

“CONFLICT MITIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON”

Catholic Relief Services -CRS/Peru

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Abbreviations:

ACR-CE	Regional Conservation Area - Cordillera Escalera
AEPI	Student Association for Indigenous Peoples
AIDSESP	Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon
AJOKRESAM	San Martin Association of Kechwa Youth
ANPs	Protected Natural Areas
ARPI-SC	Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Central Amazon
CAAAP	Amazonian Center for Anthropology and Applied Practice
CARE	Central Ashaninka of River Ene
CART	Central Ashaninka of River Tambo
CCP	Peruvian Farmer Confederation
CEAS	Episcopal Commission for Social Action
CEPKA	Ethnic Council of the Amazonian Kechwa Peoples
CECONSEC	Organization of Native Communities from the Central Amazon
CEPPAW	Special Permanent Commission of the Awajun Wampis Peoples
CIAP	Indigenous Council of the Peruvian Amazon
CNA	National Agrarian Federation
CNDDHH	National Human Rights Coordinator
COCOI	Indigenous Communicators from the Central Amazon
CODEPISAM	San Martin Indigenous Peoples Development and Defense Coordinator
CODIJURT	Youth District Council of Rio Tambo
CONOAP	Nomatsiguengas and Ashaninkas de Pangoa Communities Council
CONABAM-SAT	Native Communities of Bajo Marankiari Satipo
CONACAMI	National Confederation of Communities Affected by Mining
CONAP	Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru
CONAVAM SAT	Native Communities of the Marankiari Satipo Valley
CONOAP	Confederation of Nomatsiguenga and Ashaninka Communities of Pangoa
COOPERACION	Solidarity Action for Development
CORPISEC	Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples from the Central Amazon
CVR	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
FAD	Awajun Federation of Domingusa
FARE	Ashaninka Federation of River Ene
FECAS	Federation of Indigenous Awajun Communities of Bajo Santiago
FECONACA	Federation of Campa Ashaninka Native Communities
FECONABAP	Federation of Ashaninka Native Communities of Bajo Perené
FECONAMAI	Majuna Native Communities Federation
FECONAMNCUA	Federation of Native Communities of Medio Napo, Curaray and Arabela
FECONARIN	Federation of Native Communities of River Nieva
FECONCU	Federation of Communities from Curaray
FECORSA	Federation of Huambisa Communities of Alto Santiago
FECOHRSA	Federation of Huambisa Communities of Rio Santiago
FEMAAM	Federation of Awajun Women of Alto Marañon
FEPIKRESAM	Federation of Kechwa Indigenous Peoples of the San Martin Region
FISH	Federation of Indigenous Shawit
FREMANK	Regional Federation of Ashaninka, Nomatsiguenga and Kakinte Women
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation.
GORESAM	San Martin Regional Government
GOREL	Loreto Regional Government

IIAP	Peruvian Amazon Research Institute
IDPA	Institute for the Development of Peace in the Amazon
JNE	National Jury of Elections
KANUJA	Association of Ashaninka and Nomatsiguenga Communities of Pango
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
MINEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
OCCAAM	Organization of Awajun Communities from Alto Marañon
OCAM	Organization of Ashaninka Communities from Mazamari
OCAR	Campa Organization of River Negro
OCARE	Ashaninka Campa Organization of River Ene
ODECABM	Organization for the Development of the Awajun Communities of Bajo Marañon
ODPK	Kakinte Peoples Development Organization
OEFA	Environment Inspection and Evaluation Office.
ONAMIAP	National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru
ORDEPISAN	San Martin Regional Office for Development for Indigenous Peoples
ORKIWAN	Kechwaruna Wangurina Organization of Alto Napo
ORPIAN-P	Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples from the Northern Peruvian Amazon
ORPIO	Regional Organization of the Eastern Indigenous Peoples
OSINFOR	Forest Resource and Wildlife Supervision Office
ORMABIMEN	Organization of Bilingual Teachers of Mid-Napo
PCM	Prime Minister's Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PROCREL	Regional Conservation Areas Management Unit
REDCIP	Network of Peruvian Indigenous Communicators
SERNANP	National Protected Natural Areas Service
SPH	Peruvian Hydrocarbons Society
SUNARP	National Public Registry Superintendent
UARM	Antonio Ruiz de Montoya University
EEZ	Environmental and Economic Zoning
ZoCRES	Conservation and Ecosystem Recovery Zones

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Conflict Mitigation and Development in the Amazon project has achieved the objectives, outcomes and indicators originally proposed. The project has achieved three important objectives. The first objective focused on building consensus in Amazon communities and developing the skills necessary for discussions and negotiations with other stakeholders in the area. The second objective proposed ensuring accurate information about existing legislation and agreements and monitoring them. The third objective focused on increasing the participation of the communities, government and the business sector in dialogue to reach peaceful agreements.

The project has encouraged indigenous communities to be protagonists in their own change through conducting workshops, replicas, discussions, forums and meetings with representatives from the various project areas. The accompaniment of the project technical team has helped to strengthen the capacity of indigenous organizations.

The project has produced materials on conflict transformation and indigenous people's rights, primarily information on the right to prior consultation (leaflets, flipcharts and radio spots). The project has developed these tools with an intercultural focus so they are appropriate to the culture and more likely to remain with the communities and replicated after the project has ended.

The project created the Socio-environmental Conflict Observatory "Amazon Watchman" which has been an important reference for local indigenous organizations, both as a source of information and a channel for advocacy and positioning and disseminating messages. To date, it has monitored over 20 socio-environmental conflicts prioritized by indigenous organizations.

The project has held creative participatory mapping workshops that identified the main resources and development potential of the communities and possible conflicts in the intervention areas. The maps have been useful for the communities in presenting their problems, needs and proposals to government authorities.

Project partners organized forums for dialogue which are a space for indigenous organizations to share their experiences of dialogue with each other, the general public and the State. Successful dialogues featured in the forums include the experience of passing the Prior Consultation Regional Ordinance in Amazonas by the ORPIAN-P, the incorporation of the Kichwas of Napo (through the FECONAMNCUA) into the consultation process of the Majjuna Regional Conservation Area, the participation of indigenous organizations in Lamas in the co-management of the Cordillera Escalera regional conservation area, and the regional government of Junin is now recognizing the need to consult with CORPIJSEC. These experiences demonstrate that dialogue, together with adequate information for all parties involved, is a viable alternative for transforming conflict and reaching mutually acceptable solutions.

The project held discussions between the government and the private sector. The Peruvian Hydrocarbons Society and its member companies have been open to sharing information and ideas with a view to proposing viable alternatives. In the future, a high priority will be to train local and regional government officials on intercultural relationships and locally-appropriate protocols, environmental issues and development and enforcement of public policies that affect indigenous populations.

Despite the progress made under this project, additional channels of peaceful dialogue between government and companies are needed to build a model of inclusive development which will

incorporate the interests of the indigenous people and benefit a sustainable extractive industry with the state playing its role as regulator and defender of human rights.

Aligning the work of partners and the local church will ensure that indigenous communities continue to receive training and accompaniment assistance from the church.

The project has had an intercultural and gender focus, and has been able to work with the communities and organizations adequately to understand their needs and proposals. The changing nature of women's participation is a major result, not only because of the number who take part but because increasing numbers are becoming leaders, representatives and players in public advocacy beyond their communities. After training, women report that they feel more confident that they can contribute and take on new roles within their communities and organizations. The project has also helped male members appreciate the importance of women's participation in workshops and replicas.

Through the evaluations of the project, beneficiary contributions and our own lessons learned, it is clear that additional support for similar interventions are needed for more remote areas of the Amazon.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Conflict Mitigation and Development in the Amazon project was implemented between February 2011 and February 2014, by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the following partners: the Episcopal Commission for Social Action (CEAS), the Amazonian Center for Anthropology and Applied Practice (CAAAP) and *Acción Solidaria para el Desarrollo* (CooperAcción), with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The project has taken place in four regions in Peru: Lamas in San Martin; Napo in Loreto; Bagua and Condorcanqui in Amazonas; and Satipo in Junin. It is formulated on the hypothesis that “dialogue between affected communities, government representatives and the extractive industries can create proposals that reflect mutually compatible proposals, in which all players choose to resolve conflicts non-violently”.

With this premise the project has reached communities where there are few services, there is little government presence and insufficient legal economic alternatives, especially for young people.

The project objectives were to help produce consensus and strengthen the capacities of the Amazon communities; to ensure accurate information and proper monitoring of the enforcement of existing legislation and agreements; and to promote dialogue for inclusive and sustainable development. This has provided the indigenous communities with a greater chance to participate in the decisions taken over their development and the over the lands that have belonged to them for millennia.

3. CONTEXT

The project arose at a time when there were numerous socio-environmental conflicts in Peru, reaching a breaking-point in 2009 with the Bagua conflict. This conflict reflected a lack of political will for establishing dialogue and a weakness on the part of indigenous organizations at making proposals and finding viable solutions. The communities did not have the tools necessary for negotiating adequately with the government, companies or other stakeholders. However, the events in Bagua taught the government and general public that the indigenous communities were an important social and political player in Peru.

The current government policy of economic development still gives priority to the extractive industries and Peru's economic development is highly dependent on the extractive industry. In Peru's Amazon, this economic policy has turned Peru into the country in the Amazon with the highest surface area devoted to extractive activities (gas and oil): 84 per cent of the region's land has been given in concession to various extractive companies¹. In view of this, an intercultural dialogue between all the players is increasingly needed. As Clara Indacochea, of Petroperu, says: "Companies have to learn to consult and establish dialogue; this is the only way the hydrocarbon industry will be sustainable"².

Although the government had various conflict management units located within different ministries, the State does not have one shared definition of what is a conflict and different units do not coordinate with one another on their responses.

In recent years, the government has made efforts with the Prime Minister's Office, MINAM, MEM and MINCUL to create channels for dialogue and to implement environmental checks and balances. The Ombudsman – through its Civil Unrest Prevention and Governance Department and the Environment, Public Services and Indigenous Peoples Department – has helped to propose dialogues as a method for conflict resolution among actors involved in conflicts.

The government has made some progress: it has enacted the Consultation Act and its regulations; it has published the methodological guide for its enforcement and has published the Data Base of the Indigenous or Original Peoples of Peru, which recognizes 52 peoples (48 Amazonian and 4 Andean), and created the indigenous language interpreters register. These are important tools for the indigenous peoples to exercise their rights and as a mechanism for conflict prevention. But few consultations have actually been carried out. In 2013, the dialogue stage of the first consultation in Loreto over the creation of the Majjuna – Kichwa regional conservation area was completed. Details of the consultations - over Lot 169 in Ucayali, promoted by Perupetro and Intercultural Health sector policy, promoted by the Health Ministry.

Despite these efforts, according to the Ombudsman, civil unrest related to extractive activities has increased in recent years across the nation. In January, 2011 some 116 cases were recorded, of which 56 (48 percent) were socio-environmental³, while in January, 2014 the record stood at 169 cases, of which 136 (63.8 percent) are socio-environmental⁴. This shows that while some conflicts have encountered a solution, the underlying structural causes have not been tackled.

¹ *El Comercio* newspaper, Tuesday, December 4, 2012. Available at: <http://elcomercio.pe/ciencias/planeta/mitad-amazonia-podria-desaparecer-2050-noticia-1505092>

² Clara Indacochea, Presentation Conflict Mitigation in the Amazon Project closure breakfast, January 28, 2014.

³ Civil Unrest Report N° 83. Ombudsman.

⁴ Civil Unrest Report N° 119. Ombudsman.

There is a range of processes taking place within local organizations and federations. In some cases, the organizations are stronger, new leaders are being elected and organizations are engaged in strengthening their own agendas. However in other cases, organizations have become weaker due to internal disputes and divisions. But despite the challenges, indigenous organizations have helped to create and/or strengthen regional channels for dialogue and are moving from protest to proposal.

4. PROJECT EXECUTION BALANCE

The project worked on three objectives:

- **SO.1:** Amazon communities build scenarios for internal consensus and skills necessary for negotiating with other interested parties.
- **SO.2:** The Church and civil society ensure accurate information and monitor the enforcement of current legislation and agreements.
- **SO.3:** Communities, companies and government participate in dialogues for inclusive, sustainable development.

Strategic Objective-1: Amazon communities build internal consensus and necessary skills for dialogue and negotiation with other stakeholders (government and companies)

Mid-term Result 1.1: Indigenous communities develop capacities and skills for the management and transformation of conflicts

This objective was successfully achieved in the four project areas, through workshops, replicas, forums, meetings and internships for men and women leaders, providing personal and organizational capacity-building. Indigenous groups are more knowledgeable and have a greater ability for analysis about their rights as indigenous peoples, with emphasis on the right to prior consultation, and in conflict transformation, dialogue and negotiation.

Additionally, the act of sharing information and creating consensus around proposals generates inputs for strengthening the advocacy strategies of indigenous organizations.

Consolidated report on workshops:

Zones	2011	2012	2013
	N° of workshops	N° of workshops	N° of workshops
Napo	5	3	4
Lamas	3	4	4
Junin	6	9	5
Amazonas	6	10	4
TOTAL	20	26	17

Consolidated report: replicas:

Zones	2011	2012	2013
	N° of replicas	N° of replicas	N° of replicas
Napo	5	30	37
Lamas	8	28	40
Junin	2	5	-
Amazonas	3	4	-
TOTAL	18	67	77

Consolidated report: internships:

Zones	2011	2012	2013
	N° internships	N° internships	N° internships
Napo	-	1	1
Lamas	-	1	1
Junin	-	4	1
Amazonas	-	2	3
TOTAL	-	8	6

Consolidated report: materials:

Materials	2011	2012	2013
Primers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two primers on "The history of the indigenous peoples" (Napo and Lamas). - One primer: "Development and indigenous peoples". - One primer: "Indigenous peoples' rights: prior, free and informed consultation". - One primer: "Indigenous peoples' rights and obligations". - One primer: "The right to free self-determination". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One primer on prior consultation - One primer on land - Two primers with a reader-friendly version of the observatory's reports. - One Module on socio-environmental conflict transformation in the Amazon (contains five primers). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies for working on the module; • Ideas about conflicts; • Socio-environmental conflict. • Stakeholders and • Conflict transformation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One primer for facilitating the application of the flip chart on prior consultation. - One primer for circulating the use of the flip chart on conflict transformation.
Flip charts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One flip chart on prior consultation.

			(Junin and Amazonas) - One flip chart on conflict transformation (Lamas and Napo)
Spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two spots on indigenous peoples' rights and obligations (Awajun and Wampis) - Two spots on international standards that defend indigenous peoples' rights and obligations (Awajun and Wampis) - Two spots on the Peruvian government's obligations towards indigenous peoples' rights (Awajun and Wampis) - Two spots on free determination (Awajun and Wampis) - Four spots on prior consultation (Kichwa, Kechwa and Spanish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two spots on indigenous peoples' human rights and those of their members (Ashaninka and Spanish). - Two spots on international standards that protect indigenous peoples' rights (Ashaninka and Spanish). - Two spots: the right to free determination, indigenous peoples (Ashaninka and Spanish). - Two spots on the right to development (Ashaninka and Spanish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 radio spots on prior consultation and the political agenda of the ORPIAN-P (Awajun, Wampis, and Spanish). - 12 on prior consultation (Ashaninka). - Three spots on prior consultation. (Kichwa, Kechwa and Spanish) - Three spots on intercultural and bilingual education (Kichwa, Kechwa and Spanish) - Three spots on conflict transformation (Kichwa, Kechwa and Spanish)
Leaflets/other	- Two leaflets on the history of the	- Three materials for monitoring replicas:	- One video "Walking

	indigenous peoples. (Junin and Amazonas) - Two leaflets on the history of the indigenous peoples (Napo and Lamas) - One leaflet on the "Round table N° 4" (Lamas and Napo) - One leaflet "Dialogue between government and the indigenous peoples: round table 4". (Junin and Amazonas). - One leaflet with a summary of the legal situation of the Napo lands.	(1) how to carry out replicas; (2) monitoring form and (3) Attendance register. - Reprint of the ORPIAN-P Political Agenda: "Tajimatpujut/Tarimatpujut".	towards Dialogue" - experience of the Amazonas prior consultation regional ordinance. - One Video: "Memory and Defense of Our Land: A Collective Mapping Experience in the Peruvian Amazon".
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Meetings with media:

Areas	2011	2012	2013
	N° meetings and/or conferences	N° meetings and/or conferences	N° meetings and/or conferences
Napo	-	1	1
Lamas	-	1	1
Junin	2	1	-
Amazonas	1	2	2
TOTAL	3	5	3

Discussion meetings with local and regional governments

Areas	2011	2012	2013
	N° meetings	N° meetings	N° meetings
Napo	2	4	8
Lamas	3	4	2
Junin	2	2	3
Amazonas	1	6	5
TOTAL	8	18	18

Mid-term Result 1.2 Main stakeholders use new practices of non-violent conflict management to develop trust that allows sustainable agreements

Meetings with other stakeholders

Areas	2011	2012	2013
	N° meetings	N° meetings	N° meetings
Napo	1	3	5
Lamas	1	4	3
Junin	2	1	4
Amazonas	1	2	1
TOTAL	5	10	13

Forums:

Areas	2011	2012	2013
	N° forums	N° forums	N° forums
Napo	1	1	1
Lamas	-	1	1
Junin	-	2	-
Amazonas	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	5	3

Campaigns:

Junin and Amazonas. The project held one campaign for disseminating indigenous peoples' rights, especially the right to prior consultation.

A reports covering this campaign has been submitted with a prior report (in 2013).

Lamas and Napo. The project held two campaigns on three themes that are a priority for the indigenous organizations: prior consultation, intercultural bilingual education and conflict transformation.

Reports for these campaigns have been submitted with prior reports (in 2012 and 2013).

Strategic Objective 2: Church and civil society ensure accurate information and monitoring for the enforcement of existing laws and agreements

Mid-term Result 2.1: Observatory on conflict provides general public and decision-makers with timely and accurate information on conflicts and tools for mitigating conflicts

To achieve this objective, the project established the Amazon Watchdog Observatory: Socio-environmental conflict surveillance network. **Via the Watchdog's webpage and social networks**

(Facebook and Twitter), it has monitored and disseminated information on socio-environmental conflict given priority in the project's four areas.

Period	Webpage		
	Newsletter		Visits
	Sec. "Surveillance" and "best practice"	Sec. "News"	
Apr/2012 – Dec/2013	311	258	1,10363
TOTAL	569		

Entries	Period	Visits
Facebook	June/2012 - Jan/2014	473
Twitter	Jan/2013 – Dec/2013	126

The "Amazon Watchdog" observatory has formulated and/or disseminated the following:

- **A special diagnostic report** on the status of the conflicts (*Informe Cero*).
- **Twelve monthly reports** that give an account of conflicts and monitor agreements.
- **Six-monthly reports.**
 - First six-monthly report: Synthesis and analysis of the four reports published in the previous months between May and July, 2012.
 - Second six-monthly report: Experiences in the implementation of prior consultation across the region (San Martin and Amazonas). It also included balances of socio-environmental conflicts published in monthly reports, between September and December, 2012.
 - Third six-monthly report: Violation of the rights of the indigenous communities involved in socio-environmental conflict in the four areas in the project scope.
 - Fourth six-monthly report: Conflict balance report.
- **Eleven Information Alerts** on cases of socio-environmental conflict in the four areas.

In addition, a **report** on the ACR – Maijuna Kichwa case has been developed, though it has not been published.

Public presentations:

The Observatory has also given presentations to get the priority conflicts on the public agenda.

- Public launch of the "Amazon Watchdog" observatory, May, 2012. This was presented and published via the summary in "*Informe Cero*".
- Media presentation of the first six-monthly report, September 26, 2012.
- Media presentation of the second six-monthly report, February 7, 2013.

Training events:

To establish the “Amazon Watchdog” observatory, the project recruited “Amazon watchers” from the communities in the project areas. The watchers were elected by the indigenous organizations themselves and trained by the observatory team. A total of 25 men leaders and 4 women leaders were trained.

- Two training events for seven indigenous leaders (four Kechwas and three Awajun) on the use of video cameras, recording methods (plans, audio etc.) and in planning for the development of an audiovisual product. These took place in Lamas, April 16 – 30, 2012 and in Cenepa, May 17 – June 2, 2012.

Areas	Name of “Vigilantes Amazonicos”	Organization
Lamas	LlorvinIshuiza	CEPKA
	Fernando Tapullima	
	Jorge Guerra Sinarahua	FEPIKRESAM
	LinverShupingahua	
Amazonas	Jhon Percy Wanpankit	ODECOFROC
	Datsa Amado Ukunchan	
	BejarJempekit	

- **Training for “Vigilantes Amazonicos”** (18 men and 4 women leaders) on collecting data on socio-environmental conflicts. The project held four training events in the first quarter of 2013 in all four project areas using the “Data collection training guide” as a tool (submitted as an annex in 2012). The leaders trained were:

Areas	Name of “Vigilantes Amazonicos”	Organization
Satipo	Lucas Mellan Gonzales	CARE
	Pedro Andrés Casancho	
	Dita Maria Marcos	
	Leyla Ricardo Rojas	CART
	Elva Kamaiteri Castro	
	Roger Camacho Semeris	
Lamas	LlorvinIshuiza	CEPKA
	Fernando Tapullima	
	William Guerra	FEPIKRESAM
Napó	Alex CapinoaNoteno	FECONAMNCUA
	Neil Jipa Siquihua	
	William Moreno Sinacay	
	Ezequiel LanziAndi	
	Betty Rubio Padilla	
	Ananias Shawit	FISH
	JhonWanpankit	

Amazonas	Datsa Amado Ukunchan	ODECOFROC
	BejarJempekit	
	Darwin Romero ShakaiKinin	
	Juan Manuel Pijuchkun Chumpi	
	Wrays Pérez	CEPPAW
	Hernan Kinin	Awajun journalist

- The central observatory team also held **coaching activities** in Amazonas (April, August and November, 2013), Lamas (August, 2013) and Satipo (September, 2013) to monitor progress in data collection (collection registers), to ascertain the constraints encountered by the watchpersons, and the capacities they had acquired while working on data collection.
- The project provided coaching to the following "Vigilantes Amazonicos":

Areas	Name of "Vigilantes Amazonicos"	Organization
Satipo	Dita Maria Marcos	CARE
	Leyla Ricardo Rojas	CART
Lamas	LlorvinIshuiza	CEPKA
	Fernando Tapullima	
Amazonas	Ananias Shawit	FISH
	JhonWanpankit	ODECOFROC
	Datsa Amado Ukunchan	

- A total of 41 **data collection registers** have been filled out by the Amazon watchpersons, who ask the opinion of local people affected by the priority socio-environmental conflicts in each area. The number of registers is as follows:

	Priority problem	Organization	N° of registers
Satipo	Presence of Repsol (Lot 57)	CART	9
Amazonas	Presence of mining in the El Cóndor mountain range	ODECOFROC	27
	Pollution in the Shawit sector and presence of settlers	FISH	5

Participatory mapping:

Besides the training events, the project proposed holding participatory mapping workshops where first-hand information was gathered about socio-environmental conflicts. This information is critical for organizations to have consolidated and visual information that can be used for proposals and advocacy. The project team worked with the indigenous communities to draft five socio-environmental conflict and risk maps:

- **San Martin:** two participatory mapping workshops were carried out in which the indigenous where participants drafted the “Map of impact on ancestral Kechwa land use in the San Martin region.” This information captures the ancestral uses of the land within the ACR- Cordillera Escalera. Communities presented this information to government officials to advocate for their rights to use their land as they have for generations. In the process, communities have successfully influenced land-use policies to incorporate their agendas and respect their rights.
- **Satipo:** two participatory mapping workshops that concluded with the “Socio-environmental conflict risk map of Ashaninka land in Satipo”.
- **San Martin, Napo and Amazonas:** Three conflict risk maps were drafted in the first and second quarters of 2012. These workshops were different from the earlier participatory mapping ones, as they validated the risk map of conflicts identified by the consultants and published in the “Informe Cero”. The communities gave their opinions which were incorporated into the maps and these were sent to the communities for final validation.
- **Napo:** The indigenous peoples of Nuevo San Roque, Puerto Arica, Moron Isla and Nueva Argelia took part in a participatory mapping workshop where they compiled information about traditional land use. This information was presented to government officials as a part of the Prior Consultation process for the creation of the ACR Maijuna - Kichwa.

Finally, the “Vigilante Amazonico” observatory platform and products are being handed over to the indigenous organizations and allied entities to be used as instruments for information and advocacy.

Mid-term Result 2.2: *Mechanisms developed and implemented for monitoring and assuring compliance of agreements between government, companies, and communities*

Monitoring agreements

To implement this outcome, the project designed an “Agreement Monitoring System” to monitor agreements reached between government, companies and communities in the project area. The watchdog has monitored 21 socio-environmental conflicts that are mentioned in the webpage monthly reports.

Two **consultancies** were held to start the monitoring process:

In Satipo – Junin: “Preliminary analysis of the agreement document between ARPI-SC and PCM.” This identified that of the 41 demands in the ARPI-SC-PCM agreement document; only two ask for the protection of indigenous peoples’ rights (land and access to formal justice).

In Napo – Loreto: “Analysis of the agreement documents of the third Social Action with Sustainability Workshop”, was signed in Nanay, June 7 and 8, 2012 between public and private institutions and the indigenous organizations. Of the 33 agreements, two aim to protect and guarantee the observance and enforcement of indigenous peoples’ rights, intercultural bilingual education and indigenous peoples’ identity as citizens.

The project also held four supplementary consultancies to generate technical proposals for the conflicts:

- One Consultancy: Economic potential in Lamas
- One Consultancy: Economic potential in Napo

It is clear that indigenous communities need alternative livelihood options that are environmentally sustainable and economically viable in order to meet their basic needs. This is especially important for youth, who tend to leave their communities in search of better economic opportunities. In particular, it is important for people to have opportunities to start their own businesses, whether they are focused on agriculture, tourism, crafts or other means of income generation. What is most important is that people have the opportunity to take charge of their own model for development and choose how they wish to make their livelihoods.

- One Consultancy: Understand better those oil companies operating in the central Amazon of Junin. This included collecting information about what companies are presently working in the area, what are their main activities, how long do they intend to stay in the area, what is the nature of their relationships with indigenous communities, what are their corporate social responsibility policies, and how have they operated in other countries (if they are multinational). Using this information, project partners can better understand the interests of companies and begin to engage them in future dialogues with indigenous communities.

In addition, a consultancy was completed to build on their information that was collected at the beginning of the project on the vulnerability of indigenous rights in Napo (related to extractive industries and illegal activities associated with these industries, for example, human trafficking).

Finally, the project reported on and analyzed the results of two successful dialogue experiences between the government and the indigenous organizations.

- 1. Implementation of the Amazonas Regional Ordinance on Prior Consultation
- 2. Junin leadership school

Lessons from these experiences have been captured in two different reports, both submitted in 2013.

The most significant change for indigenous organizations was the experience of being able to make proposals and achieve concrete results in favor of their rights through dialogue. This is in sharp contrast to the past experience direct confrontation in 2009 in Bagua.

This was the first case where indigenous people came together to generate a proposal for creating a Regional Ordinance. The precedent set by this event led the Vice Ministry of Interculturality led to discussions for the creation of future Regional Ordinances on Prior Consultation. And the JNE, through this experience, defined the steps for citizens to initiate their own legislative proposals at the regional level (based on a set number of signatures).

Strategic Objective 3: *Communities, companies and government participate in dialogues for an inclusive and sustainable development*

Mid-term Result 3.1: *Communities design proposals for the development of their areas of influence*

The communities have development proposals within in their indigenous agendas that have been developed and supported by the project. These cover the needs and alternatives that the government must incorporate in its development plans, policies and budgets at local, regional and national level.

The project also strengthened the work of indigenous organizations by supporting the process of formulating, disseminating and advocacy strategies for the implementation of the indigenous agendas at regional level.

Lamas: At the start of the project, CEPKA and FEPIKRESAM had four agendas that were originally not socialized within the communities. The project disseminated the agendas and collected additional input for them. Subsequently the original strategy changed when the four federations of the San Martin region decided to work on one single agenda. The project team facilitated the process, and it is still under development.

Amazonas: The project supported the implementation of the “Tajimatpujut/Tarimatpujut” political agenda of ORPIAN-P. In collaboration with ORPIAN-P, the CAAAP and CRS contributed to the successful passing of the regional ordinance on prior consultation in Amazonas. This was the first regional ordinance in the nation to implement consultations and guarantee the indigenous peoples’ right to participation. As a result of this experience, the Peruvian government, via the National Elections Board, defined a percentage that is necessary for a citizens’ initiative to be approved. There had been a gap in the law until then. This experience was fundamental in influencing development of a protocol on the issue and the initiative is being replicated in other areas of the country. The experience can be seen in the video “Walking towards Dialogue” produced by the project (videos have been disseminated during the forums and press conferences and copies have been shared previously with USAID).

Napo: The strengthening of FECONAMNCUA has been very important result of the project. The indigenous agenda has been well supported and includes various proposals for problems in the region. One of the main points of the FECONAMNCUA agenda is the implementation of the right to prior consultation.

Junin: The workshops for the men and women leaders’ school have promoted opportunities to learn about how the Arawak indigenous agenda was developed (formulated by the leaders’ school in 2010). The workshops have provided a forum for debate, discussion and consensus among all indigenous organizations within Junin.

Mid-term Result 3.2: *The three main stakeholders reach an agreement on the development of each of the 4 regions of the project*

The most significant round tables and forums for dialogue that have benefitted by project contributions:

Amazonas:

- Amazonas Regional Council: the indigenous organizations, through their own councilors, have sustained constant dialogue with the Regional Council.

Junin:

- The Regional Council of Amazon Indigenous Peoples of Junin (Central Amazon) (CORPIJSEC)
- Regional Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the Central Amazon (ARPI)

Napo:

- Napo District Multisector Committee
- Loreto Water Committee
- Committee for dialogue over hydrocarbons promoted by the NGO ‘DAR’

Lamas:

- San Martin Indigenous Peoples Development and Defense Coordinator (CODEPISAM)
- San Martin Regional Environmental Commission (CAR - San Martin)

The project has encouraged successful processes for dialogue:

Amazonas: Regional Ordinance for Prior Consultation in the Amazonas Region.

- Continuous support was provided to the Awajun and Wampis indigenous organizations convened by ORPIAN-P, from the five river valleys in the Amazonas region, to exercise the right to a citizens' initiative in drafting the regional ordinance on prior, free and informed consultation.
- Approval of the Amazonas regional ordinance by the regional councilors. Declaration of Regional Ordinance N°002, published in the *El Peruano* government gazette.

San Martin: Process of prior consultation for updating the Master Plan of the ACR Cordillera Escalera

- Provided continuous support and advice to the Kechwa federations FEPIREKSAM, CEPKA and FEKHID for submitting the request for the implementation of prior consultation.
- Official acknowledgement of the Kechwa people and their representative organizations.
- EZZ proposal of the organizations, titles for the indigenous communities and prior consultation for updating the Master Plan of the ACR- CE, supported by the San Martin Regional Office for Development for Indigenous Peoples (ORDEPISAM).
- ORDEPISAM's justification for the need for a prior consultation on the updating of the Master plan of the ACR-Cordillera Escalera, attaching the "Map of the impact on the ancestral use of the indigenous land of the Kechwa people in the ACR - CE", a systematization of the participatory mapping, testimonies and interviews with Kechwa people.

Loreto: Process of prior consultation for establishing the Regional Conservation Area "Maijuna - Kichwa".

- Incorporating the five Kichwa communities affiliated to FECONAMNCUA into the consultation process for establishing the Regional Conservation Area "Maijuna", now known as Maijuna Kichwa.
- FECONAMNCUA has systematized and mapped information on land uses and socio-environmental risks to join a process of dialogue with technical proposals.

To share the lessons learned and encourage discussion, the project has promoted two national forums. In 2012 it held "Lessons learned in socio-environmental conflict management in Amazon indigenous lands". In 2013, the forum "Dialogue between government and indigenous organizations: lessons learned and challenges" was held. These activities were attended by significant numbers of community leaders, government representative (PCM, MINCUL, Vice-ministry of Interculturality, Ombudsman, MINAM), civil society entities, NGOs and oil companies working in project sites. These forums provided opportunities for indigenous communities to communicate information, exchange experiences between indigenous groups and dialogue about their agendas at the national level and attract media attention.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS

Strategic Objective-1: Amazon communities build internal consensus and necessary skills for dialogue and negotiation with other stakeholders (government and companies)

Mid-term Result 1.1: Indigenous communities develop capacities and skills for the management and transformation of conflicts

The project has encouraged the indigenous communities to be protagonists in their own change. Indigenous communities have worked hard on training events and their replicas in the communities of the four areas of the project, contributing to build the capacities of the indigenous organizations and the communities for more fruitful dialogue.

As a result of the training events, the communities have also become aware that they are subjects of rights and obligations. This has led to reflection about the history of the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and information about the instruments for exercising these rights with emphasis on the right to prior consultation and how to dialogue with government for the inclusion of their public agendas and socio-environmental conflict transformation.

The leaders who have received training have developed political advocacy strategies to help solve the socio-environmental conflicts in their areas. The Amazonas region approved the ordinance which recognizes and implements the indigenous peoples' right to prior consultation.

Similarly, through the replicas, the indigenous organizations circulate what they have learned, collect information and proposals, strengthen their organizations and improve their relations with their local communities, and reach very remote areas with their learning. The replicas also help to promote new men and women leaders, reinforcing their leadership in the workshops, internships and public forums. This model is built on the solidarity found within the indigenous communities.

The project has developed materials about conflict transformation and indigenous peoples' rights, especially the right to prior consultation through leaflets, flip charts and radio spots. These tools have been developed with an intercultural focus, made appropriately for communities that enables them to replicate the experience even after the project has ended.

- ***Strategic Objective 2:*** Church and civil society ensure accurate information and monitoring for the enforcement of existing laws and agreements
- ***Mid-term Result 2.1:*** Observatory on conflict provides general public and decision-makers timely and accurate information on conflicts and tools for mitigating conflicts

The "Vigilante Amazonico: Amazon surveillance network for socio-environmental conflict" observatory is the project observatory, recognized by the communities and their organizations. The proposal for the Vigilante Amazonico observatory was formulated in coordination with all the partners on the basis of their experience with the indigenous communities. To date, it has monitored over 21 socio-environmental conflicts given priority by the indigenous organizations themselves.

The observatory has become a reference for the local indigenous organizations, as a source of information that is rarely found via other media, and an opportunity for advocacy and for positioning and disseminating messages. The information is provided by the Vigilantes Amazonicos elected by the communities, and the messages are formulated in coordination with the indigenous organizations. It

has helped strengthen the exercise of rights by the indigenous populations and their organizations' communications strategies.

The project's participatory mapping workshops have been an innovative and creative way to identify the main resources, development potential and possible situations of conflict in the intervention areas. The maps have supported the indigenous when presenting their problems, needs and proposals to the authorities.

The indigenous organizations have recognized the capacities acquired by the watchpersons and some of the watchpersons have been elected as leaders.

Strategic Objective 3: Communities, companies and government participate in dialogues for an inclusive and sustainable development

Mid-term Result 3.1: Communities design proposals for the development of their areas of influence

The project has fostered internal debate in indigenous organizations for formulating, strengthening and updating their indigenous agendas in the four areas of the project, that has enabled them to work from a better position with regional governments.

The project has developed advocacy mechanisms for incorporating indigenous agendas into local and regional development plans and policies. The indigenous organizations now take part in these dialogues (meetings with local and regional government, round tables etc.) and present their proposals. These events have mainly included indigenous peoples and government officials.

The project has promoted opportunities for dialogue with the regional governments and the indigenous organizations and there have been some real achievements: the Amazonas prior consultation regional ordinance; the Kichwas of Napo, through the Federation of Native Communities of Medio Napo, Curaray and Arabela (FECONAMNCUA), managed to be included in the process of the Majijuna Regional Conservation Area, now the Majijuna-Kichwa; in Lamas, the indigenous organizations are participating in the co-management of the Regional Conservation Area – Cordillera Escalera and in Junin, CORPIJSEC's role has been strengthened as a consultative body in the regional government.

The project held discussions between the government and the private sector. The Peruvian Hydrocarbons Society and its member companies have been open to sharing information and ideas with a view to proposing viable alternatives. In the future, a high priority will be to train local and regional government officials on intercultural relationships and locally-appropriate protocols, environmental issues and development and enforcement of public policies that affect indigenous populations.

Cross-cutting achievements:

Women's participation

The project has promoted the leadership of women and encouraged them to be more active and present proposals in public forums (previously a space held solely by men) and participate more actively in the initiatives around the right to prior consultation.

In order to promote women's participation, the project has worked with the organizations' leaders to ensure that at least one woman was invited to the workshops as a representative from each community and given priority in the replicas.

The indigenous organizations now clearly recognize and appreciate the role of women in their communities and organizations and increasingly give women the opportunity to be leaders.

Intercultural focus

The intercultural focus of the project has enabled organizations and communities gather information about their needs and proposals in a way that is appropriate to each community. This has helped them to take action in the face of conflicts, carry out surveillance, and reach agreements.

This focus has also allowed the project to learn from the indigenous communities, understand their point of view better and appreciate their ancestral perspectives and practices. A particular achievement of the project was to include young indigenous people from the communities as local volunteers. Because they understand the language, the culture, are familiar with the area and are recognized by their communities and organizations they have helped the project be more efficient in its processes.

6. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The Conflict Mitigation and Development in the Amazon project has demonstrated that the use of dialogue where all parties have access to sufficient information is a viable alternative for transforming conflicts and reaching solutions that are acceptable to all those involved.

Implementing the project has been complex because of its broad geographical reach to four different areas of the Amazon that are not only far from each other but also encompass different languages and cultures. Beneficiaries are often located in hard to reach areas that are expensive and time-intensive to reach. Nevertheless, the project team has managed to maintain an efficient balance between available resources and project objectives. A significant asset has been that before the beginning of the project, project partners were trusted among indigenous organizations, which has helped to ensure quick acceptance of project interventions.

Capacity building is one of the most important aspects of the project. It has helped strengthen the indigenous organizations and their leaders' capacities in the project areas through the training workshops, replicas, discussions, forums, meetings between representatives of the various areas and coaching by the project's technical team. The next step for working with these communities is consolidate these experiences, to ensure that communities internalize these lessons, provide them with training on how to ensure that their development agendas are including in local and regional development policies and on how to influence government leaders through participatory budget processes so that a share of funding is dedicated towards projects that align with their needs.

The use of replicas, where trained leaders share what they have learned with their local communities, has had a multiplying effect which would have been hard to achieve any other way with the resources available. They have also given the *apus* and the leaders' legitimacy and enable them to present proposals supported by their communities. They are also a powerful way to ensure that there is a two-way flow of information from remote communities to more centrally-located communities with access to media (radio), like-minded organizations, government officials and company representatives. In the future, replicas will be critical for ensuring that the most remote communities who have yet to receive information and capacity building will benefit from these cost-effective interventions.

Communities and organizations have increased their knowledge of the right to prior consultation, which has enabled them to request that the government implement this right as an alternative to help solve conflicts. This is a paradigm change because it represents a new, non-violent alternative to solve conflicts.

The Vigilante Amazonico has helped to produce tools that facilitate dialogue and monitor agreements; provide warnings of new or escalating conflict in the priority areas; provide information for decision-making; strengthen the capacities of vigilantes to identify and monitor conflicts and to disseminate the agendas of indigenous organizations.

Coordination with the local church has been positive. The church has been in the area for many years, and its personnel know the areas where they work and are trusted by the communities they serve. Because project activities are also aligned with the church's pastoral work, this will help to ensure sustainability after the end of the project. Similarly, government and private bodies respect and are willing to work with the church, which encourages dialogue between the three main stakeholders: the communities, the government and the companies.

In its final year, project activities included opportunities for communities to share information and their views with the private sector (SPH and affiliated companies), which led to a strong climate of trust which will serve as a foundation for continued dialogue beyond the end of the project. However, further education is needed for all actors involved (including the project partners) about the terms and conditions under which extractive companies are legally allowed to operate in Peru. This will allow for all actors to be on equal footing when engaging in dialogues.

Government employees and technical workers in charge of implementing policies regarding indigenous peoples do not know the geographic and cultural context of the various peoples who live in the region, which is a constraint for bringing about change in the medium and long term. There is a need to build the capacity of government officials to understand the needs and cultures of indigenous peoples and how they have traditionally used their land.

The changing nature of women's participation is a major result, not only because of the number who take part but because increasing numbers are becoming leaders, representatives and players in public advocacy beyond their communities. After training, women report that they feel more confident that they can contribute and take on new roles within their communities and organizations.

There are also a number of key lessons learned. Two of the most important lessons are the use of culturally appropriate methodologies that respect the time constraints of indigenous peoples and the need to adequately identify and document socio-environmental conflicts and their impact and effects on daily life.

Major progress has been made through the project to transform conflicts among communities, government and corporate actors through dialogue, though there is still a long way to go towards achieving truly equitable conditions for indigenous communities.

The next section of this report summarizes key recommendations for taking this work forward to the next phase.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

While much progress has been made in training indigenous organizations over the course of the project, this work must continue, along with the sharing of experiences and production of materials in local languages. More communities must be reached, specially the most remote ones. This is why planning is important: taking into account the problem of geography, difficult access, distances and the cost of transport.

Environment professionals are needed to advise the communities on formulating proposals for viable alternatives to conflicts.

Training for Amazon watchers must continue, linked to the indigenous organizations, monitoring the main socio-environmental conflicts identified during the project, and reinforcing constant feedback for the communities, to improve their ability to make better-informed proposals.

Existing media in the area should be used (radio) and alliances could be made with other NGOs and civil society entities, forming a network for exchanging information.

Large investments have been made to empower communities and more work needs to be working closely with government officials, above all at regional and local levels.

Further information is needed about the companies, such as general aspects of their regulations and corporate social responsibility policy, to establish clearer strategies for working with this key stakeholder present throughout the Amazon.

Companies, organizations and other communities not located close to the same area must have closer relations if they are to reach more sustainable agreements. Although it is not legally required for companies to build relations with all stakeholders in the areas where they work, this is very important for protecting established social relations between communities. In general, if companies only have relations with the communities close to where they work, this will not enough to ensure harmonious, equitable relationships in the long run.

It is also clear that indigenous communities need alternative livelihood options that are environmentally sustainable and economically viable in order to meet their basic needs. This is especially important for youth, who tend to leave their communities in search of better economic opportunities. In particular, it is important for people to have opportunities to start their own businesses, whether they are focused on agriculture, tourism, crafts or other means of income generation. What is most important is that people have the opportunity to take charge of their own model for development and choose how they wish to make their livelihoods. To complement the project's work, economic and productive activities must be established that help develop the indigenous agendas and generate legal economic opportunities, especially for youth.

Finally, it is very important to develop strategies to involve women particularly when it comes to issues of special interest to them, including girls' health and education. The state must play a more active role in protecting them from slave labor, economic exploitation and trafficking, issues which tend to be lost from sight in the context of socio-environmental conflicts. Further outreach and capacity building is necessary in order to sensitize government officials to these issues and help them fulfill their duties to advance the rights of all people: men, women and children.