Independent Forest Monitoring Pilot Project in Nicaragua

Mission Report No. 004

Mission of the Independent Monitor

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Minimum Forest Management Plans in Broadleaf Community Forest - Tasba Pounie Community

Name of the area: Kung Kung – Kurinwás River
Minimum Forest Management Plan: Permits No. a) 06439  b) 06441  c) 06448
Beneficiaries: a) Nicolás Báez P.  b) Nicolás Báez P.  c) Xiomara Peralta
Area subcontracted by: Tasba Pounie Community – Laguna de Perlas
Municipalities where the area is located: Desembocadura de Río Grande - La Cruz de Río Grande. RAAS

Mission dates: 14, 15 and 16 October 2006
Report date: 27 October 2006
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within the framework of the Agreement signed between INAFOR\textsuperscript{1} and Global Witness for the implementation of an Independent Forest Monitoring Pilot Project in Nicaragua, the Global Witness technical team (known as the independent monitor), along with the INAFOR delegates from the RAAS District and of the municipalities Desembocadura de Río Grande and Laguna de Perlas, and the RAAS Forest Inspector, carried out a mission on 14, 15 and 16 October 2006 to the forest area known as Kung Kung River. More specifically, three Minimum Forest Management Plans (PMMF\textsuperscript{2}), with harvesting nos. 06439, 06441 and 06448, were visited. These are part of a total of 28 PMMF, which annulment was requested by the State Attorney of the Republic. Such annulment was based on the breach of the legal and technical requisites by the beneficiaries of the plans and the INAFOR authorities who authorised them.

These PMMF are located in the Kung Kung area, in communal lands that belong to the Tasba Paunie community. The area falls within the municipalities of Desembocadura de Río Grande and La Cruz de Río Grande – RAAS. In January 2005, the authorities of the Tasba Pounie community handed over the harvesting rights of 1,000 ha of forest to Mr. Nicolás Báez (who lives in Ciudad Rama, municipality of El Rama – RAAS). Such harvesting was specifically for mahogany and cedar. In order to carry it out, a Forest Management General Plan (FMGP) would have been needed in order to comply with the existing laws.

This mission was backed by the central INAFOR authorities, as well as by the district and municipal delegations and the RAAS Navy Forces. The latter provided a means of transport through the river and a team of four members to guarantee the security of the participants in the mission. Mr. Joaquin Ramirez, a forest regent and former employee of the beneficiaries of the PMMF, also took part in the mission.

On the basis of the review of the documents related to the PMMF and the field inspection to three of the 28 PMMF, the independent monitor presents the following conclusions:

- The representatives of the Tasba Pounie Community who approved the cession of rights for harvesting mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) and cedar (Carapa guianensis) to Mr. Nicolás Báez in a 1,000 ha. area of non-fragmented natural broadleaf forests, were not legally elected by the community at the time of such cession of rights. Therefore such cession breaches the law (see annexes 1 and 2).

- Both Mr. Nicolás Báez and the forest regents who produced the PMMF did not take into account the size of the forest area under concession. According to Art. 47 of the forest law, for such size a Forest Management General Plan and an Environmental Impact Assessment, and not a PMMF, should have been written.

- The approval of 28 PMMF in the 1,000 ha. of forests as authorised by INAFOR in December 2005 and January 2006 was done without taking into consideration

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
  \item Instituto Nacional Forestal
  \item Plan Mínimo de Manejo Forestal
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
Art. 16\(^3\) and 17\(^4\) of the Law for the Conservation, Promotion and Sustainable Development of the Forest Sector (Law 462) and Art. 47\(^5\) of the Regulation related to this law.

- The forest regents hired to produce and implement these PMMF breached Art.26\(^6\) of the Regulation of the Forest Law.
- The competent INAFOR authority which approved these 28 PMMF did not comply with Art. 49\(^7\) of the Regulation of the Forest Law.
- The building of an extensive network of forest tracks and temporary log ponds for the extraction and storage of timber results in a significant impact in the forest coverage, natural regeneration, soil and water courses. NTON\(^8\) 4.1.4.3 and 4.1.4.5, which establish the technical specifications for such tracks, were not followed.
- The indicators of authorised forest harvesting in the permits show an over-exploitation of mahogany, as the estimated extraction is 1.65 trees/ha., which is the equivalent of 383\% more than estimated for RAAS\(^9\) forests, with an average

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\(^3\) Art. 16: “All forest harvesting activities must comply with the obligatory technical norms for forest management, including those approved for protected areas”.

\(^4\) Art.17: “Forest harvesting in plantations or lands bigger than five hundred (500) ha., require, prior to being authorised, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to obtain the Environmental Permit issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). This document will also be integrated in the management plan”.

\(^5\) In order to obtain a forest harvesting permit, the applicant must present the following to the relevant INAFOR delegation:

For forest management in natural forests (areas of non-fragmented forest)
1. Written application for the approval of the harvesting permit.
2. Forest Management General Plan with the relevant Annual Operational Plans (INAFORE procedural guide).
3. Designation of the regent.
4. Ownership title or equivalent
5. Cession of rights (original or validated copy) where the harvesting rights have been the subject of a cession.
6. Authorisation of the General Directorate of Protected Areas within MARENA when the property falls within such kind of areas.

\(^6\) Art. 26: The forest regents will perform the following duties:
Produce forest inventories, forest management plans, annual operational plans, protection plans, technical studies, forest harvesting plans, harvesting reports related to the activities included in the forest technical regulations of the country. They will also produce reports related to the current regulations and administrative dispositions. For each of these activities and reports, they will use the official methodology as approved by INAFOR, as well as the relevant formats established.

\(^7\) Art. 49: in order to review forest management plans, the Obligatory Technical Norms (NTON) will be used as a reference. INAFOR will send a copy of the management plan documents to the Mayor’s office and the Regional Council (if it is an Autonomous Region) where management is planned, as a first step to the public presentation and approval of the plan.

\(^8\) Nicaraguan Obligatory Technical Norms (Normas Técnicas Obligatorias Nicaragüenses)

\(^9\) For RAAS, it is estimated at 0.43 trees wider than 40 cm diameter at chest height / ha., and a commercial volume of 0.57 m\(^3\) / ha. Source: LA ÚLTIMA FRONTERA FORESTAL: Diagnóstico del estado de la situación actual de la caoba (Swietenia macrophylla) en Nicaragua. Ing. Gabriel
volume of 7 m³ / ha. This is way over the 0.57 m³ / ha. that are estimated for this region.

- The delimitation and marking of the PMMF, as well as the commercial census and marking of trees, are insufficient and incomplete. This allowed for the harvesting of trees beyond the authorised area.

Based on these conclusions, the independent monitor recommends:

- INAFOR should follow up until completion the administrative processes initiated against all the people involved in the production, authorisation, harvesting permit issuance and implementation of the 28 PMMF.
- The community and municipal authorities of Tasba Pounie should follow the relevant procedures to ensure they receive the economic resources that, according to art. 49 of the Forest Law\(^\text{10}\), should be earmarked for the protection and restoration of the site, thus avoiding an eventual change of land use.
- INAFOR should, in a realistic and clear way, establish the amount of management plans it can authorise to concessionaires in natural forest areas. At the same time, it should determine how many management plans an accredited forest regent can manage appropriately, in order to avoid the situation encountered in this case.
- With the previous information, once the relevant management plans have been approved, the department of Monitoring and Territorial Surveillance within INAFOR should plan and implement an effective monitoring strategy for the management plans authorised by INAFOR Municipal Delegations.
- INAFOR should review and evaluate NTON 2004 in order to improve and update them.


\(^{10}\) Art. 49: according to the current Law and related regulations, the amount received by the State as payments for the right to harvest, fines, rights of operation, or auctions of impounded timber, should go into a separate bank account managed by the Treasury. The latter should, in turn, distribute these resources in a period not exceeding 30 days. They should be allocated as follows:

1. In the Autonomous Regions, the legal references will be Law 445, which regulates communal ownership of indigenous populations and ethnic communities in the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast and rivers Bocay, Coco, Indio Maíz. This law was published in the Gaceta, no. 16 of 23 January 2003. It establishes:

   a) 25% for the indigenous community or communities where the resource to be harvested is located.
   b) 25% for the municipality where the indigenous community is located.
   c) 25% for the relevant Regional Council and Regional Government.
   d) 25% for the Treasury.
2. COMPOSITION OF THE TEAM

Days 14, 15 and 16 October 2006

- Julio Granja, INAFOR – RAAS District Delegate
- Etanislaoo González, INAFOR Municipal Delegate – Desembocadura de Río Grande
- Eddy López, INAFOR – La Cruz de Río Grande Municipal Delegate
- Troy Thomas, INAFOR – RAAS Forest Inspector
- Joaquín Ramírez, forest regent with thorough knowledge of the area.
- Arturo Avila, IFM technical staff, Global Witness
- César Zelaya, IFM technical staff, Global Witness
- Ricardo Salazar, navy lieutenant. Navy Forces of the Nicaraguan Army.
- Cristian Leiva, navy infantryman. Navy Forces of the Nicaraguan Army.

3. POSITIVE ASPECTS

The following people collaborated in the implementation of this mission: INAFOR staff members, members of the Navy Forces of the Nicaraguan Army and the forest regent who participated in the production of the PMMF. Amongst the input provided by these people are:

- Provision by INAFOR (RAAS District Delegation) of the documents and information related to the PMMF of the Kung Kung area.

- Escort and support from the INAFOR District Delegates, the Forest Inspector and Municipal Delegates.

- Support in the provision of transport and security by the Navy Forces of the Nicaraguan Army in RAAS.

- Knowledge that Joaquín Ramírez had about the location of the PMMF.

- Financial support from INAFOR headquarters, who provided C$ 9,000.00 (US$ 508.00) in order to cover for the per diems of the participants in the mission (INAFOR, Navy Forces) and support to the fuel expenses.

4. CONSTRAINTS

The main constraint to carry out the mission on the ground was the lack of marking and signalling of the PMMF and the lack of field guides who knew the area. This meant that a lot of time and effort had to be focused on locating the exact areas to monitor.
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELDWORK

The mission took place over three days, where the following activities were carried out:

Day 1:
- Check of the boundaries of PMMF 06441 – El Almendro V, registering them with a GPS device.
- Inspection and geographic location of the log ponds found within the PMMF:
- Registration of the coordinates of stumps found near water courses, stumps smaller than the Minimum Logging Diameter and stumps outside the boundaries of PMMF.

Day 2:
- Check of the boundaries of PMMF 06439 – El Almendro III, registering them with a GPS device.
- Registration of the coordinates of stumps found near water courses, stumps smaller than the Minimum Logging Diameter and stumps outside the boundaries of PMMF.

Day 3:
- Check of the boundaries of PMMF 06448 – Xioma, registering them with a GPS device.
- Inspection and geographic location of the log ponds found within the PMMF:
- Registration of the coordinates of stumps found near water courses, stumps smaller than the Minimum Logging Diameter and stumps outside the boundaries of PMMF.

6 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE KUNG KUNG AREA

The forest area handed over as a concession is located in the area known as Kung Kung River, within the Kurinwás River, in the municipality of Desembocadura del Río Grande – RAAS.

The three PMMF (no. 06441 – El Almendro V, 06439 – El Almendro III, 06448 – Xioma) which were visited during this mission are part of the 28 PMMF included in the cession of rights of 1,000 ha. of non-fragmented broadleaf natural forests. In January 2005, this area was handed over as a concession to Nicolás Báez by the local authorities of the Tasba Pounie community from the municipality of Laguna de Perlas – RAAS. However, the authorities had not been legally elected by the community members, as can be seen in the Public Title of Cession of Rights 170, found in the municipality of Bluefields, RAAS (see Annex 1).

In this document, Mr. Báez is authorised by the community authorities to harvest mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) and cedar (Carapa guianensis), and state the need to produce a Forest Management General Plan for the area. However, the concessionaire hired forest regents for the production of 25 PMMF for an area of 940 ha.
and handed over the rights of 200 ha. to Xiomara Peralta. Ms. Peralta hired a forest regent to produce 3 PMMF with a total area of 105.39 ha. The situation of the remaining 84.61 ha. is uncertain.

Between December 2005 and January 2006, the approval of the 28 PMMF and the issuance of the Forest Harvesting Permits was requested to INAFOR – Cruz de Río Grande Municipal Delegation, with no objection from the INAFOR- RAAS District Delegate.

The 25 PMMF and their respective harvesting permits authorised to Mr. Báez included the harvesting of 11,177 m³ of timber and 2,603 trees, of which 1,508 (58%) are mahogany, 891 (34%) cedar, 193 (7%) santa maría, and 11 (0.4%) laurel, with an average volume of 4.29 m³ per tree.

The three PMMF and their respective harvesting permits authorised to Ms. Peralta included the harvesting of 1,566 m³ of timber and 338 trees, of which 219 (65%) are mahogany, 85 (25%) cedar and 34 (10%) santa maría, with an average volume of 4.6 m³ per tree.

The following table presents a summary of the volumetric data and of the trees to be harvested.

### Table 1: Summary of the forest harvesting permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>General indicators</th>
<th>Indicators per hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forest area</td>
<td>1045.83 has.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Volume to harvest</td>
<td>12743.91 m³</td>
<td>12 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Volume per treel</td>
<td>4.4 m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total no. of trees</td>
<td>2941.00</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No. of mahogany trees</td>
<td>1727.00</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No. of cedar trees</td>
<td>976.00</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No. of santa maría trees</td>
<td>227.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No. of laurel trees</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The harvesting and extraction of timber was carried out between February and May, and heavy machinery was used for it (caterpillar tractors, skidders, loaders, trucks). Primary and secondary tracks were built and temporary and permanent log ponds were constructed. The timber was transported to the main log pond located in the eastern margin of Kung Kung River.
In February 2006, Mr. Báez’s harvesting permits were handed over to Mr. Róger Antonio Herrera and Mr. Luís Alonso Vásquez, which implied they became the owners of the timber to be harvested.

In May 2006, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua issued the Decree of Economic Emergency, which, amongst other things, suspends forest management activities in four regions of the country, RAAS being one of them.

On the basis of this Decree, an Inter-institutional Commission for Monitoring and Evaluation of Industries and Forest Management Plans was created in RAAS. Its main objective was to:

*Evaluate, inspect and review the logging, transport, processing, management, storage, possession, export and trade of forest products, as well as the damages caused to natural resources (broadleaf forests).*

On 15 May 2006, the Inter-institutional Commission carried out an inspection to the Kung Kung River. On arrival, they found a large amount of logs (the river was allegedly being used as a temporary log pond) of mahogany and cedar. These were marked with the initials XP and NB, which are the codes registered in INAFOR by Ms. Xiomara Peralta and Mr. Nicolás Báez.
The following table shows the data about the timber that was found by the Inter-institutional Commission in the Kung Kung River\textsuperscript{11}.

Table 2: Inventory of logs and harvesting permit nos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Xiomara Peralta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harvesting Permits</td>
<td>07318, 06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05346, 07302, 06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06440, 06441, 06442, 05347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No. of mahogany logs</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No. of cedar logs</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No. of santa maría logs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total no. of logs</td>
<td>3894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total no. of mahogany logs</td>
<td>2222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total no. of cedar logs</td>
<td>1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total no. of santa maría logs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conclusions of the report produced by the Inter-institutional Commission regarding the 28 PMMF request, amongst other things:

1. To take the relevant legal actions, whether administrative, penal or civil, in the following:

\textsuperscript{11} Source: Comisión Interinstitucional de Monitoreo y Evaluación a Industrias y Planes de Manejo Forestal - Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur -Informe evaluativo de la visita a los diferentes lugares de extracción de los recursos forestales y análisis de la documentación en el INAFOR-RAAS
File a complaint in INAFOR office in Bluefields and, given the judicial inconsistency of all the documents issued by INAFOR, request the nullity of Nicolás Báez’s permits no. 05345, 05346, 05347, 05348, 05334, 05335, 06438, 06439, 06440, 06441, 06442, 06443, 07301, 07302, 07303, 07304, 07305, 07306, 07307, 07308, 07309, 07310, 07311, 07312 and 07313.

Following this and a legal and technical analysis of the 28 PMMF, in May 2006 the State Attorney of the Republic requested the INAFOR delegate of the municipality of Desembocadura de Río Grande to declare a total nullity of the harvesting permits authorised to Mr. Báez and Ms. Peralta. Consequently, and following Law 462, INAFOR impounded the timber found on the Kung Kung River and transported it to El Rama port. This was done between July and September 2006.

As a result of the analysis mentioned above, an administrative process was initiated against different people involved in this case, amongst which are loggers Róger Antonio Herrera and Luis Alfonso Reyes; the owners of the timber authorised to Mr. Nicolás Báez; forest regents Alejandro García and Joaquín Ramírez, who produced the PMMF and who allegedly breached the law, as did Hollman Gómez (INAFOR – Desembocadura de Río Grande Municipal Delegate) and Geovanela Sandoval (INAFOR – RAAS District Delegate)\(^\text{12}\).

On 26 September 2006, INAFOR – RAAS District Delegation and INAFOR – Desembocadura de Río Grande Municipal Delegation programmed the auction of 17 lots of mahogany and cedar impounded at Kung Kung River. The total volume to auction was 3,540.031 m³, with a total base price of US$770,759.96. This auction was suspended following an order of the court of appeal in Managua, who accepted an appeal for legal protection filed by the loggers affected by the impound of timber.

Up to now, the timber is stored in the site where it was originally to be auctioned, and is awaiting the resolution of the Supreme Court of Justice on the appeal for legal protection.

Picture 3: Lots of timber to be auctioned – Corintillo, El Rama- RAAS.

\(^\text{12}\) The breach is in terms of omission of their judicial duties, as written by the Deputy Environmental State Attorney, Ali Alvarado L (registration no. CSJ 6127).
7. MISSION RESULTS

As mentioned above, this mission focused on the visit to three PMMF. A review of the documentation was also made, this with the objective of comparing it with the findings on the ground.

7.1 Irregularities identified in the review of the documentation of the 28 PMMF

- The area subject to forest concession covers 1,000 ha. of natural broadleaf forest, so a Forest Management General Plan, and not a PMMF, should have been produced.

- The approval of the 25 PMMF to Mr. Nicolas Báez was irregular. Despite there is no legal provision for a maximum number of plans to be approved, it is INAFOR’s practice not to approve more than 5 PMMF to one same beneficiary.

- More than 10 PMMF were produced and in turn subject to forest regent supervision. Only two regents were given the job to do this, which is impossible to do appropriately in the timeframe established (one year).

- In the review of the documents of the PMMF for their approval, the INAFOR competent authority did not rigorously follow NTON and the administrative dispositions in force. Maps, tracks, forest census, etc. all showed weaknesses.

- The coordinates to locate the sites were not well reflected in the documents. Map 2 shows how many of these overlap, which illustrates the lack of verification of these points on the ground.

- 10 of the 28 PMMF authorised include an area of 35.13 ha. of forest to be harvested. This clearly illustrates that these areas were defined on the map and not directly on the ground.

Tables 3 and 4 present the main indicators of the 28 PMMF authorised for the forest area in the Kung Kung River.
Table 3: Relevant indicators of the 28 PMMF in the Kung Kung River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Expedient</th>
<th>Permit</th>
<th>Area (ha.)</th>
<th>Volume (m³)</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Number of trees per species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1711M05 - 010</td>
<td>5335</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>671.59</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 009</td>
<td>7306</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>511.88</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M05 - 024</td>
<td>6442</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>507.31</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M05 - 010</td>
<td>5346</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>550.30</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M05 - 025</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>635.25</td>
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<td>500.38</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td>1711M05 - 010</td>
<td>5345</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1711M05 - 009</td>
<td>5334</td>
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<td>216.11</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 004</td>
<td>7301</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>476.52</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 005</td>
<td>7302</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>337.50</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1704M06 - 006</td>
<td>7303</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>500.53</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 007</td>
<td>7304</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>508.12</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 008</td>
<td>7305</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>532.11</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 010</td>
<td>7307</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>337.50</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 011</td>
<td>7308</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>559.44</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 012</td>
<td>7309</td>
<td>28.10</td>
<td>392.12</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 013</td>
<td>7310</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>105.65</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 014</td>
<td>7311</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>106.35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 015</td>
<td>7312</td>
<td>24.43</td>
<td>276.27</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M06 - 014</td>
<td>7313</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>88.82</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M05 - 023</td>
<td>6441</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>665.63</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nicolás Báez</td>
<td>1704M05 - 021</td>
<td>6439</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>629.66</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Xiomara Peralta</td>
<td>1704M06 - 003</td>
<td>6448</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>548.22</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Xiomara Peralta</td>
<td>1704M06 - 018</td>
<td>7319</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>512.72</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Xiomara Peralta</td>
<td>1704M06 - 019</td>
<td>7318</td>
<td>35.13</td>
<td>505.39</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1045.83</td>
<td>12743.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*M= Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) C= Cedar (Carapa guianensis)
SM= Santa María (Callophyllum brasiliensis) L= Laurel (Cordia alliodora)

Table 4: Average indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average indicators</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Average indicators</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area / PMMF</td>
<td>37.35 has</td>
<td>M trees / PMMF</td>
<td>61.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber volume / PMMF</td>
<td>455.14 m³</td>
<td>C trees / PMMF</td>
<td>34.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of trees / PMMF</td>
<td>105.04</td>
<td>M trees / ha</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average volume / ha</td>
<td>12.19 m³</td>
<td>C trees / ha</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees / ha</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>SM trees / ha</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume / tree</td>
<td>4.33 m³</td>
<td>L trees / ha</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2  **Irregularities identified during the inspection of the site**

- There is no marking that allows the location of the PMMF on the ground.
- In some areas, the primary and secondary tracks which connect the temporary log ponds are wider than established in NTON 4.1.4.3.

Picture 4: forest extraction tracks

- The dimension of the log ponds is bigger than the area established for them in the management documents. This results in impacts such as a higher loss of forest cover.

- In order to extract the logs heavy machinery, and not cables, were used. This was introduced directly to the logging area, which breaches NTON 4.1.5.1.

- The filters in the water courses were poorly built and water had become stagnated in several areas. This breaches NTON 4.1.4.5 and Art. 32 of the administrative dispositions, which establish that forest tracks that cross water courses must have draining facilities (coordinates UTM 188751 – 1433147 / 188728 – 1433081).
• The protection areas for permanent water courses were not marked. This resulted in the logging of trees closer than legally allowed.

Picture 6: trees logged in the river basin.

• The marking of trees to harvest is not clear in the stumps found on the ground.
7.3 Findings in the PMMF – Permit No. 06439

a) Main data of the PMMF

The main data related to this PMMF are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Nicolas Báez</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expedient</td>
<td>1704M05 – 021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Harvesting Permit</td>
<td>06439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>El Almendro III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>50 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Kung Kung River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Desembocadura de Río Grande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised volume</td>
<td>629.66 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree species</td>
<td>Mahogany, Cedar, Santa María</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trees</td>
<td>94, 69, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume per tree</td>
<td>2.98 m³, 4.7 m³, 6.98 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval date</td>
<td>December 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Weaknesses in the documents

A review of the documents revealed the lack of the following information:

☑ Review forms with the signature of an INAFOR member of staff.
☑ Report from the forest regent.
☑ Application for the transport guides for the timber harvested.

c) Irregularities found on the ground

During the inspection of this site, the following irregularities were reported:

☑ The corners of the area to be harvested are not marked on the ground.
☑ The boundaries are not defined on the ground.
☑ The protection areas are not marked.

7.4 Findings in the PMMF – Permit No. 06441

a) Main data of the PMMF

The main data related to this PMMF are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Nicolas Báez</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expedient</td>
<td>1704M05 – 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Harvesting Permit</td>
<td>06441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name: El Almendro V
Area: 50 ha.
Location: Kung Kung River
Municipality: Desembocadura de Río Grande
Authorised volume: 665.63 m³
Tree species: Mahogany  Cedar  Santa María
Number of trees: 86  70  2
Volume per tree: 3.12 m³  5.4 m³  7.2 m³
Approval date: December 2005

b) Weaknesses in the documents

A review of the documents revealed the lack of the following information:

☑ Review forms with the signature of an INAFOR member of staff.
☑ Report from the forest regent.
☑ Application for the transport guides for the timber harvested.

c) Irregularities found on the ground

During the inspection of this site, the following irregularities were reported:

☑ The boundaries are not defined on the ground.
☑ The corners of the area to be harvested have only recently been placed.
☑ The protection areas are not marked.
☑ The coordinates of the area on the ground generally coincide with those in the document. However, point 4 is approximately 350 m further west than it should be.
☑ Mahogany has been logged using a sawmill within the area.
☑ Trees have been logged in river basins (see map 1).

7.5 Findings in the PMMF – Permit No. 06448

a) Main data of the PMMF

The main data related to this PMMF are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiario</th>
<th>Xiomara Peralta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expediente</td>
<td>1704M06 – 003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permiso Aprovechamiento Forestal</td>
<td>06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nombre</td>
<td>Xiomara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Área</td>
<td>35.1 hectáreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubicación</td>
<td>Río Kung Kung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipio</td>
<td>Desembocadura de Río Grande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumen autorizado</td>
<td>548.22 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Especies forestales</td>
<td>Caoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número de árboles</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumen por árbol</td>
<td>4.37 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecha de aprobación</td>
<td>Enero de 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


b) Weaknesses in the documents

A review of the documents revealed the lack of the following information:

- Review forms with the signature of an INAFOR member of staff.
- Report from the forest regent.
- Application for the transport guides for the timber harvested.

c) Irregularities found on the ground

During the inspection of this site, the following irregularities were reported:

- The boundaries are not defined on the ground.
- Point 4 is located approximately 200 m further north than it should be.
- The protection areas are not marked.
- Mahogany trees smaller than the minimum diameter have been logged.
- Trees have been logged in river basins (see map 1).

Table 5: Coordinates of stumps smaller than the Minimum logging diameter and trees logged in river basins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Stump diameter (cm)</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>PMMF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>185363 1434255</td>
<td>06439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>188667 1432480</td>
<td>06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>188640 1432829</td>
<td>06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>186473 1432458</td>
<td>06441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>188621 1433186</td>
<td>06448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees logged in water basins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>PMMF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>185639 1434258</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>187238 1432245</td>
<td>06441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>188904 1433155</td>
<td>06448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>185150 1434249</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees logged illegally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>PMMF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>186809 1432158</td>
<td>06441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>186975 1431884</td>
<td>06441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Map 1 shows the location of the three PMMF, as well as the geo-referenced points in this table.
Map 1: Location of three PMMF and of trees illegally logged

KEY
- Poorly built filters
- Log ponds
- PMMF Xioma
- PMMF El Almendro V
- PMMF EL Almendro III
- Illegal logging – Mahogany
- Logging in water courses – cedar
- Main road

Scale 1:42286
Map 2: Location of the PMMF according to the coordinates included in the documents

Minimum Forest Management Plans. Kung Kung River
8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the review of the documents related to the PMMF and the field inspection to three of the 28 PMMF, the independent monitor presents the following conclusions:

- The representatives of the Tasba Pounie Community who approved the cession of rights for harvesting mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) and cedar (Carapa guianensis) to Mr. Nicolás Báez in a 1,000 ha. area of non-fragmented natural broadleaf forests, were not legally elected by the community at the time of such cession of rights. Therefore such cession breaches the law (see annexes 1 and 2).

- Both Mr. Nicolás Báez and the forest regents who produced the PMMF did not take into account the size of the forest area under concession. According to Art. 47 of the forest law, for such size a Forest Management General Plan and an Environmental Impact Assessment, and not a PMMF, should have been written.

- The approval of 28 PMMF in the 1,000 ha. of forests as authorised by INAFOR in December 2005 and January 2006 was done without taking into consideration Art. 16\(^{13}\) and 17\(^{14}\) of the Law for the Conservation, Promotion and Sustainable Development of the Forest Sector (Law 462) and Art. 47\(^{15}\) of the Regulation related to this law.

- The forest regents hired to produce and implement these PMMF breached Art.26\(^{16}\) of the Regulation of the Forest Law.

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\(^{13}\) Art. 16: “All forest harvesting activities must comply with the obligatory technical norms for forest management, including those approved for protected areas”.

\(^{14}\) Art. 17: “Forest harvesting in plantations or lands bigger than five hundred (500) ha., require, prior to being authorised, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to obtain the Environmental Permit issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). This document will also be integrated in the management plan”.

\(^{15}\) In order to obtain a forest harvesting permit, the applicant must present the following to the relevant INAFOR delegation:

For forest management in natural forests (areas of non-fragmented forest)

    7. Written application for the approval of the harvesting permit.
    8. Forest Management General Plan with the relevant Annual Operational Plans (INAFOR procedural guide).
    10. Ownership title or equivalent
    11. Cession of rights (original or validated copy) where the harvesting rights have been the subject of a cession.
    12. Authorisation of the General Directorate of Protected Areas within MARENA when the property falls within such kind of areas.

\(^{16}\) Art. 26: The forest regents will perform the following duties:

Produce forest inventories, forest management plans, annual operational plans, protection plans, technical studies, forest harvesting plans, harvesting reports related to the activities included in the forest technical regulations of the country. They will also produce reports related to the current regulations and administrative dispositions. For each of these activities and reports, they will use the official methodology as approved by INAFOR, as well as the relevant formats established.
• The competent INAFOR authority which approved these 28 PMMF did not comply with Art. 49\textsuperscript{17} of the Regulation of the Forest Law.

• The building of an extensive network of forest tracks and temporary log ponds for the extraction and storage of timber results in a significant impact in the forest coverage, natural regeneration, soil and water courses. NTON\textsuperscript{18} 4.1.4.3 and 4.1.4.5, which establish the technical specifications for such tracks, were not followed.

• The indicators of authorised forest harvesting in the permits show an over-exploitation of mahogany, as the estimated extraction is 1.65 trees/ha., which is the equivalent of 383\% more than estimated for RAAS\textsuperscript{19} forests, with an average volume of 7 m$^3$ / ha. This is way over the 0.57 m$^3$ / ha. that are estimated for this region.

• The delimitation and marking of the PMMF, as well as the commercial census and marking of trees, are insufficient and incomplete. This allowed for the harvesting of trees beyond the authorised area.

Based on these conclusions, the independent monitor recommends:

• INAFOR should follow up until completion the administrative processes initiated against all the people involved in the production, authorisation, harvesting permit issuance and implementation of the 28 PMMF.

• The community and municipal authorities of Tasba Pounie should follow the relevant procedures to ensure they receive the economic resources that, according to art. 49 of the Forest Law\textsuperscript{20}, should be earmarked for the protection and restoration of the site, thus avoiding an eventual change of land use.

\textsuperscript{17} Art. 49: in order to review forest management plans, the Obligatory Technical Norms (NTON) will be used as a reference. INAFOR will send a copy of the management plan documents to the Mayor’s office and the Regional Council (if it is an Autonomous Region) where management is planned, as a first step to the public presentation and approval of the plan.

\textsuperscript{18} Nicaraguan Obligatory Technical Norms (Normas Técnicas Obligatorias Nicaraquíenses)

\textsuperscript{19} For RAAS, it is estimated at 0.43 trees wider than 40 cm diameter at chest height / ha., and a commercial volume of 0.57 m$^3$ / ha. Source: LA ÚLTIMA FRONTERA FORESTAL: Diagnóstico del estado de la situación actual de la caoba (Swietenia macrophylla) en Nicaragua. Ing. Gabriel Travisany-Consultor. Managua, Abril, 2005. Document followed by INAFOR in the performance of their duties.

\textsuperscript{20} Art. 49: according to the current Law and related regulations, the amount received by the State as payments for the right to harvest, fines, rights of operation, or auctions of impounded timber, should go into a separate bank account managed by the Treasury. The latter should, in turn, distribute these resources in a period not exceeding 30 days. They should be allocated as follows:

2. In the Autonomous Regions, the legal references will be Law 445, which regulates communal ownership of indigenous populations and ethnic communities in the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast and rivers Bocay, Coco, Indio Maiz. This law was published in the Gaceta, no. 16 of 23 January 2003. It establishes:

a) 25\% for the indigenous community or communities where the resource to be harvested is located.
• INAFOR should, in a realistic and clear way, establish the amount of management plans it can authorise to concessionaires in natural forest areas. At the same time, it should determine how many management plans an accredited forest regent can manage appropriately, in order to avoid the situation encountered in this case.
• With the previous information, once the relevant management plans have been approved, the department of Monitoring and Territorial Surveillance within INAFOR should plan and implement an effective monitoring strategy for the management plans authorised by INAFOR Municipal Delegations.
• INAFOR should review and evaluate NTON 2004 in order to improve and update them.

b) 25% for the municipality where the indigenous community is located.
c) 25% for the relevant Regional Council and Regional Government.
d) 25% for the Treasury.
9. **ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Extracts of the Public Title No. 5 – Cession of Rights**

![Image of the document]
en el Río Kuirinvas el que está dentro del área de la comunidad indígena a la cual ellos representan, que con el fin de que se explote por el beneficiario que harán referencia más adelante, dentro de dicha área conocida como Kung Kung existen muchos tipos de árboles de madera entre ellas de la especie Caoba y Cedro Macho. Continúan exponiendo los señores JOEL GARTH WILSON, DELVING MELVIN PRUVO ROBINSON, EMA CAROLINA GARTH PRUVO Y WARREN FRANCIS MCLEAN y dicen CLÁUSULA SEGUNDA (CESIÓN DE DERECHOS):

Que de manera onerosa e irrevocable, ceden y traspasan todos los derechos que tienen de conformidad con la cláusula que antecede, al señor NICOLÁS BáEZ PEREZ para que el mismo pueda explotar dentro del área descrita en la cláusula que antecede únicamente la cantidad de Un Mil Hectáreas de Bosque, pudiendo explotar en el mismo y de conformidad con las normas establecidas por el Instituto Nacional Forestal de Nicaragua el setenta por ciento de especie Caoba a un precio de Cuatrocientos Córdobas el árbol y el treinta por ciento de especie Cedro Macho a Cien Córdobas el árbol, además se deja constancia en este mismo instrumento público que ellos mismos en nombre de su comunidad en este mismo acto y sin lugar a reclamo alguno tienen recibido la suma de Veinticinco Mil Córdobas Netos en concepto de adelanto el valor que resulte de esta Cesión de Derechos de conformidad con el Plan General de manejo y explotación de bosques que el beneficiario tendrá que elaborar de conformidad con las leyes pertinentes. Presente como se ha dicho en este acto ratifica el señor NICOLÁS BáEZ PEREZ y dice: CLÁUSULA TERCERA (ACEPTACIÓN): Que acepta la cesión hecha a su favor en esta Escritura por los representantes de la Comunidad de Tasapounie en la forma y condiciones estipuladas en la misma. Así se expresaron los comparecientes, bien instruidos por mí, el suscrito Notario, acerca del valor, alcance y trascendencia legal de este acto, de las cláusulas generales que contiene y le dan validez, de las especiales que envuelven renuncias y estipulaciones implícitas como explícitas en fin de las que en concreto se han hecho en este acto. Doy fe que tuve a la vista los documentos de identificación de todos los comparecientes los que una vez anotados devolví a los mismos. Y leída que fue por mí, el Notario, íntegramente la presente Escritura Pública a los comparecientes, la encuentra conforme, la aprueba, ratifica en todas y cada una de sus partes y sin hacerle
Annex 2: Certificate of the Communal Authorities of Tasba Pounie

CONSEJO REGIONAL AUTÓNOMO ATLÁNTICO SUR
Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur
Bluefields - Nicaragua

CERTIFICACION

El suscrito Primer Secretario del Consejo Regional Autónomo de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur, en uso de las facultades que le confiere la Constitución de la República, la Ley Nº 28 denominada Estatuto de Autonomía de las Regiones de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua, el Decreto Nº 3584 Reglamento a la Ley 28, y el Reglamento Interno del Consejo Regional de la RAAS, y la Ley 445, certifica, que en el acto de Actas de Elecciones de las Autoridades Comunales, de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur, se encuadren registradas las Autoridades Comunales de Tasba Pounie quienes fueron elegidas en Asamblea Comunitaria, celebrada en la Comunidad de Tasba Pounie, Municipio del mismo nombre, el día 07 de Agosto del año dos mil cinco, a las dos de la tarde, por un proceso libre, justo y, de conformidad con lo establecido en el Capítulo II. Art. 7 y 8 de la Ley 445. en el acto de Elecciones de Propiedad Comunal de los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Etnías de la Región Autónomas de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua y de los Ríos Boca de Yuma, quedando Efectivas las Autoridades Comunales de la siguiente manera:

1. Ciril Joseph
2. Warrin Francis
3. Ema Garth
4. Lucetta Duncan
5. Alma Carlos Tate
6. Tomas Levan Centeno
7. Medonia Garth Francis
8. Delvia Prudo
9. Arnoldo Centeno
10. Joci Garth Wilson

Coordinador
Vice Coordinador
Secretaria
Tesorera
Primer Vocal
Segundo Vocal
Fiscal
Síndico
Juez Comunal
Presidente Consejo de Anciano

La presente Certificación tendrá validez por tres años de conformidad con el Capítulo II. Art. 8 de la Ley 445.

Se extiende la presente Certificación en la Ciudad de Bluefields Sede Administrativa de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Sur de la República de Nicaragua a las tres y cuarenta minutos de la tarde del día diez de Agosto del año dos mil cinco.

Reginald Rojas Lopez
Primer Secretario del Consejo Regional Autónomo RAAS

Edificio donde fu el Hotel Sout Atlántica No.1 Tel. 822 2543 822 2705
En Managua del busto José María Oyarzún C/G al lado Tel. No.322 7171
Annex 3: Harvesting Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Código</th>
<th>NOMBRE CIENTIFICO</th>
<th>NOMBRE COMÚN</th>
<th>TOTAL ARBOL(ES)</th>
<th>VOLUMEN (m³)</th>
<th>VOLUMEN POR ÁRBOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Swintneria mangle</td>
<td>Cecropia</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>280.182</td>
<td>2.980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Campsis guatemalensis</td>
<td>Cedro rojo</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>328.530</td>
<td>4.761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Macophyllum luma</td>
<td>Santa María</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.929</td>
<td>6.985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Aprobado: 166, 629.669, 3.993

Esta autorización es válida hasta: 11/12/06.

Para transportar la madera deberá hacerse con la guía de transporte de madera en rollo.

Dado en la ciudad de Bluefields 114 días del mes de Diciembre del 2005.

Observaciones: [Signature]
El Instituto Nacional Forestal otorga la presente autorización a nombre del Señor(a):

Nicolás Rojas Pérez,

para que realice las actividades de Corte, Extracción y Transporte de árboles, del bosque ubicado en el sitio conocido como Kung Kung, del Municipio D.R.C. del Departamento RAN.

que a continuación se detalla:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CÓDIGO</th>
<th>NOMBRE CIENTIFICO</th>
<th>NOMBRE COMÚN</th>
<th>TOTAL ÁRBOLES</th>
<th>VOLUMEN (m3)</th>
<th>VOLUMEN POR ÁRBOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Ficus excelsa</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>289.108</td>
<td>3.529</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Coccoloba</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>382.085</td>
<td>5.497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Calophyllum hirsutum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>111.159</td>
<td>4.212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Aprobado:

03 sp., 158, 665.630, 4.212

Esta autorización es válida hasta: 11/12/06

Para transportar la madera deberá hacerse con la guía de transporte de madera en rollo

Dado en la ciudad de Bluefields, 14 días del mes de noviembre del 2005.

Observaciones:
El Instituto Nacional Forestal otorga la presente autorización a nombre del Señor(e): Xiomara Delalva, para que realice las actividades de Corte, Extracción y Transporte de árboles, del bosque ubicado en el sitio conocido como Kung-Kung, del Municipio O. Rio Grande, del Departamento RAAS, que a continuación se detalla:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CÓDIGO</th>
<th>NOMBRE CIENTIFICO</th>
<th>NOMBRE COMÚN</th>
<th>TOTAL ÁRBOLES</th>
<th>VOLUMEN (m³)</th>
<th>VOLUMEN POR ÁRBOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Sapium naesio</td>
<td>Scooba</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>341.82</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Derris guianensis</td>
<td>Dolo Mado</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>151.72</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Calophyllum levis</td>
<td>Santa Maria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>55.41</td>
<td>4.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Aprobado: 350 m³

Esta autorización es válida hasta 06-01-07.

Para transportar la madera deberá hacerse con la guía de transporte de madera en rollo.

Dado en la ciudad de Pueblito 06-01-06 Días del mes de Enero.

Observaciones: