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TECHNICAL SUMMARY

"Integral forestry agribusiness development project in plots of native communities and individual properties in the area of Rio Nanay region Loreto "

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Development of the project

IQUITOS, November 2018

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

UN negotiations on climate have caused,
internationally, a new wave of interest in the fate of tropical forests. Destruction, protection and especially its role as carbon deposits have been discussed by the negotiators of the climate,

donors as World Bank, by organizations
Conservationists and all who have participated in the
UN climate talks since 2007. The debates are marked by the acronym REDD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. REDD was officially launched in 2007 in Bali, during the annual UN climate summit.

In the case of agricultural activities in the forests, the
farmers or communities tend to settle and remove a parcel when forced to migrate or survive in this way because migration programs, creation of settlements, wars, government policies that promote the privatization of communal lands, when they are already being used by the population. Such farming practices cause rapid soil degradation as most soils of tropical forests are too poor to support conventional agriculture. Therefore, after a few years the farmer is forced to dismantle another patch of forest. The degraded agricultural land can be used for a few more years for cattle breeding (3). These agricultural practices should not be measured with the same yardstick as shifting cultivation systems that forest dependent peoples have used and refined throughout the world for generations, ensuring food sovereignty. In these agroforestry systems, people practice a form of shifting cultivation that does not endanger the survival of the forest on which they depend.

30 years ago, at the World Forestry Congress FAO held in Mexico in June 1985, the Forest Action Plan in the tropics (TFAP) was adopted as a new international framework for action in the field of forests (1) . In November of the same year, representatives of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, with the support of international non-governmental organizations, also accepted the TFAP (later renamed the Forestry Action Program in

tropics) as part of its bilateral and multilateral actions and funding related to tropical forests.

The way to take the TFAP was raided by pilot and demonstration on national investment programs and projects carried out with support from the World Bank. Over 10 years, more than a hundred countries embarked on TFAP process led by FAO in collaboration with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). Ministries of global South countries developed national plans for "sustainable forest management" investment strategies and lists actions to be taken to address the crisis of deforestation. All these actions were related to the five areas that the TFAP had identified as "critical" - and five, in turn, were related to promoting a neoliberal approach in state institutions as well as making a segregated land use with one hand, intensive forestry and agricultural industries and related industries for export and processing and, on the other hand, strict conservation of tropical forests in protected areas depriving local communities of access to the forest. (2) While the forest crisis continued and deforestation rose sharply in 1995 most TFAP initiatives collapsed - although forest communities continued to suffer long over the negative impacts of several of the actions promoted. intensive forestry and agricultural industries and related industries for export and processing and, on the other hand, strict conservation of tropical forests in protected areas depriving local communities of access to the forest. (2) While the forest crisis continued and deforestation rose sharply in 1995 most TFAP initiatives collapsed - although forest communities continued to suffer long over the negative impacts of several of the actions promoted. intensive forestry and agricultural industries and related industries for export and processing and, on the other hand, strict conservation of tropical forests in protected areas depriving local communities of access to the forest. (2) While the forest crisis continued and deforestation rose sharply in 1995 most TFAP initiatives collapsed - although forest communities continued to suffer long over the negative impacts of several of the actions promoted.

Thirty years later, financed by the World Bank and the FAO (and their partners TFAP, UNDP and WRI, and some donors from industrialized countries), it is again promoting initiatives pilot and demonstration, as well as national policies and investment plans in a number of countries with tropical forests in the global South. Again, the stated objective is to address the crisis of deforestation. The goal of "development" TFAP has been replaced by the goal of the initiatives promoted by the World Bank and FAO now face the climate crisis by reducing emissions caused when forests are destroyed. And one more time, efforts to address the crisis of forests and climate - this time under the umbrella of REDD (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) REDD scale landscape and climate-smart agriculture - are intended to failure because, as with the PAFT, analysis of the causes is wrong (3). TFAP 30 years ago, and now REDD and climate-smart agriculture, mistakenly identify the

small-scale peasant farming as the problem and the forest industry and agribusiness as the solution.

1.2. problematic

However, the agroforestry continues to face challenges as unfavorable political incentives, inadequate diffusion information, legal restrictions and poor coordination among multiple sectors which favors.

Nor it is properly included in national policy, planning land use and rural development programs. Consequently, their potential to the economy and sustainable development goals contribution has not been fully recognized or exploited. One of the political challenges facing the agro-forestry in many countries is the emphasis on food monoculture, industrial crops and mechanized agriculture (and often subsidized) discouraging the integration of trees into farming systems. Moreover, in some countries the bureaucracy related to access to land and tree products, combined with the problems of land tenure, creates great uncertainty long-term constricts further agroforestry initiatives. Farmers may perceive trees as incompatible with their agricultural operations, or benefit programs that provide training or access to tree-related (eg germplasm) in the same extent that other companies benefit agricultural inputs. Lack of knowledge about the benefits of agroforestry makes perceived as peripheral to agriculture and as a system of low productivity subsistence.

The development of agroforestry is often hampered by institutional, political and legal arrangements. its environmental benefits are not recognized, and investment is discouraged because of the long time between adoption and generation of income. Therefore, it is necessary to have policies that promote the benefits of agroforestry.

The direct causes of major deforestation are well known. They are logging, conversion of forest land for agriculture and livestock, industrial plantations (oil palm, cocoa), urbanization, mining, oil and gas, hydroelectric dams and industrial shrimp farming . Such activities are common characteristics that often,

although they are not always carried out on a large scale, they are promoted by corporations are driven by the export-oriented industrial demand, and usually involve violations of human rights. Other direct causes of deforestation are air pollution phenomena related to extreme weather events and climate change, and fires. Official documents on deforestation generally downplayed the causes mentioned, and even attributed to the "sustainable" new business initiatives, while stressing that shifting agriculture practiced by small farmers is one of the causes, or even the most important, the forest loss. To this is often added as main causes of forest loss, phenomena such as poverty,

The insistence on direct and visible causes of deforestation is problematic, because it shows the various factors that may be behind them. In the case of agricultural activities in the forests, farmers or communities tend to colonize and remove a parcel when forced to migrate or survive in this way because migration programs, creation of settlements, wars, government policies that promote the privatization of communal lands, when they are already being used by the population. Such farming practices cause rapid soil degradation as most soils of tropical forests are too poor to support conventional agriculture. Therefore, after a few years the farmer is forced to dismantle another patch of forest. The degraded agricultural land can be used for a few more years for cattle breeding (3). These agricultural practices should not be measured with the same yardstick as shifting cultivation systems that forest dependent peoples have used and refined throughout the world for generations, ensuring food sovereignty. In these agroforestry systems, people practice a form of shifting cultivation that does not endanger the survival of the forest on which they depend.

The proposal identified strategic areas of conservation and development of the Department of Loreto pressured by anthropic action towns adjacent to natural areas protected by the State or

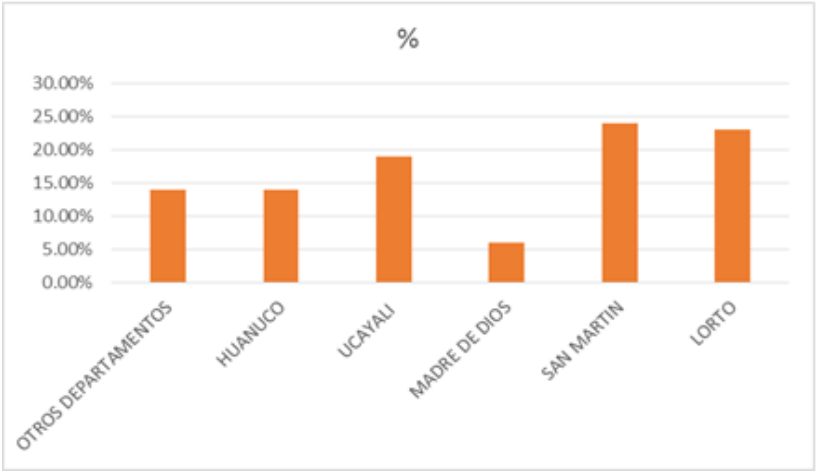
inside geopolitical areas

developing. After that press sectors and assessed deforestation, loss of biomass and prioritized carbon stock . The result showed alarming process of forest loss and consequent loss of biodiversity and loss of biomass,

also it revealed the existence of still important carbon stock. Referentially also the current land use was evaluated and determined the territorial forestry potential support for sustainable development, the result was auspicious, high potential units with capacity support for sustainable productive and beneficial interventions for environmental services.

Opportunities to effectuate the proposal fit into the global platforms and financial and training of the United Nations on Sustainable Development Post 2015 and the Declaration of New York on Forests-2014 projections. The proposal is consistent with the tenets of both platforms concerning poverty, sustainable development, reducing deforestation and combating climate change and potential beneficiary of the goals of finance and training of the Post 2015 Agenda.

Size of the deforested by departments in the period 2010 surface - 2014.



TRENDS deforestation by 2015

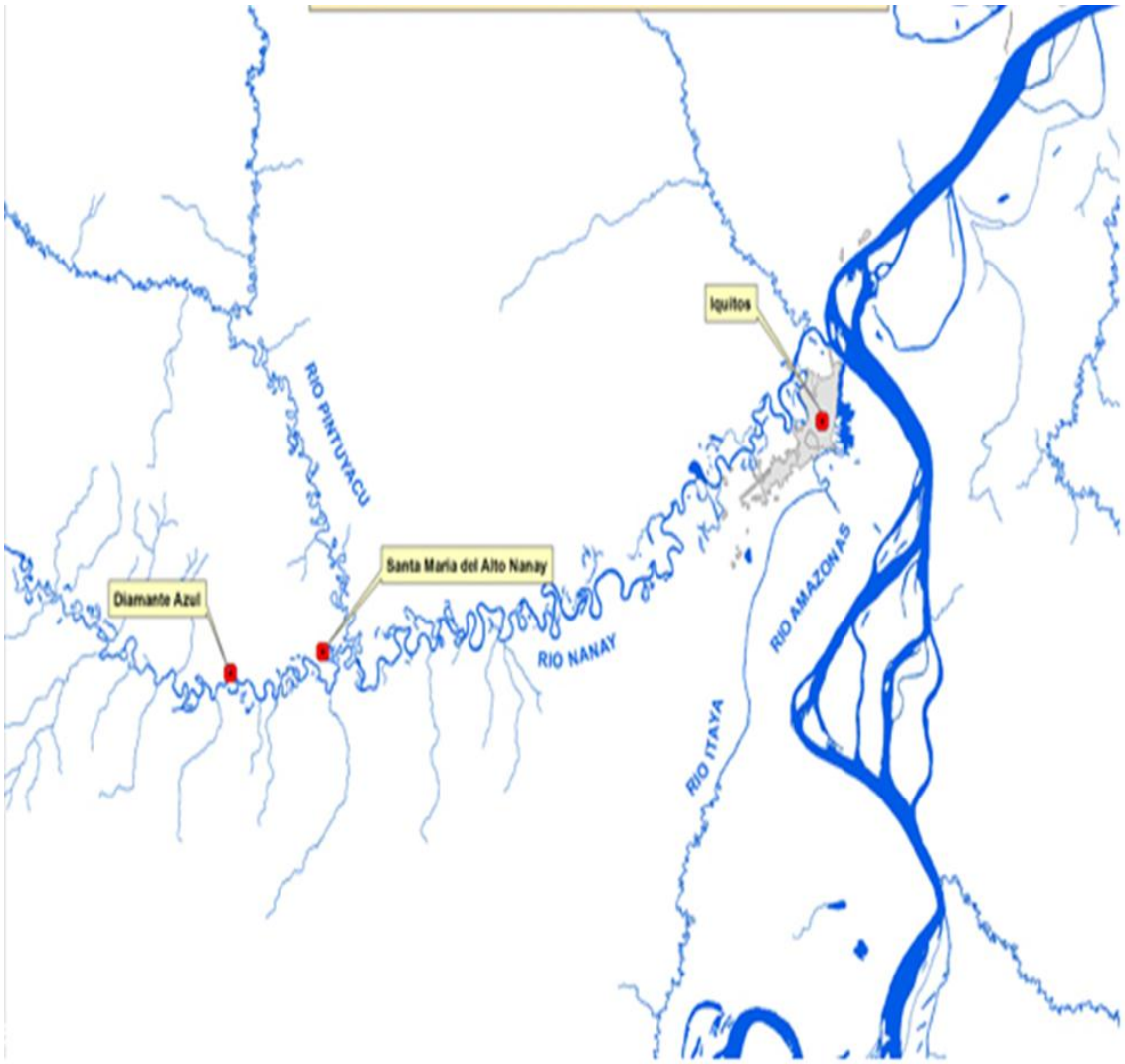
It has a projection September 2015 on trends in forest area losses based on the Terra-i system Peru, early warning system that has been administrated under the agreement MINAM-CIAT.

Table 2. Deforestation accumulated Departments.

Department 2010- 2014	Cumulative Deforestation (ha.)
San Martin	97200.58
Loreto	95857.19
Ucayali	80349.43
Huanuco	56719.87
Mother of God	25428.32
Cusco	15854.04
Pasco	13829.84
Amazon	11413.99
Junin	8,321.79
Cajamarca	5,160.05
Fist	3,089.47
Ayacucho	1,571.45
Piura	457.61
Huancavelica	15.55
Freedom	9.45
TOTAL	**415,278.63**

Location of the study area: description and location map (including geographic coordinates and / or UTM).

AREA OF INTERVENTION PROJECT



1.3. Soil characteristics and types

The National Office of Evaluation of Natural Resources

(ONERN) it has been the institution that studies inventories and soil evaluation has done in the region of Loreto. CEPID other institutions such as the National Agrarian University "La Molina" General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife Ministry of Agriculture and the IIAP, also conducted some studies in this field. However, the constant is that most of these have been carried out at the macro level (33.09% of the territory was covered with Exploratory studies and Reconnaissance) that allow only give an overview of soils for planning global region . Detailed characterization or micro level that serve a colonization program planning or agricultural development, is very relevant (only 0.49% and 0 studies.

1.4. taxonomical classification

Of the eleven (11) Soil Orders American Classification System (Soil Taxonomy), in the region of Loreto have identified seven (7) orders: **Entisols, Inceptisols, Alfisols, Ultisols, Histosols, Podsols and Mollisols.**

Soils with those who go to work are:

a.- Inceptisols.

Young soils are located in different physiographic units that range from low terraces to mountains. This order soil support the influence of various factors and pedogenic processes and therefore are more evolved than Entisoles. They are generally acidic low nutrient availability.

b.- Ultisols.

They are the most evolved soils found in the region of Loreto, are usually found on high terraces, hills and hills. They are highly acidic and low natural fertility.

II. RECIPIENTS O POPULATIONS

The investment will directly by the project, under the direct beneficiary methodology, with technical assistance from the state, show the existing population in the areas identify.

HIGH SIDE

Do not.	COMMUNITY	POPULATION TOTAL (fam.)
one	SAN JUAN HUNGURAHUAL	100
2	BLUE DIAMOND	800
	TOTAL	**900**

MIDDLE AREA

(Pintuyacu and Chambira)

Do not.	COMMUNITY	POPULATION TOTAL (fam.)
1	Santa Maria	1,500
2	SAVOY	60
3	MONTE CALVAR	70
4	SAN ANTONIO	300
5	ATALAYA	70
	TOTAL	**2,000**

LOW ZONE

No.	COMMUNITY	TOTAL POPULATION (fam)
one	FREEDOM	450
two	Samito	1,500
	TOTAL	**1,950**

The indirect beneficiaries will be the families, agribusinesses, transporters, young people and women in the harvest.

Beneficiary families .

participation will be taken:

- 50 families with 02 hectares. In AGROFORESTALES models.
- 10 families with spare abandoned fishpond.
- 10 families each with 01 module improved breeding native birds.
- Identifying 02 nurseries with capacity to produce 110,000 seedlings among fruit species and forest species.
- Families who are selected will be distributed among the basins of the Rio Pintuyacu the Rio Nanay River tributaries Chambira.

ZONING OF STRATEGIC AREAS AND FAMILY PARTICIPANTS

HEADQUARTERS	SUB AREA HEADQUARTERS	professional participants	potential families	POTENTIAL AREAS	MODULE Piscigranja	POULTRY MODULE
IQUITOS	RIO ZONA ALTA Blue Diamond NANAY (Pintuyacu Chambira)	2.00	25	fifty	5	5
	RIO ZONA BAJA NANAY (Freedom)	2.00	25	fifty	5	5
TOTAL		**4.00**	**50.00**	**100.00**	**10.00**	**10.00**

2.4.1. NGO engagement.

Beneficiaries (selected by producers the organization)
They provide labor in the various activities of the production process of the project and to support the collection of genetic material for repicaje in its production unit.

The organization will provide ongoing support in maintaining your module with the technical assistance of the technicians involved in this project.

2.4.2. And population growth.

According to the latest population estimates and projections prepared by the INEI, halfway through the year 2009, it amounted to 29 million 132 thousand 13 people, of which 14 million 605 thousand 206 are men and 14 million 526 thousand 807 women. It is estimated that during the year 603 000 318 people will be born and will die 159 000 522, equivalent to a natural increase of 1.52 per hundred inhabitants. The net migration casts a loss of 111 thousand 898 people, so eventually the net increase in 2009 amounted to 331 thousand 898 people, representing a total growth rate of 1.14%. CHART No. 1.1 PERU: POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1950-2050.

The current volume of the Peruvian population has its roots in the pace of growth recorded until the sixties, from which a steady decline in growth rates recorded. However, in absolute terms the population continues to rise due to the significant proportion of young population in which fertility is higher. It also evident that the rate of social growth (difference between the total growth rate and the natural growth) increased to 2007, which was -4.4%, and from that year migration rate begins to decrease, reaching -4.0% in 2009. This indicates that the population loss for the concept of international migration is declining in relative terms.

Province	Population	Area (square kilometers)	Number of districts	Capital
Alto Amazonas	104667	18764.32	6	Yurimaguas
DATEM Maranon 49571		46619.90	6	San Lorenzo
Loreto	62165	67434.12	5	Nauta
Mariscal Ramón Castilla	54829	37413.00	4	Caballococha
Maynas	550031	119,859.00	13	Iquitos
Putumayo	-	45927.89	4	San Antonio del Estrecho
Requena	65692	49477.80	eleven	Requena
Ucayali	61816	29293.47	7	Contamana

historic town of Loreto		
Year	POB.	±%
2009	970918	+1.3%
2010	983371	+1.3%
2011	995355	+1.2%
2012	1006953	+1.2%

2013	1018160	+1.1%
2014	1028968	+1.1%
2015	1039372	+1.0%

Source: INEI [6]

Economy

farming

Loreto has a major economic power. Of the 36,885,195 hectares of surface loretana, 26,062,315 hectares are for economic production.[7] Agricultural production makes up the highest percentage in the region with 5.4% of the total area, and is characterized by the activity of slash and burn. Production is oriented " autoconsumo local "and" regional domestic supply. " Speaking by province, agricultural production is relatively wide and inserted. The Province of Maynas produces fréjol (*Phaseolus vulgaris)* Yucca (*Manihot esculenta)* banana (*Musa × paradisiaca)* lemon (*Lemon)* Y orange ; the Alto Amazonas province produces corn (*Zea mays)* Y rice (*Oryza sativa);* the Requena Province It produces beans, bananas and cassava; the Loreto Province Y Ucayali produce bananas and beans; and the Province of Ramón Castilla rice. Production of rice, cassava and maize had higher growth in recent years.[7]

Agricultural production in the Loreto region

Phaseolus vulgaris

fréjol

Lemon - Green lemon

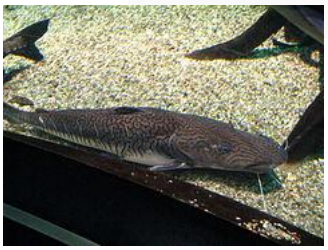
Manihot esculenta Amazon yuca

Fishing

Fishing is a valuable production in the region. It has all the potential water resources, an advantage over livestock production. The fishing pattern is oriented craftsmanship for "supply and marketing '. Loreto rivers contain about 697 species of fish,

but the best commercial are paiche (Arapaima gigans), milkfish (Prochilodus lineatus), boquichico (Prochilodus nigricans), sardine, gamitana (Colossoma macropomum), paco (Piaractus brachypomus) tucunaré (Cichla ocellaris), croaker (Plagioscion squamosissimus), bream (Mylossoma duriventre), smooth (Sch izodon fasciatus), maid (Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum) golden carachama (pseudorinelepis genibarbis), maparate (Hypophthalmus marginatus), yulilla (Anodus elongatus), yahuarachi (Potamorhina latior), ractacara (psectrogaster amazonica), other.

Fisheries production in the Loreto region



Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum

Maid

Mylossoma duriventre

pomfret

macropomum

Gamitana

Arapaima gigas

paiche

Cattle raising

On the contrary, the livestock sector suffers from poor quality grass and other feed resources which requires high funding to create the optimal means to sustain a good cattle. Despite these limitations, meat production rose to 59%, and it is estimated that production has gone up.[7] Meat production of pigs, cattle, sheep and buffalo is buoyant, but has to cope with changing climate loretano. The most noticeable symptoms include dehydration by the high temperatures decreases the production of milk .[7]

livestock production in the Loreto region

Gallus gallus domesticus

regional Gallina

Horse

Horse

Scrofa domesticus their

Pig

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Promote the establishment of agro-forestry systems integral development as a sustainable activity in 100 ha., In the period of 2019, 202 and 2021, with the participation of organized people and organizations related to project activities.

IV.- SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Constitute a development model ecologically stable and economically sustainable for the region in accordance with policies harmonious development of the Loreto region.
- Promote export crops, by transferring technology through Agroforestales Multiestratas models, whole production systems and technical assistance.
- Strengthen the presence of the company in the productive sector, with the participation of the sectors that are involved in the orderly expansion of agriculture.
- Optimize the use of resources and increase productivity per unit area.
- Contribute to the preservation of biodiversity through the promotion of alternative farming systems, intensifying forest management, promoting the breeding of small animals for human consumption and the recovery of fish farms abandoned.

IV. GOALS

4.1. Of the project.

4.1.1.1. Installation, maintenance and technical assistance of 100 hectares. Agroforestry models.

4.1.1.2. Promote spare piscigranjas modules 10 in each selected families.

4.1.1.3. Promote the production of 10 modules improved native birds.

4.1.1.4. Seedling production: **74,700** forest species, **37,350** fruit, medicinal and essential oils species.

4.1.1.5. Permanent technical assistance during project implementation.

4.1.1.6. Forming at least 01 module 2 hectares per beneficiary family, handled multiestratas models and adopt agroforestry techniques in the rational use of biodiversity.

5. Description of Project components (Implementation Strategies): Stages and activities to do. Expected products.

Project activities include:

Agroforestry.

- Selection of areas for nurseries
- Installation of agroforestry systems
- technical assistance and training
- Evaluation and monitoring
- Maintenance of installed areas

Piscigranja:

- Location and selection.
- Spare ponds
- Planting fry.
- technical assistance and training
- Evaluation and monitoring.

Criollas improved poultry

- Location
- Building environments
- Technical assistance

5.2. Description of modules

agroforestry:

the state in which the plots of selected beneficiaries (secondary forests up to age 8 years), areas with annual crops, are opening start will be taken into consideration, and shortly after sowing annual crops; the intervention of forest components, fruit, have been selected to have access to domestic and foreign markets behave the same as adapted to our reality for agroforestal multiestrata option.

ALTERNATIVE "A" FLOORS OF HIGH Terazas

to. Perennial Crops (fruit)

- Caimito (Pouteria caimito)
- Huasai Eutherpe oleracea
- Cocoa (Theobroma cacao)
- Macambo (Theobroma bicolor)
- Casho (anacardium accidentale)
- copoazú (Theobroma grandiflorum)
- Araza (Eugenia estipitata)
- Cannon (Averroa carambola)
- Avocado (Persea americana)
- Guaba (Inga sp.)

Perennial crops (forest)

- Cedar (Cedrela odorata)
- Mahogany (Switeni macrophila)
- andiroba (Carapa guianensis)
- Screw (Cedrelinga catanaeformis)
- cumala (V Irola sp)
- marupá (simarouba amara)
- Moena (Laurus sp)
- Sangre de grado (Croton lechleri)
- Rosewood (Aniba rosaeodora)
- Chestnut (Bertholletia excelsa)
- Bolaina (Guasuma crinita)
- Laurel (Cordia aliodora)
- carahuasca (Guatteria elata)

c. Other options

Annual crops

- Yucca (M anihot esculenta)
- Banana (Musa sp)
- Corn (Be corn)
- Rice (Oryza sp.)

d. Coverage

- centrosema (Centrosema sp.)
- Cudzu (Pueraria fhaseoloides)

ALTERNATIVE "B"

Upper floors Restinga (alluvial)

to. Perennial Crops (fruit)

- Caimito (Pouteria caimito)
- Huasai Eutherpe oleracea
- taperiba (Cassia sp .)
- Camu camu (Myrciaria dubia)
- Macambo (Theobroma bicolor)
- Araza (Eugenia estipitata)
- Cannon (Averroa carambola)
- Avocado (Persea americana)

b. Perennial crops (forest)

- Cedar (Cedrela odorata)
- Mahogany (Switeni macrophila)
- andiroba (Carapa guianensis)
- Copaiba (Copaifera sp)
- cumala (V Irola sp)
- Moena (Laurus sp)
- Bolaina (Guasuma crinita)
- Capirona (Callycophyllum spruceanum)
- Lupuna (Ceiba pentandra)
- Capinuri (Maytenus laevis)

Piscigranja

In this activity the implementation and renovation of ponds abandoned for lack of some inputs and their implementation is raised, it will be in the mode.

Supplies and Tools:

- Cutlass, truck, shovels, pickaxe, digger, pvc pipe 8 'and 6', bends 8 'and 6', bolichera network and plastic bags.

- **Transport and Seeding**
- Hauling fry
- incidentals
- **Maintenance and Management**
- diets
- Health
- Training

Enhanced module Birds Criollas

This activity will include a module by the same family that will be composed of:

- Fowls
- Supplies
- vaccines
- Technical assistance

expected products

SAW. METHODOLOGY FOR COMPLETION

The "Project Proposal for the implementation of 100 hectares. In agroforestry production systems in deforested areas, contribute to the environment of the project area Rio Nanay Region Loreto ", due to the urgent need to implement the transfer of agricultural technology in areas of land that have aptitudes for the production of fruit and forest species and that so far have not been validated by farmers as well as other alternatives such as livestock, agriculture and forestry.

Comparative advantages for the production of fruit

Amazon massively towards their agroindustrial processing, consumption can address not only for local but for the

national and international markets; Likewise, the systematic distribution of fruit in the plots of producers leads to control of production and capitalization of the land.

The NGO. It is the executing unit activities
project who will manage the funds, control of planned activities, monitoring and evaluation of this.

Technical assistance to the project will be constant and
by permanent staff to allocate the NGO and other institutions, evaluating the implementation process of the modules.

For installation of the modules will consider
the following characteristics:

Agroforestry.

In this embodiment it is considered to use designs in which the spatial distribution of species (forest fruit) does not alter the behavior of each other.

Distancing: (see graphic)

(one) 3m x 3m for annual crops.
(two) 6 m. x 6 m. for Amazon fruits; Y
(3) 12 m. x 12 m. for forest species.

Inappropriate use of renewable resources, manifested in poor soil, produces the "vicious circle of constant and aggressive shifting cultivation" .- The increase in population in the area will further increase this circle in futuro.- crops brought in from other latitudes (rice, corn, sugarcane, banana, etc.) are cultivated deforested áreas.- but has not so far given the true value to the wide range of native products promising economy, such as the biodiversity of the basin offers.

The goals are pursued with the project is to complement the use of the products introduced with native products using the methodology of agroforestry production systems, which can be defined as a series of technologies of land use, which combine trees crops and / or depending on the pastures

time and space to increase and optimize
production steadily.

We talk about associated tree crops (agroforestry systems),

The principle is essentially that the tree associated with particular crop breeding or contributes to the improvement or conservation of soil fertility and microclimate as well as providing other economic and ecological environmental inputs.

The similarity to the ecological system of the forest, makes Agroforestry Production Systems are more adapted to the ecological systems of production open field (Monoculture) .- With the implementation of agroforestry production systems in the project will help to solve the various problems that arise in land use in the Amazon:

- Is substantially improved conservation of soil fertility.
- the general environment and the local microclimate of agricultural land is improved.
- It is ensuring safer food supplies for the rural population.
- supply the necessary energy for rural families is guaranteed.
- the economy of rural families is improved through a more diversified production.
- biodiversity is preserved.

Women's participation in the activities and the training permanently aspect important which will take place in the production program is providing technical assistance for the installation of 100 Hectares with Agroforestry Production Systems abandoned native fruit recovery, handling and care of native birds modules improved ponds.

Another line of work is the Training Program Producers who is the pillar of development as it will allow the knowledge of agroforestry systems Production Management nurseries and plantations of native fruit through theoretical and practical courses.

Installation and nursery management.

These nurseries are the most important prerequisites Ecological production project, as it will serve as a supplier of species already identified for recovery and soil protection should have the same quality and adequate quantity. For this, the project will finance the installation of 02 permanent nurseries with input equipment, skilled labor and others.

Complementing each designated community is to select

producers to be the ones to monitor nurseries. The plants produced serve to supply the parcels identified in each community will also be supported by the technical team for proper handling at the time of distribution and planting.

The project provides for the following distribution:

Responsibility will rest ride and handling in each one of the beneficiaries of the project (under supervision of technical staff) and that their participation and contribution of labor will be implemented and put into operation this productive development.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO PRODUCE

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	BASIN	No. FAM. Benefi.	No. HAS.		No. plantlets / 2Has.	
							Forest species	Fruit species
MAYNAS	SANTA MARIA DE DISTRICT NANAY	SANTA MARIA (SEE)	Nanay River High Zone	25	fifty		**37350.00**	17650.00
	IQUITOS	IQUITOS (SEE)	Rio Nanay Zona Baja	25	fifty		**37350.00**	17650.00
TOTAL				**fifty**	**100**		**74700.00**	**35300.00**
			TOTAL OF PLANTS					**110,000.00**

Piscigranja.

This project component is intimately associated with the system Productive and refers to semi-intensive fish breeding in captivity, whose production will be geared for food and nutrition of the beneficiaries and marketing in times of rising rivers. For execution is considered basically:

- Locate abandoned wells that do not require much labor rapid recovery and accessibility

- Organize, guide and train the beneficiaries in order to ensure continuous production of native species for family and community consumption.

- Using proven in the area with soil characteristics, planting native species in association polyculture technologies, taking into consideration that do not compete with food or living space.

- predial food from the resources of the beneficiaries will be used.

- 10 fish farms modules with varied dimensions of each sheet of water, with species that fit the consumption

food parcels from families, species will select existing environments in selected communities.

Piscigranja ABANDONED

Poultry

families per community will be selected to drive 10 modules, which develop farming systems adapted to the environment with the use of regional inputs for food.

The project will provide to the beneficiary families to breed animals for use of chicken manure to be used in composting plants for production of fruits and modules shall be composed of:

Birds: (01 and 10 Hens Gallo)

Cuyes: (1 male and 5) females)

ANIMAL EXCRETA

11. Budget (investment costs, operation and maintenance)

TOTAL COSTS SUMMARY OF AREA I - II				1 YEAR	3 YEARS
No.		DESCRIPTION		Amount ($)	
1		**PROFESSIONALS AREA I**			
		1.1 Professional permanent technical team	33874.06		**72264.67**
		1.2 Professional eventual technical team	4,516.54		
		1.3 Technical Field support personnel	33874.06		
		PAYMENT IN FIELD WORKER I -II			
		Nanay 2.3 Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	14079.75		
		Nanay 2.4 Zona Santa Maria de Nanay high (Rio Nanay)	14079.75		**28159.51**
March		**SPENDING POWER IN THE FIELD WORK AND VISITS**			
		Nanay 3.3 Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	28987.73		
		Nanay 3.4 Zona Santa Maria de Nanay high (Rio Nanay)	28987.73		**57975.46**
4		**EXPENSES MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES AREA I - II PERSONAL AREA**			
		4.1 Several Material	3,728.83		
		materials and kitchen utensils	325.46		
		Materials 4.2 Desktop	2,100.46		
		4.3 Materials computing and printing	12386.50		
		4.4 video and photographic materials	116.56		
		4.5 Material collection	1,762.58		
		4.6 Medicines	12562.55		
		4.7 Acquisition Services	13619.63		
		4.8 Acquisition of special equipment	56012.27		
		4.9 Satellite and Map information	13803.68		**116,418.53**
5		**EXPENSES IN SAMPLE ANALYSIS ZONE I - II TRANSPORTATION FUELS AND**			**50,997**
		LUBRICANTS ZONE I - II			
		Nanay 6.3 Zona Baja (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	3,161.31		**55700.00**
		Nanay 6.4 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	4,515.64		**77250.00**
7		**SPENDING skills development ZONE I - II 2**			
		Nanay 7.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	**25968.71**		**51284.66**
		7.5 Nanay high 50 persons Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	**25315.95**		
8		**SPENDING ON RAISING WORKSHOPS TO BENEFICIARIES ZONE I - II**			
		8.1 reconnaissance trip and invitation to awareness workshops.	11134.97		
		Nanay 8.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	15858.90		
		Nanay 8.5 High Zone 50 (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	16242.33		**43236.20**
September		**SPENDING AT MEETINGS OF APPROVAL 6**			
		9.1 Travel inviting proposals for approval Meetings	5,552.15		**14631.90**
		Nanay 9.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	3,404.91		
		Nanay 9.5 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	5,674.85		
10		**OTHER INSURANCE**		13251.53	
		Professional Insurance 6 x 36 months	**13251.53**		
		SUBTOTAL		13251.53	
		Other administrative expenses 5%		662.58	
		Unforeseen expenses 5%		662.58	
		TOTAL		**14576.69**	**582,494.55**

ANALYTICAL BUDGET

ZONING AND COSTS BY ACTIVITY OF STRATEGIC AREAS OR OPERATION CENTERS											
ZONE	SUB AREA HEADQUARTERS	No. profes	NALES No. COMM.	FAMI. BENEF POT.	POT AREAS.	COST./ 2 Ha.	COST VIVERO	MOD. PISCI	COST.	MOD. BIRDS	COST ($.)
	ZONA ALTA (RIO NANAY Chambira And Pintuyacu	two	10	25	fifty	151,739.26	2,665.64	5	7,032.21	5	32477.76
	ZONA RIO BAJA NANAYLIBERTAD	two	10	25	fifty	151,739.26	2,665.64	5	7,032.21	5	32477.76
TOTAL		4	twenty	fifty	100.00	303,478.53	5,331.29	10.00	14064.42	10	64955.52
TOTAL DOLLAR											387,829.75

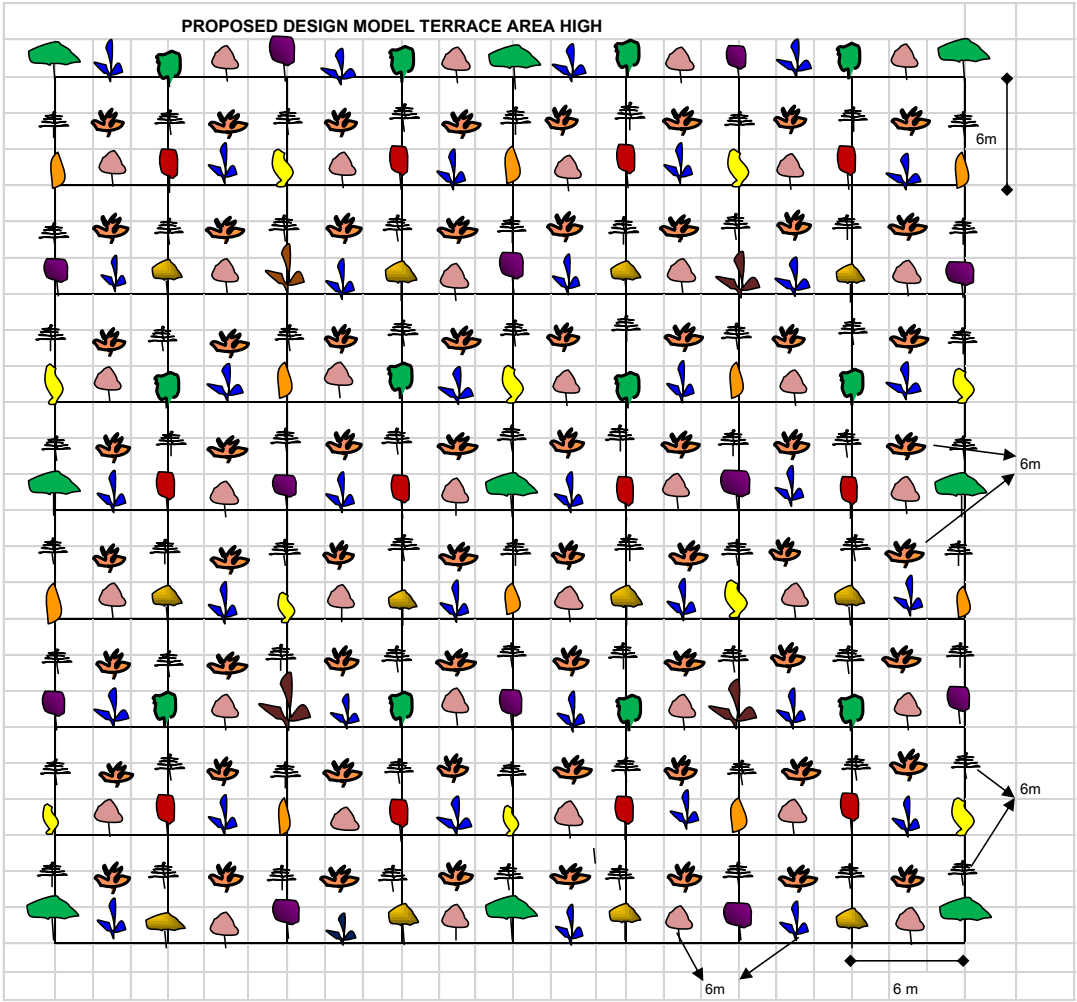
COSTS BY ACTIVITY IN SELECTED AREA RIO NANAY	**387,829.75**
OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF ACTIVITIES	**582,494.55**
TOTAL DOLLAR	**970,324.30**

ATTACHMENTS

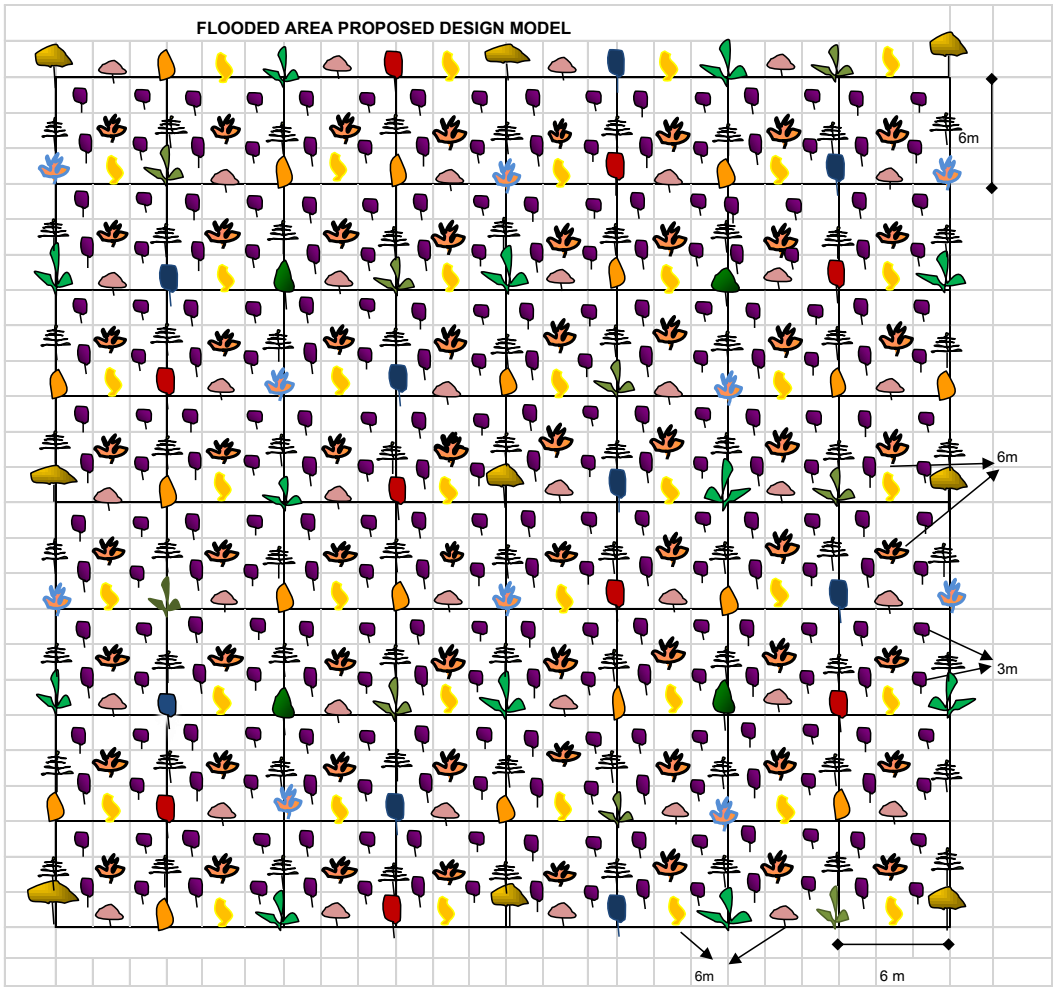
SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

GOALS	2019												2020												2021											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS																																				
META 01- INSTALLATION AND MANAGEMENT																																				
CONTINUING NURSERY																																				
META 02 MODULES EXPLOITATION (SAF)																																				
Land Parcel Identification																																				
IMPLEMENTATION AND PLANTING																																				
COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES																																				
IDNTIFICACION spare (fish farms)																																				
PROMOTING ANIMAL BREEDING																																				
META 03- SELECTION-PLANTING																																				
MIXED LIVESTOCK HUERTAS (cuyes birds etc.)																																				
GOAL 4 - TRAINING																																				
PREPARATION OF REPORTS																																				
SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES																																				

PROPOSED DESIGN MODEL TERRACE AREA HIGH



	ESPECIES FORESTALES	
1	Castaña	25
2	Andiroba	45
3	Tornillo	45
4	Laurel	144
5	Bolaina	144
6	Caoba	16
7	Marupa	40
8	Huayruro	40
9	Cumala	36
10	Quinilla	36
11	Moena	270
12	Huasai	270
		1111



	FOREST SPECIES		
Jan	Moena 4 5 6		
7 8	Lupuna 9 10		
11 1	Capinuri		
	Yacushapana		
	mahogany		16
	Bolaina		340 34
	Huayruro		60 34
	Cumala		
	Cedro		
	Huasai		270
	Copaiba		37
			1111

DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN MODELS AGROFORESTALES

A model is then defined as a period of testing and research behavior of each of the plants or species found in different thou shalt bind with characteristics of different soil fertility levels as indicators of the type of plant to incorporate its importance and represents an alternative economic recovery of some species increasingly in the forest and overharvesting of us in this environment is fundamental to the development of the rural population and private enterprise.

The proposed model is a result of 38 years of experience performed at the National UNIVESIDAD of the Peruvian Amazon - FACULTY OF AGRONOMY which represents all the adjustments between the indigenous and rural communities.

Defined spaces resulted from an interaction of species have in common behavior with each other which highlights the work of many years in each of the localities visited (indigenous and rural)

the spaces identified obey a
behavior development of species that are used and relate to the forest by their similarity within the space of this cluster green mantle we define as follows.

It was understood in a formal manner the issue of stratification (multiestrata) as floors where each species plays a role in relation to others in their environment by defining, space, ground and support others, why it is so all sampled areas (tested) with species of use have their families because they were used from generation to generation.

After consecutive investigations using standoffs define consistent with each of the species in the spaces indicated:

LAYER UNDER OR FLAT 1

Spacings of 3 x 3 all species ranging from 0 to 5 meters high and are edible (fruits cocoa beans etc.) for medicinal and aromatic essential oils are located.

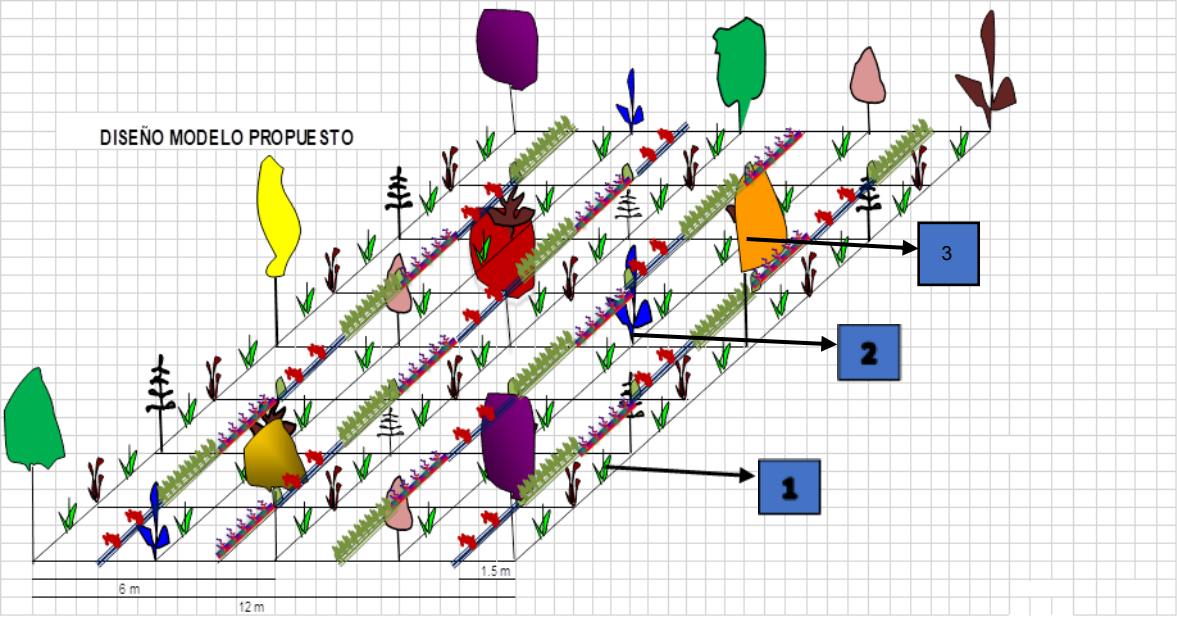
LAYER MEANS OR FLAT 2.

Spacings of 6 x 6 are the average stratum in which are fruit species (caimito, guava, palm etc.) species construction (bolaina, laurel carahuasca etc.) including vines.

LAYER HIGH OR FLAT 3.

Standoffs in 12 x 12 are those occupying the floor or top layer including fruit (sapodilla, chestnut etc.) and forestry (Mahogany, andiroba, screw, etc. marupa)

All this distribution technique described by this graph



NATURAL FOREST MODEL

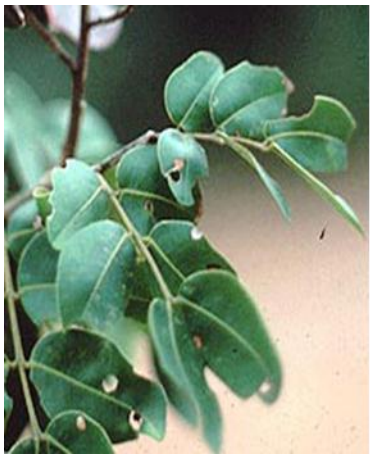
By the graph

the spatial distribution of the proposed model is justified, the spacings do not change, only the species depending on soil fertility the importance of the crops on the market and use of peoples as household consumption and local markets.

Some forest species have the ability to go forming very large glasses allowing their distribution in space are more distant from others if crops has in strata 1 and 2 that need more time brightness

POTENTIAL SPECIES ESSENTIAL OILS

Copaifera oficinallis



Lippia alba

Alpinia speciosa

Piper aduncum

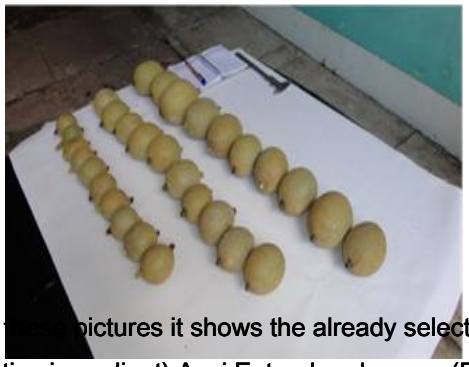
Species shown are within the aromatic plants, which are extracted by distillation (steam stripping) product pruning leaves and branches are herbaceous be installed at the beginning of the plots that are identified for implementation are species of short periods (09 months).




Pictures reflect the process representing management ROSEWOOD for linalool active product obtained by steam for perfumes and other derivatives at 3 years it begins to pruning leaves which produce 75 % of oils thus avoiding the use of whole tree up period of 4 years of the first pruning, then the total cutting of the tree at a height of 0.5 cm from the base soil is getting a resurgence over 6 yolks (see photo) which allows for the 12 months to 12 kg. Biomass by increasing the production of oil, then through the tree leaves time choosing a single bud which may end in an adult tree to produce seed.

ESPECIES PARA COLORANTES






In t[illegible]pictures it shows the already selected to produce dyes case achiote Bixa Orellana (Bixin active ingredient) Asai Euterphe oleracea (Pigment as a colorant and mass as juices) and Huito

ironwood (As medicinal, soft tissues and dye).

Carapa guianensis

ANDIROBA

The photos show is a kind of great value furniture production of mahogany family and resistant to common pest of mahogany (hypsipyla grandella) we are considering for their benefit purely fruit specifically the seed from which the oil has multiple uses (medicinal, aromatherapy etc.) in this regard takes advantage it will be given useful as sawn timber from 30 years depending on owners.

NOTE:

For all species shown there is already a management plan that will be transferred to each of the beneficiaries participating in the project.

DETAILED SUMMARY BUDGET

DRAFT

PROFESSIONAL ZONE I					
No.	SUGGESTED	Weather		Salary / month / day	Total amount ($.)
	Professional permanent technical team IQUITOS				
3	Professional (1) Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	months	36	1,533.74	16937.03
4	Professional (1) Nanay High area (Sta. Maria de Nanay)	months	36	1,533.74	16937.03
	SUBTOTAL				**33874.06**
	Eventual professional technical team				
7	Specialist Organization	months	6	1,226.99	2,258.27
8	Dissemination Specialist	months	6	1,226.99	2,258.27
	SUBTOTAL				**4,516.54**
	Technical support staff Campo				
9	Agricultural Technical 02 members	months	36	920.25	20324.44
10	Rider (02)	months	36	613.50	13549.63
	SUBTOTAL				**33874.06**
	TOTAL OTHER				
	INSURANCE				
	Professional Insurance 6 x 36 months	months	36	200.00	**13251.53**
	TOTA ZONE I				**72264.67**

PAYMENT PERSONAL AREA FIELD WORKER I -II

ZONES	Pcs Qty.	days	Cant. Workers	Salary / day	total amount ($.)
IQUITOS					
Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)					
Workers pay, guides, trocheros, jaloneros and kitchen helper, 4 180 days S /. 35.00 per day	days	180	4	35	7,730.06
Materos 02 for 180 days S /. 40.00 per day days		180	two	40	4,417.18
Cook / a 01 by 180 days S /. 35.00 per day	days	180	one	35	1,932.52
SUBTOTAL					**14079.75**
Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)					
Workers pay, guides, trocheros, jaloneros and assistant kitchen, 4 for 90 days S /. 35.00 per day	days	180	4	35	7,730.06
Materos 02 for 180 days S /. 40.00 per day days		180	two	40	4,417.18
Cook / a 01 by 180 days S /. 35.00 per day	days	180	one	35	1,932.52
SUBTOTAL					**14079.75**

SPENDING POWER IN TR ABAJ OR SY VISI T AS OF C AMPO					28159.51
SUPPLIES	**Pcs Qty.**	**days**	**Cant. Workers**	**Unit value S /.**	**total amount ($.)**
Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)					**28987.73**
Power for 30 people for 180 days (community members)	days	180	30	15.00	24846.63
Power for 01 people for 180 days (rider)	days	180	one	15.00	828.22
Power for 04 people for 180 days (community promoters)	days	180	4	15.00	3,312.88
SUBTOTAL					
Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)					**28987.73**
Power for 30 people for 180 days (community members)	days	180	30	15.00	24846.63
Power for 01 people for 180 days (rider)	days	180	one	15.00	828.22
Power for 04 people for 180 days (community promoters)	days	180	4	15.00	3,312.88
TOTAL					**86134.97**

EXPENSES MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES ZONE I - II				
SUPPLIES	**Unid**	**Cant.**	**Unit value S /.**	**Total amount ($.)**
various materials				**1,242.94**
Electric Cable mellizo No. 16	m	100	2.00	61.35
Rain hood	unid	twenty	35.00	214.72
maskintape tape (tape type)	Doc	5	25.00	38.34
Fosforo / fosforera	Doc	5	6.00	9.20
rasp sharpening flat Limas	unid	10	10.00	30.67
Flashlight 2 batteries National	Doc	two	80.00	49.08
Machetes INCOLMA handle Orange	unid	fifteen	10.00	4601
Batteries large National x 12 pairs	box	10	30.00	9202
Duracell AA (pairs)	pairs	10	8.00	24.54
Raffia	Doc	one	7.00	2.15
Polyethylene bags 50 Kg	hundreds	5	200.00	306.75
Waterproof plastic. 4 m. wide to camp	m	150	6.00	276.07
Wincha 5 m	unid	5	10.00	15.34
Wincha 50 m	unid	5	50.00	76.69
SUBTOTAL				**1,242.94**
Desktop materials				**700.15**
pen	Cajas	5	55.50	8512
Draft	Cajas	5	36.00	55.21

Notebook thick top field 100 sheets.	Doc	4	44.00	53.99
Coiled different thickness	unid	10	5.00	15.34
Gridded field notebooks 100 sheets	Doc	two	60.00	36.81
indelible marker different colors fine tip	Doc	3	60.00	55.21
Minas 0.5	Doc	3	60.00	55.21
A4 80 gr	thousand	fifteen	30.00	138.04
thick tip indelible markers colors dif	Doc	5	25.00	38.34
Mechanical Pencil 0.5	Doc	3	72.00	66.26
Highlighter pen	Doc	3	26.00	23.93
Acrylic board A4	unid	25	10.00	76.69
SUBTOTAL				**700.15**
Computing and printing materials				**4,128.83**
CD-W and CD-RW x 12	boxes	two	30.00	18.40
Cartographic material	global	two	3,500.00	2,147.24
BOND A0 plotter paper, 90 gr.	rolls	5	60.00	9202
A0 plotter paper, 90 gr. finishing	rolls	3	250.00	230.06
Laser Toner	toner	5	320.00	490.80
Plotter ink 5 colors (2 sets)	cartridges	fifteen	250.00	1,150.31
SUBTOTAL				**4,128.83**
Materials and kitchen utensils				**325.46**
Plastic bucket with tap	unid	6	30.00	55.21
Plastic buckets 20 lt	unid	6	20.00	36.81
medium plastic trays	unid	6	10.00	18.40
spoons	Doc	3	15.00	13.80
large ladle	unid	6	8.00	14.72
Kitchen knives 8 "wooden handle	unid	6	10.00	18.40
large skimmers	unid	6	8.00	14.72
Game large pots with wire loop x 6	game	two	150.00	9202
Dishes	Doc	4	15.00	18.40
Posillos enameled iron	Doc	4	15.00	18.40
Big pan	unid	4	20.00	24.54
SUBTOTAL				**325.46**
Photographic and video materials				
Cassetts film	Unid	5	40.00	61.35
SUBTOTAL				**61.35**
Material collection				**546.63**
industrial alcohol	lt	10	20.00	61.35
Plastic buckets 20 lt (Fishing)	unid	4	25.00	30.67
Plastic buckets 5 l (Fishing)	unid	4	10.00	12.27
¼ kg plastic bags, 1 Kg, 5 Kg and 20 Kg	P	twenty	5.00	30.67
sealed plastic bags 1 kg (soil sample)	hundreds	10	60.00	184.05

formalin	lt	4	18.00	22.09
Shovels or flat blades (ground)	unid	6	25.00	4601
Canson transparent	pgo	4	5.00	6.13
Service copies of several surveys format	unid	5000	0.10	153.37
SUBTOTAL				**546.63**
medicines				**1,670.55**
red Aceptil	fco	6	10.00	18.40
Needle and thread suture (chromic catgut 2/0)	on	6	10.00	18.40
1/2 lt medicinal alcohol	unid	6	4.00	7.36
Cotton 100 g	pkg.	6	4.00	7.36
amoxicillin	Tablet	100	0.50	15.34
Sanitas Antalgina pill	box	two	30.00	18.40
Antitetanic	unid	6	19.00	34.97
Bactrim forte pill	unid	200	1.50	9202
Buscapina	Tablet	200	1.30	79.75
Dolocordralan strong	unid	400	1.50	184.05
toban	box	two	91.00	55.83
omeprazole	strips	100	2.00	61.35
Venoclisis team with butterfly	unid	9	2.00	5.52
Sticking plaster	roll	6	10.50	19.33
Gauze (1m x 10 cm)	on	9	10.00	27.61
Gaseobet	Tablet	60	1.00	18.40
10 mm disposable Jerigas	unid	12	1.00	3.68
Disposable Jerigas 5 mm	unid	12	1.00	3.68
Merthiolatum	fco	6	11.00	20.25
Multiderm	cream	9	10.00	27.61
Otizan	fco	6	22.00	40.49
Panadol	box	two	40.00	24.54
Paracetamol 500 mg	box	3	15.00	13.80
penicillin 1000000	blister	6	14.00	25.77
Piroxican	Tablet	100	0.50	15.34
Plidan compound	Tablet	60	1.50	27.61
Andrews salt	box	4	40.00	49.08
Antivenom serum (lyophilized)	unid	6	300.00	552.15
Saline	lt	12	4.50	16.56
Oral serum	on	60	2.00	36.81
sulfanyl cream	tube	6	13.50	24.85
Thermometer	unid	6	2.00	3.68
Terramycin to behold	tube	6	19.00	34.97
stretchy headbands 4 "	Doc	1.5	50.00	23.01
adhesive plasters	box	3	10.00	9.20
Vick	The t	9	2.00	5.52

TRANSPORTATION FUELS AND LUBRICANTS ZONE I - II

VitaPirena made	box	1.5	48.00	22.09
Xylocaine (lidocaine ointment 5% 10 gr.)	tube	6	11.50	21.17
Iodo	fco	3	5.00	4.60
SUBTOTAL				**1,670.55**
Acquisition Services				**4,539.88**
Current meteorological data acquisition	data	6	2,000.00	3,680.98
Pilotage charts updated	book	6	200.00	368.10
Movie Editing	edic	4	400.00	490.80
SUBTOTAL				**4,539.88**
Acquisition of special equipment				**54785.28**
Chalupa with capacity of 6 passengers	Unid	two	35,000.00	21472.39
40hp Yamaha engine	Unid	two	15,000.00	9,202.45
2500 w motor generator	Unid	two	2,800.00	1,717.79
Computers (laptops)	Unid	4	6,000.00	7,361.96
printers	Unid	two	2,000.00	1,226.99
Projector	Unid	two	3,500.00	2,147.24
GPS last generation	Unid	4	3,500.00	4,294.48
Plotter	Unid	one	18,000.00	5,521.47
Other equipment (compass, inclinometer)	Unid	5	2,000.00	3,067.48
SUBTOTAL				**56012.27**
satellite and cartographic information				
SPOT satellite image resol Color 20 mx 20 m	scene	two	7,500.00	4,601.23
SUBTOTAL				**4,601.23**
TOTAL				**73503.83**

GAST OS IN SAMPLE ANALYSIS TO S ZONE I - II

SUPPLIES	Amount Units		Unit value S /.	total amount ($)	two	3	TOTAL
Several samples for analysis							
Analysis of oils and fats and heavy metals	sample	fifty	70.00	1,074			
soil analysis (physical and chemical) shows		150	150.00	6,902			
Water analysis	sample	fifty	130.00	1,994			
Analysis of Plankton	sample	fifty	75.00	1,150			
TOTAL				**11,120**	**19.939**	**19.939**	**50,997**

SUPPLIES	Unid	Cant. Days	Cant.	Unit value S /.	total amount ($)
Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos					**3,161.31**
Rental 01 B / M medium 40 HP for professional fieldwork for the presentation of the Prouesta (Fieldwork)	days	10	two	300.00	1,840.49
Rental 02 Communication equipment (Fieldwork)	days	10	two	100.00	613.50
Fuels and lubricants (transport roundtrip 01 B / M (Field Work)	gallons		500	10.00	503.07
Oil cola (Fieldwork)	cushions		10	30.00	19.20
Parts and accessories for motor (spark plugs and hose) (Fieldwork)	various		one	600.00	185.05
SUBTOTAL					**3,161.31**
Nanay High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay					**4,515.64**
Car B / M great for roundtrip professional fieldwork area Nanay District area of Santa Maria de Nanay (Fieldwork)	days	10	one	350.00	1,073.62
Rental 01 B / M medium 40 HP for professional fieldwork District area of Santa Maria de Nanay (Fieldwork)	days	10	two	300.00	1,840.49
Rental 02 Communication equipment (Fieldwork)	days	10	two	100.00	613.50
Fuels and lubricants (transport roundtrip 03 B / M (Field Work)	gallons		600	15.00	604.60
Oil cola (Fieldwork)	cushions		fifteen	30.00	138.04
Parts and accessories for motor (spark plugs and hose) (Fieldwork)	various		one	800.00	245.40
SUBTOTAL					**4,515.64**
SUBTOTAL					**7,676.95**

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SPENDING DES P R OFE S IONA L It is - ZON AI - II

SUPPLIES	Pcs Qty.		V. unit. S /.	Partial Amount $.	total amount ($)
SUBTOTAL					
Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos					
Industrial Crops Specialist					**1,319.02**
Fees: Course 16 hours at S /. 150.00 per hour in 05 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transportation: Under Nanay	Unid	one	100.00	30.67	
PER DIEM: Supply Stat day and accommodation x S /. 100.00 x 05 days Unid		6	100.00	184.05	
Sales and Marketing Specialist					**1,319.02**
Fees: Course 24 hours to S /. 150.00 per hour in 06 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transport: Passage Iq-Tamshiyacu-Iq	Unid	one	100.00	30.67	
PER DIEM: Supply Stat day and accommodation x S /. 100.00 x 6 days	Unid	6	100.00	184.05	
Specialist Environmental Services					**1,904.29**
Fees: Course 16 hours at S /. 150.00 per hour in 05 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transport: Passage Nanay iQ lower area	Unid	two	100.00	200.00	
PER DIEM: Supply Stat day and accommodation x S /. 100.00 x 05 days Unid		6	100.00	600.00	
Feeding					**4,187.12**
Food and beverages for 20 pers. 2 times x 21 days	ration	840	5.00	1,288.34	

Foodservice 20 pers. 3 times x 21 days	ration	1260	7.50	2,898.77	
Services and materials					**582.82**
Room rental and projector	days	8	150.00	368.10	
manuals	unid	twenty	10.00	61.35	
Gigantography Service	Unid	one	300.00	9202	
Service several photocopies	do you copy	500	0.10	15.34	
Folder printed	Unid	twenty	2.00	12.27	
certificates	Unid	twenty	4.00	24.54	
Pencils	Unid	twenty	1.00	6.13	
80 grams A4 bond paper	Unid	100	0.10	3.07	
SUBTOTAL					
High Nanay 50 people Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay Industrial Crops Specialist					
					1,319.02
Fees: Course 24 hours to S /. 150.00 per hour in 06 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transport: Passage Iq - High Zone Nanay (Santa Maria de Nanay)	Unid	two	50.00	30.67	
PER DIEM: Form feed and accommodation x days S /. 100.00 x 06 days	Unid	6	100.00	184.05	
Sales and Marketing Specialist					**1,319.02**
Fees: Course 24 hours to S /. 150.00 per hour in 06 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transport: Passage Iq-Nanay Zona Alta (Santa Maria de Nanay)	Unid	two	50.00	30.67	
PER DIEM: Form feed and accommodation x days S /. 100.00 x 6 days Unid		6	100.00	184.05	
Specialist Environmental Services					**1,319.02**
Fees: Course 24 hours to S /. 150.00 per hour in 06 days	Hours	24	150.00	1,104.29	
Transport: Passage Iquitos-Sta. Rita	Unid	two	50.00	30.67	
PER DIEM: Supply Stat day and accommodation x S /. 100.00 x 05 days Unid		6	100.00	184.05	
Feeding					**3,929.45**
Food and beverages for 20 pers. 2 times x 21 days	ration	840	4.00	1,030.67	
Foodservice 20 pers. 3 times x 21 days	ration	1260	7.50	2,898.77	
Services and materials					**582.82**
Room rental and projector	days	8	150.00	368.10	
Capacity Development manuals.	unid	twenty	10.00	61.35	
Gigantography Service	Unid	one	300.00	9202	
Service several photocopies	do you copy	500	0.10	15.34	
Folder printed	Unid	twenty	2.00	12.27	
certificates	Unid	twenty	4.00	24.54	
Pencils	Unid	twenty	1.00	6.13	
80 grams A4 bond paper	Unid	100	0.10	3.07	
SUBTOTAL					
TOTAL				**51284.66**	

SPENDING ON RAISING WORKSHOPS TO BENEFICIARIES - ZONE I - II				
SUPPLIES	**Unid**	**Cant.**	**V. unit. $. total amount ($.)**	
Reconnaissance trip and invitation to awareness workshops.				**3,711.66**
Passage 04 professionals from Iquitos to travel fast recognition and invitation to workshops (Iquitos, Sta. Rita, Nanay, (PASS. Prop.).	unid	4	400.00	490.80
Car B / quick reconnaissance trip and invitation to workshops (Iquitos, Nanay, high area and low (PASS Prop. M.)	days	10	300.00	920.25
Fuels and lubricants (Travel recogn and Invitation. Workshops)	gallons	500	15.00	2,300.61
SUBTOTAL				**3,711.66**
Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos				**5,276.07**
90 accommodation represent. for 2 days (Ent public and COMMUNIT)	days	180	20.00	1,104.29
90 power represent. for 2 days (Ent public and COMMUNIT) (Workshop Iquitos)	days	180	15.00	828.22
Payment of 90 represent. For 2 days (communities) Workshop Iquitos	days	180	20.00	1,104.29
Fuels and lubricants (transp. Removals represent. Communities) Workshop Iquitos	gallons	500	12.00	1,840.49
Food and beverages for 70 people (Awareness)	Global	one	400.00	122.70
Several photocopies Service (Workshop Iquitos)	do you copy	1000	0.10	30.67
Gigantography Service (Awareness)	Unid	one	300.00	9202
Desk various other materials (Iquitos Workshop)	various	one	500.00	153.37
SUBTOTAL				**5,276.07**
Nanay High Zone 50 (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay				**5,659.51**
90 accommodation represent. for 2 days (Ent public and COMMUNIT)	days	180	20.00	1,104.29
90 power represent. for 2 days (Ent public and communit) (Workshop Santa Maria)	days	180	15.00	828.22
Payment of 90 represent. For 2 days (communities) St. Workshop Maria	days	180	20.00	1,104.29
Fuels and lubricants (transp. Removals represent. Communities) Workshop Santa Maria	gallons	600	12.00	2,208.59
Food and beverages for 70 people (Awareness)	Global	one	400.00	122.70
Several photocopies Service (Workshop Santa Maria)	do you copy	1500	0.10	4601
Gigantography Service (Awareness)	Unid	one	300.00	9202
Desk various other materials (Workshop Santa Maria)	various	one	500.00	153.37
SUBTOTAL				**5,659.51**
TOTAL				**43236.20**

	SUPPLIES	Units Qty.	V. unit.	S /.	total amount ($.)
	Travel Meetings invite proposals for approval				**5,552.15**
32	Passage 04 professionals quick trip invitation to the workshops (Iquitos, Nauta, Sta. Rita, R. Marañon (PASS. Prop.)	unid	4	400.00	490.80
39	Car B / M quick trip invitation to workshops (Iquitos, Nauta, Sta. Rita, Nanay, (PASS. Prop.)	days	30	300.00	2,760.74
23	Fuels and lubricants (Travel Invitation to workshop PASS. Prop.	500 gallons		15.00	2,300.61
	SUBTOTAL				**5,552.15**
	Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos				**3,404.91**
39	Facilitator Workshop Lower Rio Nanay Zone (PASS. Prop.)	days	two	300.00	184.05
39	Car B / fast for moving back and forth from the teller profesinales Consultation low Nanay River area M (PASS. Prop.)	days	4	450.00	552.15
23	Fuels and lubricants (transfer professionals) Rio Nanay workshop floor area (PASS. Prop.)	400 gallons		15.00	1,840.49
50 39	Accommodation represent. for 2 days (Ent public and Communit) (PASS. Prop.)	days	100	20.00	613.50
39	Food and beverages for 50 people (See citizen)	Global	one	400.00	122.70
39	Gigantography Service (Citizen consultation)	Unid	one	300.00	9202
	SUBTOTAL				**3,404.91**
	Nanay High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay				**5,674.85**
39	Workshop facilitator Nanay Zona Alta (PASS. POT)	days	two	300.00	184.05
39	Car B / fast for moving back and forth from the teller profesinales Consultation in the upper basin of Rio Nanay M (PASS. Prop.)	days	3	450.00	414.11
23	Fuels and lubricants (transfer professionals) Indiana workshop (PASS. POT)	100 gallons		15.00	460.12
70 39	Accommodation represent. for 2 days (Ent public and Communit) (PASS. POT)	days	100	20.00	613.50
39	Power 70 represent. for 2 days (Ent public and Communit) (Workshop Indiana) (PASS. POT)	days	140	15.00	644.17
39	Payment 50 represent. For 2 days (communities) Workshop Indiana (PASS. POT)	days	100	20.00	613.50
23	Fuels and lubricants (transp. Removals represent. communities) Workshop Indiana (PASS. POT)	500 gallons		15.00	2,300.61
39	service several photocopies (Workshop Indiana) (PASS. POT) copies 2500			0.10	76.69

	39 Food and beverages for 70 people (See citizen)	Global	one	400.00	122.70
	39 Gigantography Service (Citizen consultation)	Unid	one	300.00	9202
	49 Materials multiple desktop (Workshop Indiana) (PASS. POT)	various	one	500.00	153.37
	SUBTOTAL				**5,674.85**
	TOTAL				**14631.90**

R SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES AREA I - II			**1 YEAR**	**3 YEARS**
No.	**DESCRIPTION**		**Amount ($)**	
	PRO Fessional ZONE I			
one	1.1 Professional permanent technical team	33874.06		**72264.67**
	1.2 Eventual professional technical team	4,516.54		
	1.3 Technical support staff Campo	33874.06		
	P FIELD WORKER OR PERSONAL AREA I -II			
two	2.3 Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	14079.75		
	2.4 Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)	14079.75		**28159.51**
3	**SPENDING POWER IN THE WORK AND VISITS OF FIELD**			
	3.3 Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	28987.73		
	3.4 Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)	28987.73		**57975.46**
4	**EXPENSES MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES AREA I II**			
	4.1 various materials	3,728.83		
	materials and kitchen utensils	325.46		
	4.2 Desktop materials	2,100.46		
	4.3 Computing and printing materials	12386.50		
	4.4 Photographic and video materials	116.56		
	4.5 Material collection	1,762.58		
	4.6 medicines	12562.55		
	4.7 Acquisition Services	13619.63		
	4.8 Acquisition of special equipment	56012.27		
	4.9 Satellite and Map information	13803.68		**116,418.53**
5	**EXPENSES IN SAMPLE ANALYSIS ZONE I - II**			**50,997**
	TRA N SPORTE, FUELS AND LUBRICANTS ZONE I - II			
6	6.3 Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	3,161.31		**55700.00**
	Nanay 6.4 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	4,515.64		**77250.00**
7	**SPENDING ON CAPACITY BUILDING PRO Fessional - ZONE I - II**			
	7.4 Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	**25968.71**		**51284.66**
	Nanay 7.5 High 50 people Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	**25315.95**		
8	**SPENDING ON RAISING AWARENESS WORKSHOPS BEN EFICIARIOS - ZONE I - II**			
	8.1 reconnaissance trip and invitation to awareness workshops.	11134.97		

	8.4 Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos		15858.90		
	Nanay 8.5 High Zone 50 (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay		16242.33		**43236.20**
9	**GAS AT MEETINGS TO APPROVAL**				
	9.1 Travel inviting proposals for approval Meetings		5,552.15		**14631.90**
	9.4 Nanay Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos		3,404.91		
	Nanay 9.5 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay		5,674.85		
10	**OTHER INSURANCE**			13251.53	
		Professional Insurance 6 x 36 months	**13251.53**		
		SUBTOTAL		13251.53	
		Other administrative expenses 5%		662.58	
		Unforeseen expenses 5%		662.58	
		TOTAL		**14576.69**	**582,494.55**

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ZONE I - II			**1 YEAR**	**3 YEARS**
No.	**DESCRIPTION**	**Amount ($.)**	**Amount ($.)**	**Amount ($.)**
	PROFESSIONAL ZONE I			
one	1.1 Professional permanent technical team	33874.06	10390.82	**72264.67**
	1.2 Eventual professional technical team	4,516.54	1,385.44	
	1.3 Technical support staff Campo	33874.06	10390.82	
	PAYMENT FIELD WORKER PERSONAL AREA I -II			
two	2.3 Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	45900.00	14079.75	
	2.4 Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)	45900.00	14079.75	**91800.00**
3	**SPENDING POWER IN THE WORK AND VISITS C AMPO**			
	3.3 Nanay Zona Baja (Rio Nanay)	28987.73	8,891.94	
	3.4 Nanay Nanay high Santa Maria Zone (Rio Nanay)	28987.73	8,891.94	**57975.46**
4	**EXPENSES MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES AREA I II**			
	4.1 various materials	1,242.94	381.27	**14306.00**
	materials and kitchen utensils	3,499.00	1,073.31	**3,499.00**
	4.2 Desktop materials	700.15	214.77	**6,947.50**
	4.3 Computing and printing materials	4,128.83	1,266.51	**40380.00**
	4.4 Photographic and video materials	0.00	-	**380.00**
	4.5 Material collection	546.63	167.68	**5,746.00**
	4.6 medicines	1,670.55	512.44	**16338.00**
	4.7 Acquisition Services	4,539.88	1,392.60	**74,000.00**
	4.8 Acquisition of special equipment	187,000.00	57361.96	**187,000.00**
	4.9 satellite and cartographic information	0.00	-	**105,000.00**
5	**EXPENSES IN SAMPLE ANALYSIS ZONE I - II**			**166,250.00**
6	**Transport, fuels and lubricants ZONE I - II**			

	Nanay	6.3 Zona Baja (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	3,161.31	969.73	**55700.00**
	Nanay	6.4 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	4,515.64	1,385.17	**77250.00**
	SPENDING ON CAPACITY BUILDING				
	PROF ESIONALES - ZONE I - II				
7	Nanay	7.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	0.00		**82850.00**
	Nanay	7.5 High 50 people Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	0.00		**82530.00**
	SPENDING ON RAISING AWARENESS WORKSHOPS				
	BENE Ficiaries - ZONE I - II				
8	8.1 reconnaissance trip and invitation to awareness workshops.		3,711.66	1,138.54	**36300.00**
	Nanay	8.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	5,276.07	1,618.43	**51700.00**
	Nanay	8.5 High Zone 50 (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	5,659.51	1,736.05	**52950.00**
	SPENDING AT MEETINGS OF APPROVAL			-	
	9.1 Travel inviting proposals for approval Meetings		5,552.15	1,703.11	**14631.90**
9	Nanay	9.4 Zona Baja 50 people (Rio Nanay) See Iquitos	3,404.91	1,044.45	
	Nanay	9.5 High Zone (Rio Nanay) See Santa Maria de Nanay	5,674.85	1,740.75	
10 OTHER INSURANCE				13251.53	
		Professional Insurance 6 x 36 months	**13251.53**		
		SUBTOTAL		155,068.78	
		Other administrative expenses 5%		7,753.44	
		Unforeseen expenses 5%		7,753.44	
					170,575.65
		TOTAL			**1,466,374.18**

ANALYTICAL BUDGET

ZONING AND COSTS BY ACTIVITY OF STRATEGIC AREAS OR OPERATION CENTERS											
ZONE	SUB AREA HEADQUARTERS	No. profes	NALES No. COMM.	FAMI. BENEF POT.	POT AREAS.	COST./ 2 Ha.	COST VIVERO	MOD. PISCI	COST.	MOD. BIRDS	COST ($.)
	ZONA ALTA (RIO NANAY Chambira And Pintuyacu	two	10	25	fifty	151,739.26	2,665.64	5	7,032.21	5	32477.76
	ZONA RIO BAJA NANAYLIBERTAD	two	10	25	fifty	151,739.26	2,665.64	5	7,032.21	5	32477.76
TOTAL		4	twenty	fifty	100.00 303,478.53		5,331.29	10.00 14064.42		10	64955.52
TOTAL DOLLAR											387,829.75

COSTS BY ACTIVITY IN SELECTED AREA RIO NANAY	**387,829.75**
OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF ACTIVITIES	**582,494.55**
TOTAL DOLLAR	**970,324.30**