

**REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION IN
TAMBOPATA NATIONAL RESERVE AND BAHUAJA-SONENE
NATIONAL PARK WITHIN THE AREA OF
MADRE DE DIOS REGION –PERÚ**

**Summary of the Project Implementation Report (PIR)
according to the climate, community and biodiversity
(CCB) standars**



July 7, 2016

Summary

i. Project name:

Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region – Peru.

ii. Project location (Country, Sub-national jurisdiction(s))

Peru, Madre de Dios

iii. Project proponent (organization and contact name with the email address and telephone number)

Primary project proponent:

Association for Research and Integral Development – AIDER

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Project proponent:

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v. Project start date, GHG accounting period and lifetime

The project start date is July 1, 2010, the GHG accounting period is 10 years and the life of the project is 20 years

vi. The project implementation period covered by the PIR

July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

vii. History of CCB Status including issuance date(s) of earlier Validation/Verification Statements etc.

The project Reducing deforestation and degradation in the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park within Madre de Dios - Peru, was validated in June 21, 2012 and verified for the 2010-2013 period on May 29, 2015 and for the period 2013-2014 on November 11, 2015.

viii. The edition of the CCB Standards being used for this verification

Second edition

ix. A brief summary of the climate, community and biodiversity benefits generated by the project since the project start date and during the current implementation period covered by the PIR

For the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 the project has preserved 1036.59 hectares of tropical forest with threat of being deforested, this area belongs to the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park. This meant a net reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) of 469 771.0 tCO₂-e, compared to the baseline scenario. Consequently, from the start of the project until now 1 698 185 tCO₂-e emissions have been avoided.

The activities implemented under the project have positive impacts on social level by strengthening governance in Palma Real and Sonene native communities (through development of life plans, statutes, regulations, zoning, georeferencing and delimitation of boundaries), strengthening of the Cooperative of Multiple Services Tambopata Candamo -COOPASER, and strengthening management committees of the RNTAMB and the PNBS.

We have also developed sustainable economic activities like agroforestry with cocoa. There have been installed 164.8 ha of agroforestry systems with cocoa in the buffer zone of the RNTAMB in deforested and degraded lands that will generate economic benefits for the people settled in the ZA of the RNTAMB.

Furthermore, forest conservation allow the preservation of the biodiversity of the area by maintaining habitats that favor the development of flora and fauna. The system of biological monitoring has allowed to report the presence of endangered species and vulnerable within the project area, as is the case of Maquisapa (*Ateles chamek*) that was perceived as locally extinct in the area of the project and there are now signs that the species is recovering.

It should be noted that the system of biological monitoring carried out in the Pampas del Heath, until 2014, it has been reported 5 types of habitats; 129 species of flora, including herbs, shrubs, trees and lianas; 70 species of mammals, 16 of them are new records for the Pampas del Heath, 3 new records for Peru and one new species for science; 280 species of birds, 3 new reports for Peru; 40 species of amphibians and 30 species of reptiles, 7 new reports of amphibians and 6 reptiles for Peru, 1 species of reptile new to science; 348 species of butterflies, 47 species of moths and 41 species of dung beetles. With these new records for Peru, has greatly increased awareness of the country's biodiversity and protected areas, providing important information for the proper management of natural resources within the ANP and especially the Bahuaja Sonene National Park.

x. Which optional Gold Level criteria are being used and a brief summary of the exceptional benefits generated by the project to meet the requirements of each relevant Gold Level

The project “Reducing deforestation and degradation in the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park within Madre de Dios region- Peru”, has exceptional benefits for the biodiversity that are being included in the project area, high priority sites for biodiversity conservation as in the case of the Pampas del Heath, which have populations that are source globally significant of Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and Marsh Deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*).

In addition, the project generated benefits at the adaptation level by implementing agroforestry systems in low-risk areas accordance with the reality of the region, considering soil type, topography, plots location and using species using species that provide organic matter, preventing erosion, etc. With these actions population are less likely to be affected by climate change effects with viable alternatives for their sustainability. These agroforestry systems have been installed in communities located of the Tambopata National Reserve buffer zone.

xi. Date of completion of this version of the PIR, and version number as appropriate.

July 7, 2016, Version 2.