any of the following areas		
Lighting	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Appliances (white goods)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Equipment	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Cook stoves	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Existing building	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
New building	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Industrial processes	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Synergy with phase-out of ozone depleting substances	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Other (please specify)		
Policy and regulatory framework	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Lifetime energy saved		MJ (Million Joule, IEA unit converter: http://www.iea.org/stats/unit.asp) Fuel savings should be converted to energy savings by using the net calorific value of the specific fuel. End-use electricity savings should be converted to energy savings by using the conversion factor for the specific supply and distribution system. These energy savings are
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 3: Renewable Energy		
Please specify if the project includes any of the following areas		
Heat/thermal energy production		Yes = 1, No = 0
On-grid electricity production		Yes = 1, No = 0
Off-grid electricity production		Yes = 1, No = 0
Policy and regulatory framework	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Installed capacity per technology directly resulting from the project		
Wind		MW
Biomass		MW el (for electricity production)
Biomass		MW th (for thermal energy production)
Geothermal		MW el (for electricity production)
Geothermal		MW th (for thermal energy production)
Hydro		MW
Photovoltaic (solar lighting included)		MW
Solar thermal heat (heating, water, cooling, process)		MW th (for thermal energy production, 1m² = 0.7kW)
Solar thermal power		MW el (for electricity production)
Marine power (wave, tidal, marine current, osmotic, ocean thermal)		MW

Lifetime energy production per technology directly resulting from the project (IEA unit converter: http://www.iea.org/stats/unit.asp)		
Wind		MWh
Biomass		MWh el (for electricity production)
Biomass		MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Geothermal		MWh el (for electricity production)
Geothermal		MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Hydro		MWh
Photovoltaic (solar lighting included)		MWh
Solar thermal heat (heating, water, cooling, process)		MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Solar thermal power		MWh el (for electricity production)
Marine energy (wave, tidal, marine current, osmotic, ocean thermal)		MWh
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 4: Transport and Urban Systems		
Please specify if the project targets any of the following areas		
Bus rapid transit		Yes = 1, No = 0
Other mass transit (e.g., light rail, heavy rail, water or other mass transit; excluding regular bus or minibus)		Yes = 1, No = 0
Logistics management		Yes = 1, No = 0
Transport efficiency (e.g., vehicle, fuel, network efficiency)		Yes = 1, No = 0
Non-motorized transport (NMT)		Yes = 1, No = 0
Travel demand management		Yes = 1, No = 0
Comprehensive transport initiatives (Involving the coordination of multiple strategies from different transportation sub-sectors)		Yes = 1, No = 0
Sustainable urban initiatives		Yes = 1, No = 0
Policy and regulatory framework		0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)		0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building		0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Length of public rapid transit (PRT)		km
Length of non-motorized transport (NMT)		km
Number of lower GHG emission vehicles		
Number of people benefiting from the improved transport and urban systems		
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 5: LULUCF		
Area of activity directly resulting from the project		
Conservation and enhancement of carbon in forests, including agroforestry	38.00	ha agroforestry
Conservation and enhancement of carbon in nonforest lands, including peat land		ha
Avoided deforestation and forest degradation	65,618.31	ha with conservation agreement (CA)
Afforestation/reforestation		ha
Good management practices developed and adopted	2	0: not an objective/component 1: no action 2: developing prescriptions for sustainable management 3: development of national standards for certification 4: some of area in project certified 5: over 80% of area in project certified
Carbon stock monitoring system established	3	0: not an objective/component 1: no action 2: mapping of forests and other land areas 3: compilation and analysis of carbon stock information 4: implementation of science based inventory/monitoring system 5: monitoring information database publicly available
Lifetime direct GHG emission avoided	5,735	Tonnes/ha. Tonnes CO2eq - ha-1 = Expected emissions for the 2015-2018 period according to the historical trend - the actual emissions for that same period (in both cases for concessions with CA). Deforestation occurred in the concessions that participated in the project was: i) 72% below the average deforestation occurred in chestnut concessions that were not part of the project pilot; and ii) 62% below the average deforestation in the region during this same period of implementation.
Lifetime indirect GHG emission avoided		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct carbon sequestration		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect carbon sequestration		tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 6: Enabling Activities		
Please specify the number of Enabling Activities for the project (for a multiple country project, please put the number of countries/assessments)		
National Communication		
Technology Needs Assessment		
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions		
Other		
Does the project include Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) activities?		Yes = 1, No = 0

ANNEX No. 2. INTERVIEWED PEOPLE

N°	First and Last Name	Institution / sector
	Members of Profonanpe team	
1	Gilber Martinez	Coordinator of the Brazil Nuts project in Madre de Dios
2	Mike Manrique	Project field coordinator of the Brazil Nuts project
3	Fanny Pacaya	Administrator of the Brazil Nuts project
4	Daniela Alfaro	Technical assistant of the Brazil Nuts project
5	Claudia Godfrey	Director of Development and Supervision of Profonanpe
6	Natalia Ortiz	Program officer of Profonanpe
	Partners of the project	
7	Luisa Francisca Gamarra	SPDA – Madre de Dios
	José Vargas	SPDA – Madre de Dios
8	Edgar Cusiauca	IIAP
9	Jaime Fernández Baca	BID
	Other allies	
10	Lidya Brandy	Cesvi
11	Juan Centeno	Palmasad
12	Ricardo Rivero	Forest specialist - Gerencia de Recursos Naturales – Gobierno Regional Madre de Dios
13	Benigno Herrera	Ascart
14	Miguel Zamalloa	Ronap Manager
	Concession holders	
15	Carlos Moreno	Alegría
16	Luisa Ochoa (titular); Fernando Chirinos (hijo, encargado)	Alegría
17	Marcelina Gamarra Carrillo	Varsovia
18	Alfredo Zambrano	Alerta
19	Trigoso Vargas	Alegría
20	Elogio Quispe	Alegría
21	Enmanuel Gamarra	Planchón
22	Sara Orozco	Quince mil / entrepreneur
23	Florián Quispe	Alegría – Alto Malecón
24	Bertilia Aria	Maranhuape
25	Máximo Luis Cahuana	Alerta
26	Florencia	President of the Brazil Nut Association
27	Javier y Valentina	Huaquisto
28	Blanca Victoria y Francisco	San Pedro
29	Máximo Cahuana	Alerta
30	Bartola Arias	Maranhuape
31	Pablo	Alegría (Leader of his organization)

ANNEX No. 3. INTERVIEWS (in Spanish)

MIEMBROS DEL EQUIPO DEL PROYECTO PROFONANPE

MIEMBRO DEL EQUIPO DEL PROYECTO N° 1

¿Cómo definirías la primera fase del proyecto?

Yo creo que debió ser una etapa previa al inicio formal del proyecto nos robó mucho tiempo el diseño.

En agosto del 2018, contando a partir con el acuerdo de conservación, ese sería el punto cero.

Sí, el acuerdo de conservación, los primeros se firman en mayo del 2017 una tanda que fueron 11, de junio a agosto se firmaron el 90% de ahí se agregaron unos pocos que faltaban.

En agosto del 2018 se hace una reunión del primer año de la implementación. Se ve lo avanzado hasta ahí, las lecciones aprendidas, lo que se va a seguir haciendo. Nuestra propuesta, esto vamos a hacer, su punto de vista que les parece, que tal.

Era en ese orden, te presentamos lo que hemos hecho, nos dices que te ha parecido, hacemos un análisis conjunto con los socios. La siguiente parte de la reunión ya fue ahora lo que viene, que opinan, que vamos a organizar. Una parte bien bonita fue que en esa reunión empezamos a ver los malos entendidos que había ahí. O sea en que hemos fallado, porque nos demoramos en entregar las plantas, porque hemos tenido estos problemas. En verdad poníamos todo sobre la mesa, si alguno se sentía medio fastidiado lo decía y nos daban la oportunidad de explicarnos.

La primera reunión anual general del proyecto fue un hito importante. No fue un evento tan protocolar, cuando se hace un evento más interno entre los socios y con la gente que ven todos los días es mucho más relajado. Para mí fue una de las reuniones más bonitas porque fue más abierta, más sinceridad. Fueron como 50 o 60 personas

¿Cómo fue la relación con el gobierno regional?

Depende mucho del gobierno de turno y el anterior gobernador el Sr. Otsuka era anti ONG, anti temas ambientales, entonces con algunos directores que estuvieron a cargo de la Dirección Regional Forestal si se pudo trabajar a pesar de que la cabeza era este señor. Pero igual eso es muy variante, al director le puede encantar, pero cambia cada cuatro, seis meses y depende del que ingresa que tanta importancia le da al proyecto que están manejando y el trabajo que están realizando.

¿Qué temas te parece que quedaron pendientes del proyecto?

Un tema que nos han pedido desde el inicio y que sabíamos que no íbamos a poder abordar es el tema de asociatividad porque es algo que los debilita mucho en diferentes aspectos.

MIEMBRO DEL EQUIPO DEL PROYECTO N° 2

¿Cómo fue el inicio del proyecto?

Hubo un primer coordinador, que hizo la implementación de la oficina. Se implementó la oficina, se compró la camioneta a nombre de Profonanpe. Se contrataron consultores. Se apoyó con una consultoría para la Dirección Forestal para la digitalización de su base de datos.

En el primer año 2015-2016 hubo un retraso en la implementación del desarrollo de las actividades porque Profonanpe y el BID iban a hacer un convenio en diciembre del 2014, pero la implementación recién se hizo en el 2015; el primer contrato del coordinador se hizo en junio del 2015, a mí me contrataron en octubre, ese año nos hemos retrasado bastante

¿Cómo se explica esa demora de medio año o más?

Creo que fue por el trámite del BID y de Profonanpe para hacer el desembolso. Las actividades inician como tal en el 2016 pero no se pudieron desarrollar al 100% por diferentes circunstancias

¿La relación con Lima, ha sido fluida? había demoras en los requerimientos?

La comunicación era muy buena pero en algunos casos los procesos eran muy lentos, si bien yo sé que hay procesos que cumplir pero creo que deben ser más rápidos, como las órdenes de pago a los proveedores, los requerimientos y todavía existen esos inconvenientes.

¿Cómo fue la coordinación con el primer coordinador?

Siempre fue bien fluida pero también depende como las personas solucionan algo. Hay momentos que tenemos que estar ahí para lograr cosas, tienen un estilo diferente al mío para hacer el trabajo.

El estilo de trabajo de los coordinadores ¿han sido distintos?

Si. Al inicio hubo inconvenientes, pero eso ha ido mejorando.

¿Cómo fue la ejecución del proyecto?

En el 2016 se empezó el desarrollo de las actividades y la meta era desarrollarlas al 100%, pero nos dimos cuenta que no se iban a poder cumplir en los plazos, los porcentajes nos parecían demasiado altos y al final se hicieron los cambios para poder disminuir el porcentaje y se presentó al financista.

Viendo los avances que hemos tenido, veo que hay cosas que van a quedar pendientes. Para el desarrollo al 100% yo creo que en 5 o 6 años si se podría lograr la meta al 100% y dejar algunos aliados más para que ellos puedan seguir avanzando con el desarrollo de sus propias actividades.

¿Qué tipo de problemas se han tenido con los proveedores?

Eso para mí era bien tedioso pero hemos tratado de cumplir con todo lo que nos han pedido. Incluso Profonanpe también tenía sus procesos y ellos lo aceptaban. No había un monto mínimo, siempre se tenía que seguir todo el proceso, tampoco hay muchos proveedores como en Lima, entre los que hay a veces ya sabía quién me iba a dejar el mejor precio, a veces no me querían dar las cotizaciones, porque ya sabían que no iba a contratar sus servicios. Por eso me parece que debería haber un monto mínimo para poder hacer las adquisiciones. Muchas veces era el mismo servicio que tenía que pedir las mismas cotizaciones para cumplir.

Lo que es normal en el Estado es tener una escala de gastos, hay montos que son de compra directa, hay otros que hay que pedir cotizaciones y otras que tienen que pedir concurso de precios y licitaciones

Pero hasta para cambiar un foco tenía que pedir las cotizaciones, tomaba bastante tiempo hacer ese trabajo y yo me encargaba absolutamente de todo, posiblemente el 10% de mi tiempo lo dedicaba a las cotizaciones, a veces yo misma hacia el formato de proforma para que el proveedor lo firme y lo selle.

¿Algún problema con gastos en campo?

El mismo problema había con los concesionarios, en algunos casos no había facturas, teníamos una declaración jurada que hacíamos firmar; muchos incluso no querían firmar y el coordinador tenía que rendir los gastos. Hay muchas cosas que mejorar.

Es difícil trabajar con contraparte estas supeditada al ritmo de las otras personas. Hay que tener en cuenta que eso incide también no solo en el resultado de los proyectos, sino también de los tiempos.

¿Se modificó el presupuesto?

En algunos momentos hemos tenido que modificar los acuerdos, no siempre fueron bien plasmados en el presupuesto, en algunos momentos hemos tenido que aumentar los componentes.

¿Se puede atribuir esa baja ejecución en 2015-2016 a que no estuvo claro el modelo?

Yo creo que en principio no, el proyecto ya estaba aprobado como lo habían presentado en el 2015 prácticamente no se ejecutó nada, a partir de octubre recién empezamos a implementar sobre todo la oficina; recién a partir del 2016 se empezaron a hacer implementaciones.

Esta firma de los acuerdos de conservación estaba a cargo de CESVI siempre y ahí es cuando dijeron que había que poner más presupuesto.

MIEMBRO DEL EQUIPO DEL PROYECTO N° 3

¿Hasta cuándo se esperó los fondos de Blue Moon?

Hasta julio del 2018. A finales del 2017, ya se propone buscar socios locales. A mediados del 2017 de cómo sería la verdadera estrategia de implementación.

¿Cuántos fueron los castañeros involucrados?

En la primera etapa no se tuvo mucha convocatoria, solo 32 concesionarios interesados. Decían yo no, todavía no puedo. Se optó por la modalidad de decir: este es el modelo del acuerdo de conservación, cuatro páginas lo más sencillo, revísenlo, vengan con sus familiares, nosotros les explicamos, llévenselo, háganlo revisar por sus asesores que tengan y lo suscriben. Muy pocos volvieron. Se llegó a 84 al final.

¿Cómo se dio la ampliación del proyecto?

Se sabía que solo se iba a trabajar hasta diciembre del 2018 y que iba a haber fondos para seguir implementando los acuerdos de conservación, para implementar estos incentivos y además que los incentivos que se había implementado, por el tiempo transcurrido no podían ser evaluados.

A mediados del 2018 se estaba implementando uno de los incentivos que era Sistema Forestales. Recién se tenían algunos avances.

El equipo que ha sido bastante entregado a la actividad. En este proyecto. Bien esmerados, bien dedicados, lo que ha permitido generar bastante empatía con los castañeros.

Se empezó a hacer las gestiones ante el BID para que amplíen unos 6 meses más que es la etapa en la que estamos, entonces dijeron que si, está bien, y los argumentos eran que no hay plata el Blue Moon, que hemos implementado tarde los incentivos, ha habido una mala interpretación de que significaba un acuerdo de conservación, los incentivos nos hemos quedado a medias inclusive, de dar los plantones, de acabar de hacer las estradas.

¿Cómo evalúa este proyecto?

Se ha conseguido la articulación comercial. Un grupo de castañeros ante una empresa que está vendiendo por sobre el mercado 5 a 6 puntos más, allá vendía a 15 acá lo estoy vendiendo a 20 / 22 soles. Eso como influye en el precio en este grupo de castañeros.
Se ha hecho un rediseño de estradas, el recorrido en la concesión antes equivalía a 22 / 29 kilómetros, ahora equivale a 17 / 18 kilómetros lo cual, en el panorama general de la cosecha, me significa disminución del tiempo de recorrido en la concesión por lo tanto en el tiempo gasto menos alimentos, menos tiempo en la recolección, me optimizan el rendimiento de cosecha, entonces eso como me genera mejora en mi ingreso. La suma de todos estos pequeños incentivos como aportan a mi nivel de ingresos.

Al final se ha pedido un sinceramiento al BID con respecto a que no haga la evaluación a un 50% sino a algo más realizable que podría ser un 10%. Del escenario total que tenemos solo uno de los concesionarios no ha llegado a cubrir ese 10% ha llegado a 9 puntos y tanto lo cual tampoco está mal.

El segundo objetivo disminuir la deforestación de un 30% a un 10%.

La gente no sabía dónde denunciar una invasión, no sabía dónde denunciar una tala ilegal, no sabía dónde denunciar todos los atropellos que tenía en su concesión. Cuando vamos a través de SPDA a enseñarle, a decirle sabes que los mecanismos de denuncia son la policía, la dirección forestal, el Ministerio Publico, esos son los mecanismos y no el presidente de la comunidad, no es el Teniente Gobernador, no es el juez de paz.

Lo que más bien se ha hecho es visibilizar las denuncias porque si antes había 10 ahora había 26. Porque antes el mecanismo era irregular, simplemente se perdían las denuncias. Se ha visibilizado y se ha dado información a los castañeros para que ellos puedan hacer su denuncia.

La forma de poder contrastar para decir que la mejora ha sido buena, el crear un consultorio jurídico gratuito que de las atenciones inmediatas a cada una de las denuncias y una verificación in situ con técnicos que vayan y verifiquen en cada campo si realmente ha existido la ilegalidad o el delito ambiental para que sea refrendado por los bogados de SPDA y colgados de una plataforma web que se “alerta castaña”.

El proyecto ¿se ha quedado a medio camino?

Si. En los sistemas agro-forestales, Madre de Dios en general es de mucha gente inmigrante por un lado y una población que está dedicada mucho al tema de recolección, de explotación en general. Nosotros esforzados en instalar media hectárea y es media manzana y parece poco. Si uno va a hablar de eso en la costa o en la sierra, por favor eso es una zapatilla, pero acá es complicadísimo por el mismo concepto que se tiene. Yo voy al bosque y saco lo que necesito y listo.

Pero acá que cosa era, que tenemos que llevarle el plantón. El plantón lo teníamos que cargar a su parcela, estamos hablando de que en una parcela entraban cerca de mil

plantas y tienes que hacer muchos viajes. Algunos plantones, en el caso del plátano son grandes, y entonces llega y haz los ochocientos hoyos,

Hemos llegado a la conclusión de que en este incentivo el concesionario ha llegado a poner hasta más del 20% de lo que el proyecto ponía.

Pero era mucho el tema de la identificación por querer hacer. Ayer o anteayer he estado en el campo y me ha dado gusto ver que la planta de naranja ya está dando frutos ya están cosechando plátanos y trayendo a vender. Después de un año la sensación está cambiando de cómo es su trabajo en el bosque. Porque antes no estaban acostumbrados a cultivar.

¿En qué se ha diferenciado este proyecto de los otros?

Uno de los verdaderos motivos de que aquí uno puede conservar la castaña es que se ha metido como una estrategia el tema de que el área donde se siembra es un área degradada, puede ser un potrero que es pastizal, puede ser un bosque donde se ha talado, entonces nosotros estamos recuperando eso. Pero recuperarlo plantando un árbol de castaña que te va a producir de acá a 20 años entonces regreso dentro de 20 años. Como les hemos puesto plátano, entonces tengo que volver, tengo que limpiar, el segundo o tercer año tengo limón, cacao, tengo que ir, tengo que mantener, entonces como que compenso el gasto de mantenimiento, que ya no es gasto, sino más bien un ingreso porque estoy jalando mi ingreso de plátano, etc. mientras que sigo manteniendo la castaña.

A nivel de contexto, el Gobierno Regional ¿cómo ha incidido en todo este desarrollo?

Desde marzo del 2017 hasta ahora han cambiado 5 directores regionales de la autoridad con la que más nos vinculamos, la Dirección Regional Forestal y la gerencia es un caso similar más estable, pero con menos vínculo o trato.

¿Cómo ha sido el trabajo con el gobierno regional?

Se ha trabajado de cerca con el Gobierno Regional, pero si hubo bastante trabas en el camino. Por ejemplo, con el hecho de trabajar bien el tema de la Mesa Técnica, no se pudo.

La Mesa Técnica tenía como necesidad generarse un reglamento y esta debía trabajar por lo menos 10 años y no tiene un reglamento hasta ahora, dijeron que aparecían las ONGs que lo revisaran y que no aparecieran las ONGs. Por ejemplo, ese tipo de actitud.

¿Cómo ha sido la relación con Profonanpe – Lima?

La única gran limitante, digamos toda la parte del flujo administrativo ha sido el adecuado, creo yo. La limitación es en el tema de la justificación de gastos cuando haces salidas de campo.

El tema de que hay que justificar los gastos de un taller de capacitación con 50 personas en un lugar donde no tienes facturas y te dicen que tienes que tener factura por la cantidad, por el monto y ya acepto llevar la comida de acá pero que lo lleve alguien de ustedes como administrativos, la coordinadora llevaba y veía lo tedioso que es, pero ni aun así han dado su brazo a torcer. Siempre ha habido este limitante de la factura o comprobante cuando estábamos en campo. El tema de alimentación, transporte, inclusive el tema de hospedaje cuando vas a quedar, esa parte ha sido una gran limitante para el tema de la ejecución en sí, restringirnos en hacer algún tipo de asistencia por falta de comprobante.

Después el flujo normal de requerimiento de atención ha sido bien manejada por la parte administrativa, quizás en algunos momentos hubo una desconpaginación cuando tuvimos limitaciones con los desembolsos del BID que hubo retrasos por diferentes motivos ahí sí, pero eran comprensibles.

¿Cuáles son las lecciones aprendidas

Hay situaciones o momentos en que la institución que ejecuta o responsable no debería de soltar la presencia de terceros porque se pierde el vínculo o la relación con los terceros que están ejecutando.

En ese sentido se ha implementado un cuaderno de campo donde nosotros habíamos hecho una especie de fichas de seguimiento de la actividad donde todas las instituciones que iban, por encargo de nosotros, tenían que firmar esa ficha de visita al concesionario. En el cuaderno de campo se pueda reflejar la visita, la asistencia técnica.

En el tema de formulación del proyecto en sí, si bien ha habido mucha ambición en el tema de los resultados esperados, el hecho de sincerar esa información sea a medio camino o en el momento que sea necesario también nos genera algún tipo de mayor conformidad para no generar el espacio de decir que no se han cumplido las metas, sino que se han ajustado a la realidad al momento de hacer la actividad.

MIEMBRO DEL EQUIPO DEL PROYECTO N° 4

¿Cuántas cosas de lo planteado no se han hecho?

Lo que se cayó fue lo de Agrobanco, se llegó a desarrollar un producto financiero con Agrobanco orientado al sector castañero, tomó casi un año ya que el sector necesita un periodo de gracia de alrededor de 5 meses que es lo que les toma hacer que ese dinero se convierta en producto, Agrobanco no entendía esa lógica; ellos programaban en sus formatos productividad por hectárea pero la castaña responde a una dispersión natural, es más los bosques de castaña no son bosques puros, hay aguajales, áreas degradadas, una mixtura de áreas que no puedes estandarizar. Al final cambió la política de Agrobanco y no se logró colocar ningún crédito.

En el tema agro-forestal, en dos años, en algunos casos se han logrado resultados parciales, en la etapa en la que están las plantas, se ha logrado un éxito con la malla rachel para evitar la vigoya de los añujes, pero en el tamaño que están ahora quien las ataca es el venado, la sachavaca.

Viendo a los concesionarios, ¿cuál crees que ha sido el mayor aporte del proyecto?

Creo que el mayor aporte es que al fin se han sentido atendidos. Era un sector bien desencantado, reacio, desconfiado; hubo proyectos que no lograron los objetivos por eso los castañeros se sentían defraudados. No se quería crear falsas expectativas. El proyecto debe ser atractivo, pero el impacto que ha generado en los concesionarios, ese ánimo por reforestar es algo grande.

Algo que también se ha logrado son los árboles semilleros; pensamos que si en lugar de pedir cualquier semilla les pedíamos que nos entregaran de sus árboles semilleros.

Así empezaron a surgir criterios, tu árbol semillero es el de mejor conformación y el que más produce y empezamos a recibir solicitudes de reforestación de árboles que fueran fáciles de chancar, o de semillas pequeñitas porque pagaban más.

Así empezamos a conocer otras perspectivas y los castañeros felices porque recibían una planta que el IIAP les garantizaba que recibían de esa semilla que querían. El tema es que el programa hubiera durado 2 años más. Actualmente se tiene 3 o 4 que optaron por esta figura; eso te da más ánimos porque de ese árbol que vas a recibir es el que vas a reforestar, no solo estas reforestando una castaña sino de la castaña que quieres.
Son cosas que no necesariamente se traducen en lo que algunos proyectos apuntan

Y a pesar que hubo este acompañamiento al concesionario, ¿hubo tala ilegal?

Si, se han dado varios casos, desafortunadamente el recurso de la madera es un recurso fácil, si estás en una necesidad hablas con un chihuahaquero que te paga y arreglaste tu problema. Si bien el proyecto tuvo una etapa de evaluación para escoger a las personas, no todos comparten la mística y a veces hasta son los hijos.

Una deforestación cero, es imposible primero porque estás implementando un modelo diferente, hacer conservación no es antieconómico, es más conservando se puede vivir, es rentable.

En ese cambio de mentalidad, que el hijo tale el árbol, los padres no pueden dejar fuera a los hijos si talan ilegalmente, de la noche a la mañana una multa de 80 mil soles, ahora te embargan los bienes, hacen cobranza coactiva. Osinfor está desalentando la actividad, ahora la asesoría es más cara, ahora el regente como es parte de las sanciones ya no cobra barato. Cuando tramitas permisos Osinfor te va a fiscalizar y son tan altos los estándares que no hay persona que pase siempre algo van a encontrar entonces la gente opta por no sacar permiso. El sector forestal se está sobre-regularizando y eso genera ilegalidad y mafias.

¿Crees que a pesar de que sea reducido el número de castañeros hay un impacto?

En verdad dentro del sector castañero yo creo que lo más importante del proyecto es que ha logrado articular a este pequeño grupo con Ascart que es otro grupo de castañeros que están fuera de nuestro ámbito del proyecto, que son los castañeros de la reserva; ellos si han logrado capitalizar los aportes de distintas instituciones y ahora ya tienen su planta.

Otro punto a favor en el sector castañero en general es que con la SPDA de alguna manera se ha hecho incidencia en el tema legal, que ha generado mayor atención a las denuncias, dentro de todo este desanimo de los castañeros uno de los factores que contribuye a esa sensación era que tú ponías tu denuncia y tenían que ir a buscar al fiscal, al policía y los atendían después de 4 o 5 meses.

Con el apoyo de SPDA eso se dinamizó mucho, ellos iban y el castañero ha reconocido eso como un aporte importante porque ya no se distrae en hacer el seguimiento de su caso y es el abogado el que hace ese seguimiento y trabajan con quien lo requiere, logramos que los abogados salieran de sus oficinas y los llevamos al campo; fue un cambio de paradigma el poner una denuncia y en vez de tener que ir a Puerto Maldonado para hacerle el seguimiento, el abogado los visitaba cada 2 o 3 meses para darles noticias de sus casos y eso ha fortalecido a los castañeros en la gestión de su concesión.

Con SPDA también se han trabajado algunas propuestas de normas que han sido presentadas a SERFOR y ahí lo que toca es hacer un poco de incidencia, en ese sentido SPDA si mantiene una presencia en la zona, creo que el apoyo ha servido para que puedan recoger la información y sentar las bases de una buena propuesta consensuada con los castañeros, son 3 propuestas.

La relación con el IIAP ha sido complicada porque hemos pasado un año en gestiones para poder hacer un convenio que nos permita trabajar con ellos. Creo que también es culpa nuestra, en un momento y tiene que ver con el convenio, se dilató luego no se firmó de acuerdo al formato de Profonanpe. Nunca se celebró el convenio por los plantones como se tenía pensado.

MIEMBRO DEL EQUIPO N° 5

En relación con otros proyectos. Al inicio se perdió mucho tiempo. Ejecución muy lineal. Cuando se cambia de coordinador la cosa se empieza a mover. El equipo estaba a punto de renunciar.

Se tuvo un problema con la contrapartida. Lo cual es aprendizaje, no confiar solo la palabra. Se perdió un año.

Se ha trabajado con la contrapartida del proyecto.

Es un proyecto piloto, chico que ha logrado cosas interesantes.

Con cada socio se ha tenido un proceso de aprendizaje. El gobierno regional podría aprovechar la base de datos. Con la SPDA, ONG cara. Se demoró en sentirse parte de un proyecto y no solo dar información. En un momento Cesvi era más socio que la SPDA. Al año del contrato se tuvo una reunión con el equipo. Algunas cosas mejoraron, otras no. No se llegó a coordinar las reuniones.

Cesvi, presenta experiencia internacional. En el momento de campo, bien. Para los estudios fue agotador. Querían imponer una metodología, pedían información. No tenían lo solidez que se necesitaba. Había documentos copiados, sin referencias.

Con Cesvi se enfriaron las relaciones a fines del 2017. Se han reconstruido después.

IIAP, era el instituto que iba a proveer de plantas. Luego tuvieron problemas porque estaban en déficit. Por ello era no mejor poner el dinero en sus cuentas. Se firmó un convenio, pero no era la versión final.

Cambio de directores generales en el gobierno regional. Todos querían la base de datos.

El jefe del SERNANP participó en la junta de administración del proyecto. Solo participó una vez, pero fue buena esta participación. Y hay relación con la reserva Tambopata.

Falta que el SERNANP sepa que se logró y de esta manera el proyecto pueda trascender y tener un mayor impacto.

Este ha sido un buen proyecto. En término de equipo, de uso de fondos. Bien programado, buen seguimiento.

Para el diseño de los convenios con los castañeros fue necesario tener el perfil del castañero que va a recibir el incentivo. Había una lista muy estricta. Que no haya tenido problemas con Osinfor, imposible. Que se haya demorado en presentar su plan de manejo, ello podía ser explicado porque no tenía capacidades o no tenía fondos.

Se han dado visitas del equipo para la zona del proyecto. Se contó con una persona especialistas de monitoreo en Lima.

La asistente del proyecto algunas veces facilitaba los entrampes administrativos. Sabia con quién hablar en Lima.

Profonanpe está en reorganización porque tiene una burocracia grande. Problemas en rapidez en escuchar la demanda

Hitos importantes: cambio de jefe, definición de los convenios con los castañeros. Entre uno y otro momento, unos 4 meses.

Lo administrativo financiero ha fluido bien.

La relación con el BID ha sido muy buena. Compresivo. Ha estado en campo. Ha ido siempre a las reuniones. Preocupado por el tema de sostenibilidad.

Sobre el diseño. Podría haber incorporado los estudios en la etapa de diseño. Pero según tiene entendido, el BID tenía unos fondos que le habían quedado, era una oportunidad. Esta ha sido una de las pocas veces que salieron los recursos tan rápido del BID.

El GEF no ha visitado el proyecto. En general, no lo hace a ningún proyecto. La responsabilidad la tiene el implementador el BID.

El impacto del proyecto. Quizás no el tamaño que se esperaba. Ya que el proyecto trabajó con menos de lo planificado inicialmente. En los talleres se tratado de contaminar lo menos posible, así como se ha apoyado a las mujeres con sus niños. Ello se reconoce.

- Los acuerdos de conservación se hicieron con los castañeros. No se impuso. Se le preguntó qué es lo que a él le interesa. Y en función a ello se negoció.
- El equipo del proyecto tenía la confianza de la gente aún antes de iniciar el proyecto.
- Profonanpe tiene 17 proyectos. No va a haber continuidad del proyecto porque no hay fondos. Se está revisando el rol de Profonanpe. Consejo de Profonanpe tiene 4 miembros públicos y 4 privado.

A) SOCIOS DEL PROYECTO

SOCIO DEL PROYECTO N° 1

¿Cómo ha sido el trabajo de CESVI en relación con la asistencia técnica?

Dentro del Proyecto Castañas brindó asistencia técnica, hizo la actualización, la ubicación de árboles que significa el ordenamiento de 42 concesiones. Dentro de los 84 digamos que yo soy un concesionario, hice mi DEMA, yo necesito sistemas agroforestales, necesito asesoramiento, las particularidades

Dentro de una concesión encontrabas áreas de aguajales, como también se trabajó con aguaje, se hizo la DEMA de aguaje como un paquete más dentro del ordenamiento castañero y en la elaboración de la DEMA. En algunos casos por la premura del tiempo, porque cuando tú presentas una actualización te tienen que dar una resolución de aprobación para que puedas extraer la castaña y en algunos casos unos desistieron, no me des de aguaje porque la Dirección Regional Forestal empezó a hacer problemas, porque es mucha producción, entonces se adecuó más o menos qué producción podían ellos aprovechar, porque no hay ningún lineamiento para el aprovechamiento del aguaje, sólo para castaña.

Otro incentivo fue el aguaje porque se hizo todo lo que es el manejo de cosecha sostenible de aguaje vinculado con Palsamad que es una concesión de palmiculltores que se encuentra en el km 84 de la carretera a Cusco, ahí hay una plantita también y ellos elaboran también instrumentos de cosecha hemos hecho trabajo de capacitación. Un trabajo muy bonito con la gente que tenía aguaje, como 24 concesionarios participaron y uno de los compromisos que asumieron era llevar a sus hijos, entonces se trabajó tanto con el titular y en algunos casos llevaban a sus hijos, tenían que cumplir esa exigencia para que puedan participar.

¿Cuál ha sido el impacto en mitigación?

En ese aspecto de todas maneras sí ha aminorado porque cuando hemos entrado ya con el proyecto a la implementación, hay muchos concesionarios que conversando con ellos cuando se hacían las encuestas, decían que jamás sacarían madera, uno porque es demasiado costo y lo que invierten es casi lo mismo que reciben cuando venden y eso no les favorecía, muchos de ellos no hacen este aprovechamiento porque les sale costoso. A no ser que se lo den a un tercero, pero éste a veces los engaña y a veces los hace hasta obtener multas con el Osinfor.

La gran mayoría con los que hemos trabajado no sacaban madera excepto la señora Bertita y su hija creo que si sacan madera pero ellas ya tienen una expertise en hacer bien sus POAS de madera.

La deforestación cero es un tema que si tú haces manejo sostenible no estamos implicando deforestación. Yo creo que no ha sucedido eso al menos con los beneficiarios.

¿Cuál es el balance del proyecto?

Es un proyecto ejemplo para SERFOR o con Sierra y Selva que va a intervenir en estos últimos meses; ellos van a trabajar el eje carretero y se van a trabajar con los mismos concesionarios.

¿Es sostenible el proyecto?

Sí, es mucho más fácil también porque al haber trabajado con esta gente que obviamente la mayoría son líderes. El equipo se compenetro bastante con la gente, sin darles ilusiones falsas, creo que eso es lo que ha llegado a la gente, no decirles que los íbamos a ayudar en algo cuando no teníamos esa capacidad; en todo caso si no teníamos la capacidad, vinculábamos con otras instituciones para que puedan apoyar.

SOCIO DEL PROYECTO N° 2

Cuando comienza el trabajo el SPDA

El primer año, en Alegría el consultorio jurídico muy poco venía la gente. La dinámica era que la gente, en las capacitaciones se tomaba algunos casos, o en las salidas de campo se coordinaba con los concesionarios y al momento que ellos quedaban en venir, a veces no podían venir. Entonces en la segunda intervención del proyecto la dinámica cambió, fue llevar el consultorio jurídico al campo, eso creo que fue algo más fuerte.

¿Hay diferencia, el primer año de un modo, el segundo año de otro modo?

El primer año, teníamos 8 casos en el consultorio jurídico, ya a partir de la siguiente fase tal vez y la incidencia a partir de las capacitaciones, donde se difundía que el consultorio

jurídico estaba aperturado para ellos para que cualquier afectación que ellos consideren respecto del bosque, y que les permita poder atender a través de la denuncia efectiva el consultorio estaba ahí para facilitar el acceso a la justicia ambiental. Les explicábamos cuales eran los mecanismos, si bien es cierto lo primero fue difundir la labor del consultorio en el tema de las capacitaciones, y dentro de esa labor del consultorio identificar qué es lo que ellos como usuarios del bosque tienen derecho.

¿Cómo se ha dado la capacitación?

No todos los que participaban dentro de las capacitaciones tenían un caso generado, pero dentro de la capacitación se les explicó, se les presentaron modelos de denuncias, plantillas, y se les indico que datos tenían que consignar ellos con la finalidad que pudieran ser más rápidamente ubicados para programar una diligencia. Eso igual se replicó con todos los que participaban dentro de las capacitaciones del proyecto, y como decíamos, el consultorio ya empezaba a ir a campo, en las salidas que se programaban en campo al momento de hacer seguimiento se visitaba al usuario que tenía el caso, pero no sólo al usuario que tenía el caso, también podíamos coordinar con otro usuario dentro del trayecto y pedir información si tenía alguna afectación y se le precisaba que información podía dar para que se pueda accionar alguna actividad.

¿Y ustedes creen que han dejado huella en la Dirección General Forestal?

El detalle con la Dirección Regional Forestal es la estabilidad, los funcionarios están 3 meses, 6 meses, y cuando vas a coordinar de nuevo ya no está la persona que está ayudándote a resolver algún caso o apoyándote brindándote información. Pero la llegada que hemos tenido con el proyecto en sí, con este nuevo gobierno creo que es una apertura más grande. Tania que sigue de Directora siempre tiene la facilidad de conversar, de dar solución.

¿Cuál es balance del proyecto?

Positivo, porque se ha visto que la idea era que no solo se trabaje en castaña, era más integral.

¿Cuáles son las debilidades del proyecto

En el sistema de control y vigilancia, lograr una mejor respuesta de las autoridades. Esa es una debilidad, si bien es cierto la autoridad actúa, su respuesta no es adecuada, puede ser tardía o a veces puede ser omisa.

Pero esa no es una debilidad porque escapa al proyecto

Escapa al proyecto sí, pero yo lo consideraba de esa forma

¿Cuáles son fortalezas del proyecto

En general de parte de los usuarios, las obligaciones y derechos que ellos han visto, la incorporación de los hijos a esta actividad y el tema del conocimiento. Y los temas administrativos, fiscalía, les ha servido bastante, el tema de documentos de gestión, las entregas a terceros, las sanciones de OSINFOR; están tomando conciencia de cómo deben trabajar

Lo de OSINFOR ha sido un incentivo para que ellos sean más responsables y tengan mayor cuidado de sus áreas.

SOCIO DEL PROYECTO N° 3

¿Usted cree que el proyecto ha aportado a la mitigación?

Yo creo que sí, en realidad mucha de la gente que está ahí, están muy convencidos. La forma que tienen de hablar es una expresión inequívoca de cómo están resolviendo el problema en sus bosques; si ustedes hubiera visto años antes la gente quería extraer, vender, generar dinero con los bosques porque para eso estaba, ahora a pesar de que alguien quiere crear sus bosques con esfuerzo personal, ni siquiera es de la institución en poner el sistema de riego, conseguir cuentas por acá por allá, estos costos …esos son algunos indicios que en realidad la mentalidad está cambiando, hay mucha gente que está cambiando.

Un objetivo del proyecto era generar ingresos del 50% o sea que la gente mejore sus ingresos en 50%, ¿era posible?

Si es posible, así como estaba con los tiempos no, pero si puede ser posible, justo cuando llega el plátano, como parte del componente, si solamente hablamos del plátano proyectando 1111 plantas por hectárea, 3x3 alta densidad, en este caso el proyecto… porque no alcanza. Si solamente conservamos 1111 libre de producción estamos hablando de 1200 póngale el racimo a 10 soles nada más, cuánto invierten ustedes en esas hectáreas, cuánto están ganando ellos con esa producción en el año. Entonces sí podría haber una rentabilidad.

¿Cuál ha sido su relación con el proyecto?

Tenemos una relación muy fructífera con ellos, siempre que lo han requerido o hemos requerido de ellos, hemos estado ahí. Hemos participado de varias reuniones, ellos han venido también a las nuestras, hemos participado también de la mesa de castaña también estamos ahí. Somos un pueblo pequeño donde las actividades comunes nos unen mucho y nos hacer ver siempre en muchas actividades, la actividad de trabajo de campo también nosotros han participado de nuestra experiencia.

¿Cuál es el impacto que cree usted que se ha logrado con este proyecto?

Ese es otro de los problemas de los proyectos también, que siempre nos han exigido los impactos en función a los beneficiarios, la población; nosotros cuando iniciamos el proyecto anterior justamente y en base a nuestras experiencias quisimos obviar todas estas cosas. La mayoría de los proyectos tienen como meta dos hectáreas por beneficiario, porque nos exigen los proyectistas, nos exigen los que hacen la evaluación, porque dicen que los proyectos tienen que beneficiar a la mayor cantidad de personas eso no es muy cierto, de una población de cien tu puedes tener el 50% muy buenos, 30% mediano y 20% que no te responden bien pero como quieres beneficiar a todos hay que dar a todos y los que más cuestan son los que no han respondido.

Este proyecto lo estamos aplicando en todos los proyectos siempre, el nivel de selección lamentablemente tiene que ser fuerte y selección significa trabajar con gente que sepas que va a responder porque esa gente va a ayudar que a otros les permita también copiar y embarcarse en el proyecto

¿Qué opina sobre el recargo generacional?

Claro, tenemos talleres hace 15 años, todos los talleres que tenemos son puros hijos. Los hijos están estudiando en la universidad, obviamente el enfoque es diferente la forma de cómo aprovechar los recursos de la biodiversidad ya es diferente.

¿Cuál sería el legado del proyecto?

Es difícil precisar en forma tangible pero creo que el nivel educacional considero ha sido lo más saltante, el conocimiento el apego a manejo que es algo que a veces no se ve, lo que se invierte es en la capacitación de las personas es lo que se puede ver con mayor fuerza.

Ayudarles a entender cuáles son sus derechos y cuáles sus obligaciones son creo también muy importante, parte de eso el conocimiento de qué tengo que hacer, estas cosas nunca se han tocado porque consideramos que la parte legal, ni nosotros mismos no lo entendemos, imagínate ellos, pero en un mundo de caos como es ahora donde los problemas de castaña ya dejaron de ser problemas solamente castañeros, son problemas a nivel ya global. El castañero maneja, conserva, aprovecha su castaña, pero el otro castañero es el que le roba la castaña genera cambios a su bosque por eso el castañero se ve comprometido en problemas legales incluso sin haberlos generado por qué el compromiso es que tiene que avisar, si no lo ve o no tiene como ver, es imposible que él sepa, pero conociendo algunos temas de estos, a él le permite ya entender dónde está el problema, como solucionarlo o como ver la forma de solucionarlo, al menos para su integridad legal, evitar litigios y comprender cuál es su responsabilidad no solamente con su área sino con el ambiente, con el entorno. Creo que esta fórmula o este paquete de conocimientos es lo que va a dar más luz, más sustento a las personas que están inmersas en la actividad,

¿Cómo van a incorporar esas dimensiones?

De todas maneras, ya lo tenemos en el plano por eso están considerados ya algunos talleres de ese tipo.

¿Cuál es su balance sobre el proyecto?

Yo creo que es totalmente positivo, no veo que, si he encontrado una persona que decía que la única forma de evaluar positivamente un proyecto es cuando es tangible, lo puedo tocar, me parece absurdo, hay cosas como la educación, el conocimiento que no se pueden tocar y tienen más valor a veces que lo tangible. Si partimos de ese lado, vamos a ver en realidad que es muy importante, muy positivo haber logrado que muchas personas incrédulas en un inicio, puedan haber generado cambios no solamente en el manejo de sus bosques sino en el comportamiento de sus vidas, cómo entender la relación que tienen ellos con el Estado, como entender la responsabilidad que tienen ellos con su país y con el mundo por conservar sus bosques y como entender también que esto es una herencia que les va a generar a sus familias a futuro, un legado que les permita seguir viviendo de este recurso.

SOCIO DEL PROYECTO N° 4

¿Por qué la parte de diagnóstico no fue incluida en el proyecto?

Este proyecto GEF es un monto pequeño, por ello no era necesario incluirlo en la etapa de diseño. En ese momento no se pensó que se iba a demorar tanto.

¿Por qué demoró tanto la elaboración de los términos de referencia para los diagnósticos?

Demoró bastante, pero en ese año, está la etapa de elaboración de los TdR y de la propia negociación. Cesvi reclamaba que eran muchos estudios y no tenían los suficientes fondos. Quizás eso era así.

¿Considera adecuado los estudios elaborados por Cesvi?

No. Se recoge mucha información que no necesariamente era relevante para el proyecto. También Cesvi ha estado en otras actividades del proyecto.
Posiblemente era mejor no dar todo a una sola consultora. Se podría haber hecho consultorías individuales.

¿Por qué no se consideró trabajar con Bosques Amazónicos?

En ese momento tenían mala reputación.

¿Por qué resultaba interesante el proyecto?

Se presentaba como una buena oportunidad para trabajar un proyecto sobre un tema no maderable. Se pensaba que ese proyecto podría enlazarse luego con otro proyecto del BID, uno bioclimático en Madre de Dios. Posibilidad que aún está abierta. El proyecto de Profonanpe va a compartir información.

Evaluación del proyecto

Este ha sido un proyecto experimental, en éste muchas de las definiciones se han dado sobre la marcha. Quizás el proyecto ha abarcado muchas cosas. El documento base del proyecto es muy general. Quizás hubiese sido bueno hacer una evaluación de impacto.

Se ha contado con un buen equipo.

B) OTROS INFORMANTES

INSTITUCIÓN N° 1

- Se estima que en Madre de Dios hay entre 2 mil, 2 mil quinientos millones de ha vinculadas a la castaña.
- Una barrica tiene entre 60-70kg de castaña. Se vende a 250 soles. Una barrica de 70 kilos se transforma en 20 kg de castaña pelada. La utilidad final es de S/ 6.50 kg castaña pelada.
- Entraron en el proyecto en la segunda etapa. Se estaba informando sobre el tema organizacional.
- Ascart informó sobre que hacían con las castañas luego de la cosecha.
- Estima que el 50 % de la producción del proyecto ha ido a Ascart. Ya que los castañeros tienen compromiso con otras instituciones.
- Ascart procesa (secado y pelado de la cáscara, deshidratado) las castañas de Madre de Dios y le da a elegir si la empresa vende la castaña o el propio de castañero la vende. En la mayoría de los casos Ascart lo vende.
- Como Ascart vende en cantidad (10,000 – 12,000 kilos), es que se obtiene un mejor precio. Individual se puede obtener S/ 16 - 17. Pero, si lo venden como Ascart tienen la posibilidad de vender a S/ 20. Puede ir a mercado nacional o de exportación. La comisión de Ascart es de 50 centavos por kilo.
- Aspiran llegar a más castañeros. El Perú debe de consumir más castañas ya que es muy nutritivo. Es un producto bandera del Perú. El actual gobierno regional ahora está mirando el tema.
- El procesamiento de la castaña da trabajo a las mujeres. El 80 % las personas que pelan las castañas son mujeres.
- Con el proyecto, los castañeros han aprendido a cosechar el aguaje. Otros han desarrollado piscigranjas.
- Frente al cambio la situación la situación del manejo del bosque se va a agravar.

- El proyecto ha sido bueno, ha introducido otros cultivos que le permite al castañero potenciar otras actividades. También los castañeros han aprendido, ahora los castañeros saben hacer su abono para agroforestería, como reforestar.
- Con intervenciones como la del proyecto se pueden recuperar 40 – 50 árboles en una ha. Los árboles de castaña se pierden por tala, condiciones climáticas (vientos fuertes, rayos) y por la edad. En forma natural el árbol de castaña produce a los 25 – 35 años. Pero si se trabaja en áreas degradadas y se le asocia a otros cultivos, puede comenzar a rendir a los 8 – 10 años.

El proyecto ha permitido que se vea más allá del árbol de castaña. Ahora se ve el bosque. Se está recuperando las áreas degradadas. Esto es un gran avance. Da pie para generar una política pública a nivel regional y nacional.

INSTITUCIÓN N° 2

- Ronap es una asociación que ha participado en las capacitaciones del proyecto, a través de algunos de sus socios (personas mayores) y de su equipo técnico (hijos de castañeros).
- El equipo técnico se planteó participar en las capacitaciones y luego replicar lo aprendido en sus propias concesiones.
- Con el proyecto han aprendido sobre sistemas agroforestales, DEMA. Lo que más destacan es el apoyo en la participación de su gerente para participar en la Feria Internacional de Productos Orgánicos en Alemania (2019). Esta participación les está permitiendo perfilar mejor sus expectativas institucionales. Ahora, no solo les interesa comercializar sino vincular su accionar con el tema ambiental y de cambio climático. En la feria aprendieron que no se puede presentar en ese tipo de eventos solamente con el producto castaña sino que también hay que llevar otros derivados como aceite o snacks. Están ahora preparando su participación para el festival del 2020.
- Ahora ven más el bosque que solo al árbol de castaña.
- Actualmente están diseñando un proyecto llamado De retorno al bosque. Posiblemente obtengan financiamiento del BID. El proyecto promueve el contar con viveros, la agroforestería, y otros elementos que todavía se están definiendo. Todo ello relacionado con la castaña. Enfoque que les ha permitido su vinculación con el proyecto.

C) SOCIOS CASTAÑEROS

Durante la visita de campo se realizaron 17 entrevistas a castañeros.

El tamaño de las parcelas y el acopio de castañas varía de castañero a castañero:

- Se entrevistó castañeros que tenían entre 500 ha y 1,200 ha. El promedio de los entrevistados estaba en el rango de 500 – 600 ha.

El número de barricas (70kg) de la cosecha del 2019 por castañero varió entre 140 - 300.

El precio de la barrica también varía cada año. Se señaló que está entre S/200 – 300. Lo ideal es que no se baje de 300 soles.

A algunos este ingreso les ha permitido capitalizarse, como poner una tienda o un hostal. Se entrevistó a una castañera que estaba incursionando en darle valor agregado a la castaña. Elabora galletas, dulces.

Entre los problemas que los castañeros perciben, están:

- El poder mantener el bosque. Si no hay cultivos dentro del bosque este se abandona.
- La presión que ejerce la carretera interoceánica que favorece a las invasiones.
- La tala ilegal de otros castañeros.

Los beneficiarios del proyecto llegaron a este de diversas formas:

- Se acercaron al proyecto.
- Otro castañero les recomendó que participara.
- Invitados por el propio equipo de Profonanpe.

Todos reconocen que en el sector castañero hay mucha desconfianza por malas experiencias en el pasado. Situación que ha incidido que otras personas no se integren al proyecto. También se indica que en el sector castañero hay una cultura que espera que todo le sea dado por el proyecto.

En general, todos recibieron capacitaciones y plantones de castaña, plátano, limón, y copoazú. Algunos recibieron plantaciones de cacao. El proyecto les dio herramientas de trabajo para las plantaciones.

No todos los castañeros tuvieron los mismos incentivos. Ellos solicitaban y coordinaban con el equipo que tipo de incentivo querían recibir de parte del proyecto. Los que lo han solicitado han recibido capacitación o asesoría:

- Jurídica, ahora ya conocen sobre sus derechos y obligaciones.
- Establecimiento de linderos
- Sistemas agroforestales
- Recolección del aguaje
- Ordenamiento castañero
- Promoción de sistemas agroforestales
- Construcción de estradas
- Temas administrativos

Las mujeres señalan que se les dieron facilidades para poder participar en las capacitaciones, como el apoyo en el cuidado de los niños.

Los castañeros reconocen que a las charlas de capacitación han podido ir con sus hijos. Algunos, no todos, tienen claridad sobre si sus hijos van a seguir cuidando las castañas.

Debilidades del proyecto:

- Al comienzo el personal no tenía las cosas claras, después sí.
- La mayor parte de los entrevistados señaló que en relación con los plantones se dieron los siguientes problemas:
    - La primera vez fueron entregados a destiempo, cuando ya era época seca.
    - No se dieron las semillas del tipo de plátano que ellos deseaban. Querían uno que pudieran comercializar (bellaco o común).
    - En una primera fase se ha tenido un técnico de campo que no siempre cumplía en visitarlos. Luego esta persona fue cambiada.
    - Algunos castañeros no cultivaron inmediatamente los plantones que se les entregó.
- Al inicio no se dio una buena orientación sobre la malla a usar para proteger los plantones.
- Técnico de Cesvi no llegó a ir a la parcela como se ofreció.
- Un castañero señaló que su linderación no fue bien hecha y que se estaba rectificando.

Temas que le parece que deben de profundizar o continuar:

- Plan de manejo forestal.
- Asesoría legal.
- Injertos en los árboles de castaña (tema prometido y que no se llegó a concretar).

Recomendaciones:

- Que el proyecto tenga su propio semillero y plantones.
- Seguir trabajando el tema de estradas.
- Preparar la tierra antes de plantar, ya que esta está degradada.
- Capacitar en el tema de riego.
- Que el proyecto tenga mayor alcance, que llegue a más personas.
- Que los productos que se siembren sean acordes a las exigencias del mercado.

Opinión del proyecto:
Los castañeros tienen una opinión unánime que fue un buen proyecto. Valoran la capacidad técnica y personal del equipo de Profonanpe.

Expresiones sobre el proyecto:

- “Quizás es el proyecto que más ha dado”.
- “Primera vez que llega un proyecto y cumple”.
- “Motivador. Ha enseñado bastante”.