



Conserving the Amazon Headwaters of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor

Quarterly Report

FY 2014 - QR2

1 PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT:

Conserving the Amazon Headwaters of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH):

AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT

Sat, 01/10/2011 - 00:00 to Wed, 30/09/2015 - 00:00

REPORT PERIOD

Tue, 01/01/2013 - 00:00 to Sun, 31/03/2013 - 00:00

1.3. PRIME PARTNER:

World Wildlife Fund

1.4. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER:

Name Program Manager

Heidi Rubio Torgler

E-mail Program Manager

heidi.rubio@wwfperu.org

Phone number Program Manager

511 4402133

1.5. NAME OF AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTRACT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE:

Monica Romo

1.6. NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR OR COR:

Connie Campbell

1.7. MECHANISM NUMBER:

AID-OAA—11-00022

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Objective 3: Minimize threats to the corridor by strengthening policies and politics. The project is working to build technical capacity of the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Madre de Dios. In addition, we will design and implement a strategy to maintain the resilience of ecosystems and production systems of the PMCC against climate change. Finally, we want the PMCC to be considered as a natural asset and object of national pride.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably:

Park-rangers (PR) of the APNP and the Purus Communal Reserve (RCP), as well as representatives from ECOPURUS and MABOSINFRON (21 people, 20 males and 1 female) **improved their capacities** to elaborate communication materials through a 3-day training workshop. Seven PRs from MDD were also trained during 2 workshops. As a result of these workshops, PRs have designed 4 proposals for materials to disseminate the master plan. In Pucallpa, a 2-day workshop was carried out to train 3 official PRs, 2 APNP volunteer park-rangers, members of the Yurua surveillance committees, indigenous leaders and staff from the Executive Forestry and Wildlife Directorate of Ucayali (DEFFSU), in techniques for recording field events through photos and videos. All this was possible with complementary and cost share funds.

ECOPURUS held an extraordinary meeting to choose their president, with the participation of 22 out of its 26 grassroots indigenous communities (CCNN). ECOPURUS now has an improved office in Puerto Esperanza, for which cost share funding was used.

The PCR's Management Committee prepared its annual operational plan (AOP) 2014. 11 people participated, including: the Board members, PCR staff and FECONAPU representatives. A calendar with key messages was designed and printed in order to let Purus authorities know about the functions of the PCR Management Committee.

The APNP's Management Committee also prepared its AOP 2014 and a plan of visits for the president to the sectors (in two meetings in Pucallpa and Iberia, with the participation of 11 (3 females and 8 males) and 8 (7 males and 1 female) constituents, respectively. In MDD, the Directorate of the

CdG Executive Sub-commission defined its AOP activities for the next months. Also, the First General Meeting of CdG members from the APNP in MDD was held with cost share funds, 23 delegates from different institutions attended this meeting.

Three information panels about **APNP** were installed with cost share funds: two in the APNP office in Atalaya and one in Shimbillo station. These panels include information about location of the Protected Area. Furthermore, maintenance for information panels and reinstallation of two additional panels was done in the Las Piedras river basin. The improvement of the new technical office in Iberia is now complete; this new office has been funded by the Tahuamanu Agricultural Agency for 2 years. This quarter, the Program held two events to inform 8 representatives from DIRESA and 37 people from Arcapacahuara about the APNP and MDD TR"

The **Comprehensive Control and Surveillance Plan for APNP** has been approved by the Head of the APNP, and this plan has helped the Program to bolster the commitment of authorities and indigenous organizations (MINAM, Viceministry of Interculturality, ORAU, FENAMAD) for planning, patrolling, and using the results from such activities. **Patrols** conducted during this period: **in the Yurua sector**, 1 in Huacapishtea River, and 1 in Upper Yurua. In then participated official PRs, surveillance committee members and ORAU protection agents. In Huacapishtea, an illegal logging operation was found in a CCNN adjacent to the Murunahua TR. **In MDD**, 1 patrol was made in the Pariamanu River, during which 20 illegal timber merchant camps and 5 mining camps were registered. Nearby the MDD TR, patrols found evidence of indigenous people in voluntary isolation and initial contact (IPIIC). Based on the information of previous patrols, MINAM, DICAPI-MDD, the Public Ministry, the Regional Directorate of Energy and Mines, and the National Police, performed an interdiction in the Pariamanu and Las Piedras basins. During a patrol made in Las Piedras River – between APNP PRs and agents from the MDD TR–the Program registered a new human settlement comprised of 7 families of the Yine ethnic group from the Monte Salvado and Tipishca communities.

The design of a **private sector fundraising strategy** for the **Financial Sustainability of the APNP and PCR** is currently being tested among a group of Peruvian businessmen.

Through a training workshop, all members of **MABOSINFRON** are now aware of its organization and functions manual, its administrative and accounting procedures manual, and its internal regulations. However, the Project is still supporting MABOSINFRON to register purchases and monitor the Association's account, for purposes of monthly tax return before SUNAT. On the other hand, MABOSINFRON has signed a cooperation agreement with UGEL, which will allow implementing environmental education activities in schools within Puerto Esperanza.

SERNANP has agreed for the Consortium to submit information for the elaboration of the technical file to create a **new conservation area in Yurua**. Therefore, members of the Consortium, led by ORAU with ACONADYISH and the NGO DAR, prepared relevant information of environmental, cultural and political content, and identified the potential benefits of this area to the indigenous population. This information was submitted to the Director of Strategic Development of SERNANP, who was greatly interested and gave the "green light" to the Consortium to continue with this initiative. One major threat for the creation of this new protected area is still the promotion made by Perú Petro for the concession of the hydrocarbon plot 169, which includes all of the proposed area.

Concurrently, in March, a work meeting was held between ORAU, FECONAPU, ORDIM, ACONAMAC, and FECONAU to support the proposal of creating a new conservation area. ORAU also consulted ACONADIYSH grassroots CCNNs to obtain their positions on this proposal (Currently, CCNNs support this proposal).

2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes:

In February, an Interinstitutional Agreement was signed between MINCUL and ORAU, with aims to set up the cooperation framework to implement activities that bolster the protection and defense of IPIIC from the TRs in Ucayali. Among these activities is the definition of the **TRs management model**. In addition, in response to the request made by ORAU to the MINCUL to recognize **Control Stations and Protection Agents of TRs**, the MINCUL requested the corresponding documentation of the **TRs Control Stations** from ORAU in order to begin the recognition co-management processes.

Also in February, the First Session of the **Regional Commission IPIIC – Ucayali** was held by the Viceministry of Interculturality. Here, the Regional IPIIC Roundtable was established and short-term agenda items were defined, such as the update of the IPIIC Protection Plan – Ucayali, with the project support. During the meeting, 29 people (23 men and 6 women) participated, representing different organizations, such as the Ombudsman Office, Propurús, the NGO CIMA, WWF-Peru, DREM, GOREU, DIRESAN, SERNANP, ACONADISH, ORAU, IPIIC Office – Ucayali.

The Project provided logistical and technical support to the **GOREMAD Multisectoral IPIIC Commission** to execute 1 workshop for developing the 2014 work plan. 40 people (26 men and 14 women) from member institutions of the IPIIC Commission and experts from the Viceministry of Interculturality participated. One of the priority activities in the 2014 work plan is the **IPIIC Strategic Plan for MDD**, based on the information generated in the initial IPIIC plan developed in 2013 with the project support. Upon request from GOREMAD, the Consortium will support the elaboration process for the Strategic Plan.

The project supported the elaboration of the draft **Cooperation Agreement between SERNANP and MINCUL**, which is ready to be signed.

FECONAPU has strengthened the alliance with its 47 grassroots communities and State institutions, such as the Purus Agricultural Agency, with whom it has signed a cooperation agreement to work with 5 CCNNs. With cost share funds, FECONAPU finished the **review, update, and approval of the new Life Plan for indigenous peoples of Purus (2011 – 2016)** through a process led by the new FECONAPU Steering Committee, which has also identified key messages of the plan to disseminate among CCNNs, as well as to local, regional and national authorities. To date, 11 meetings to disseminate key messages have been made with 14 CCNNs from the middle and lower Purus. These dissemination meetings were led by the FECONAPU Steering Committee. Also, 7 representatives (6 males and 1 females) from ECOPURUS and FECONAPU have been trained in communication mechanisms during a workshop in order to disseminate information around indigenous communities' bylaws. Furthermore, the Consortium prepared a leaflet with the regulations and bylaws of the Nuevo San Martin community, and the leaflet incorporated objectives described in the Life Plan.

In the work plan framework of the **Roundtable for Forest Dialogue and Consensus of MDD (MRDCF)**, 2 workshops were carried out to generate **contributions to the proposal of regulations for the new Forest Law** related to the management of non-timber forest products. Furthermore, the Project supported the development of the principal workshop to validate contributions to the proposal of regulations; the contribution of the project was by the facilitation of the event and funding the participation of representatives from the shiringa forest concessions. It is important to mention that the MRDCF undertook the responsibility of fostering the socialization and facilitated analysis spaces to generate contributions to the proposal of regulations for the new forest law, commissioned by GOREMAD and in close coordination with the General Forest and Wildlife Directorate. To achieve this, the MRDCF worked with key partners, including the Consortium.

The Forestry and Wildlife Directorate of GOREU was supported through training workshops focused on administrative and regulatory procedures applied by the Forest and Wildlife Directorate. 25 people (8 women and 17 men) participated in the workshops, representing the Sepahua Forest Management Committee, DFFS-Atalaya public officials, forest consultants, indigenous communities, CORPIAA, and Atalaya forest concessionaires.

The **Forest Information System of Ucayali (SIFU)** was presented to 33 representatives from different public and private institutions of the region, such as the Environment and Natural Resources Office, the Second Prosecutor's Office specialized in environmental matters (FEMA) of Ucayali, DEFFS, and forest consultants. The **SIFU allows DEFFS** to generate updated reports of the regional forest production. Moreover, it provides access to the current forest regulations; improves communication processes regarding the institutional management and social outreach; allows public participation to improve DEFFSU institutional management; provides updated information about the progress of title deed processes; facilitates the monitoring of management processes through the display of information from the GOREU Document Management System; and contributes to the technical and policy decision making processes to implement natural resource management and conservation within natural forests in Ucayali.

The **Sepahua Forests Management Committee** reactivated during this program period and an extraordinary meeting was held to choose the Executive Commission.

2.1.3 IR3 - Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs:

The **Artisanal Producers Committee "Ainbu Janu Rayati Jiwe"** (*House where women work*) was set up during this program period. This committee is formed by 22 Juni Kuin indigenous women who live in Puerto Esperanza. A plan for capacity building focused on trade was made, which includes strategies of association promotion, technological transfer, and adaptation of market items. To elaborate the plan, a workshop was held, during which a SWOT analysis of the committee was conducted. Also, its members were trained in basic trade elements. During this workshop, a total of 19 people participated including representatives of FECONAPU and ECOPURUS (17 women and 2 men). Moreover, 2 workshops were held for artisans. During the first workshop, 8 people participated (6 women and 2 men), in which participants designed and created labeled and packed products (handicrafts) ready to dispatch. In the second workshop, 20 people participated (17 women and 3 men), in which the committee's capacity on accountability and distribution of incomes was strengthened. To date artisans have developed an accountability mechanism: the income is distributed among artisans who sold their products; this is carried out during a participatory meeting with all partners. During the Second Binational Meeting of NPAs Managers, artisans seized the opportunity to organize an artisanal fair. Here a total of US\$266 was made, which was later distributed among partners according to the products sold.

During this quarter, 2 business plans for endeavors based on forest resources were made as market studies. The first one is the **Market Study and Business Plan of mahogany seeds for Yurua communities** to be implemented alongside **ACONADYSH**. The business plan was elaborated based upon a previous diagnosis of the current capacities of ACONADYISH and grassroots indigenous communities. This plan identified organizational conditions and trade capacities to be strengthened with aims to achieve this endeavor. Concurrently, 4 information meetings were held with 3 CCNNs from the Yurua basin (96 local residents participated). During these meetings, the importance of preserving mahogany in the territory was addressed, and the plan to register seed trees of each

community was socialized. The second study is the **Market Study and Business Plan of copaiba resin for Purus communities** to be implemented by **ECOPURUS**. This plan suggests a trade strategy for copaiba oil, based on the direct relationship between organized extractors and the buyer, through an alliance between the communities and ECOPURUS. It is suggested that ECOPURUS undertakes the responsibility for strengthening the oil extraction and processing processes used by the communities; hence, ECOPURUS must enhance its administrative and trade processes. The main weaknesses lie in the trade processes; among the strengths, ECOPURUS has the support of partner communities and the alliance with FECONAPU and ORAU.

Based on this, the **capacity building process of ECOPURUS and FECONAPU** began by conducting a workshop in which 18 people (13 men and 5 women) participated, with aims to conduct **businesses based on non-timber forest products**. This workshop focused on raising awareness about the supply and demand, a flagship product, and the financial system.

In 4 CCNNs of Purus, a **diagnosis and a plan for installing agroforestry plots** were made. Both were presented to FECONAPU and ECOPURUS during a meeting with 16 people (13 men and 3 women). The plan aims to ensure food security of local residents and lay the foundations for trade to result in income generation. During the diagnosis elaboration process, 1 workshop was made in four CCNNs to validate outcomes and set up agreements with one family per community, with aims to design and implement demonstration plots. During the workshops, representatives of ECOPURUS and FECONAPU participated, a total of 71 people (48 men and 23 women).

The **4 concessions of ECOMUSA** have drafted five-year reports in order to describe to the forest authority about the activities executed during the first 5 years, as part of the compliance duties set up in the concession contracts. Reports highlight the challenges for managing concessions due to boundary problems and invasion issues. As a consequence, ECOMUSA has requested the exclusion of overlapping areas and to compensate with new areas. Furthermore, these reports form the baseline for forest authorities to make decisions in order to improve the management of contracts awarded to ECOMUSA, with an overall goal of completing a 40-year contract. Additionally, 80% progress was made in the construction of the **production center and artisanal furnace** in Villa Primavera district.

Progress was also made in the regularization process of the **ECOMUSA** accounting situation – 2010 to 2013. Outcomes indicate that failure to pay SUNAT has entailed fines to the company – paid in 2012. Moreover, with the support of the project staff, ECOMUSA successfully submitted monthly statements for November and December (2013). In January, ECOMUSA officially presented its business plan to AGROIDEAS – initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture to support the implementation of agricultural and forest businesses. Later in March, a meeting was held with AGROIDEAS representatives to analyze aspects to be improved in the plan to continue with the selection process set up by AGROIDEAS.

With support from the Project, the President of the **Tahuamanu Small-Fishermen Association** agreed with the PRODUCE Director to organize a technical capacity building workshop based on the fishery management plan and the community surveillance system. Also, the Association was supported for its registration in the National Superintendence of Public Records (SUNARP).

2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:

With cost share funds, and in close coordination with the Tahuamanu UGEL, the Project has elaborated, designed and printed **educational materials regarding the APNP value and its conservation objectives**. This includes: 3 puppet shows with the script, "*Tati the Taricaya turtle and*

its adventures in Tahuamanu" for elementary school students in grades 1 and 2; 4,000 drawing books, "*Tati the Taricaya turtle*" in Spanish for elementary school students in grades 3 and 4; 3,000 drawing books, "*Pepe the river otter*" in Yine language for CCNNs students; 3,000 drawing books, "*Pepe the river otter*" in Spanish for elementary school students in grades 3 and 4; and 670 matching figures of key species games for elementary school students in grades 5 and 6. Also, 14 teachers from 7 educational institutions of Tahuamanu **were trained** in the use of these materials, as outlined in the methodological guideline for teachers.

12 radio programs in Atalaya were produced and broadcasted, with aims to position and disseminate the values of the PMCC. These sessions were part of the Radio Program "*Saving the Planet*," aired twice a week by Radio Melodía – the station with the highest scope in Atalaya. With cost share funds, progress was made for installing a **FM radio station in Puerto Esperanza** (Purus). During this quarter, progress was made in the technical project profile drafting and in the formal request made to the Ministry of Communications.

A **positioning strategy and a communications plan of PMCC for the Sepahua-Atalaya sector** were drafted. As part of this process, a diagnosis was conducted of the local media and its scope in Atalaya. The "**Diagnosis about indigenous peoples' participation in the Purus province in management spaces of natural protected areas, during provincial elections and their experience in the provincial government**" was completed. This diagnosis gathers the viewpoints of indigenous leaders, and official and volunteer PRs about their participation in natural resources management and the benefits of creating NPAs for indigenous peoples. Furthermore, it analyzes FECONAPU participation during 2006 & 2010 provincial elections and its experience in the 2007-2010 municipal management, since it is the representative organization of indigenous peoples and one of the key stakeholders involved in the conservation and management of natural resources in Purus. FECONAPU has played a key role in the categorization of APNP and PCR, and it is currently one of the strongest advocates of APNP against threats posed by the Puerto Esperanza-Iñapari interconnection draft law. This document provides recommendations to indigenous peoples for improving their participation in management spaces of natural resources. Among these recommendations are the following: (i) respect of the rotation agreement for positions in FECONAPU and ECOPURUS, (ii) relationship improvement between FECONAPU and communities (in terms of communication and attention to requests made by communities); and (iii) autonomy strengthening of FECONAPU (less dependency on external actors). Also, some actions required by the State have been identified, such as improving and bolstering learning and training spaces for indigenous peoples regarding natural resources protection and management, training to municipal officials and authorities with an intercultural approach, as well as an impact analysis for implementing an action plan for the Purus province, with aims to identify the progress after 8 years of implementation and solutions for issues that are not working.

There is a draft technical paper about the **analysis of important conservation areas in oil plots**. The objective of this analysis was to define priority conservation areas in hydrocarbon plots 58, 56, 88, 57, 174, 76 and 169. The developed methodology includes three items: priority areas for biodiversity, priority areas for sediment retention and priority areas for water supply. This process has been developed in three stages: generation of spatial distribution maps for biodiversity, sediments, and water attributes, selection of priority areas for each attribute (through a spatial algorithm), and assessment of connectivity for choosing final sites and generating management recommendations for each site. So far the most important results are the final determination of priority areas for each mentioned sector: biodiversity, sediments retention and water supply, as well as the final selection of priority sites and a literature review of the most recent techniques to develop best oil extraction practices. The literature review highlighted the evidence of three best oil extraction practices which have good results to the world: a) the use of outcomes from seismic lines developed for other companies to reduce the activity impact and the logistics costs during exploration activities, b) the use of ERD wells instead of conventional wells to lessen the number of exploration wells and the impact of

developing highways and camps, and c) the use of a "green pipeline" of 13 m. width to facilitate the connectivity of the canopy and discourage use of routes as walking or hunting paths.

2.1.5 Support Unit Services:

[Enter text]

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

The Project is supporting the strengthening of **protection policy and regulations of IPIIC** at sectoral and intersectoral levels, as well as national and regional levels (MDD & Ucayali), as described in IR2.

Intersectoral coordination has been bolstered for the development and use of patrol information in APNP and its buffer zone (BZ).

We have contributed to **the forest policy reinforcement** through the MRDF in MDD, with aims that different types of forest users contribute to the proposal of regulations for the new forest law. In Ucayali, we have supported policy implementation by providing training focused on law enforcement to forest officials and users (IR2).

We are supporting GOREMAD at both technical and financial levels, for the update process of the Concerted Development Plan of Madre de Dios, alongside Perú Bosques. Together with the Tahuamanu Provincial Government, we are working to develop risk management tools and climate adaptation measures. Furthermore, we are supporting the provincial government in the dissemination process of the concerted development plan for the province.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

During this quarter, the Project has bolstered capacities of the Indigenous Artisanal Association (see IR3) – which is made up almost entirely by local women. Furthermore, it is still fostering the involvement of women in decision making spaces, such as APNP and PCR management committees, as well as in the FECONAPU and ACONADYISH Boards.

The framework update for the Concerted Development Plan in MDD is expected to include a gender equity vision in the process and in the plan.

On March 7, in the Tahuamanu Provincial Municipality, a workshop was carried out within the International Women's Day framework. 41 people (38 women and 3 men) from different organizations of the Iñapari district participated. During the workshop the movie "*Girl Rising*" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJsvkIXhYaE>) was screened. This movie tells the story of 9 girls (children and adolescents) in different parts of the world that fight against discrimination and try to overcome limitations.

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

During this period, we worked to strengthen GOREU and GOREMAD in timber and non-timber forest policies, and IPIIC protection (IR2). Also we have contributed to bolster FECONAPU, ACONADYISH and ECOPURUS (IR 1, 2 & 3) in their organizational and relationship capacities with their bases. As part of this process, ACONADYISH and ORAU have led the relationship with SERNANP, in order to be one step forward in terms of the proposal for the Yurua Conservation Area (IR1). ECOMUSA strengthening has allowed the compliance of its duties before the Forestry and Wildlife Directorate of GOREMAD, and also improved its financial control mechanisms and proposal presentation (IR3). In the context of supporting SERNANP, PRs' capacities have been reinforced to elaborate and use communication tools for disseminating the master plans, while making progress in the interinstitutional strengthening for control and surveillance processes. The Project supported the signing of agreements between: MABOSIFRON & UGEL of Purús; FECONAPA & Purus Agricultural Agency; and ORAU and MINCUL. Furthermore, with cost share funds, the II Meeting of Managers for protected areas of Purus and ACRE State (Brazil) – both sharing the Purus basin – was held in March. This meeting is the continuation of the first meeting held in Rio Branco in June 2013 by invitation of the ACRE Environmental Secretariat (SEMA). The objective of this second meeting was to set up work strategies between managers of both countries, in order to improve the management of these protected areas. A total of 44 people participated, with representatives from Peruvian organizations (GOVERNANCE, MINAM, SERNANP, MINCUL, GOREU, Purus Sub-region, Purus Municipality, ORAU, FECONAPU, ECOPURUS, Pichis Palcazu Project and MABOSIFRON) and Brazilian organizations (SEMA, FUNAI, CPI ACRE, ICMBIO, Santa Rosa Municipality and its environmental secretariat). At the level of the organizations forming the consortium, an interinstitutional cooperation agreement was signed between the Forestry and Wildlife Directorate and ProNaturaleza. Also, a work plan was prepared to follow-up the commitments of both parties. Furthermore, the agreement between MINCUL and WWF was signed to formalize the work of IPIIC protection and the strengthening of organizations, indigenous peoples and CCNNs. Moreover, it is important to highlight the agreement between ORAU and MINCUL, where the cooperation agreement was set up to strengthen protection and defense actions for IPIIC of TRs in Ucayali.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

As evidenced in IR1, IR2, IR3 & IR 4, and in cross-cutting themes, most of the actions conducted by the project are focused on indigenous organizations, CCNNs or TRs, since over 50% of the landscape is indigenous territory, and the other half belongs to NPAs that are related both directly and indirectly to indigenous peoples.

2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation

The Consortium has developed an agreement with the Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF) to support capacity building in the design of Public Investment Projects (PIP) in the context of climate change, for officials from the provincial governments of Tahuamanu, Purus and Yurua. During training workshops, the risk management theme is addressed in the context of climate change. Furthermore, risk management for PIP and risks analysis courses have been scheduled. In accordance with the Tahuamanu Provincial Government, the process of gathering regulation and analysis of management and public investment tools, risk management, and climate change adaptation measures, has started, as has the outcomes assessment. This information will be used for the training process for officials on PIP in the context of Climate Change. We are working alongside the consultant team and GOREMAD

in order to incorporate the climate change approach in the updated process of the Concerted Development Plan of Madre de Dios. In March, an analysis of the "Proposal of the Regional Climate Change Strategy of Ucayali" was conducted, identifying full lack of NPAs. In this regard, we worked with NPAs of the region (APNP, El Sira Communal Reserve & Sierra del Divisor Reserved Zone) in the analysis and request to incorporate NPAs issue within the aforementioned strategy. By the end of the quarter, the official letter is in elaboration process to formally submit relevant modifications. Therefore, we will continue working with NPAs HQ. There is a draft version of the paper, "Vulnerability Assessment to Climate Change for Madre de Dios and Ucayali regions," for which dissemination is scheduled in May, within the framework of developing a regional climate change strategy in MDD. This paper presents the outcomes of the vulnerability assessment at the level of provinces, protected areas and TRs. As mentioned in previous reports, the analysis is based on the regional climate change index (IRCC), which considers a socio-environmental approach, as suggested by the IPCC.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

[Enter text]

8.SUMMARY

8.1 Achievements:

Based on the patrols supported by the Project, illegal activities have been identified. Such activities pose a threat to IPIIC: illegal logging in an indigenous community abutting the Murunahua TRs and timber camps in the Pariamanu River, nearby MDD TR. An Interinstitutional Agreement between MINCUL and ORAU was signed. The objective is to contribute to the development of a TRs management model. FECONAPU, with the Project support, has updated and approved the Life Plan to Purus Indigenous Peoples (2011-2016). Stakeholders involved in the management of protected areas and areas in favor of indigenous peoples in isolation of the Purus basin in Brazil and Peru, have a common work agenda – developed during the II Meeting of Managers of Protected Areas of Purus and the ACRE State (Brazil) – financially supported and facilitated in the project framework.

8.2 Challenges and Adjustments:

While the proposal of the Communal Reserve has been raised as a genuine expression from the Yurua indigenous peoples, which ensures its legitimacy and appropriation, it eventually turns into a major challenge for the project due to a number of external variables. In this regard, the promotion made by Perú Petro for the concession of the oil lot 169 has become a threatening factor to the project.