

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

**2011 -2015 FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**Conserving the Amazon Headwaters of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor**

**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): Tue, 30/09/2011 to 30/11/2015
- 1.3.AGREEMENT/CONTRACT NO.: AID-OAA-A-11-00022
- 1.4. PRIMARY PARTNER: WWF
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## 2 ACRONYMS

ACCA	Association for the preservation of the Amazon basin	Asociación para la conservación de la cuenca Amazónica
ACONADYISH	Association of Native Communities for the Integrated Development of Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai	Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integrado de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai
AOR	Office Representative for Agreements	Representante de oficina para acuerdos
ARPAU	Regional Association of Asháninca People of Ucayali	Asociación Regional de Pueblos Ashánincas de Ucayali
CAP		Cuadro de asignación de personal
CATIE	Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center ( Costa Rica )	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y enseñanza (Costa Rica)
CCNN	Native communities	Comunidades nativas
CCPM	Purus Manu Conservation Corridor	Corredor de Conservación Purús Manu
CORPIAA	Regional Coordinator of Indigenous People AIDSESP Atalaya	Coordinadora Regional de Pueblos Indígenas AIDSESP Atalaya
COVIPES	Fisheries monitoring committee	Comité de vigilancia pesquero
DACI	Directorate of indigenous people and initial contact	Dirección de Pueblos Indígenas y contacto inicial
DAR	Civil non-profit organization: Law, Environment and Natural Resources	Organización civil sin fines de lucro Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales
DFFS	Forestry and Wildlife Directorate	Dirección forestal y de fauna silvestre
DIRCETUR	Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism	Dirección Regional de Comercio Exterior y Turismo
DIRESA	Regional Health Directorate	Dirección regional de salud
ECA	Executor management contract	Ejecutor de contrato de administración
ECOMUSA	Community enterprise for production and agricultural services	Empresa comunal de Producción y servicios agropecuarios
FECONAPU	Federation of Native Communities from Alto Purús	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Alto Purús
FONDAM	National Environmental Fund	Fondo Nacional del Ambiente
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Cooperación Alemana al Desarrollo
GOREU	Regional Government of Ucayali	Gobierno Regional de Ucayali
GOREMAD	Regional Government of Madre de Dios	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios
IIAP	Peruvian Amazon Research Institute	Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana
IRCC	Regional Climate Change Index	Índice regional de Cambio Climático
IVSC	Climate Vulnerability Index	Índice de Vulnerabilidad Socio Climática
LFFS	Forestry and Wildlife Law	Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre
MADERYJA		Maderera Río Yaverija S.A.C.
MINAM	Ministry of Environment	Ministerio del Ambiente
MOF	Manual of Organization and Functions	Manual de Organización y funciones
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	Memorandum de entendimiento

MRDCF	Regional roundtable and forestry agreement	Mesa regional de diálogo y concertación forestal
MTC	Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Ministerio de transportes y comunicaciones
OSINFOR	Agency for Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife	Organismo de Supervisión de los Recursos Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre
OPI	Office of Investment Program	Oficina de Programa de Inversiones
ORAU	Regional Organization of AIDSESEP	Organización regional AIDSESEP
PA	Protected area	Área protegida
PES	Payment for environmental services	Pago por servicios ambientales
PDC	Concerted development plan	Plan de desarrollo concertado
PIA	Indigenous people in isolation	Pueblo indígena en aislamiento
PIACI	Indigenous People in isolation and initial contact	Pueblo indígena en aislamiento y contacto inicial
PIP	Public investment project	Proyecto de inversión pública
PROVIAS	Special Project of MTC	Proyecto especial del Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones
PPII	Indigenous people	Pueblos indígenas
PPM	Permanent monitoring plots	Parcelas permanentes de monitoreo
REDD	Reducing carbon emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation.	Reducción de emisiones de carbono causadas por la Deforestación y la degradación de los bosques.
ROF	Rules of Organization and Functions	Reglamento de Organización y Funciones
SERNANP	National Service of Protected Areas by the State	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado
SIFU	Forest Information System	Sistema de Información forestal
SINANPE	National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado
SNIP	National Public Investment System	Sistema nacional de inversión pública
SUNARP	National Superintendency of Public Registries	Superintendencia Nacional de los Registros Públicos
SUNAT	National Customs and Tax Administration	Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de la Administración Tributaria
SPDA	Peruvian Society for Environmental Law	Sociedad peruana de derecho ambiental
UGEL	Local Educational Management Unit	Unidad de Gestión Educativa Local
UMAR	Military Rural Settlement Unit	Unidad Militar de Asentamiento Rural
UNALM	National Agrarian University La Molina	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina

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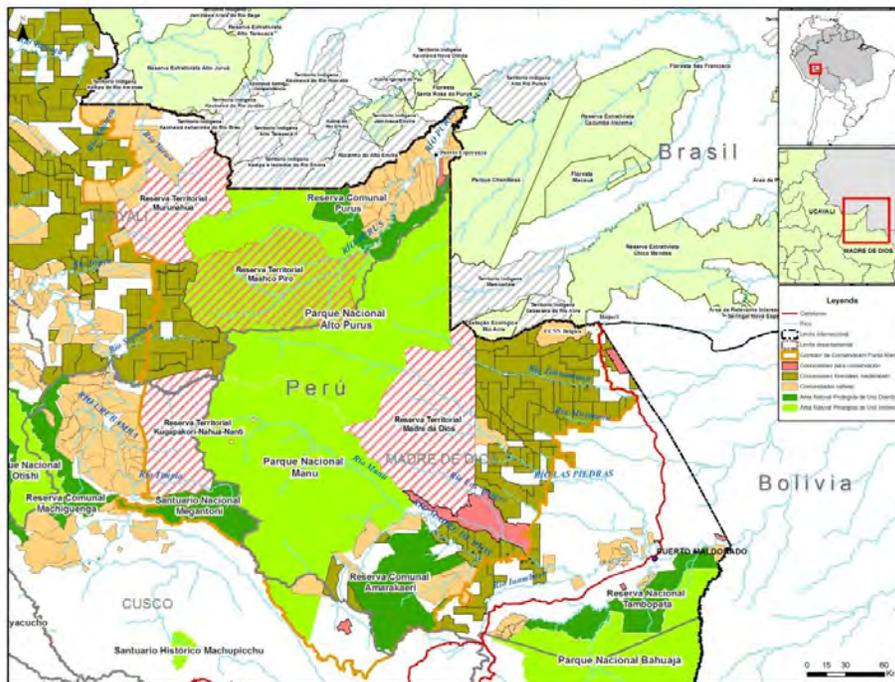
### 3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### 3.1 OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The project focused on the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor (PMCC) in Southeastern Peru, which contains priority Amazon headwaters, and offers the opportunity to develop and disseminate successful models of conservation and sustainable livelihoods in a wide variety of land uses, including indigenous territories, protected areas, community lands, and forest concessions. The conservation corridor<sup>1</sup> also faces significant threats, like habitat loss and degradation from unsustainable resource use and poorly planned and monitored infrastructure projects.

The PMCC spans 10 million hectares. It comprises areas with different legal categories and land use, as well as a wide array of stakeholders. The PMCC expands across Ucayali, Madre de Dios and Cusco, and it is definitely one of the most well-preserved and vast landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon. Nevertheless, Government authorities still are challenged with adequately addressing the health and education needs of the most remote communities.

Map 1. Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor



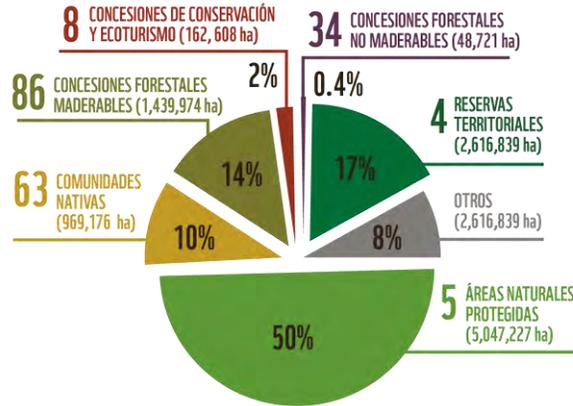
All of the lands in the corridor have some sort of rights assigned, ranging from strict conservation areas under Peruvian Government control to sustainable timber extraction by private companies, to different uses of forest resources by local people living in Purus Manu.

<sup>1</sup> For clarification, inclusion of the “Purus Manu Conservation Corridor” refers to ICAA’s defined “Purus Manu Landscape”

## PURÚS MANU EN LA AMAZONÍA PERUANA



## USO DEL TERRITORIO EN PURÚS MANU



1. Los valores de superficie y porcentaje son aproximados referenciales.
2. La sumatoria de extensiones en el corredor puede exceder levemente el 100% debido a que algunas unidades pueden caer en más de una categoría.

The Project's overall goal was to secure the long-term conservation of the PMCC, and key flora and fauna species that benefit local communities and indigenous groups.

We aimed to meet this goal through three conservation objectives:

1. By 2015, the Alto Purus National Park (APNP), Purus Communal Reserve (PCR) and Territorial Reserves (TR) are fully implementing management and financial sustainability plans, with well-trained government staff and civil society management committees.
2. By 2015, secure the implementation of sustainable natural resource management practices and effective control of illegal activities in Yurua, Purus, Sepahua and Madre de Dios sectors, in the area of influence of the APNP and the PCR, leading to a reduction in threats and improved socio-economic well-being for local populations.
3. The establishment of an enabling policy framework that ensures the long-term conservation of the PMCC and the economic well-being of its inhabitants.

**Objective 1:** Contribute to improving the management of the APNP and PCR by supporting the implementation of management plans and building staff capacity. Strengthen civil society to support more efficient management of the PA. Through close collaboration with the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL in Spanish), strengthen territorial reserves vis-à-vis the construction and implementation of protection mechanisms.

**Objective 2:** Contribute to improving sustainable natural resource use by indigenous groups, local communities, and forest concessionaires. Seek the consolidation of sustainable productive activities to mitigate threats to PMCC.

**Objective 3:** Minimize threats to the corridor by strengthening policies and political capacities. Work to build technical capacity of the Regional Governments of Ucayali and Madre de Dios, and design and implement a strategy to maintain the resilience of ecosystems and production systems of the PMCC against climate change. Ensure the recognition of the PMCC as a natural asset and resource of national pride.

The consortium responsible for the implementation of the project was led by WWF and included CARE, Frankfurt Zoological Society (SZF), ProNaturaleza–Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, the Regional Organization of AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU) and Propurus.

In order to organize field activities, the PMCC was divided in four sectors: (i) the Atalaya-Sepahua sector in the eastern corridor; (ii) the Yurúa sector in the northeastern corridor; (iii) the Purus sector in the eastern corridor; and (iv) the Tahuamanu sector in the southeastern corridor. The first three sectors are within the Ucayali region, and the latter within the Madre de Dios region. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW

Although the PMCC is a large and well-preserved area, it is not exempt from threats. Identifying and prioritizing threats was the cornerstone of our activities.

Thanks to the joint work between SERNANP, MINCUL, and other local and national stakeholders, both the management and conservation of 4,522,191.26 hectares were strengthened. Of this number, 2,719,446.42 ha. represent three conservation areas: APNP, PCR, and La Novia conservation concession, while 1,802,744.84 ha, correspond to three indigenous territories: the Territorial Reserve for Indigenous People in Isolation and Initial Contact of Madre de Dios, and Mashcopiro and Murunahua Territorial Reserves. From the total hectares of forests preserved under these categories (PNAP, RCP and RT for a total 4 522 191.26 ha) from 2010 to 2013), it was reported a 54 ha total deforestation (WWF's analysis, 2015), which showcases a sound management to avoid threats in this territory (e.g., road and highway construction, illegal logging). This area is of great importance, not only due to its high ecological diversity and ecosystem services, but also because it is home to the last indigenous peoples in isolation in South America.

**Management of Natural Protected Areas (2 172 727.62 ha):** The PCR and APNP – created back in 2004 – presented a weak or null intersectoral relationship at local and regional level, low representation of actors in management committees, limited support for local initiatives such as community surveillance committees to operate and to further articulate with the management of natural protected areas, and in some areas of the corridor there was no initiatives of community control and surveillance. Thanks to the project, the following was achieved: (1) elaboration of APNP and PCR's Master Plans as well as its dissemination by park-rangers; (2) capacity building of 19 park-rangers of APNP and PCR to manage ANPs, including PIACI issues; (3) further representation of the Management Committees -CdG<sup>2</sup>- of APNP and PCR, with over 80% representation of actors for the APNP Management Committee; (4) effective action of four communal surveillance committees<sup>3</sup> -CVC- in Yurua against threats in the reserve, as well as a new CVC in Inuya; (5) joint work between CVCs, agents, and park-rangers to solve field issues; (6) monitoring of the total area of ANPs and 3 RTs via 6 air patrols in sectors with high risk of illegal activities; (7) the APNP has an air patrol protocol for key actors when doing patrols, such as the Regional Forest Authority, Indigenous Organizations, the Ministry of Culture, and the Environmental Control Office; (8) implementation of a APNP's office in Yurua, suitably equipped and with permanent staff; (9) recognition of APNP and PCR by

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<sup>2</sup> The Management Committee is a space for citizen participation for ANP management. It is comprised by all actors who are aware of the relevance of preserving the environment and the role of protected areas. These actors are volunteers to monitor, protect, and preserve their ANPs, in close coordination with the corresponding HQs of the area.

<sup>3</sup> This is an initiative of the local population to preserve their territories. They also participate in the protection of protected areas, in close coordination with SERNANP. Moreover, they hold a core responsibility when SERNANP is absent.

local and sub-national authorities<sup>4</sup>, as well as specific agreements with local educational management units of Sepuahua, Yurua and Tahuamanu.

**Protection of indigenous peoples in isolation and its territories (1 802 744.84 ha):** When the project started, the MINCUL had been recently created, the categorization process of TRs had not started yet, and there were no real agreements with SERNANP. Furthermore, there was little knowledge about PIACI at local, subregional, and national levels, in public and private entities and in the public at large. **Main achievements in legal security of PIA's territories:** (1) Support the categorization process of TRs: Declaration of existence of PIACI in five TRs (2 892 717 ha) by the Multisectoral Commission in 2012. WWF and ProPurus, commissioned by MINCUL, developed proposals for the final categorization of the Murunahua, Mashco Piro and Madre de Dios TRs in indigenous territories, as well as their protection plans. (2) MOU between SERNANP and MINCUL to improve protection of PIACI and their territories. (3) Update of the Protection, Defense and Contingency Plan for PIACI in the Murunahua, Isconahua and Mashco Piro TRs (Ucayali region), approved in December 2014. (4) Inclusion of the PIACI issue in the Concerted Development Plan of Madre de Dios. **Main achievements in protection of PIA's territories: (1)** Interinstitutional Agreement between ORAU and MINCUL to protect territorial reserves in Ucayali. (1) Public Investment Project (PIP) in Yurua, developed to address health issues of native communities adjoining the Murunahua TR. (2) Rollout of Intersectoral Technical Commissions of PIACI in Madre de Dios and Ucayali. (3) Emergency support for protection of PIA taking place during the last years in Madre de Dios. (4) Strengthened capacities of protection agents of the three TRs, as well as park-rangers of APNP and PCR (60 people). (5) Strengthened knowledge of over 140 public officials from the sectors agriculture, projects, sanitation, education, healthcare, as well as OSINFOR, Ombudsman's Office, MINCUL and SERNANP (Madre de Dios and Ucayali). (6) Development of three PIACI contingency plans for forest companies such as MADERYJA, CATAHUA and Wood Tropical Forest, as well as training for 148 in-house employees in forests and sawmills. (7) Over 100 local settlers of Yurúa, Las Piedras and Alto Madre de Dios, as well as 12 local indigenous federations of Ucayali, acquired further knowledge about PIACI and their territories.

**Indigenous rights:** Thirteen indigenous ethnic groups and seventy-one native communities live in the Purus and Yurua sectors. They have little access to information and planning tools, which will allow them to integrate the indigenous vision with policies of different government and non-governmental actors. **Main achievements:** (1) Life Plans developed at the basin level: FECONAPU 2011-2016 and ACONADYISH 2015-2021. (2) Titling requirements of the Purus and Yurua basins were fully addressed – Purus was completed while Yurua is still in process. (3) The Concerted Development Plan of Purus, the Action Plan, and the Border Development Committee from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs included elements of FECONAPU's life plan. (4) Female leaders and indigenous youth acquired further knowledge in territory management, participation mechanisms, organization, business plans, trade, identity, leadership, and self-esteem (107 women and 88 men). (5) ECOPURUS and FECONAPU improved their knowledge about municipal management. Furthermore, participation and interest in the provincial participatory Budget increased. (6) Native communities know the role of local indigenous organizations best. (7) Support to the proposal to create a Development Management of Indigenous Peoples for Ucayali Regional Government.

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<sup>4</sup> Regional governments of Peru are those public institutions in charge of the administration of each department throughout the national territory. Hence, their role is key for protected areas.

**Forest Management:** At the national level: (1) Supreme Decree N° 015-2013-MINAGRI. (Presentation of management documents). (2) Ministerial Resolution N° 022-2014-MINAGRI. (Review of liabilities for use rights of forests). (3) Ministerial Resolution N° 027-2014-MINAGRI. (Flexible period to use forest resources). At regional level: (1) Regional Ordinance N° 017-2013-GRU-CR. (Demonstrate legal origins of wood for furniture providers and wood furnishings). (2) Inputs to the institutional transparency framework of the Regional Forest Authority: Ucayali's Forest Information System – SIFU [www.sifucayali.com](http://www.sifucayali.com). (3) Contributions to disseminate the Forestry and Fauna Law 29763 in Ucayali and Madre de Dios. (4) Participation in the Community Forest Management Platform – Ucayali, and in the Regional Agreement Roundtable of Madre de Dios, which generated further inputs to the regulation of the Forestry and Fauna Law 29763.

**Economic benefits through a research station in Purus:** In the Purus province, there were few examples of direct economic benefits of preserving forests, especially in the population of Puerto Esperaza, with exception of the Forests without Borders Association – MABOSINFRON, who have a conservation concession but limited resources for conservation activities. Thanks to the project: (1) the Biological Station La Novia started activities with the visit of three renowned national researchers of flora and fauna from two prestigious institutions, such as the Natural History Museum of the National University of San Marcos, CORBIDI, etc. (2) As part of the researchers' visits, economic incomes have been generated for both partners and local people of Puerto Esperanza (80 people). (3) An investment plan for the Biological Station La Novia. (4) Technical and management capacities to manage their conservation concession. (5) A strategic plan and a management plan for the concession. (6) Official recognition of MABOSINFRON by Ucayali Regional Government as the first forest guardians of the region.

**Economic benefits through handicraft (Mabu Hiew):** Most economic incomes from families of indigenous communities in Purus come from subsistence activities, such as agriculture, extraction of non-timber resources, hunting and fishing, and in some few cases, trade of timber. Women, in particular, have few options to diversify their incomes. Thanks to the project the following was achieved: (1) Creation of Mabu Hiwe Association – group of women dedicated to handicraft. (2) Contribution to revalue the cultural identity and recovery of traditional knowledge (techniques and designs). (3) Recognition of MABU HIWE artisans as local artists at national level and in Purus. (4) Legal status of MABU HIWE, with a network of potential buyers and synergies with National Centers fostering handicraft (Cite Artesanía, DIRCETUR and MINCUL). (5) Strengthened capacities of MABU HIWE women in participation mechanisms, gender equity, transparency, accountability, trade, savings, finance, markets, and innovation. They have also increased their capacities in new techniques, dyes, design and artisanal innovation. (6) Participation of MABU HIWE in national fairs, and exchange of experiences about designs, techniques, and models. (7) Revaluation of non-timber forest products associated to handicraft, such as seeds, fibers, and native cotton. (8) The Purus Subregional Management and the Purus Provincial Municipality use information related to the experience of the Artisans Association, as part of the justification to elaborate PIPs.

**Economic benefits through the shiringa of Tahuamanu:** In Tahuamanu, ECOMUSA is dedicated to latex extraction from the shiringa tree. When the project started, management processes and organizational capacity of ECOMUSA needed to be bolstered, as well as in the case of latex processing and market connections. Thanks to the project the following was achieved: (1) ECOMUSA has now better knowledge in management, organization, transparency, and accountability. (2) Amendment of its bylaws and regularization of its articles of incorporation before Public Records. (3) A business plan approved to adopt

new technologies by AGROIDEAS (\$49.000 us) – ECOMUSA (\$12.500 us). (4) Management Plans for their concessions (7 900 ha), which have been approved by the Forest Authority to produce and trade shiringa-based products. (5) Standardization of production processes and improvement of conditions to produce shiringa-based products. (6) Consolidation of a trade business for shiringa ribbed smoke sheets in fair trade markets, through direct trade. ECOMUSA has made the first export of shiringa products, which has allowed the improvement of prices in production and thus has improved income, which for the 2014-2015 harvest management (Jul15-Jun14) had over US \$ 8000 in income just for selling smoked shiringa sheets, without considering revenues from other products such as handicrafts and vegetable leather.

**“El que conoce actúa” (*the more you know, the better you act*):** In the Tahuamanu, Purús, Yurúa and Sepahua provinces, there were no record of any environmental educational program which can provide further knowledge to children and youth about the values and benefits of protected areas, especially the APNP and PCR. Moreover, at national level, there was lack of knowledge about the biological and cultural diversity in the PMCC, as well as the PIACI and their territories. Thanks to the project the following was achieved: (1) Educational materials about biodiversity and protected areas (670 memory games, 7000 drawing blockets of wildlife for primary schools, among others) were elaborated. (2) Over 30 informative talks and workshops with students, who increased their knowledge about protected areas and biological and cultural diversity. (3) Seven trainings to over 100 teachers in the four sectors of the APNP, who strengthened their knowledge. (4) Agreements among UGELs and APNP in the four sectors. In Tahuamanu, an Educational Plan was elaborated in close coordination with UGEL. (5) An environmental educational program focused in the PMCC, in partnership with the Tambopata Butterfly House initiative, where talks have been held along with 3 465 people (84% adult population and 16% child population). Ten students of higher education institutions were trained to provide support as volunteers during this educational program. (6) The campaign “Cree en la Magia de Purus Manu: Pura Amazonia” (*Pure Amazon region campaign*) reached 5 million people in massive communication media (TV, radio, newspapers, digital media, Facebook, movies, and photo exhibitions in the Lima zoo and Tambopata Butterfly House) and specific public in specialized events.

**Gender equity, cornerstone for long-term conservation:** In Ucayali and Madre de Dios, local, regional and national policies did not include the gender approach in their design and enforcement, nor its importance and role were recognized for the participation, training and decision-making events about the use of natural resources and territory. Thanks to the project the following was achieved: (1) Identification of mechanisms and barriers of women’s participation in different spaces to elaborate gender equity strategies. (2) Strengthening of knowledge, self-esteem, economic autonomy and leadership, both at individual level and in women groups. (3) More participation of women in different project activities. (4) Increased participation of women in grassroots organizations and associations. (5) Recognition of the role and visibility of women’s contributions to production chains. Diversification of food, where women were included (agroforestry). (7) Incorporation of gender equity elements in local and regional policies. (8) Partners of the Consortium created and strengthened their policies about institutional gender equity.

Public and non-public policies were bolstered for the conservation, sustainable management, and indigenous rights, including elements such as climate change and gender. In total, 60 PLARS were generated through over 139 dialogue spaces where 1039 people participated (342 women and 697 men). Participation of women and indigenous peoples increased in direct activities of the project and public decision-making spaces.

During the four years of the project, 4374 people improved their capacity (1426 women and 2948 men) through 197 trainings, which included themes such as protected areas, climate change, PIACI, organization, governance, etc. Of attendees, 51% were indigenous peoples, with the total training effort of 58,528 person-hours. Also, 324 training, research, communication, and political products were developed. A total of 12,773,932 copies were distributed.

## **4 ICAA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS AND RESULTS CHAINS**

### **4.1 IR1 – SELECTED LANDSCAPES MANAGED SUSTAINABLY**

#### **4.1.1 LARGE-SCALE PLANNING**

To ensure long-term conservation of amazon landscapes, it is important that development planning –at different scales- considers compatible uses of forest conservation, as well as threats due to unsustainable activities. Furthermore, it is crucial to incorporate current aspects and future projections of climate change when planning, especially considering climate change vulnerability of ecosystems and humankind.

#### **Government and civil society strengthened for planning, territorial and landscape management**

In Peru, the Concerted Development Plan -PDC- is a key tool for development planning, both at subnational (region) and local (province) level. When the project started, the Madre de Dios region had a PDC in force (2007-2021) with 5 strategic pivots, yet it was aligned to the “Bicentennial Plan: Peru towards 2021”, which is the top national planning document. Such plan did not consider key aspects to conservation, nor the impacts from the South Inter-Oceanic Road Corridor, expansion of informal and illegal activities such as mining, climate change, and existence of PIACI. Moreover, this PDC was not developed in a participatory way, since it did not reflect the reality nor the future vision of the population in the region. The project allowed updating the Madre de Dios PDC through a diagnosis and validation process, which took place in three provinces of the region. Up to date, said update is yet to be approved by the current regional government.

On the other hand, the project facilitated the PDC dissemination in the Tahuamanu province. Although, the PDC was elaborated prior to the project among provincial authorities, CSOs, and local population, it was not properly communicated.

Moreover, when the project started, the Ucayali Regional Government incorporated in its agenda environmental, social, and economic challenges of expanding the road interconnection through projects, such as Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul or Purús-Iñapari.

Therefore, working with the Regional Monitoring Group of Megaprojects in Ucayali was key to develop the forum “Challenges for the sustainable interconnection in Ucayali.” The project elaborated the technical document “Analysis of the dynamics of the road interconnection and its environmental, social and economic impacts in Ucayali” based on papers developed by the project and opinions gathered after the forum.

#### **Better planning for climate change adaptation**

When the project started, there was no sub-national or local information about the main climate threats and how they jeopardize the livelihoods of rural and urban population in the PMCC, as well as the different ways in which the population face such threats. Despite past experiences related to natural disasters in the area (e.g. flooding in Iñapari, Madre de Dios), incorporation of climate change adaptation and risk management components in the planning was insufficient or nonexistent.

The project contributed to generate information about climate change vulnerability at subnational scale, particularly for the Ucayali and Madre de Dios regions. This study of climate change vulnerability was developed based on the information of global circulation models and scenarios from the last IPCC report, which details are mentioned in the section “Knowledge generation and dissemination.”

At local scale, the project generated information about climate impacts upon livelihoods, based on the population’s perception of Purus (Ucayali) and Tahuamanu (Madre de Dios). The methodology used was the Analysis of Capacities and Climate Vulnerability (CVCA) through a participatory process that included 2 local governments, 21 institutions, and 14 communities/population centers. The analysis outcomes were available for decision makers and interested public via two publications.

Regarding the specific contribution to the regional climate change strategies – based on the researches aforementioned – the project provided information to elaborate the regional climate change strategies of Ucayali and Madre de Dios. However, the latter was not approved due to changes in the regional administration in early 2015.

Yet, we shall underscore that thanks to the project efforts, both incorporation and implementation of risk management and climate change adaptation mechanisms into public policies was possible at provincial and regional levels via PIP proposals.

In Purus, authorities, women and indigenous leaders, and local population, are fully aware of the great importance of incorporating climate change adaptation mechanisms into public policies. They do know what processes to follow now. Moreover, Tahuamanu has now a Disaster Risk Management Plan focused on Climate Change Adaptation for 2015-2021. Such plan is based on the resulting outcomes of the CVCA carried out in the region. It also has a disaster risk management focused on climate change adaptation for the province, as well as ideas for projects to have a direct impact on PIPs elaboration.

### **More social support for sustainable landscape management**

One of the challenges posed by the project was to make the Purus Manu landscape well-known to people in Lima (Peru), who most of the time are unaware of the great biodiversity and issues in the Peruvian amazon.

To accomplish this, we developed the campaign “Cree en la magia de Purús Manu. Pura Amazonia” (*Pure Amazon. Believe in the Magic of Purus Manu*), which reached 5 million people in mass communication media (TV, radio, newspapers, digital media, Facebook, movie theaters, a photo exhibition held at the Lima zoo and Tambopata butterfly conservatory).

The project also fostered the PMCC conservation among citizens, through radio programs, cultural events, environmental education, and capacity building of local authorities and indigenous and non-indigenous leaders.

### **Panel 1: Indicators related to landscape level planning**

**PLARS promoted by the project at the planning and landscape level (see Annex 2):**

- Plans climate change adaptation in the provinces of Purus and Tahuamanu:

**Products developed by the project at the planning and landscape levels:**

- Analysis of the climate change vulnerability for the PMCC
- Risk management plan focused on climate change adaptation for the Tahuamanu province (2015-2021)
- Analysis of the capacity and climate change vulnerability of communities in the Purus and Tahuamanu provinces
- Baseline and diagnosis of risk disaster with an approach to climate change adaptation in the Tahuamanu province, Madre de Dios, Peru
- Analysis of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the location of Puerto Esperanza, the Miguel Grau native community, the Santa Margarita native community, and the Bélgica community, from the Pacahuara Arca area
- Methodology to determine areas of high conservation value for oil blocks
- Road analysis in the Ucayali region
- Communication products from the “Believe in the Magic of Purus Manu. Pure Amazon Region” campaign

#### 4.1.2 PROTECTED AREAS

At the beginning of the Project, knowledge about APNP among civil society and local institutions in the four sectors of the APNP was limited but emerging. In Sepahua, technical and logistical capacities of the sub-department of headquarters were very limited, both in terms of equipment as in activities (e.g., patrols and monitoring). It is worth noting that in Atalaya logging is one of the main economic activities. While only 70 forest timber concessions have been granted, only 30% are in activity; the remaining area is open to the development of illegal extraction activities. This situation was a potential and real threat to the APNP and TRs (Murunahua and Mashco Piro).

Something similar occurred in the APNP Yurua sector, where there was not a headquarters office. In this sector, there were serious threats, mainly illegal logging activities, even taking place within the APNP. Actions of park-rangers were quite limited. When the project started, there were four communal surveillance committees (CVC) established and supported by ProPurus in four indigenous communities of the sector. These CVC, although active and enthusiastic, had little equipment and their members were poorly trained to perform their functions to support the control and surveillance of the sector.

In the Tahuamanu sector, main basins going into the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve (MDDTR) and the APNP, had threats such as selective logging of species of high economic value such as mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). Also, the unsustainable fishing extraction in the Tahuamanu river basin was recognized, which increased the possibility of fishermen entering to the MDDRTR, generating threats to indigenous peoples in isolation. Moreover, staff of the APNP and protection agents of the MDDTR had little training on issues related to the protection and conservation of protected areas. In addition, the Pariamanu basin was becoming the new focus for mining activities after the government began conducting interdictions in the area called “La Pampa.”

It is also important to mention that the APNP did not have a plan or updated control and monitoring protocols. Besides that, there was no involvement from the local population regarding any control and surveillance activities. In addition, master plans were close to their expiration date.

In terms of participation, it was minimal in the case of women, particularly in FECONAPU and ECOPURUS, key conservation actors in the Purus sector. This revealed the need to create suitable

mechanisms to encourage and strengthen the active participation in community discussions and decision-making. It was obvious that there was a lack spaces for articulation and sharing, where communal improvements could be proposed and sustainable economic activities could be promoted.

To speak of co-management of the PCR is not only to speak about the Chiefs of the PCR and the PCR Administration Contract Executor (ECOPURUS), but also of the Federation of Native Communities of Purus (FECONAPU), since the latter two organizations represent the 24 titled communities of the Purus province – ECOPURUS for technical issues and FECONAPU for political matters. In addition, both boards were in a process of change, which is why it was important to consider the new leaders who would assume the challenge of continuing the processes initiated with the directives that were finalizing their work period. Additionally, support funds from other projects had been completed, which rendered their operability to be minimal. To this, we add a relationship between ECOPURUS and the Head of the PCR that is far from ideal which is why this co-management did not become effective. Part of this situation occurred because the members of the new ECOPURUS board did not have a thorough understanding of their roles and functions.

At the beginning of the project, the Management Committee of the PCR comprised leaders of the indigenous communities in Purus, which technically were not the most suitable to provide support to the efforts of the protected area, as it also required the involvement of other key institutions. For example, it does not include representatives from institutions of the local Purus government. In addition, there was not an appropriate proposal for what should be the structure of the committee or who should form it according to their functions and needs. Likewise, there was a misunderstanding of the roles and functions of the PCR management committee, both among the local population and some members of the management committee. A similar case including lack of representation was also evident in the APNP's management committee.

Moreover, when the project started, SERNANP was in possession of a proposal presented by AIDSESEP in 1996 for the creation of a communal reserve in Yurua. However, SERNANP had responded negatively to this request, arguing that: (1) the Peruvian protected areas system already has enough representation of the landscape in the proposed area; and (2) the opposition of some local communities to establish the area. For these reasons, such request was paralyzed in SERNANP. In the Yurua sector, titled indigenous communities adjacent to the proposed communal reserve, continued demanding the creation of a protected area (communal reserve) to ensure the maintenance of natural resources and environmental services in this area. However, members from three untitled indigenous communities, who have recently arrived to Yurua, claimed the proposed space as a protected area, to allow the titling of their communities. Indeed, a letter from the representatives of these three communities sent to SERNANP, was one of the reasons why this dependence did not advance with the request to create the area. The area proposed comprises just over 1.2 million ha, and it is located along the border between Ucayali and the Brazilian state of Acre. It was also proposed since 2004 by the Regional Government of Ucayali as a regional conservation area. This proposal did not succeed because of the many rights already acquired in this territory.

***Greater technical and financial capacity to manage and co-manage the conservation units***

### **Strengthening of the PCR-ECOPURUS co-management**

Thanks to the Project, ECOPURUS and FECONACO improved their relationship with their bases – the indigenous communities of the Purus basin. To achieve this, it was key a communication process with aims to report on the roles and functions of both organizations and their field of competence. As a result of this ECOPURUS and FECONAPU have regained the credibility of their bases. All of this has been possible through extensive training to both institutions on what it means to be an Administration Contract Executor (ECA) of a communal reserve (in the case of ECOPURUS), and on several technical aspects and skills that

are absolutely necessary to perform its functions. Among strengthened capacities, it highlights the management of MS Office tools with aims to strengthen the development of projects and fundraising; as well as technical assistance for the development and implementation of their Annual Operation Plans (AOP) from 2013 to 2015. Also, ECOPURUS and FECONAPU strengthened their capacities in municipal management aspects (training in charge of the School of Municipal Management/Escuela Mayor de Gestion Municipal), which allowed directors of both organizations to better understand their rights and duties as citizens and the opportunities arising from a good working relationship with local governments. In addition, the project supported the participation of ECOPURUS at ECA national meetings.

To guide the work with ECOPURUS, at the beginning of the project there was a participatory assessment on the institutionalism of this institution with the participation of all its bases (26 communities and FECONAPU) during eight working days. It is worth noting that during these working days there was a participatory implementation of mechanisms for gender equity, local participation, and promotion of economic initiatives by women in indigenous organizations to be adopted by FECONAPU and ECOPURUS (included in the 2015 POA). Precisely in these spaces, the creation of the craftswomen committee (MABU HIWE) was formalized.

In order to further strengthen the communication capacities of ECOPURUS, the Project supported the implementation of procedures with the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) to install an FM radio station in Puerto Esperanza, Purus.

#### **Purus Communal Reserve (PCR) Management Committee**

Representation of the PCR management committee improved with the Project support. This support has led the management committee members to reflect on their technical skills, including the recognition of roles and functions; as well as the development of proposals to improve the representation level of the committee and achieve their goals. The current board committee (2015-2017) is now chaired for the first time by a representative of civil society (non-indigenous) of Puerto Esperanza (Purus Sub-Regional Management). Also the Local Education Management Unit (UGEL) - Purus and the Purus provincial municipality have joined. As a result, we not only raised awareness among the local population but also the chiefs/head of the protected area, about the importance of including other actors in this civil group. This is the first management committee that integrates the Municipality and the GOREU Subregional Management, among others. It is expected an improvement in the intervention process of these institutions regarding the management of the protected area.

#### **Management Committee of the Alto Purus National Park (APNP)**

The strengthening of APNP management committee was crucial in the process of positioning the APNP. Overall, the project achieved the involvement and coordination of actors from different geographic and thematic areas, thus strengthening the committee's actions. Increasing the level of representation, supporting planning processes, assessing sub-committees for each sector, and supporting coordination between sectors were the cornerstones to achieve this.

The management committee of the APNP in the Yurua sector has achieved a better representation, with an increase of 4 to 12 key actors (90% of key stakeholders in the district), including government institutions, civil society and the private sector.

Similarly, the Atalaya-Sepahua sector has improved representativeness by including key actors such as the Sepahua District Municipality, the Peruvian Navy, the Sepahua Forest Management Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture - the Sepahua Agricultural Headquarters, the DGFFS - Atalaya, Leoncio Prado

Educational Institute. Additionally, the Atalaya sector management committee also included the Provincial Municipality of Atalaya, Atalaya Subregion, and Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples AIDSESEP Atalaya - CORPIAA, which implies a substantial change among the key actors.

We also support the APNP management committee and members of the Madre de Dios Sector Executive Sub-Committee, to track the performance of activities based on the Master Plan according to its AOP. In Tahuamanu, the management committee currently comprises seven institutions, the association of industrial carpenters of Iberia, the government of San Pedro, the Iberia fishermen's association, Las Piedras district league, the Iñapari Chamber of Commerce and Tahuamanu district Justice of Peace.

We also promoted the articulation of the various sectors of the APNP management committee. For example, through meetings between Sepahua and Purus sectoral committees (two meetings) to assess their activities progress and to update the directory of its members to choose their representatives/delegates, and to contribute to a better understanding of the role and functions of the management committee, as a space for participation in park management. In addition, the Sepahua forest management committee was articulated with the APNP Management Committee and the Community Monitoring Committee - Inuya River. Management Committees had contributed to generate further conservation actions in buffer zones along the two ANPs.

### **Surveillance committees**

To involve local people in the work of the APNP Chiefs/Heads, strengthening and formation of surveillance committees were promoted. We work with community representatives and river communities along the Inuya River, forming the Communal Surveillance Committee - Sector Inuya recognized by SERNANP through the Resolution of the Head of the Alto Purus National Park - APNP No. 001-2015-SERNANP and which currently has its corresponding communal surveillance protocol. Control activities and monitoring included the involvement of park-rangers, community representatives, members of the surveillance board, Murunahua TR protection agents, among other authorities. Two river patrols were carried out in the Inuya and Sepahua rivers (October, 2013; June 2015). The project also provided necessary equipment for the monitoring committee (01 outboard engine, uniforms, tents and boats) so they can continue their operations beyond the project completion phase. Thus it helped strengthen preventive monitoring and surveillance activities, turning this communal surveillance committee into a strategic ally for SERNANP in the Inuya River.

There are four communal surveillance committees in Yurua, comprising five members each (20 in total), equipped and trained to execute monitoring and surveillance activities and constitute a key tool for an early warning system against possible threats to the APNP and Murunahua Territorial Reserve. With the project support, 3 wooden boats, 3 small 'peque-peque' engines with 5.5. HP Honda brand and uniforms were donated. It is important to highlight the involvement of the local population through communal surveillance committees. Now, the official park-rangers, the CVCs and Yurua protection agents developed joint patrols (2 patrols in 2015, 3 in 2014, 1 in 2013), establishing a collaboration network among state officials and members of the functional and effective local population to control threats to the APNP and the Murunahua TR.

### **Voluntary park-rangers**

13 out of 20 members of the four Communal Surveillance Committees in Yurua have been recognized as volunteer park-rangers for SERNANP. In addition, with the project support, now SERNANP has a manual for official APNP park-rangers and volunteers, and the RCP. This manual has been designed taking into account the reality of the PMCC's protected areas and it is the first of its kind being used by the Headquarters for staff training.

### **Management plans and other management tools developed or updated with key actor participation**

The APNP and PCR have updated master plans for the 2012-2017 period, printed and distributed, and have made commitments with key institutions for its implementation. This process was led by the heads of the two ANP, who were supported by a group of consultants. The updating process included the participation of the management committees and population of the ANP areas of influence, as well as officials from local governments and specialized institutions.

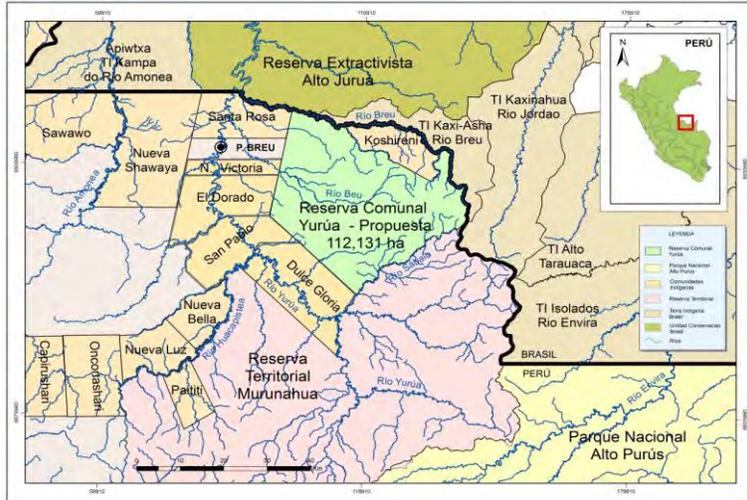
With the project support, communication mechanisms were created and coordinated with the PCR and the APNP headquarters, to broadcast master plans. Park-rangers, members of the PCR Management Committee (CG), the APNP, and stakeholders, such as ECA representatives, as well as FECONAPU and MABOSINFRON, now understand the importance of implementing communication actions aimed at the local population. In this regard, the project has achieved the following:

- The APNP and PCR park-rangers as well as members of ECOPURUS and MABOSINFRON improved their communication skills and designed four proposals on materials to disseminate the master plan (3 training workshops with 26 men and 2 women).
- Park-rangers from all sectors selected 3 posters made for them to be distributed to the population surrounding the ANP (76 copies).
- Six billboards with the mini campaign slogan "Everyone for a living Purus (Todos por un Purus vivo)" have been printed and distributed among local actors that have common objectives in relation to conservation.
- 4 radio commercials regarding the importance of the management committee have been produced by their own members in the Sharanahua, Huni kuin, Madija and Spanish languages and disseminated through the radio in the province of Purus.
- FECONAPU and ECOPURUS have capabilities for performing intercultural radio programs in Purus.

### **Conservation units included in the Protected Areas National/Regional System**

With the project support, the proposal to create the Yurua communal reserve in SERNANP has been reactivated. It was possible to achieve the unanimous support of the indigenous communities surrounding the proposed communal reserve. It was even possible to achieve the delimitation of three adjacent untitled territories that were being claimed as part of the communal reserve proposal and thus the final definition of what the protected area would be. Despite the unanimous support of the surrounding communities, SERNANP has not yet shown great interest in the creation of this new protected area. Therefore, the project has reactivated the proposal to create the Murunahua regional conservation area (preliminary name) to be managed by the Regional Government of Ucayali, as an alternative to the creation of a national level area. AIDSESEP has been informed of this process and continues to be interested in creating this area.

Map 2: Land proposed for the Yurua conservation area (112.131 ha)



***Financial mechanisms established for the sustainability of the conservation units***

In search of **financial sustainability for the APNP and PCR, with matching funds** we perform an analysis of the financial gap between the two ANP (taking into account both the management costs of SERNANP and that of ECOPURUS) as well as an analysis of the potential private sector interest by financially contributing to the management of the two ANP (based on an evaluation of 69 companies operating in Lima) and generate a fundraising strategy that was validated with entrepreneurs and SERNANP.

Given that SERNANP initiated a process to seek financial sustainability for the entire SINANPE, the project decided not to pursue a strategy only for two Purus protected areas but to bring the advances to the SINANPE process. Currently WWF has supported the initiative of SERNANP and information generated in the project has served as an input.

***Strengthened government entities to manage protected area systems***

**Interinstitutional agreements**

In Ucayali, thanks to the actions of the Project, key institutions are interested and have been involved in APNP conservation: the GOREU, through the Atalaya Sub-Region, the Provincial Municipality of Atalaya, the CORPIAA indigenous organization, the UGEL - Atalaya, the Regional Forestry Authority; private institutions, such as the Atalaya circle of journalists and civil society. In some cases this involvement has been recognized in conventions or agreements, for example, the one signed in the Sepahua district municipality and the APNP Headquarters (interinstitutional cooperation framework agreement). In the case of UGEL-Atalaya, it was engaged in positioning the APNP, which was consolidated by the signing of an Interagency Cooperation Agreement between the Atalaya UGEL and APNP in order to support the dissemination of the Master Plan.

In Yurua, in coordination with the UGEL of this sector, the Project developed posters in Asheninka - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish, besides working materials (posters and lexical cards) for reading and writing, coloring and drawing in Asheninka - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish. Educational materials such as "Tati Taricaya/Tati the Taricaya" and "Pepe Lobo Rio/Jimmy the Giant Otter" and pamphlets for educators, enabling teachers to use the material, materials distributed among the schools in the area and in

coordination with the UGEL of Yurua and Coronel Portillo. It is worth mentioning that this sector has little supportive teaching material and this material has been very well received both by teachers and the UGEL.

In Tahuamanu, through an agreement between the UGEL-Tahuamanu and the APNP, 171 teachers from 51 schools in initial and secondary levels increased their knowledge about the APNP and RTMDD. A key product of this agreement was the development of drawing booklets that show the value of the ANP, Tati la Taricaya in Spanish language and in Yine language (4 thousand), Pepe Lobo de Rio drawing booklets in Spanish language and in Yine language (3 thousands) and infographics on Lobo de Rio (1 thousand) on Tati la Taricaya (2 thousand), infographics on Paulina la Jaguar (1 thousand); as well as guides for teachers/educators on these materials (3 thousands). They also developed and printed educational resources: 670 memory games, 400 CONSERVATION/CONSERVANDO games, 03 dolls on important species and 03 packages for puppet Shows with their respective guide and puppeteer. Over 1,000 students have benefited from the use of these educational materials.

Throughout this process of alliance with the UGEL training was provided in Tahuamanu for 14 teachers/educators, 20 teachers/educators in Yurua and 24 in Purus on educational materials and their methodological guide based on Pepe Lobo de Rio and Tati la Taricaya. The teaching material was distributed in Yurua, Sepahua and Purus: 5000 notebooks for painting Pepe Lobo de Río, 5000 notebooks to paint Tati la Taricaya, 500 teachers' guides for Pepe Lobo de Rio and 500 teachers' guides for Tati la Taricaya. Moreover, schools required educational materials for their activities. There was a lack of such materials in every classroom.

An agreement has been made with the Air Force of Peru, to develop a proposed agreement or specific agreements between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Defense in order to coordinate efforts in the control and monitoring of Protected Areas in the Peruvian Amazon.

### **Staff training**

In total the project trained **19 rangers from the APNP**. In Yurua, rangers have been trained in relevant management issues, participating in seven workshops, where they were instructed on protected areas legislation, use of photographs and videos during patrols, PIACI protection, functions of a parkguard, among others. Also the **20 members of the CVC** have received training (surveillance protocols, functions of the committees) in workshops held in Yurua, Pucallpa and Puerto Esperanza. For example, they participated in the 6th and 7th meeting to train protection agents in checkpoints and surveillance posts in favor of the protection of indigenous peoples in isolation and in initial contact (MINCUL). The CVV of the Inuya River received training on "CVC organization and functions and implementation of a communal surveillance protocol."

In the Atalaya sector - Sepahua has worked closely with four parkguards who were directly involved in APNP positioning actions, supporting the planning, organization, coordination and development of workshops, work meetings and patrols. These efforts have improved their skills, techniques, communication and articulation capacity with different actors.

In Tahuamanu, ongoing training was conducted for the APNP parkguards and the protection agents on the maintenance and proper use of equipment (e.g., outboard motors, GPS) as well as on topics for proper registration of PIACI evidence in the sphere of influence of the RTMDD and APNP.

### **Infrastructure, equipment (signalling and signs)**

In the Yurua Sector, we were able to establish the permanent presence of official staff from the Alto Purus National Police, by building and equipping a park office, hiring and paying the salary of two additional

official parkguards (complementary funds). Now, the three official parkguards in the sector are trained on key aspects to perform their duties. The support of the project consisted mainly of the expenses employed for moving official parkguards from Yurua to the training area and other inherent costs such as local transportation, lodging and meals. In Sepahua (with complementary funds), an aluminum boat and 1 40 HP motor was donated to support the APNP control and surveillance activities.

In Purus (with counterpart funds), it expanded and improved the APNP offices in Puerto Esperanza, 1 auditorium with kitchen, 1 bedroom hostel for the official parkguards and 2 full sanitary facilities were built. In addition, there was a contribution of informative signs for the main basins to access the park, with the installation of 4 information panels in the Cocama, Saniruja, Santo Tomás and La Novia checkpoints.

In Tahuamanu, it has also contributed towards making the APNP limits visible through signs in the APNP area of influence (1 panel developed and installed, 7 panels have maintenance) located in the main river basins with greater input (Las Piedras and Tahuamanu). We also improved the conditions of the technical APNP headquarters in the town of Iberia, which now has 9 rooms, 2 hygienic services, water services, electricity and internet. It is important to mention that the location was provided for use for two years by the Agricultural Agency of Tahuamanu.

### ***Application of law enforcement and control actions as well as more efficient monitoring***

#### **Control and surveillance actions**

The project supported the implementation of the control and surveillance component of the APNP Master NPPA 2012 - 2017 and developed and validated the APNP Overflight Protocol. In total the project has made it possible to carry out 6 air patrols in areas with illegal activity risks.

In Ucayali three overflights were carried out, where there were also representatives of the Regional Forestry Authority, Indigenous Organizations, Ministry of Culture, Environmental Prosecutions and news media, so that the APNP participatory management will be promoted. This highlights one of the major contributions of the project, by involving key stakeholders and institutions regarding the control and surveillance. With this support, control and surveillance activities, such as patrols reached the headwaters of the Inuya River, limit of the Maschco Piro RT, and Murunahua RT, through the Mapuya River during its extension. Likewise, the APNP now has a systematization of the results of patrols conducted since 2007 to the present date: Systematization of the Alto Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor Air Patrol. Aerial surveillance was complemented with river surveillance actions, thus two river patrols took place in the Inuya and Sepahua Rivers (October, 2013; June 2015) with the participation of representatives from the APNP, CVC, Alto Esperanza Native Communities, protection agents from the Murunahua RT VMI - MINCUL.

In the Tahuamanu sector the threats in the buffer zone (RTMDD) and APNP area of influence have been controlled and minimized, by conducting 18 special patrols (13 river, 2 terrestrial, 3 overflights) which have allowed a greater presence of the state in the APNP area of influence, being a control factor that is also deterrent to illegal activities. As a result of the patrols we have registered the emergence of illegal mining in the Pariamanu basin, while the corresponding reports have been delivered to the relevant entities, later an interdiction or ban was organized in the area.

In coordination with the Regional Production Directorate (DIREPRO) and members of the Association of Small Fishermen of Iberia - Tahuamanu Province, we support the formation of the fisheries surveillance committee (COVIPES), which have the responsibilities of monitoring the compliance with the rules that govern artisanal fisheries, monitoring and controlling the activities that not permitted as well as controlling the incorrect use of fishing gear to extract of hydro-biological resources throughout the basin.

In general, the project has supported APNP staff, protection agents of FENAMAD, agents of the Ministry of Culture, and members of surveillance committees to improve their knowledge and skills. They now have more tools and procedures to better protect and preserve the APNP, communal lands and the Madre de Dios TR.

Panel 2: Indicators for protected areas and the MABOSINFRON conservation concession:

The project promoted the development of **16 PLARS**, which in turn strengthened conservation of protected areas and La Novia conservation concession. The project trained **612 people** on key themes related to protected areas and conservation concessions through a training effort of **7,489 staff-hours**. **Seventy-six (76) technical, management, political and communications products** were created which improved the conservation of protected areas and the La Novia river conservation concession.

Some of the 16 PLARS (see Annex 2):

- Master Plans for the APNP and PCR
- Interagency Cooperation Agreement between the Atalaya Local Education Management Unit and the APNP
- New Executive Committee and Regulations for Sessions and Operation of the PCR Management Committee.
- Overflight Protocol for the Alto Purus National Park
- Act to Establish the Inuya River Communal Surveillance Committee
- Air Patrol Protocol for the APNP
- MABOSINFRON Strategic Plan and Management Plan for the La Novia River conservation concession
- GOREU resolution that acknowledges MABOSINFRON members as custodians of the forest patrimony
- Cooperation Agreement between MABOSINFRON and the Purus UGEL
- Proposal to create the Yurua Communal Reserve

Some of the 76 products created:

- Evaluation of skills and training plan for the APNP, PCR and TR staff
- Plan for strengthening participatory surveillance in the APNP Atalaya - Sepahua sector
- Methodology to communicate master plans
- Radio commercials about the PCR Management Committee in Huni Kuin, Sharanahua, Ashaninka and Madija
- ECOPURUS informational video
- Model of costs, income and financial gap for the APNP and PCR and fundraising strategy
- Diagnosis of the 2012 - 2017 Master Plan updating process for the PCR and APNP
- Integral Plan for APNP Control and Monitoring
- Manual of MABOSINFRON organizations and functions
- Manual of MABOSINFRON administrative and accounting procedures
- ECOPURUS website

### 4.1.3 INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

In 2010, the Ministry of Culture was created, which through the PIACI Directorate acquired the role and functions of leading the protection of PIACI and their territories at the intersectoral level, transferring to it the functions previously assumed by INDEPA. The multisectoral commission for the protection of PIACI was inactive. SERNANP and the Vice Ministry of Interculturality had not yet established arrangements to

develop joint works for the protection of PIACI. The head of the Alto Purus National Police was the only public entity with effective presence in Ucayali and MDD, which favored protection actions for the 3 TR. ORAU and FENAMAD had protection agents, surveillance points, and carried out monitoring and surveillance activities, although with limited technical and logistical capacities. The TR categorization process had not been initiated yet and there was not a protection plan for the reserves or another planning tool from the areas themselves. Protection of PIACI and their territories should be assumed across sectors, yet most of the government institutions were unaware of the presence of PIACI and the importance of protecting their territories. There also was little knowledge among the local, regional and national population about this matter. Finally, there was not a standard understanding of the PIACI situation in the corridor regarding the threats (such as the Puerto Esperanza - Iñapari land interconnection project draft bill, among others). This shortcoming greatly limited the design and implementation of strategies to protect these peoples and their territories.

In MDD in 2010, GOREMAD declared PIACI protection as a matter of public interest by regional ordinance. In 2011, GOREMAD created the “Special Commission for the Protection and Defense of PIACI Rights in the Madre de Dios Region.” FENAMAD promoted these actions. In Ucayali in 2009, GOREU approved the Plan for Protection, Defense and Contingency of the Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact from the Murunahua, Isconahua and Mashco-Piro Territorial Reserves, Ucayali Regional Executive Resolution. In 2008, the Municipality of Purus issued an ordinance declaring the protection and defense of PIACI rights as local government policy. However, after issuing these regional and local regulations it was not possible to articulate specific actions. The reason of this was the lack of knowledge on institutional policies and competencies that the public sector should promote and implement to ensure PIACI protection.

In response, the consortium worked in Ucayali and Madre de Dios in partnership with ORAU, FECONAPU, ACONADISH and FENAMAD indigenous organizations, and in close collaboration with MINCUL, GORES (regional governments), the Yurua municipality, regional roundtables, the APNP directorate and DIRESA in order to improve the security of the PIACI territories (3 of the 5 RTs in the country) from the Mashcopiro, Mastanahua and Murunahua (Chitonahua) ethnic groups with a current **total of 2'158,542 ha.**

### **Greater judicial security for PIA territories**

The project supported the Ministry of Health in the process of categorizing the PIACI Territorial Reserves (RT) to Indian Reservations; the process was established in Peruvian Law via PIACI Law No. 28736 and is necessary to provide greater legal security to the areas inhabited by these peoples. Following this supportive action, in 2012, the Multisectoral Commission declared the existence of peoples in isolation and initial contact (PIACI) in the country's five existing TRs (2,892,717 ha.) prior to the categorization of Indigenous Reserves. Project support was instrumental in reviving the multisectoral commission and preparing members of this committee on technical issues. Subsequently, in 2015, with additional funds, project partners developed proposals for the categorization of the MDD, Mashcopiro and Murunahua TRs (2,158,542 ha.). MINCUL will present these categorization proposals before the multisectoral commission in early 2016.

In parallel, the Project supported the generation of interagency and intergovernmental performance agreements and proposals that provide greater legal certainty to the protection of PIACI. The project developed normative proposals to regulate the action protocols established by Law for the protection of PIACI and its regulations, including guidelines for the development of anthropological contingency plans for forest concessions and protected areas. In this regard, in June 2014, a memorandum of understanding was signed between SERNANP and MINCUL in order to ensure and improve PIACI protection within the legal, technical and operational scope of each institution, and considering the presence of PIACI in the PAs

in the Alto Purus PN corridor, Purus RC, Manu PN. This MOU also favors activities in other ANPs outside of the corridor, such as the Cordillera Azul PN and Sierra del Divisor PN.

At the regional level, the project encouraged the incorporation of the PIACI issue in the 2016-2021 Madre de Dios Concerted Development Plan, specifically in the strategies of fundamental rights, opportunities, and access to services and natural resources. The plan is still in the process of being approved. Through a participatory process with the Ucayali PIACI Roundtable, the Project supported the renovation of the Protection, Defense and Contingency Plan of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact from the Murunahua, Isconahua and Mashco-Piro Territorial Reserves, Ucayali Region, which was approved on December 2014 by Regional Executive Resolution No. 1040-2014-GRU-P.

### **Greater effective protection for PIACI territories**

The project directed efforts to secure more effective protection for PIACI territories at the national, regional and local levels:

**Nationally:** The project was able to persuade the "Andean, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Ecology and Environment" commission within the Congress to reject Bill 1035 which declared land connectivity from the city of Puerto Esperanza with the border town of Iñapari as an issue of public need and priority and national interest. The Bill posed a threat to the territory used by the PIACI including RTMDD, APNP, PCR and Mashcopiro RT.

Likewise, the project succeeded in promoting the signature of agreements among representatives of the Governments of Peru and Brazil and civil society working around the protection of PIACI in ANPs, RTs or indigenous lands in both countries (specifically in the Purus and Yurua basins). Among the commitments assumed by the delegates of both countries is that of collecting, organizing, and sharing information and methodologies, and promoting agreements with local communities to reduce potential PIACI conflicts.

The project, together with MINCUL, developed training materials including a code of ethics and governance protocol for protection agents for the five Territorial Reserves created to date in Peru. The project also endowed the protection agents with field equipment through a donation to MINCUL.

**In Madre de Dios,** the reactivation of the special PIACI commission led by GOREMAD was achieved through regional ordinance No. 011-2014-RMDD/CR. This reactivation allowed periodic meetings (07) and the official incorporation of partners from the CARE, SZF and WWF consortium as members, as well as other civil society institutions such as ACCA. The Directorate of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact - DACI of MINCUL - joined this committee and strengthened its relationship with the regional government and FENAMAD. This allowed it to: coordinate actions with the commission and with organizations from the consortium for emergency attention in case of PIACI issues in the native communities of Monte Salvado, Puerto Nuevo (oversight of 3 evacuations) and Shipetiari; develop measures for monitoring, control and surveillance in the basins of Tahumanu, las Piedras and Pariamanu together with SERNANP; and, promote the articulation of actions from the Madre de Dios and Cusco Regional Governments. Likewise, the commission worked on a preliminary plan for the protection of MDD PIACI, which has been a valuable input to the Concerted Development Plan. With the information provided by the members of the special commission, it has been possible to create an updated plan of the PIACI findings and sightings for MDD. This input was key for further studies for the proposed categorization of the MDD RT and RT protection plan. In order to strengthen the capacity of members of the PIACI special commission and actors present in the MDD RT area of influence, 116 public officers and civil society members of the PIACI special commission were trained; in addition to the authorities in the province of Tahuamanu, communication professionals and community members from the communities of the Las Piedras River and Alto Madre de Dios region. In total, the capacities on the implementation and coordination of policies at the national, regional and local levels were improved to ensure the protection of

PIACI under the special sectoral regime in the guidelines for the implementation of the "Regulations and technical on health for PIACI", in the protocols of action in the presence of PIA and monitoring. On the other hand, the coordination of the Regional Health Authority (DIRESA) with the national sanitary strategy for indigenous peoples from the Ministry of Health (MINSA) was achieved, leading to the beginning of the development of the first Health Plan for Populations in Initial Contact.

Locally, the project developed three PIACI contingency plans for forestry companies including MADERYJA, CATAHUA and Wood Tropical Forest and trained 148 workers in forests and sawmills. This has allowed 71% of the workers from forestry enterprises to recognize "no contact" as the first principle of action when faced with possible PIACI sighting situations. This principle also needs to be recognized as a sign of respect to the PIACI way of life and as a necessity in order to avoid interrupting their movement. The project also developed information panels on PIACI and protocols to be followed when detecting PIACI during forestry operations, which have been placed in conspicuous places in the camps.

**In Ucayali**, the project reinforced the direct protection of the Murunahua and Mashcopiro RTs through the maintenance of checkpoints, monitoring and surveillance through patrols. The Project trained over 55 people from the CCNN on PIA, its situation and contingency actions in case of possible contacts with PIA. In order to strengthen the protection and recognize the role of MINCUL, ORAU signed an institutional agreement with MINCUL to carry out collaborative and co-managed work in the 3 RT in Ucayali, to date ORAU has transferred its seven checkpoints and monitoring posts to MINCUL, institution that has assumed the payment of fees for 15 protection agents from a total of 27 that work in the office. Likewise, through meetings involving protection agents, official parkguards and volunteers which ORAU was leading and are now carried out jointly with MINCUL, it was possible to improve the capacity of about 70 people in two meetings, including staff from the Mashcopiro, Murunahua and Isconahua RTs and the ANPs (APNP, PCR and ZR Sierra del Divisor). Additionally, the 12 ORAU base federations are now better informed about the situation of the PIACI and their territories. In 2015, the new regional authorities were trained to better fulfill their duties for the protection of the PIACI and their territories.

An important element for the Yurua sector was that in 2013, with complementary funds, an anthropological assessment on the situation of PIACI in the Murunahua Territorial Reserve was carried out, which supported the control and surveillance actions developed through the project.

In 2015, based on the provisions of the PIACI Protection Plan from the Ucayali region, a public investment draft (PIP) was developed in Yurua to address health issues in the CCNNs surrounding the Murunahua RT, which is still in the process of obtaining its SNIP code; the project is *"Improvement of Intercultural Health in the Yurua District, Atalaya Province, Department of Ucayali."*

### **Indigenous territories consolidated and managed sustainably**

One of the key elements for the consolidation and management of the RTs are actions in the field through a plan. Thus, by request of MINCUL and with complementary funds, ProPurus and WWF as consulting organizations, created protection plans for the Murunahua, Mashco Piro and Madre de Dios Territorial Reserves. We are currently seeking funds jointly with MINCUL for the implementation of these plans.

The project has made the situation of the PIACI in the corridor and the importance of conserving its territory known to civil society through the campaign "Believe in the Magic of Purus Manu: Pure Amazon Region" which up to the present moment has reached 5 million people nationwide.

### **Panel 3: Territorial Reserves Indicators (indigenous territories)**

Along with the project, the development of <b>20 PLARS</b> were promoted, which contributed to the conservation of the territories of the Communal Reserves and the PIACI. Capabilities on Territorial Reserves were strengthened, as well as the indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact, while an
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effort was made to train **1,249 people (359 women and 890 men)** through training efforts totaling **14,382 person-hours (5,010 woman-hours and 9,372 man-hours)**. Nineteen (19) technical, management, political and communication products were developed, which contributed to improving the management of the Territorial Reserves.

Some of the developed 20 PLARS (see Annex 2):

- Proposal of amendments DS 008 2007 MIMDES - Law Regulation No. 28736
- Recognition of existence of PIACI in the RTs
- Convention for interagency cooperation between MINCULTURA and ORAU
- Executive Board Resolution that forms the Ucayali PIACI Roundtable
- Regional Ordinance for the protection of PIACI in Madre de Dios
- Regional Executive Resolution approving the Regional Plan for the Protection of PIACI in Ucayali (2015-2020)
- PIACI Contingency Plan from the Maderija Forest Concession, the Catahua Forest Concession and the Wood Tropical Forest Forest Concession
- Guidelines for anthropological and contingency plans
- GOREMA Regional Ordinance extending the territorial area subject to restrictions on river traffic to ensure PIACI protection
- Guidelines for the development of anthropological contingency plans for the protection of indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact that transit a protected area
- Guidelines to prepare the Anthropological Contingency Plan for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact that are transiting within Forest Management Units.

Some of the 19 products:

- Public Investment Project for the Improvement of Intercultural Health in the Yurua District, Province of Atalaya, Ucayali Department
- Booklet: "Functions-Manual for the Coordinator and Protection Agent for the protection of PIACI"
- Chart: "Code of Ethics Manual for the Coordinator and Protection Agent"
- Billboards "Indigenous peoples in isolation and their relationship with the environment of the Catahua-Maderija-Wood Tropical Forest forest concession"
- Illegal Logging Map, overflight of the Murunahua RT
- Report on the air patrols carried out over Murunahua RT and its area of influence
- Map of PIACI remains and sightings in Madre de Dios
- General framework for the development of Anthropological Contingency Plans for PIACI protection in the framework of the development of productive activities
- Report with update on the situation of the Murunahua Territorial Reserve and its inhabitants
- Legal and anthropological diagnosis to update the Protection Plan for indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact of the Murunahua, Isconahua and Mashco Piro Territorial Reserves in the Ucayali region

#### **4.1.4 PRIVATE AND COMMUNAL LAND**

In the last decade, Peru has strongly promoted private conservation and community conservation and one of the mechanisms to achieve this are conservation concessions. These concessions are areas that the state provides for use to the communities, private companies, universities and associations that have shown interest in the conservation of areas under their management. This is an excellent way for civil society to engage in the responsibility of high value conservation areas. In Purus, MABOSINFRON (Association of Forest Management without Borders), an association composed of 12 mestizo settlers, requested an

extension of 6,700 hectares of forest for a conservation concession that was granted in 2012. This area is part of the Purus Communal Reserve buffer zone, which had no protection at all prior to this, and because it is accessible by river, it was an open door for illegal extraction of flora and fauna. MABOSINFRON was created in 2006, and by 2012, its members did not have the technical and administrative capacities to direct the association and management of the conservation area so that it could ensure its viability in the long term. When the project began, there was little understanding on the roles and responsibilities that each member should assume.

It was obvious that there was a lack of strategic planning that was not allowing them to define their activities according to the vision and aspirations of its members. In fact, they did not have a management plan for the concession. Moreover, being the only non-indigenous conservation initiative in Purus, its visibility was minimal since back then the vision of the people of Puerto Esperanza was focused on a proposed road project and the protected areas in general were seen as an obstacle for development.

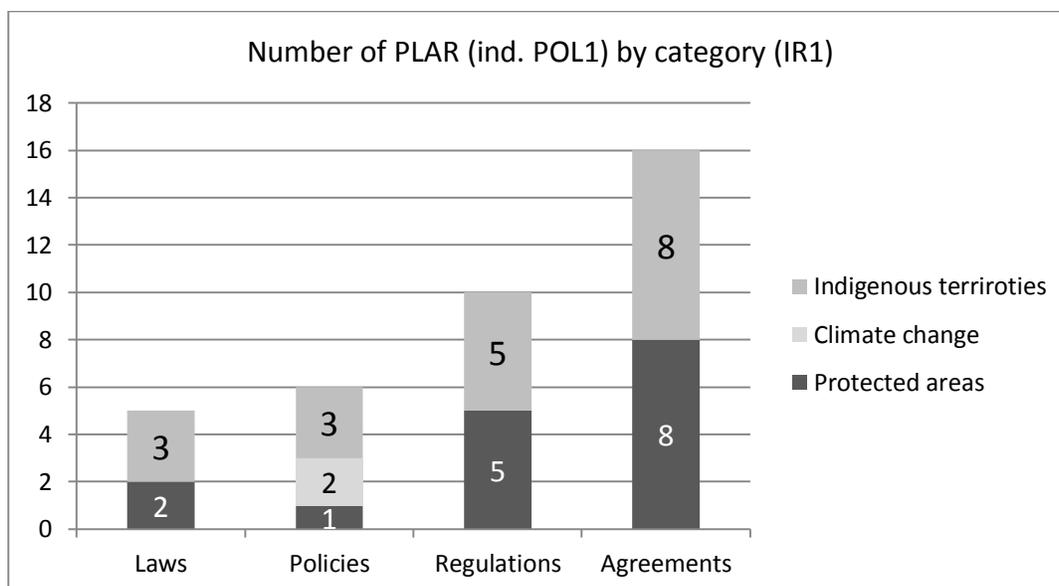
### **Advances in the conservation of the La Novia river basin**

MABOSINFRON has become a real option for development in Purus. Given its organization and experience, it has positioned itself as an example in Purus and has widely transcended the Ucayali region. The MABOSINFRON partners have capacity (technical and financial) to manage the concession, which is the result of a series of training modules (15 workshops and 25 people) and an internship in Madre de Dios, during which six partners from MABOSINFRON saw the regular work carried out in conservation concessions, ecotourism and private conservation areas in Tambopata and Puerto Maldonado in situ. As a result of the training and institutional strengthening supported by the project, MABOSINFRON now has a strategic plan and a concession management plan. It also has manuals and administrative regulations that members use to improve the management of the association. Accounting processes are systematized and the organization is currently up to date on its obligations with the Peruvian tax agency. The boundaries of the La Novia River concession are also properly marked and have signs and concession boundaries that are recognized by the neighbors adjacent to the area.

MABOSINFRON's vision to become an organization that promotes scientific research in the concession is outlined in its strategic plan. They now have basic infrastructure for researchers at the La Novia Biological Station. In fact, during 2015, three renowned national researchers and their teams conducted assessments of communities of flora and fauna (birds, plants and mammals) in this biological station. The first results of these evaluations suggest that La Novia is an area that can easily position itself as an attractive site for research. As a result, the La Novia Biological Station has gained national recognition. There is also an investment plan for the La Novia Station and plan for infrastructure design. After the visits of researchers, the La Novia station has generated work positions (just over 100 work days) for MABOSINFRON members and interested local people, proving that conservation is a solid option for local development in Purus. Also, MABOSINFRON partners have been recognized by the Regional Government of Ucayali as the first forest custodians of the region and have a functions manual for it.

### **IR1 total indicators**

Through the project the development of **37 PLARS** was promoted through at least **43 dialogues** in which **895 people** participated, these PLARS contributed to improving the large-scale planning, management and protection of the ANPs, the La Novia River conservation concession and RTs, as well as to improve the management and protection of the indigenous territories and rights of indigenous peoples (see graph).



The greatest amount of PLARS that were boosted by the Project were surrounding indigenous territories (RT), and in second place were conservation areas. Most PLARS were agreements and regulations.

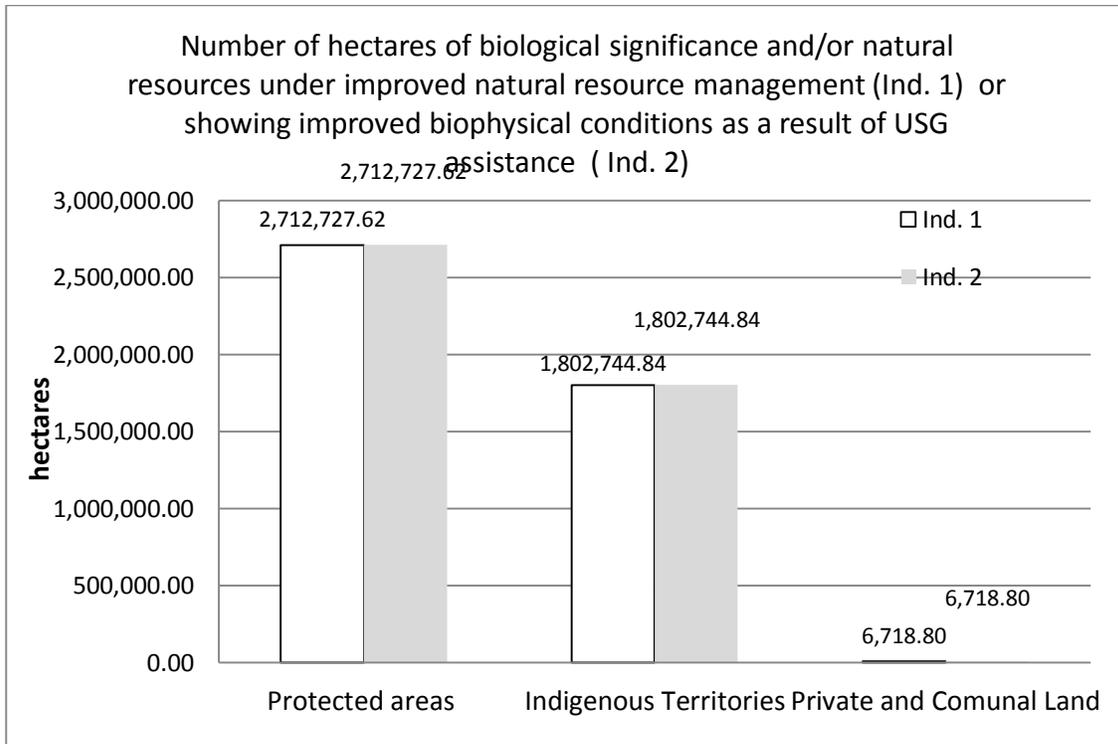
At the capacity level: The capacity of **1042 people** was strengthened through training efforts equalling **13,509 person-hours** to increase knowledge about climate change, management and administration of the ANPs or PAs and territorial reserves, rights of the PPII (indigenous peoples) and on the environmental and cultural values of the Manu Purus conservation corridor. People from 18 governmental and non-governmental organizations participated in this process.

**124 products** for communication, education, training, policies and technical documents that contributed to improve the conservation of the ANPs, the Territorial Reserves and CCNN were developed; as well as to improve knowledge about the corridor among both local and national people and decision makers.

#### 4.1.5 INDICATORS 1 and 2

The Project improved the management of **4,522,191.26 ha.** of biological significance (indicator 1) that were maintained in good condition (indicator 2). These hectares are protected in conservation areas, two ANPs and one conservation concession (2,719,446.42 ha.), and indigenous territories, three RT- Piaci (1,802,744.84 ha.).

Of the total forest area (4,522,191.26 ha.), **a total deforested area of 54.01 ha** was reported from 2010 to 2013. During this period, threats to this territory have been reduced (construction of roads and highways, illegal logging). This area is of great importance, not only for its high ecological diversity and its ecosystem services, but for being the territory of the last indigenous peoples in isolation in South America.



## 4.2 IR2 - KEY ELEMENTS OF NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONING IN CRITICAL LANDSCAPES

### 4.2.1 LAND TITLING AND TENURE

#### *Titled territories, written usage rights*

In Ucayali, when the project started its activities, in the sector Yurua there were three indigenous communities in the Breu and Beu, Oori, Koshireni and Beu Rivers, that did not have titles to their lands. These three communities were in dispute with the Yurua Indian federation of ACONADIYSH and with its associated communities as these promoted the establishment of a protected area in the territories claimed by these three communities as their areas to be titled. This controversy caused the paralization of the application to title the three communities, as well as the proposal to create a protected area in this location. In Purus province, at the start of the project there were 7 indigenous communities that required land titles, leaving the entire buffer zone of the Purus Communal Reserve under granted rights that would not leave room for possible invasions of settlers, illegal loggers, etc.

The project supported land titling in Purus and in Yurua in communities adjacent to the proposed communal reserve. At the end of the project, representatives of all of the Yurua indigenous communities and the ACONADIYSH federation signed an agreement supporting the titling of 3 communities and the creation of a protected area in Yurua. There is also a specific agreement with the Ucayali Regional Directorate of Agriculture for the certification of these communities. In Purus, the Project carried out the field work prior to titling, especially the soil analysis. It is currently in the paperwork stage and it is estimated that the titles of the 7 communities will be approved during 2016, thus successfully achieving 100% of the applications for titling in the Purus basin.

In the Madre de Dios area, the native community of Puerto Nuevo composed of families from the Yine - Ashaninka ethnicity, occupy a sector of the Las Piedras River since 1994 and reside in Puerto Nuevo since 2000 in an area of 17,354 ha. However, the area occupied by this community overlaps with permanent production forests - BPP, a forest category that was created by the Peruvian government in the framework of the implementation of the new forestry law No. 27308. In addition, this community had not received technical advice or financial support to initiate a technical dossier or file for the recognition of its territory.

Thanks to the efforts of the project, the native community of Puerto Nuevo has a soil study and the capacity for greater use of its territory. This technical instrument is currently under evaluation in the Ministry of Agriculture. It also has geo-referenced boundaries of the community in compliance with the guidelines established by the regional authority. Unfortunately, Puerto Nuevo has not been able to obtain a land title because it is currently zoned within a permanent production forest; titling would require changing the land use classification. The community now has a technical dossier to support the titling initiated before the regional authorities..

#### Panel 4: Titling indicators

As a result of the project, the creation of 1 PLAR was promoted. Capacities were strengthened on CCNN titling of 28 people with a training effort of 112 person-hours. One technical product was created to support the CCNN titling process.

PLAR (see Annex 2): Agreement with the Ori, Beu and Koshireni communities in Yurua.

Product: Soil study and classification of lands according to its capacity for greater use by the Puerto Nuevo native community.

#### 4.2.2 INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

Local indigenous organizations ACONADIYSH in Yurua, FECONAPU, and ECOPURUS in Purus made advances in the rights of the PPII at the territorial level and in natural resource management. However, at the beginning of the project there existed the following weaknesses:

- Outdated organizational life plans or documents considered inoperative by local authorities and main indigenous leaders. There are few spaces for coordination and approach among indigenous sectors, local authorities and institutions to review, discuss and incorporate contents of the life plans of the Yurua and Purus communities.
- Little access to information and organizational and local mechanisms and tools for planning, which would allow the coordination and discussion of proposals and positions from the various sectors and collective groups from the Purus and Yurua provinces.
- Weak replacement of the directive board leaders of these organizations. ECOPURUS and the new members of the board did not fully understand their roles and functions as executor of the management contract (ECA) in order to co-manage the PCR with SERNANP.
- People with leadership potential in the communities did not have the conditions to support them in becoming leaders who are able to fight for indigenous rights in the area.
- Weak government presence in the provinces of Yurua, Purus and Tahuamanu, mainly evident in the poor health services and low educational levels.
- High rates of school dropouts by young men and women because they are assuming the roles of parents at an early age.
- Population with limited access to relevant and timely information, which limits its participation in decision-making.
- Mainly male participation in training events and in meetings between organizations or with local authorities.
- Distrust of leaders and authorities among the population. This occurs mainly in Yurua due to problems generated by the mahogany boom.
- The need to strengthen and build capacity in the communities related to indigenous rights, participation, community organization, leadership, self-esteem, and sustainable ventures under a gender equality approach.

### **Improved life plans** (*rescuing ancestral knowledge and women's role*)

The project supported FECONAPU during the development of the 2011-2016 FECONAPU Life Plan (printed in Spanish, Sharanahua and Hunikuin). This document was drafted through work with 48 CCNN affiliated to FECONAPU. The life plan was reported in all of the CCNNs (148 people) becoming an important contribution to strengthen FECONAPU in its representativeness, organizational structure and technical capacities of its members; and strengthening the knowledge of the inhabitants regarding the importance of the Life Plan, considering that it raises the strategic pillars to improve the living conditions of the population. Later, work was carried out with various stakeholders on the importance of incorporating and articulating contents from the FECONAPU Life Plan to the Concerted Development Plan from the Purus province, to the Purus Action Plan's Technical Commission and the Ministry of External Affairs' Border Development Committee. Additionally, the project supported ACONADYSH to update the 2015 - 2021 ACONADYSH Life Plan with the participation of the 16 CCNN (native communities) affiliated with this organization. The Life Plan was presented at the roundtables of the Yurua local government and was validated with local actors.

These two processes to develop and disseminate life plans contributed to the empowerment of leaders and representatives of the Purus and Yurua native communities. They have proven the importance of designing participatory plans that include community views and perspectives and how this input can be integrated into public policies. In addition, both life plans were developed at the territorial level, including all of the CCNNs in the watersheds.

### **Indigenous peoples are strengthened to defend their rights**

The project performed various actions to strengthen the PPII such as training programs and exchanges, and improving information access and the dissemination of reports/messaging, namely:

An assessment of existing mechanisms for and barriers to women's participation in accessing and managing the RRNN in the Purus Manu corridor informed the design of the learning modules for the female leaders and indigenous youth training program. The program's goal was to strengthen competencies for effective and efficient performance in sustainable natural resource management within the context of strengthening indigenous rights. This was implemented through 5 modules: land management, participation mechanisms, organization, business plans and marketing, identity, leadership and self-esteem. Tahumanu had a total participation of 12 women and 17 men; Purus a total of 62 women and 13 men; and Yurua had 33 women and 58 men.

In Yurua the *program to strengthen leaders* was improved in the following areas: empowerment and community leadership (75 trainees), social inclusion and recognition of Indigenous Peoples (59 trainees) and ANPs and community organization (43 trainees).

Using the framework for the municipal elections, ECOPURUS and FECONAPU leaders, through three training modules, improved their knowledge on municipal management in order to position the indigenous agenda in the proposals of the municipal government in the medium- and long-term.

The Project led to internships and exchanges in the framework of strengthening indigenous territorial rights: (1) internship of 10 Yurua leaders to the Apiwtxa Brazilian indigenous community, who have remarkable leadership on issues of territoriality and community development. (2) Internship for 8 indigenous leaders (4 women and 4 men) from the Monte Salvado and Puerto Nuevo CCNNs with the Pro Indian Commission in Acre, where they were introduced to the extensive experience of the Pro-Indian Commission on issues of indigenous land management. (3) As part of the Amazon Expo 2015 in Puerto Maldonado, a day to exchange experiences among peers was provided to discuss their production practices, three people from MABU HIWE, one from ECOPURUS, a Yurua woman leader, 6 from ECOMUSA and four women leaders from Monte Salvado participated.

As part of the strengthening of ECOPURUS and FECONACO on the matter of disseminating their messages to the various actors in the province and native communities, a radio broadcasting station in FM frequency was set up accompanied by a process of strengthening the capacities of ECOPURUS both at the administrative and technical level (production of radio programs).

Through these actions the following was achieved: (1) Increase in participation and interest in processes linked to the provincial participatory budget, since the strengthened capacities and awareness has prompted women leaders and young people to express their needs, proposals and project ideas before authorities. (2) Empowerment in procedures related to public information. The women leaders and young leaders perform procedures and requests related to transparency and access to information. (3) Increased self-esteem and self-motivation, are expressed more often and in an improved manner in public. (4) They have a better relationship with their authorities. (5) Innovation is evidenced since it is the first time that the issue of leadership is worked on with women from Purus and Yurua. (6) Multiplier effect, since women leaders encourage their children to participate in various training and economic activities. (7) Evident potential, given that the women leaders and men leaders have begun working in diverse institutions, temporarily or permanently as parkguards, PIACI protective agents (MINCUL), or as translators. (8) Strengthened relationships between communities, between different ethnic groups, and with municipal authorities, now the prevailing relationships are those of respect and trust. (9) Adjustments in production chains because the community leaders have been able to validate that the prices of their products (handicrafts) do not meet production costs, noting that it may be more profitable to work with products that take them less fabrication time. (11) Increased knowledge among the CCNNs on the role of the local indigenous organizations. (12)

Access to radio communication in Purus, giving them autonomy to broadcast messages. And finally a better understanding of the importance of protected areas, threats to PIACI and the options to manage natural resources.

### **Greater indigenous participation in decision-making processes for natural resource access**

By strengthening the capacity of indigenous organizations and community leaders, it was possible to achieve higher indigenous participation in decision-making processes for natural resource access at the local and national levels.

One of the consortium's goals was to publicize the situation of PIACI and the Yurua and Purus CCNNs. The following was achieved during the project:

- To reject the draft law on land interconnection between Puerto Esperanza and Iñapari, thanks to an information strategy that included bringing the voice of the Purus PPII to the congress of the republic as well as to mass media. This was a concrete action to apply pressure for the recognition of indigenous rights.
- The "Believe in the Magic of Purus Manu: Pure Amazon Region" campaign reached 5 million people. One of the campaign's central objectives was to publicize the cultural diversity of the corridor and also the presence of PIACI in the corridor. There were also various training workshops for journalists, reporters and public officials.
- Finally, spaces like COP20 were used for "Voices for Climate" to raise awareness about indigenous experiences in the corridor among the national and international public, including the presentation of the FECONAPU life plan, awards to FECONAPU for their experience in peanut recovery within the framework of climate change adaptation, and presentation of the PIACI situation in the corridor.

### **Government agencies acknowledge the rights of indigenous peoples**

Aside from the information described above, it is worth highlighting the following efforts of government agencies to protect the rights of indigenous peoples:

The GOREU, jointly with ORAU y with the support of the Project, has contemplated incorporating in its organizational chart an **Indigenous Peoples Development Management Department**. The project has supported the development of a proposal for the organization, functions, responsibilities, budget allocation, strategic guidelines, multiyear plan and coordination and articulation actions of the management department proposal, as well as in the proposed ordinance that creates it and the amendment of the ROF, MOF and CAP. On the other hand, with the support of the Project the Strategic Axis for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in the Regional Development Plan Concertad was incorporated. It is currently under review in the GOREU Legal Counsel Office.

SERNANP in the APNP master plan zoned the entire ANP as a strict protection area due to the importance of protecting the lives of the PIA that inhabit the APNP; it is the only ANP in the country that has 100% of its area under this category. On the other hand, the Municipality of Yurua has developed a PIP concerning intercultural health that will favor the CCNN's, the PIAs and the PIACI. Finally, the Ucayali Regional Health Authority (DIRESA) has been making efforts to coordinate with the Ministry of Health (MINSA) to develop the first Health Plan for Populations in Initial Contact.

Aside from the information presented earlier, it is important to mention the following efforts made by government agencies in favor of the protection of the indigenous peoples' rights:

Panel 5: Indicators on indigenous peoples' rights

The project served to promote the development of **5 PLARS**. Capacity in indigenous rights was strengthened among **2,228 people (1451 men and 777 women)** with a training time effort of **14,832 person-hours**. **Twenty-one (21) technical and communications products** were developed to support the strengthening of the indigenous peoples' rights.

PLARS (see Annex 2):

- Evaluation made by the indigenous peoples on the implementation of the Province of Purus' Action Plan
- ACONADYISH Life Plan
- FECONAPU AAP Purus Agreement
- FECONAPU Life Plan
- Proposal for the establishment of the Regional Management Department of the Ucayali Indigenous Peoples

Some of the 21 products:

- Monitoring compliance with the legislation related to prior informed consultation in the CCPM
- About the Purus Action Plan, FECONAPU criticized that this model encouraged mahogany degradation.
- Technical report: "Strategic axis and guidelines of the indigenous peoples to be incorporated to the updating process of the Ucayali concerted regional development plan"
- Training modules for indigenous women and men leaders

#### 4.2.3 FORESTRY AND FAUNA LEGISLATION

Forest concessionaries of timber products are one of the most representative stakeholders in the APNP area of influence, however, at the beginning of the project, forest governance at national and regional level was quite weak. In 2011, the Peruvian Government approved the new forestry law 29763, which would come into effect with the approval of its by-laws. However, given a lengthy participatory process, the bylaws came into effect in September, 2015.

In CCPM, one of the sectors with the largest forestry activity is Atalaya - Sepahua, where at the beginning of the project there were several limitations for forest governance, such as the absence of documented information, inadequate implementation of regulatory mechanisms and limited entrepreneurship capacity among forest users. This coupled with the transfer of functions in agriculture and forestry matters (in the decentralization framework), limited the actions of the area's forest authority. This situation evidently affected the intervention in areas such as Purus and Atalaya. Particularly in Atalaya, it was found that the forest authority had strong technical, logistical and budgetary constraints, which prevented proper operation.

Transparency dmanagement was a neglected component in the Ucayali Regional Forest Authority, there was no availability of information mechanisms from forest management that users could access to obtain information, express opinions or make decisions to engage in multiple aspects of forest management. There was only a web portal available which was managed by the Ucayali Regional Government, which only showed information that was not relevant of forestry activity. On the other hand, forest concessionaires, were increasingly pressured by the increase in outstanding commitments with the Government, such as the payment of debt due to forest use rights and the impossibility of logging in their allotted areas. Add to this the threat posed by loggers/illegal loggers, who informed of the inoperability situation of the forest concessions, incidentally enter illegally to use the forest.

In Madre de Dios, in 2009, the regional government through a regional ordinance creates the forest dialogue and consultation regional roundtable (MRDCF) as a space to propose and analyze forest sector policies.

On the other hand, the State through Forest Law 27308 created the forest management committees as a space through which forest users support the control and monitoring in forest management. In Madre de Dios, the national forestry authority recognized 04 forest management committees for the Piedras, Muymanu-Manuripe, Tahuamanu and Acre basins. However, after this recognition by ordinance, nothing had been done to strengthen these civil society participatory spaces. On the other hand, the Madre de Dios Regional Forestry Directorate, due to its limited resources it did not encourage communication actions to publicize the current situation in the forestry sector and how this contributes to the development of the region. In Sepahua (Ucayali), there was a Forest Management Committee, although with minimal coordination with other institutions (e.g., the APNP).

### ***Higher capacities for the development and implementation of forest policies***

#### **Information and transparency in the forest sector**

The project strengthened transparency in forest management of the Ucayali Regional Government (GOREU) and the institutions of the Regional Forestry Authority (Forestry and Fauna Management Department). The GOREU now has a forestry information system (SIFU), which is a virtual information tool that allows public access to consult information on the forestry sector in the region. This was made possible by close work from the Project with the Ucayali Forestry and Fauna Executive Directorate. The SIFU is accessible through a website ([http://siga.regionucayali.gob.pe/prototipo\\_sifu/slider/slider\\_sifu.html](http://siga.regionucayali.gob.pe/prototipo_sifu/slider/slider_sifu.html)). It was presented to different users of the forest sector (authorities, professionals, businessmen, students) in three presentations, one in Ucayali, one in Madre de Dios and one in Lima. The latter was attended by members of USAID, OSINFOR, SERFOR and the PSFI Program. To generate sustainability for the SIFU implementation process, the project promoted Directorial Resolution No. 140-2015-GRU-ARAU-GRRNGMA-DGFFS, which approves the Manual to update and assist the Ucayali Integrated Forest Information System - SIFU portal from the Ucayali Regional Government.

#### **Forest management committees**

With support from the Project, the Tahuamanu forests management committee has a strategic plan, an operational plan and a training plan developed in participation. The implementing of this training plan has helped strengthen capacities of 114 forest users on issues related to sanitation and land titling, a new forestry framework in the context of law 29763, protected areas, indigenous peoples in isolation and processes of supervision and forest sanctions. These issues have been developed in partnership with institutions such as the Ombudsman Department, the Free Legal Department of the SPDA, DAR and OSINFOR. In addition, the forest management committee of Sepahua has been strengthened as an organization and articulated with other areas with similar objectives such as the APNP Management Committee and the Inuya River Community Monitoring Committee. Likewise, we support the reorganization of the Directive Board, to achieve its enrollment in SUNARP in October 2014.

The project also contributed to the dissemination of regulatory aspects of Forestry and Fauna Law No. 29763, through 3 workshops (Purus, Sepahua and Atalaya) to strengthen management processes responsible for natural forests through the implementation of Forestry and Fauna Law No. 29763.

In coordination with the Forestry and Fauna Regional Directorate the Project developed an informative material (tri-fold brochures) and forum (79 people) on the progress of forestry in Madre de Dios which has highlighted at the regional level the management good practices currently implemented in Madre de Dios, and their contribution to strengthen the forestry sector; it also addressed topics such as the new institutional framework of the forestry sector (through SERFOR), the results of the CITES research project for mahogany (UNALM), the current situation of the forest contract title holders at the level of timber production activities, non-timber (GOREMAD Forestry and Fauna Regional Directorate) and Ucayali forestry information system, among others.

### *Well implemented forest regulatory framework*

#### Regulations

In Ucayali, as part of the support to the regional forest authority, the Project made a diagnosis of forest concessions in the region, which included an action plan to support the management of forest concessions. With the information generated we achieved the approval of 3 regulatory elements: Supreme Decree No. 015-2013-MINAGRI, which dictates measures regarding meeting contractual commitments and modifies the forestry and fauna law regulation (LFFS) approved by (Supreme Decree) DS 014-2001-AG; MRI No. 022-2014-MINAGRI, aimed at promoting conditions to review debts due to usage rights corresponding to periods - harvests – that are due; and RM No. 027-2014-MINAGRI, aimed at promoting conditions in terms of time to use, commercialize and transport forest products. All these were key modifications for better forest management. While there was no progress in the Sepahua concessions at the regional level the scope was significant: 28 Forest Concessions - 27 distributed in the province of Coronel Portillo and 1 (one) in the province of Atalaya made use of this legislation to regularize their management and continue logging formally.

### *Civil society and private sector make recommendations to decision makers*

In Madre de Dios, the Project promoted the activation of the regional dialogue roundtable and forestry agreement (MRDCF), under the leadership of the Natural Resources Regional Management Department. As a Project we support the participation of actors with whom we were working, such as representatives of shiringa concessions and the Tahuamanu forest management committee. Currently, the table has a work plan and has established itself as the space that represents the users who manage the forest. Through this space, SERFOR, with the support of partner institutions, conducted the socialization process and raised contributions to the regulations of new forestry law 29763. The project facilitated the development of inputs from representative users of shiringa **activity**. In addition, the Project promoted that the new law regulations, must express that shiringa management plans do not require the participation of forest regents because they represent low-impact activities (sworn statement).

#### Panel 6: Indicators on the strengthening of forestry and fauna policies

With the project the development of **9 PLARS** was promoted. Capacities on forest legislation and fauna for 132 people were strengthened with a training effort of **1,097 people-hour**. **5 products** of technical and communicational character were developed which in turn supported the implementation of forest and wildlife policies.

Some of the PLARS (see Annex 2):

- Legislation that proposes measures to strengthen forest concessions for timber purposes and amends the Regulation of the Forestry and Fauna Law approved by Supreme Decree 014-2001-AG
- Proposal to Adaptat the Organizational Structure of the DFFS Atalaya

- Regional ordinance declaring the regional need and priority the forest management, control and fight against illegal logging and timber trade in the Ucayali region
- Regulation of the Forestry and Fauna Law
- Agreement between the Sepahua Forests Management Committee and the Forest Authority

Some of the products:

- Monitoring of the compliance with the legislation relating to prior informed consultation in the CCPM
- Legal and technical analysis to determine the extent of the powers of GOREU to regulate regional forest management,
- Progress Report for the Ucayali Forest Information System
- Card for training on Management of non-timber Forest Products
- Tri-fold pamphlet on the new Forestry and Fauna Law regulation

#### 4.2.4 INFRASTRUTURE

In 2005 a group of residents and authorities of Puerto Esperanza asked the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) for technical approval to build a highway linking Puerto Esperanza, in Ucayali with Iñapari in Madre de Dios. The request was dismissed by the Executive (Proj. Law No. 14369/2005-CP). This project was rejected and filed in 2007 (Proj. Law No. 01295/2006-CR). In 2007 the Borders Development Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Presidency of the Ministers' Council, launched a multisectoral working table, with the participation of various stakeholders, aimed at raising viable solutions to the problems in Purus. The Action Plan for the Development of Purus (D.S. 038-2008-PCM) was approved in 2008. In 2010 the Multisector Committee of the Purus province requested the connection to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, which through official document 672-2011-MTC /13 responded by indicating that the solution must be part of the Ucayali Concerted Coordination Plan. In 2011 Congressman Carlos Tubino representative of Ucayali, began actively promoting a draft bill before the Congress of the Republic and in December 2011, a delegation led by the President of the Republic arrived in Puerto Esperanza and ratified that the connectivity of Purus with the country should be based on retaking an airbridge based on civic action flights. Also, the Minister of the Environment and Vice Minister of Interculturality spoke out against the proposal and supported an air conection.

On April 19, 2012 the 1035 2011 CR draft bill was presented before the Congress. It proposes as a matter of national interest the construction of a road between Puerto Esperanza, Purús (Ucayali) and Iñapari, Tahuamanu (Madre de Dios), which would cross the Alto Purus National Park (the largest in Peru), the Purus Communal Reserve (managed jointly with ECOPURUS), the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, a concession for conservation managed by the association MABOSINFRON, diverse timber forest concessions and the native community of Belgica.

#### **Decision makers receive proposals from civil society and private sector**

The project provided information and supported the creation of spaces for the decision-making of the local indigenous organizations (FECONAPU and ECOPURUS), regional (ORAU and FENAMAD), SERNANP officials (APNP and RCP), the GORES (Ucayali and Madre de Dios), the local government of Tahuamanu and the APNP management committee. Through this effort, representatives of FECONAPU reached the Congress of the Republic and held meetings with sector authorities such as the Ministry of Environment. In addition, the project provided information to GOREMAD, to media, local forums (VII FECONAPU

Congress) and regionals such as those from Madre de Dios. Technical information was provided on the CCPM and the effects that this land connection would bring (*document: Bridges of integration*) to all of the congressmen of the Republic and authorities of the Ministry of the Environment, Culture, Transportation, among others. The project promoted over 30 media actions (2012-2013) including several investigative reports, which in turn triggered an average of over 100 media appearances regarding the reality of Purus. The communications were coordinated and supported with representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment, especially SERNANP.

From working directly with the main means of TV, radio and newspaper opinion trends were generated in favor of preserving the Purus Manu complex, which persist to this day and that led to the proposed law for terrestrial interconnection which lacked proper planning to lose support. Ministries of transport, environment and culture, have openly expressed their opposition to Draft Bill 1035.

This effort articulated on several fronts and involving local people, authorities and civil society generated a movement that allowed the halting of the bill's momentum. This effort from the consortium partners along with other organizations remains until the present date since the project has yet to be definitively shelved.

Other actions taken by the project to keep population informed about the consequences of the road project:

- The Purus Manu campaign: "Believe in the magic of Purus Manu. Pure Amazon Region" has reached 5 million people (mass media)
- The implementation of actions with the people of Puerto Esperanza and non-indigenous population in Purus (such as MABOSINFRON)
- The incorporation of non-indigenous actors in the APNP and PCR management committees
- Working with the UGEL and schools of Puerto Esperanza in partnership with MINAM.
- Strengthening FECONAPU and ECOPURUS on municipal management.

### **4.3 IR3 – INCREASED CAPACITY TO UTILIZE PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT SERVICES (PES)-LIKE AND OTHER ECONOMIC INCENTIVES**

#### **4.3.1 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

In the case of forest concessions, in 2012, of the 16 concessions awarded by the Government in the Sepahua sector, Ariana Forest E.I.R.L. was the only existing forest concession and in the process to request the authorization of its POA 10. Furthermore, according to the prevailing forest system in the area, the use of the forest in this concession, was directed to the extraction of timber forest products. There was no evidence of forest management initiatives aimed at different wood forest products. Also, there was no information available to provide guidance for the production and commercializing of these products. In addition, the forestry policy framework did not promote options to reactivate concessions that for some reason had ceased operations.

In Madre de Dios, ECOMUSA Jebe Natural from the Tahuamanu MAP is an initiative promoted by producers dedicated to the extraction of shiringa latex, established in 2006. Although after constituted they agreed to concession contracts for the extraction of products other than timber the concession management model was new for producers and administrative management as communal enterprise represented a new experience for this group of producers. This situation led this initiative to sell latex and derivated products through intermediaries; in addition, their production processes were deficient because of the precarious establishments where they worked had no uniform production standards and there was a low level of participation from women in production processes. They also had outdated management documents and held unpayable fines with SUNAT (national tax agency). Due to the lack of experience in the management of forest concession contracts they had fines in forest management, had no current management plans and presented land overlapping problems with neighboring concessions and invasions.

With regard to family production, in the Purus and Yurua project intervention area, families settled traditionally agricultural plots in a traditional manner, which provided them with a few agricultural products; although there were efforts to improve family plots, these lacked agroforestry techniques and methodologies. Usually, families prioritized only recollection, fishing and hunting activities and subsistence farming. Also, there was a dependence of the populations of native communities to local welfare policies. In particular, in the Yurua sector, apart from some small-scale local initiatives to take advantage of ornamental seeds like huayruro (*Ormosia coccinea*), there were no commercial options for the sustainable management of non-timber forest products. Both Yurua and Purus harbor the last populations of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) of commercial size in Peru. However, the use of this resource was generally illegal.

In Purus, families elaborate crafts individually for traditional use or eventually possibly sold them in the city of Puerto Esperanza; exceptionally they took handicrafts to be sold in Pucallpa. In terms of participation in production, women engaged in weaving and jewelry and men in carving, creating crowns and articles used for fishing and hunting in cultural activities.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance, in order to promote more sustainable investments, since 2007 has been promoting the formulation and evaluation of public investment projects with a focus on risk management and climate change. In Tahuamanu, these projects did not consider this approach and only following the flooding in 2012 could this need be visualized. In Purus, the formulation of public investment projects did not consider the methodology or the approach for risk management and adaptation to climate change due to ignorance or misinformation. Moreover, municipal governments had technical dossiers of investment projects with observations, filed and without financing. In terms of capacity, city officials were unaware of key aspects such as legislation and technical procedures related to the design and implementation of projects in the framework of the public investment national system; and a lack of knowledge about the use of risk management and adaptation to climate change methodologies.

### ***Communities receive greater benefits from sustainable livelihoods***

#### **Handicrafts**

As a result of the project, the Association of Craftswomen in the province of Purus Mabu Hiwe was created, which not only helped to improve and commercialize handicrafts produced in the area, but also contributed to the revaluation of cultural identity and recovery of traditional knowledge (techniques and designs), artisans and craftsmen are recognized and valued as local artists by local authorities and population and the relations among population sectors have improved. In fact, the progress achieved by Mabu Hiwe has generated great expectations in Purus, which was evidenced since a year after its establishment the number of members doubled. The association has strengthened its capabilities in participative designing and implementing of accountability mechanisms; marketing (94 people); improvement of handmade jewelry (23 people), baskets (30 people), textiles (26 people) and serigraphy (40 persons), artisanal artistic innovation (34 people) and; use of sewing machines and equipment to improve crafting (20 people). The trainings should not only benefit Mabu Hiwe members but also members of FECONAPU, ECOPURUS, authorities, leaders and women leaders from the communities belonging to the Madija, Hunikuin, Sharanahua and people from Puerto Esperanza interested in this subject.

Abilities and capacities were also strengthened through the learning exchanges between peers, mainly for participation in trade shows (2 national, 2 regional and 1 local), allowing artisans to share experiences with other artisans related to designs techniques, and models. In addition, the self-motivation and self-esteem of the members have increased, since now they can express themselves better in public, and are engaged in the business. Non-timber products related to crafts such as seeds, fibers, and native cotton (cream, dark

brown, light brown, and white) have also been revalued. Craftswomen (42 families) participated in the Expo Amazonica show where they sold a total of US \$ 1900.00 in handicrafts and in the Ruraq Maki show they sold a total of US \$ 4000 in handicrafts (textiles, baskets, jewelry, wood, etc.).

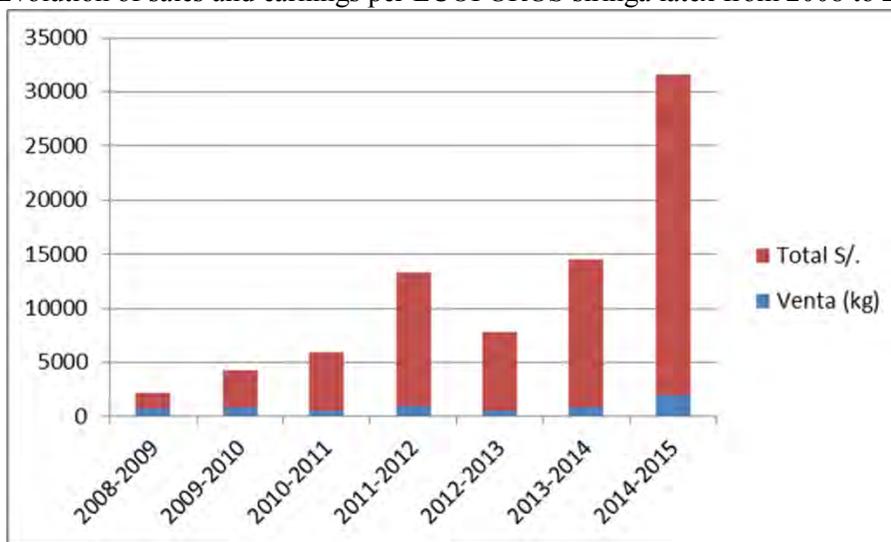
**Shiringa (natural rubber)**

Thanks to the project, the ECOMUSA Jebe Natural from Tahuamanu MAP has improved its administrative, organizational, and productive management. ECOMUSA conducted an administrative reorganization that allowed it to cut and divide the fines with SUNAT. As a result, ECOMUSA now allocates funds from its revenue to maintain the services of an accountant to ensure the order of their administrative procedures. It also has a statute of constitution of the company updated into Public Records which has enabled the opening of a bank account to manage their finances.

The 22 ECOMUSA partners have improved their capacities for managing concession contracts through participative development and implementation of management plans for the 2012-2013 and 2014/2015 harvest. ECOMUSA now has production facilities that are equipped and craft ovens that provide suitable conditions for the production of latex products derived from shiringa. The project has promoted actions of control and surveillance to protect the managed forests through border establishment, placement of signs and documentation of invasion complaints. Also, ECOMUSA now informs to the Regional Forestry Directorate on the current situation of the areas granted under concession so that the exclusion of areas overlapping with the concession is prioritized through fortnightly reports.

To standardize production processes, the Project has strengthened the technical capacities of the rubber tappers in the province of Tahuamanu, as well as members and nonmembers of Ecomusa, which has contributed to the diversification of shiringa derived products. All this has allowed the consolidation of the commercialization of shiringa smoked sheets (RSS) in fair trade markets and directly between the rubber producer and the main buyer. As a result, ECOMUSA has made the first export of shiringa products, which has allowed the improvement of prices in production and thus has improved income, which for the 2014-2015 harvest management (Jul15-Jun14) had over S/. 30,000 in income just for selling smoked shiringa sheets, without considering revenues from other products such as handicrafts and vegetable leather.

Evolution of sales and earnings per ECOPURUS shiringa latex from 2008 to 2015.



Finally, with advice from the ECOMUSA Project it was possible to achieve the approval of a business plan for the adoption of technologies under the Ministry of Agriculture’s AGROIDEAS program for a non-

refundable amount of US \$ 48000 and an economic contribution from ECOMUSA of US \$ 12,000, which will be used for the expansion of the shiringa sheet production.

### ***Improved production chains, designed in and implemented with gender approach***

#### **Identification of products and business plans**

The project contributed to the change in perspective of forest management in the Sepahua sector, targeting forest products with potential for non-timber use. In a joint effort with the Executive Director of Forestry and Fauna of Ucayali, we supported the development of the Action Plan to support sustainable management of timber forest concessions in the Atalaya province, which seeks to build capacity in the Sepahua forest concessionaires sector for the integrated management of their concessions. Viewed as a pilot plan implementation experience we supported the Forestal Ariana E.I.R.L forest concession in an assessment of its forest potential, identifying the availability of 34 forest species, two of them, cedar and copaiba, with potential to be used for non-timber purposes. Subsequently, we supported the development of the Integrated Management Plan in Natural Forests for that same concession, containing the Annual Operating Plan No. 10, targeted towards species with timber use potential and a Complementary Management Plan, oriented towards species identified with potential non-timber use such as cedar seeds (*Cedrela odorata*) and copaiba resin (*Copaifera officinalis*). Forestal Ariana was one of the beneficiaries of the implementation of DS No. 015-2013-MINAGRI supported by the project.

#### **Connections developed with markets**

With the support from the project, three institutions have become involved to provide continuity to the market connection efforts:

- The Ucayali Forestry and Fauna Management Department has committed to prioritize, facilitate and expedite administrative procedures for approval and implementation of permits for non-timber purposes, copaiba oil in the province of Purus;
- The Chief of the Purus Communal Reserve - SERNANP is interested in promoting the copaiba oil obtained from the permits in native Purus communities via fairs promoted by SERNANP; and
- The Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism - DIRCETUR Ucayali has assumed the commitment of providing technical assistance to tourism and handicrafts to facilitate commercial channels, promote artisan products from the MABU HIWE Association, and its inclusion in the Artisan National Registry.

#### **Public agendas include the issue of sustainable production**

CCPM public officials and local authorities have strengthened their capacities on issues related to the development of public investment projects (PIP), the operation of the national public investment system (SNIP), risk management and climate change. For example, in Iñapari, the project provided training and supported the development of a PIP with a focus on climate change and risk management, which were attended by officials of the outgoing administration and the incoming administration group. The "Improving environmental management systems in local governments in the province of Tahuamanu, Madre de Dios " PIP has been registered in the projects bank of the Ministry of Economy and Finance by the Provincial Municipality of Tahuamanu OPI for an investment amount of S/. 1 061,781.75 (SNIP code 332522).

In Purus, in coordination with the Purus Provincial Municipality and Purus Sub Regional Management Department, the first PIP course was developed with a focus on climate change and risk management, which included sessions for the joint development of a PIP. As a result, staff from the Provincial Municipality, the Ucayali Sub-Region, UGEL and SERNANP, members of NGOs, local producers and consultants, members of organizations, Hunikuin, Sharanahua and Ashaninka indigenous leaders and teachers from the Purus province have generated capacities on this topic. As a result of the trainings, municipal officials prioritized

the development of a PIP to support the productive peanuts chain, with the aim of increasing production and productivity of traditional peanut crops from the communities of Nuevo San Martín, Cantagallo, Conta, Balta, Miguel Grau and Nueva Esperanza, district and province of Purus. This project is under review by the Purus Provincial Municipality and the Purus Sub Regional Management Department.

***Groups of producers are better trained and organized to manage natural resources***

**Mahogany seeds**

The project assessed the potential of forests in several Yurua communities for mahogany seed production and as a result now has the commitment of the San Pablo CN (Yaminahua) to protect their seed mahogany (through an agreement with a communal assembly). In addition, the project supported the development of a mahogany seed management plan, submitted to the Ucayali Forestry and Fauna Department for approval. This is the first forest seeds management plan prepared for Yurua. As part of the process we train members of the San Pablo community and other local stakeholders in trees scaling to harvest seeds. The community also has equipment for tree climbing and other field equipment, which were acquired with project funds. We also support the Yurua association of forest seed producers in their formation and registration in the Ucayali public records, as a result there is now a mahogany seedbed management committee in the San Pablo CN, trained to harvest the mahogany seeds and prepare them for the market. The natural delay in mahogany seed fruit production during 2015 prevented the harvest in the framework of the project.

**Agroforestry (Purus, Las Piedras)**

Regarding the support for agroforestry systems, the project has helped train 08 agroforestry promoters in the Las Piedras basin, with the technical support of researchers from the IIAP- MDD. Also, the project has contributed with the training of local facilitators articulated to FECONAPU and ECOPURUS to instal agroforestry plots in the Purus province. In addition, the project, has installed 2 models agroforestry plots in Las Piedras and 5 in Purus, reporting the establishment of other complementary replicas in Purus.

**Cedar seeds and copaiba oil**

The information generated in the Ariana concession served as input for the development of business plans for non-timber forest products: cedar seeds and copaiba oil, aimed at guiding commercialization processes that would benefit the Sepahua sector producers. A business roundtable for non-timber forest products was carried out in Pucallpa, with the aim of presenting management and commercialization opportunities for copaiba, mahogany seeds and handicrafts, as well as their commitment to support this initiative. Based on this, we have generated interest among the communities of Purus in non-timber forest products (mahogany seeds and copaiba oil). We have also facilitated the interaction between key players through the establishment of strategic alliances mentioned earlier, with the Ucayali Department of Forestry and Fauna Management, with the Chief of the Purus Communal Reserve - SERNANP and the Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism - DIRCETUR Ucayali.

**Panel 7: Indicators on IR3 strengthening sustainable livelihoods**

With the project the development of **6 PLARS** that contributed to improving sustainable livelihoods of the population were promoted. The capacities on sustainable livelihoods of **132 people** were strengthened with a training effort of **1097 people-hours (254 women hours and 843 person hours)**. **5 products** of technical and communicational character were developed, which supported the improvement of sustainable livelihoods.

Some of the PLARS (see Annex 2):

- Act of Agreement and Commitment FECONAPU-DGFFS Business Roundtable of non-timber forest products and others
- Act of assembly approval of ECOMUSA statutes and others

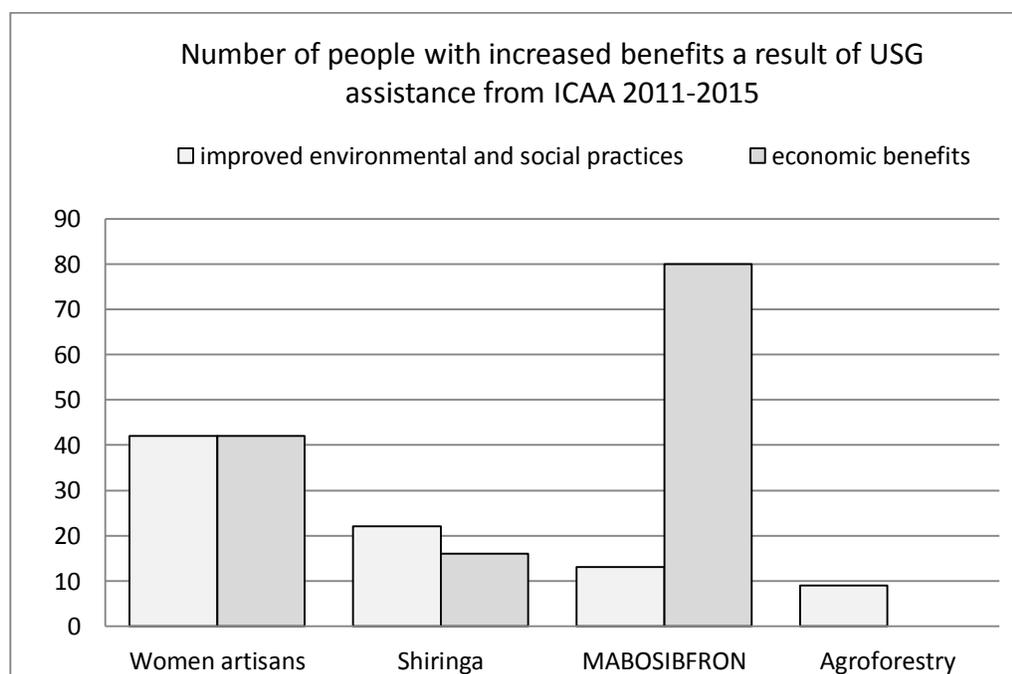
- Agreement for the award of non-refundable grants from the incentive fund to adopt technology provided by the competitiveness compensation program of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Article of constitution of the association titled "Indian House Handicraft Association where Mabu Hiwe women from Purus work, granted by partners in favor of this partnership"
- Constitution of the Mabu-Hiwe Association
- Public deed of the Association of Mahogany Seed Producers from the Yurua sector

### 4.3.2 INDICATORS 3

The project made it possible to directly improve the environmental and social practices of 122 people who worked on the development and sale of handicrafts, improving extraction, processing and sale of the shiringa, the installation of a research station and activities that directly benefited **138** people economically. Additionally, agroforestry practices (9 CCCNN and 45 people directly benefited) and management practices for the extraction of mahogany seeds in 4 NPPs were improved.

Number of people who improved environmental and social practices and obtained economic benefits.

Activity (SL)	Improved Environmental and Social Practices (People)	Economic Benefits (People)
Handicrafts	42	42
Shiringa	22	16
Rio la Novia Investigation Station	13	80
Agroforestry Plots	45	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>138</b>



#### **4.4 IR4 – GREATER UNDERSTANDING AND SOLUTIONS FOR KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

***Key actors with greater knowledge and understanding on key issues for the conservation of biodiversity in the region***

##### **Greater amount of key players trained in communication for conservation and development**

Following the project, 28 people from MDD (16 men and 12 women) and 29 from Ucayali (22 men and 7 women) who work as communicators have improved their skills and abilities regarding issues on conservation and development along with communication tools. These people obtained more knowledge on the problem of the Amazon, its regions and the Manu Purus conservation corridor.

##### **Knowledge on key topics for conservation of biodiversity is generated and analyzed in the region**

The project has produced an "Analysis of vulnerability to climate change of the regions of Madre de Dios and Ucayali" document, which was presented in Puerto Maldonado, in the context of the development of the MDD regional climate change strategy and in Ucayali before the regional government team. This analysis contributes to the understanding of vulnerability to climate change found in the Ucayali and Madre de Dios regions, with special emphasis on protected areas and territorial reserves as part of the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor. The study was based on the identification of socio-climate hotspots, combining projections of future climate based on emission scenarios and indicators of social vulnerability to climate change for three future periods 2030 (2020-2039), 2050 (2040-2059) and 2080 (2070-2089). To do this we used the regional climate change index (IRCC) and the socio-climate vulnerability index (IVSC). The results in Madre de Dios suggest that the area of Puerto Maldonado is the most vulnerable from 2030 onwards, due to a strong influence of the Southern Interoceanic Highway, while Tambopata and Manu would be the most vulnerable provinces in all analyzed periods. In the case of Ucayali, we can evidence a strong influence from the population centers that concentrate most of the population, highlighting Pucallpa, the capital of the region, as the most vulnerable area from period 2030. At the level of provinces and all analyzed periods, the Atalaya province is the most vulnerable. The results of this study are important inputs to generate climate change strategies for the areas included in this analysis, as well as to guide the processes of territorial planning in charge of the regional governments, but mainly it is an input to determine and manage adaptation measures for climate change at the protected areas and land reserves level included in the CCPM. As a side effect of the impact of this study, WWF, SERNANP and GIZ developed a similar analysis for the entire SINANPE, which is now used for the management planning of protected areas.

Locally, using the methodology "Analysis of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity" (CVCA) the Project has generated information on climate impacts on livelihoods, and perceptions of the population of the Tahuamanu and Purus provinces against major weather threats. The CVCA uses as a reference framework the Adaptation Based on Communities, combines traditional and scientific knowledge, with innovative strategies to address current vulnerability. This methodology focuses on understanding the effects of climate change on the lives and livelihoods of populations, analyzing threats, the community ambit and incorporating into the analysis the aspects of the regional and national context, in order to promote an enabling environment for community-based adaptation. Based on this, the Project has informed and sensitized to the authorities, women leaders, indigenous leaders and local people the importance of incorporating climate change adaptation mechanisms in the public policies in the province of Purus and Tahuamanu and the processes to do so. This is achieved through 8 workshops and with the participation of representatives from indigenous communities, institutions and local governments. Additionally, the Project

has achieved the incorporation and implementation in provincial and regional public policies, of mechanisms of risk management and adaptation to climate change through proposals for public investment projects. The results obtained in the CVCA analysis have spread into two events carried out in Purus and Tahuamanu, where all of the actors involved in the process have participated, besides the distribution of leaflets and posters that are friendly with the main results, sensitizing the participants. The CVCA Tahuamanu results have been delivered to the representatives of the Madre de Dios Regional Government to be used as part of the Climate Change Regional Strategy context.

As a result of the project progress, FECONACO and the Purus native communities received national recognition for good practices of adaptation facing climate change effects, under the national environmental award for Best Practices to Combat Climate Change in the Rural Ambit 2014, awarded by MINAM. These practices were identified during the implementation of the CVCA methodology. The proposal won second place in the category of Climate Change Management "The junikuin indigenous families are adapting to climate change through the traditional planting of peanuts in beaches and high platforms of the Purus/Curanja Rivers." The winning experience is part of a publication produced by MINAM.

An additional impact is that now there is a Disaster Risk Management Plan with an Approach on Adaptation to Climate Change from the Tahuamanu Province - 2015-2021, which in its formulation builds on the results of the CVCA conducted in this province. In addition, the Project has developed a disaster risk diagnosis with a focus on adaptation to climate change in the Tahuamanu Province and a bank of project ideas to influence the formulation of public investment projects.

### **Wildlife research**

As part of the MABOSINFRON strengthening, the Project promoted research at the La Novia Biological Station, which is located within the Rio La Novia concession, managed by MABOSINFRON. The investigations carried out with the support of the Project were:

- A study with camera traps developed in order to understand the diversity of mammals and terrestrial birds from one of the least studied areas of Purus, the La novia River Basin. 36 camera traps were installed covering an area of approximately 36 km<sup>2</sup> between June 2013 and January 2014. The sampling effort was 2767 and 2418 days-camera for dry and wet season respectively. We recorded 26 species of mammals and 17 species of birds. Among the mammals, the most diverse groups were the carnivores (8 species), followed by rodents (5 species) and ungulates/hoofed (3 species). From these results MABOSINFRON partners decided that their logo should represent a feline due to the diversity of this species in the concession. As a result of this we have a book on the most abundant species photographed by camera traps "From the eye of the camera-trap."
- The first inventory of flora in the concession, which was in charge of botanist Fernando Cornejo. This has allowed the identification of the presence of 300 species of plants, belonging to 79 families. The list of species confirms the presence of commercially valuable species found in good density such as cedar, mahogany, ishpingo, estoraque, copaiba and rubber, despite being species that have been heavily exploited and are almost not found in surrounding areas.
- The first inventory of mammals of the concession and the second most rigorous conducted in Purus, in collaboration with the Department of Mammalogy of the Museum of Natural History of the San Marcos National University in 2015 during the rainy and dry season. The results suggest that Purus is the area of the Peruvian Amazon with the most diversity of small terrestrial mammals, even more than those found in the Manu National Park. The high diversity of rodents and marsupials (some potentially new to science), and new records demonstrate and highlight the high research potential of the area and the important role of La Novia in biodiversity conservation in this area.
- The first inventory of birds in the La Novia River was done in partnership with the CORBIDI organization. A total of 336 species were recorded. Previous studies in Purus were developed by J.

O'Neill (1974) between 1963 and 1971 in the location of Balta, which recorded 425 species of birds; this study is the latest in Purus after more than 40 years. The results, combined with those from O'Neill, result in a variety of 460 species for Purus. As a result there is a Rio La Novia bird guide.

Since mahogany is an important resource for Purus and especially for the use of its seeds, the project hosted the master's thesis of a Peruvian student from CATIE (Costa Rica), which was titled "Estimation of potential for managing mahogany seeds (*Swietenia macrophylla* King) in three indigenous Purus communities, Ucayali, Peru." Potential assessment was based on phenotype characteristics and methods of use. The results of the thesis suggest that the germination percentage will be higher depending on the origin of the seeds and harvesting method used. However, although harvesting the fruits of the tree requires greater economic and time investment, it is possible to have the production of the necessary fruits and in the time required, compared with those harvested from cropped soil which are few and with the presence of pathogen agents.

In coordination with the Madre de Dios Regional Directorate of Production (DIREPRO), the Project conducted the study of "Diversity of ichthyofauna from aquatic environments in the Tahuamanu river basin" as input for the basin fishing management plan. The results show a high richness of fish in the basin; with the presence of consumer and ornamental species. Among other findings is the presence of large migratory catfish which are in high demand by local fishermen. This study shows that the Tahuamanu basin is being considered as a source of fish for consumption by the population of Puerto Maldonado due to the current effects of mining in the Madre de Dios river basins. However, the most consumed fish are catfish, migratory species, exposed to mercury accumulation in almost all of its distribution in Madre de Dios.

The project also supported the monitoring of the river otter in the Las Piedras river basin and Tahuamanu River (between 2013 and 2014). During monitoring 25 individuals organized in a family group were observed in the Tahuamanu River and 3 groups and a solitary person in the Las Piedras River. In the second year 17 river otters were recorded, all in the Las Piedras River. As a result of monitoring it is recognized that the Las Piedras River houses one of the largest populations of river otters outside of protected areas, nevertheless they remain threatened by the degradation of their habitat which makes new long-term conservation initiatives for the species necessary.

The project supported two forest concessions in the province of Tahuamanu, MADERYJA and CATAHUA in the installation and reevaluation of permanent monitoring parcels, these plots have been installed in the forest hills, since it is the type of forest that is most representative of the Tahuamanu province. The results of this assessment show a greater abundance of species found in the category of current commercial timber and are not currently being exploited by the company. However, this first evaluation has also identified species of high ecological and commercial value currently being pressured by their use, such as mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), estoraque (*Myroxylon balsamum*) ishpingo (*Amburana cearensis*), shihuahuaco (*Dypterix*), tahuari (*Tabebuia serratifolia*) and quillobordon (*Aspidosperma vargasii*). In the case of the plots reevaluated in forested hills, they found a dynamic recruitment of species such as senefeldera (*Senefeldera* sp.), moena (*Ocotea* sp.) and coloradillo (*Licania oblongifolia*) and among the species with the highest record of mortality we have the moena (*Ocotea* sp.) and isigo (*Tetragastris altissima*). This dynamism, expressed in a high capacity for recruitment against a low mortality shows that the forest is in very active growth, in other words, the opening of forest harvesting is helping to boost the growth of forest species, despite a low economic value they could become of high value over time.

Finally, we call on several national and foreign researchers who have conducted studies in the CCPM field and in Peru's southern Amazon to participate in the publication of the "Biodiversity in the Southeastern Peruvian Amazon: advances in research." This book includes 14 chapters, including a study group that complements those promoted directly by the project. It consists of two sections: Forests of the Southeastern Peruvian Amazon and vulnerability to climate change and biodiversity in the Southeastern Peruvian

Amazon. The results of vulnerability to climate change promoted by the project are presented, in addition to studies on flora, birds and mammals in La Novia, and fish and giant river otters from Tahuamanu. It also features an update regarding the diversity of herpetofauna and ictiofauna in Purus, among others. This book is an update of the information on biodiversity in Purus after just over 10 years.

### ***Socio-political research in Purus***

In order to strengthen a policy framework that contributes to CCPM conservation and the socio-economic welfare of its people, particularly from Purus, we sponsored the research titled "Diagnosis on the participation of indigenous peoples in the province of Purus: participation in space management of protected areas, participation in provincial elections and their experience in provincial government." This diagnosis collected the perception of indigenous leaders, official parkguards and volunteers on their participation in the management of natural resources and the benefits that have come from the creation of these protected areas for indigenous peoples. The FECONAPU participation in the provincial elections of 2006 and 2010 was also analyzed as well as its experience in municipal management in 2007-2010 since as a representative organization of indigenous peoples it has been and continues to be one of the main actors who are working on natural resource conservation and management in Purus.

### ***Knowledge on key issues to biodiversity conservation shared in the region***

With support from the project, in Tahuamanu 171 teachers increased their knowledge about the APNP and the MDDTR. Furthermore, the project facilitated the signing of an agreement between the APNP and the Tahuamanu UGEL. On the other hand, 4000 drawing books of Tati la taricaya (yellow spotted Amazon river turtle) and 3000 drawing books of Pepe el lobo de rio (river otter) were developed in Spanish and Yine language. Also, 1000 infographics of "Pepe el lobo de rio", 2000 infographics of "Tati la taricaya", and 1000 infographics of "Paulina la jaguar" were elaborated. These materials were accompanied with 3000 guides for teachers (Pepe el lobo de río, Tati la taricaya and Paulina la jaguar).

The project also funded 670 memory games, 400 conservation games, 3 stuffed animals of important species and 03 puppet show packs with their respective guide and puppeteer. Moreover, 14 teachers were trained, and 1000 students in Tahuamanu benefited from using these drawing booklets. Finally, 58 children from 5 native communities from the Las Piedras river basin benefited from using "Tati taricaya" drawing book in their own dialect.

In Yurua, the Project produced the first environmental educational materials in yaminahua and asheninka languages. The following materials were developed: a) two sets of billboards with color figures and consonants in Asheninca - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish, b) two B&W workbooks for reading and writing, coloring and drawing with the figures of the billboard consonants in Asheninca - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish; c) two sets of lexical cards with the figures of consonants in color in Asheninca - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish; and d) two sets of lexical cards with consonants in color in Asheninca - Spanish and Yaminahua - Spanish.

Also, 25 primary school teachers from 14 communities near Puerto Esperanza (Purus) have been trained in the use of the "Pepe el lobo de rio" and "Tati la taricaya." In addition, PCR has been empowered to take charge of the dissemination of this material to supplement their PCR advocacy and defense aimed at the teachers of the communities within its intervention area.

### ***- Communication in the sectors***

The project promoted the wide dissemination of the importance of the APNP at the local level. For example, in Atalaya we implemented a dissemination strategy, in this regard, during 2014 and 2015, we supported the production and broadcast of 24 radio programs in the Atalaya ambit. These programs were focused on

environmental issues, the APNP, its values and importance and other issues of environmental and cultural revaluation according to the local context. Likewise, in order to strengthen the involvement of civil society, the APNP Management Committee developed three informative meetings issued by radio and television signal in the Atalaya ambit.

In addition, we support the Purus Provincial Municipality in implementing the education, culture and environmental citizenship program promoted by MINAM. The project supported the development of materials to promote environmental issues in schools through environmental brigadiers.

#### Panel 8: IR4 indicators on improving knowledge for decision making and environmental actions

Capacities for improving knowledge among **1,190 people (502 women and 688 men)** were strengthened with a training effort of **16,369 people-hours (6709 women hours and 9660 men hours)**. **95 products** of technical and communicational character were developed, which supported the improvement of knowledge on the conservation corridor.

Some of the 95 products (see Annex 3 and 4 where the products of the knowledge and training are listed):

- Voices of the Amazon: blog of Puerto Esperanza, Purus
- Information Note on Mabosinfron in Viajeros magazine
- Program "Guardians of the Purus Forest "
- "Mabu Hiwe" Facebook Page
- ECOMUSA in "The face of the people" TV MDD
- Forum Memory "Progress of the forestry sector in Madre de Dios, towards achieving the forest management of the Amazon forests.
- Forum Reports: Challenges for sustainable interconnection of the Ucayali region
- CONSERVATION Game
- Paulina la jaguar (Paulina the jaguar) drawing booklet in Spanish
- Documentary Heartbeats of the Jungle: Conservation Corridor (LINK)
- Photo exhibition on Purus Manu
- Book; Jungle beats: Manu Purus conservation corridor
- Spot "El Mago (The Wizard)"
- Spot "Agradecimiento (Thank You)"
- Spot "Informativo (Informative)"
- Series of spots for social networks
- "Purus Manu" website
- "Purus Manu" Facebook Fan Page
- Infographics on mahogany as an APNP object of conservation
- Infographics on big catfish as an APNP object of conservation
- Infographics on jaguar as an APNP object of conservation
- Infographics on PIACI as a subject of protection in the APNP
- Banner on proper disposal of batteries
- Baner on environmental services provided by forests
- Advertorial on the Purus Manu Corridor
- Photo exhibition in the Tambopata Butterfly Vivarium
- Gigant print: "All for a Living Purus (Todos por un Purus Vivo)"
- Booklet for painting: "Learning about some Peruvian animal species"
- Booklet: Pepe el Lobo (Pepe the giant river otter)
- Pepe el Lobo guide for teachers
- Tati Taricaya booklet and guide for teachers
- Infographics " Purus Manu Conservation Corridor"
- Brochure on impacts of oil extraction activities in the Peruvian Amazon

## 5 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND KEY ISSUES

### 5.1 IMPROVE POLICY AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATIO-INDICATOR POL1-3

In total the project drove **60 PLARS**, which aim to strengthen the ANP management, the PIACI RT, the CCNNs, policies on climate change, management of natural resources (timber and non-timber products), indigenous rights and land tenure. These PLARS were conducted through **139 events with dialogues** where **2980 people** participated. It is important to mention that the events with dialogues reported presently were the ones that had participation from more than 6 people, however, aside from these dialogues there were multiple meetings with fewer participants which were important to the process of preparing the PLARS. Additionally, it is important to clarify that in some cases the event of the dialogue or its participants were recorded as participants did not consider signing records in this type of meeting to be convenient.

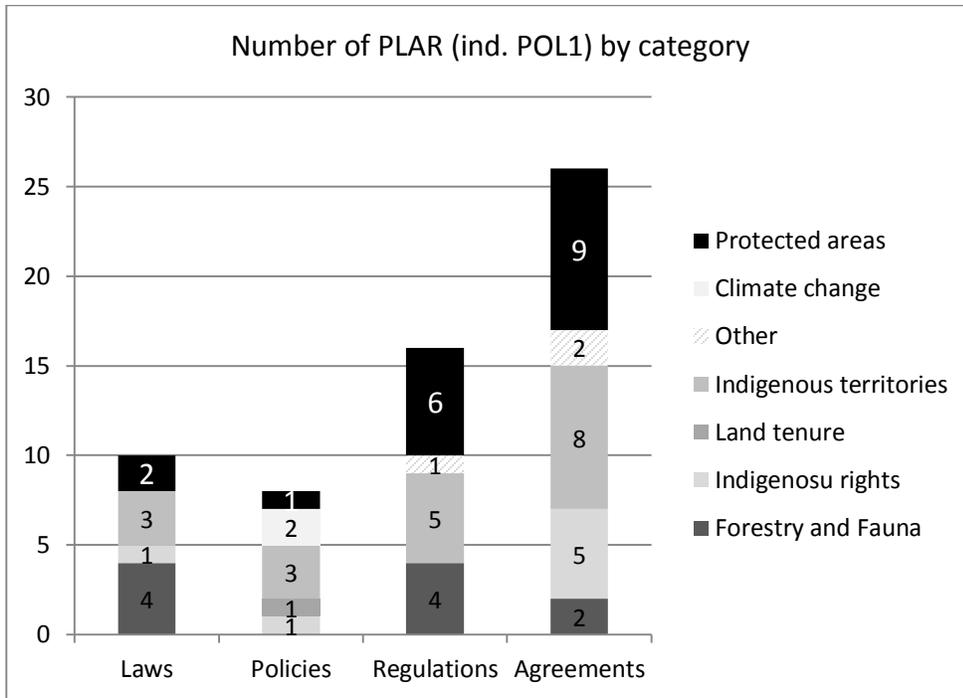
The agreements that were achieved between the diverse actors accounted for 43% of the PLARS, then follow the regulations which represent 26% of the PLARS, laws (17%) and finally policies (14%). This set of Plars contributed to strengthen the governance in the CCPM since they are a reflection of a better relationship between the people and the Government, between the peoples themselves and between Government entities. Examples include the agreement between SERNANP and MINCUL to improve PIACI management and protection, or the MOU between ORAU and MINCUL to improve the protection of Territorial Reserves. It should also be noted that the MOU between the APNP and the UGELs to improve the environmental education of educational centers in the areas of influence of the APNP. Another type of PLAR includes the protocol of the air and special patrols among various state and non-state actors. It also includes the modifications or the promotion of new items to laws (laws, regulations, ordinances) that favored forest management and PIACI protection. Annex 2 lists all of the PLARS.

Number of agreements, laws, policies and regulations promoted by year.

Year	Agreements	Laws	Policies	Regulations	Overall Total
2012	2			4	6
2013	4	2	5	6	17
2014	8	1	3	3	15
2015	12	7		3	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 (43%)</b>	<b>10 (17%)</b>	<b>8 (14%)</b>	<b>16 (26%)</b>	<b>60</b>

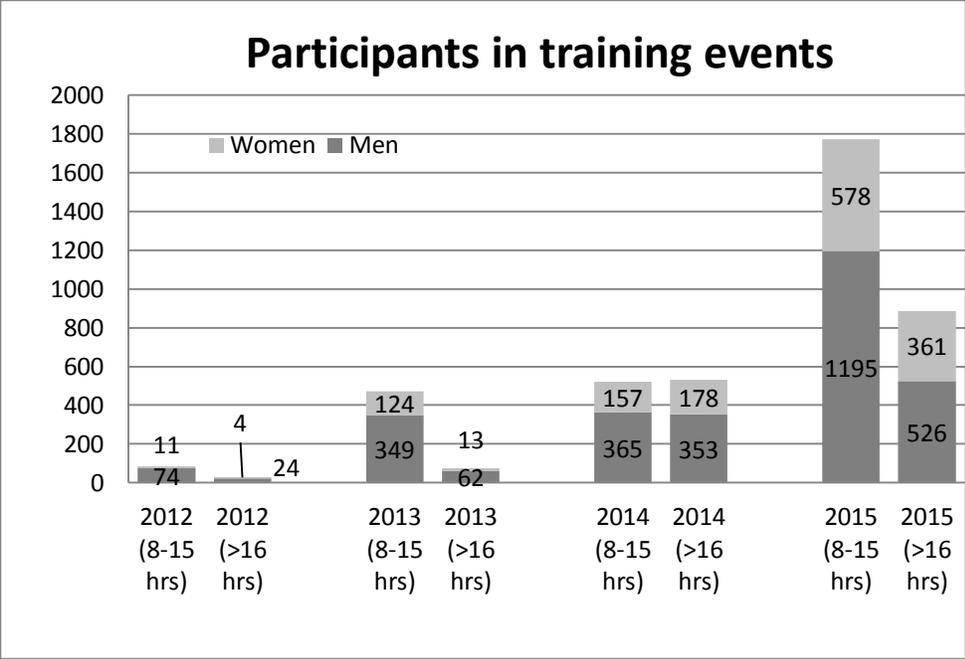
Most players aim to improve the protection and conservation of the indigenous territories for PIACI and improve the protected area management by increasing the participation of various actors from the Government and local population.

Numer of PLARS by category

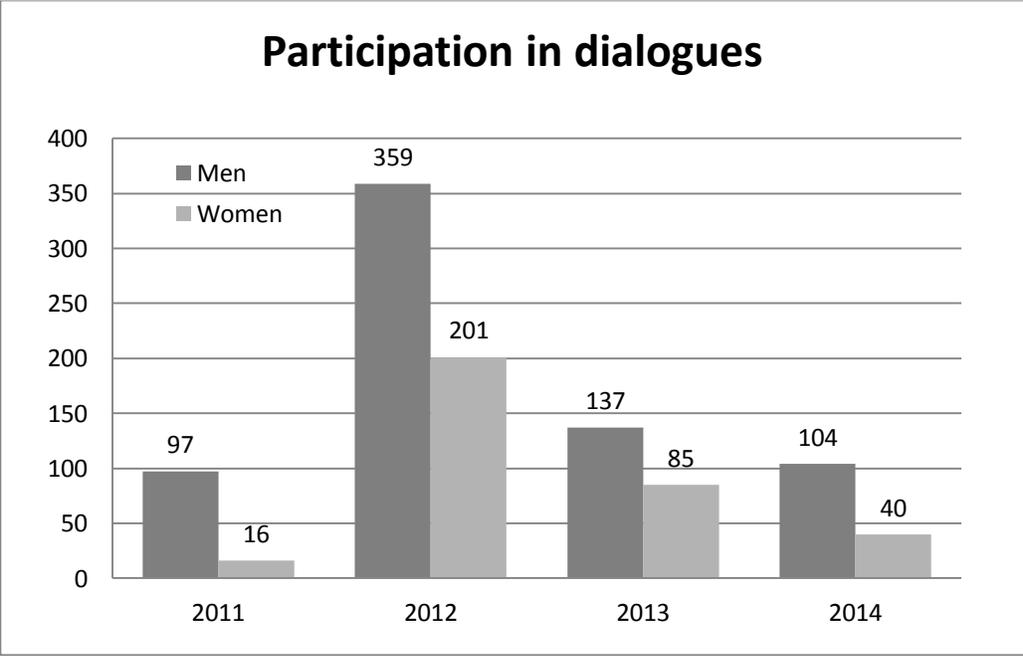


## 5.2 INCREASE GENDER AWARENESS AND GENDER-RELATED PROGRAM OUTCOMES

During the four years of the project **197 formal trainings** were conducted where **1426 women and 2948 men** were trained. The trend of the project was to increase the participation of women every year as evidenced in table and graph. The trend was a greater participation of both men and women in trainings less that were less than 16 hours



During the project **139 dialogues** were conducted to formulate PLARS which involved a total of **1039** people, from which **33% were women** (total of 342 women and 697 men).



Number of men and women who participated in dialogues events per theme

Gender	Climate change	Economic incentives for conservation	Fauna and Flora	Indigenous Rights	Indigenous Territories	Land Tenure	Protected Areas
Female	188	18	10	4	61	3	58
Male	270	30	25	51	107	3	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>269</b>

### Gender Scorecard index by each consorcial partners

	2012	2/2013	10/2013	10/2014	10/2015	Diferencia
<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
CARE Perú		7	10	8	10	N.A
Pronaturaleza			3	5	9	N.A
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)		9	10	7	8	N.A
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>+5</b>
ORAU		3	10		8	N.A

<b>Leyenda</b>	De 0 a 3 puntos	De 4 a 6 puntos	De 7 a 10 puntos	No participó
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### 5.3 STRENGTHENING OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Project work as a consortium contributes to the strengthening of organizations at the different levels:

- Government authorities (worked with 11 national, sub regional and local authorities)
- Grassroot organizations (worked with 4 indigenous base organizations)
- Productive partnerships (worked with 3 producers associations)
- Civil society groups (6)
- Private companies (5)

The consortium was formed by WWF, CARE, ORAU, ProNaturaleza, SZF and ProPurus, in the initial proposal Propurus had been considered a subgrante, however since the beginning of the project during the development of the first work plan it was assumed that ProPurus would act as another member of the consortium. The consortium held quarterly meetings during the 4 years in which the progress of the quarter was assessed, planning was adjusted, conflictive situations or opportunities were discussed and training processes were carried out, mainly on gender issues. In addition to the regular meetings there were extraordinary meetings to prepare work plans and to advance specific issues according to the roles of each organization. The periodicity of the meetings and joint evaluations generated an atmosphere of trust among the team made up of all of the consortium member organizations, facilitating the decision-making and the resolution of potential conflicts.

#### 5.4 IMPROVED CAPACITY THROUGH TRAINING –INDICATORS CAP1-CAP3

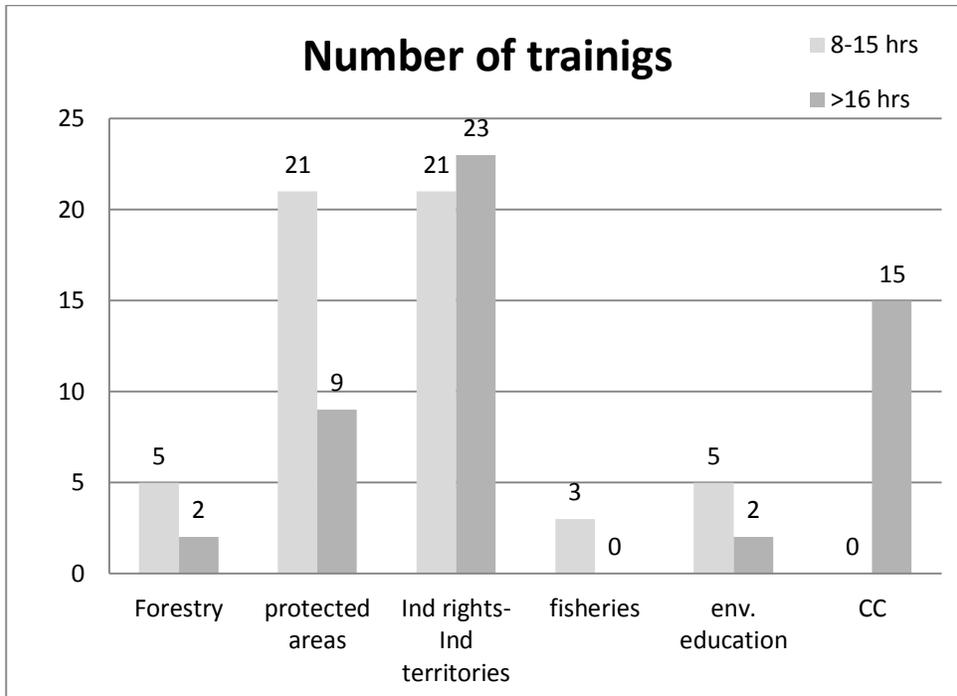
**197 training sessions** were carried out in total, where **4,496 people** participated with an effort of **58,528 hours/person**. 87.32% of these participants increased their knowledge, generating a positive impact on the protection, administration and management of the APNP, the RCP, the Rio La Novia conservation concession, MDD Territorial Reserves, Mashcopiro and Murinahua, as well as improving the rights of the indigenous peoples, and the protection of PIACI, the management of natural resources (shiringa, copaiba, mahogany seeds, cedar seeds, other seeds, plants for dyes, fish), knowledge of the indigenous, forest and ANP legislation. On environmental values through environmental education.

CAP2. Number of people – training hours in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (standard indicator 4.8.1-29)

Year	Indigenous Hours	Non Indigenous Hours	Womenn Hours	Men Hours
2012	721	791	182	1,330
2013	3,844	1,247	1,124	3,967
2014	5,501	6,959	3,438	9,022
2015	15,161	7,053	9,336	12,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,226.50</b>	<b>16,050.00</b>	<b>14,080.00</b>	<b>27,196.50</b>

Most training hours were attended by indigenous people and men. Overall there was greater participation of men and women in the trainings that were under 16 hours.

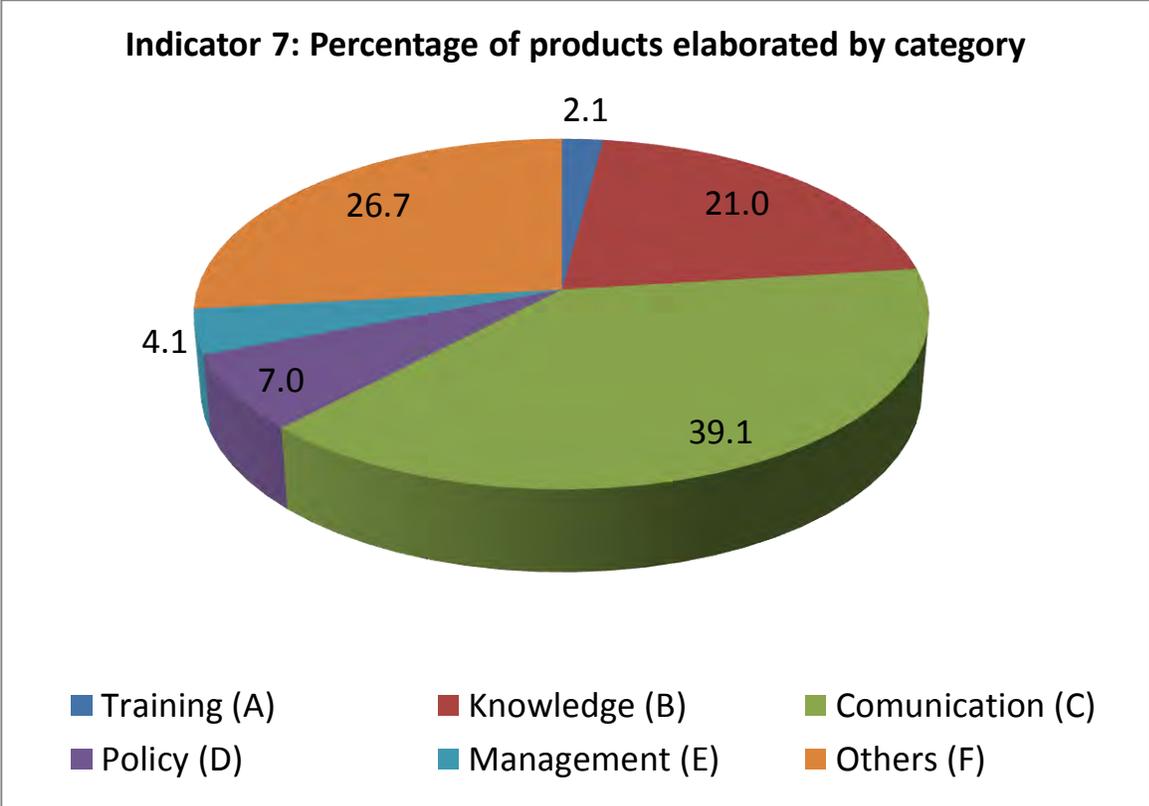
Year	Male	Female
8 - 15 hrs	1,983	870
> 16 hrs	965	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>1,426</b>



Most trainings were conducted for territorial issues and indigenous rights (44) with 30 trainings on conservation areas and 15 on climate change.

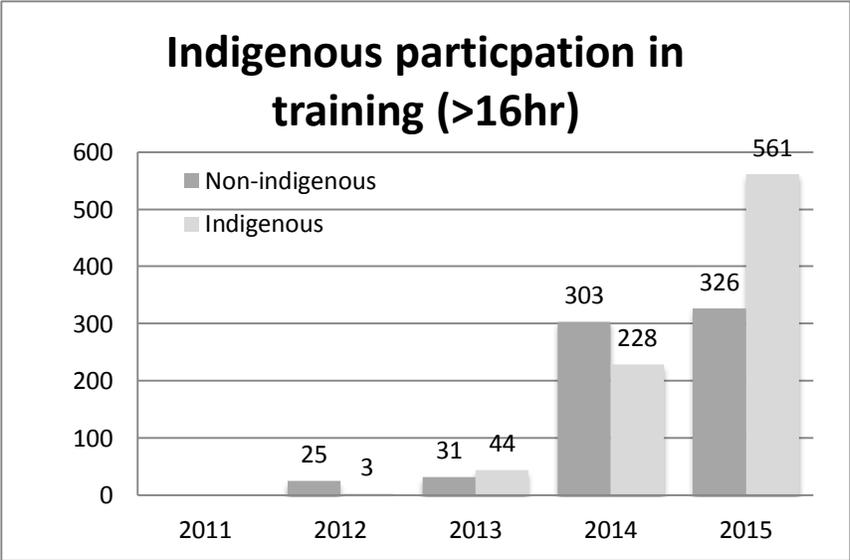
### Products

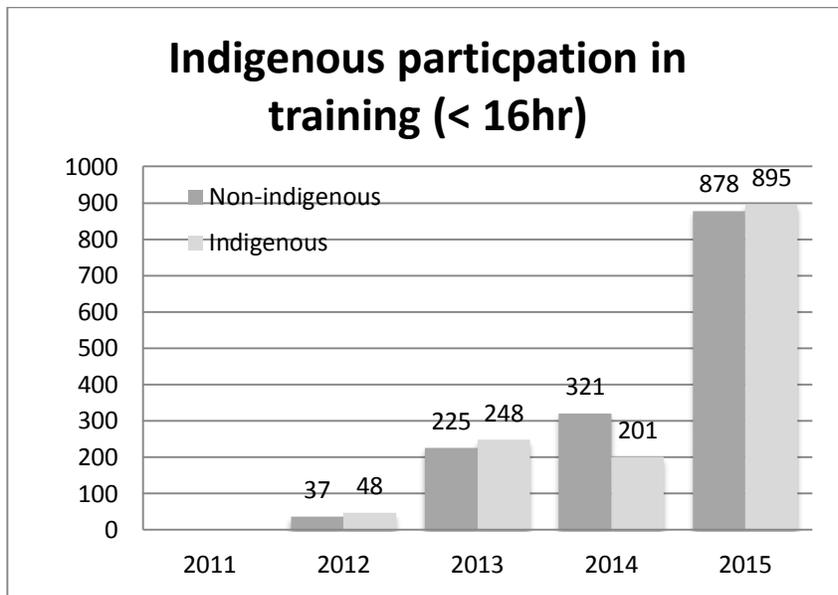
**325 products** were developed for training, communication, environmental education, policy, and programmatic knowledge. Of the total, **75.4%** have a local scope and **24.6%** a national scope. The total copies distributed were **12'773.932** with the highest percentage being communication with **95.97%** and training with **4%**



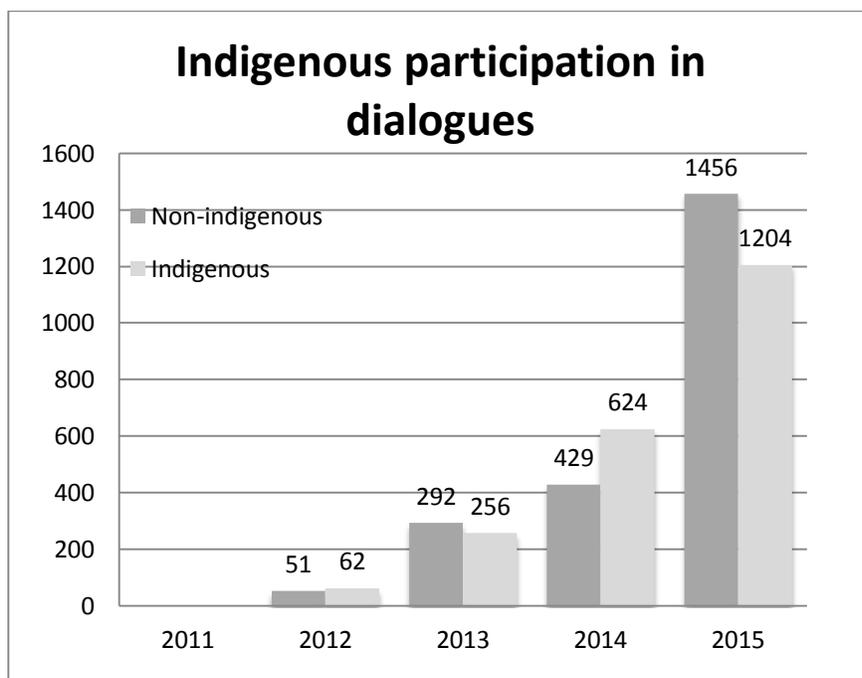
**5.5 INCREASE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE PARTICIPATION**

The increase of the total indigenous participation both in training and dialogue spaces has increased over the years as evidenced in graphs below.





Indigenous participation in dialogue events increased from 2.3% to 45.3% from 2011 to 2015, it is worth noting that in general indigenous participation was similar to the non-indigenous during the entire project, as shown in the following table.



## 6 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN – PMP

The Purus Manu consortium used in its Performance Management Plan (PMP) shared outcome indicators 1, 2, 3 and 6 and shared product 7 and 8. In addition, for the cross-cutting issues it

considers shared indicators POL1, POL2, POL3 and CAP1, CAP2, CAP3 as proposed in the ICAA Program PMP.

In addition, the Purus Manu consortium used two custom indicators, one related to the increase in the percentage of public investment in CCPM protected areas upon which the consortium had direct action, and another to measure the percentage of increase in public investment in the area of intervention for conservation actions, sustainable development and climate change adaptation produced by Project intervention."

Table below shows the progress on indicators over the four years of the project, considering that the indicators were unchanged during all development stages.

Regarding indicators 1 and 2 which measure the project's impact regarding conservation of hectares, it was possible to meet the target by the end of the project, since in the five areas of measurement (APNP, RCP, RTMDD, RTM and RTKNN) over last 4 years and thanks to the intervention of the project there have been improvements in management in terms of legal status, information generation, control and surveillance activities, capacity building and participatory management. Furthermore, in terms of biophysical conditions, although plant cover loss (deforestation) was very limited from the start of the project, this condition was maintained until the end, thanks to all of the improved management conditions mentioned above, and also to other efforts developed by the project to mitigate latent threats.

Regarding indicator 3, it is evident that at the start the number of individuals who could be counted under this indicator was overestimated. While the project has benefited a large number of people living in the CCPM throughout its four years, not only through the conservation of the resources that it shelters and the promoted public policies, but also in terms of productive activities (shiringa, wood, research tourism, handicrafts, mahogany and cedar seeds, agro-forestry and fisheries), the measurement of direct economic benefits has been very complex. In that sense, through this indicator, we are only reporting the benefits of three groups of beneficiaries grouped into the following productive organizations: ECOMUSA which brings together 22 Tahuamanu Shiringa producers, MABOSINFRON which groups 12 Purus entrepreneurs in charge of the La Novia River station, MABU YIWE which brings together 42 craftswomen from Purus. In these three cases, the data for the indicator is the one that appears in the official records of each organization as the number of people who have received economic benefits from the productive activity driven by the project, in addition to verify this, surveys have been made to a sample of members from each association, so that the link between these benefits and the support of the Project is clear. In the case of the other beneficiaries, the project has established a number of enabling conditions - through the generation of information, capacity building, promotion of policies and practical experiences - so that in the future the expected economic benefits are generated. The fact that despite the efforts made and the achievements obtained, the number of beneficiaries under this indicator is less than what was programmed, this is primarily due to three conditions: (i) in contexts such as those of the CCPM the monetary economic benefit is not necessarily the most important for people's quality of life, (ii) in these contexts, promoting sustainable economic initiatives requires more time than those of the Project because it involves a series of changes in cultural practices and way of doing business, finally (c) in contexts such those of the project, seemingly small benefits are greatly appreciated and applied correctly, are exactly what is necessary.

As for indicators 6, 7 and 8 they refer to the generation of products with information pertaining the Andean Amazon, its distribution and assimilation by those who received it. The set goals were greatly exceeded. This was largely due to: (i) the need seen during the development of the project to generate more information and communication materials and tools, because it is a geographical area and a fairly unknown topic and whose knowledge - among different audiences - could have significant impacts on their conservation and (ii) the use of mass media that were not initially considered but as the project progressed it became clear that they were a very powerful instrument to report over a space, the CCPM, which has little presence in the imagination of the Peruvian population.

Regarding the indicators of cross-cutting issues related to capacity building, in general throughout the years we surpassed the percentage of people who improved their skills through training events offered by the Project. Continuous measurement of this indicator, allowed us to ensure our impact, and feed back our training methodologies when necessary. On the other hand, while we exceeded the goal referring to the number of people that we hoped to train, the same did not occur when measuring the number of person-hours for training; this because in several cases we needed to adjust training events with fewer hours to cater to the working conditions and time availability of the beneficiaries.

Finally, with regard to indicators for cross-cutting issues related to policies, although it did meet the number of PLARS committed as a goal, it was not the case in the number of dialogue events or number of people who attended these for the development of said PLARS. This occurred since during the course of the project it became clear that not all PLARs require a large participation of people at one time (dialogue event) and even many events are held with a number of people that is fewer than 6 (requirement to be considered under this indicator).

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		Total (End of Program)	
<b>ICAA II Program-Wide Performance Indicators</b>	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (standard indicator 4.8.1-26)	4,515,472	4,058,037	4,522,191	4,058,037	4,522,191	4,058,037	4,522,191	4,522,191	4,522,191	4,522,191
<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance increased (Standard Indicator 4.8.1-1).	4,515,472.46	-	4,522,191.26	4,515,472.46	4,522,191.26	-	4,522,191.26	4,515,472.46		
<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (standard indicator 4.8.1-6) (*)	0.00	0.00	68.50	0.00	68.50	34.00	68.50	26.00	NA	NA
<b>Indicator 6:</b> Percentage of recipients of ICAA products with knowledge about the main environmental problems and their solutions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Indicator 7:</b> Number of products regarding the Andean Amazon developed by ICAA partners increased (*)	8.00	27.00	116.00	94.00	96.00	88.00	22.00	116.00	242.00	325.00

<b>Indicator 8:</b> Number of distributed copies of products regarding the Andean Amazon developed by ICAA partners increased	2,400.00	7,501,012	1,074,768	3,615,143	1,068,215	40,821	8,000	1,616,956	2,153,383	12,773,93
<b>CAP1.</b> Percentage of people trained with increased knowledge of natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation increased (*)	30.00	92.00	75.00	73.58	75.00	92.97	75.00	87.32	NA	NA
<b>CAP2.</b> Number of people – training hours in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (standard indicator 4.8.1-29)(*)	2,490.00	1,645.00	17,208.00	7,401.00	9,960.00	15,467.00	8,592.00	34,015.50	38,250.00	58,528.50
<b>CAP3.</b> Number of people trained in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation increased (standard indicator 4.8.1-27 (*)	103.00	116.00	468.00	809.00	384.00	1,160.00	214.00	3,027.00	1,169.00	5,112.00
<b>POL1.</b> Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance (*)	25.00	6.00	9.00	17.00	13.00	15.00	7.00	22.00	54.00	60.00

<b>POL2.</b> Number of stakeholder dialogue activities, focused on policies, laws, agreements or regulations to promote the more sustainable use of Amazon resources increased (*)	70.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	39.00	16.00	6.00	5.00	139.00	53.00
<b>POL3.</b> Number of people that attend dialogue activities with interest groups focused on policies, laws, agreements or regulations to promote the more sustainable use of Amazon resources increased (*)	1,300.00	113.00	368.00	560.00	858.00	222.00	36.00	144.00	2,562.00	1,039.00

## 7 IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

### 7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

This section details the evaluation, monitoring and supportive guidance of the Environmental Mitigation Plan and Report (EMPR) established to secure the environmental practices of the following project activities, which were identified as positive determination:

- Provide technical assistance to the Yurua population for mahogany conservation and the development of a productive activity in their forests
- Natural border establishment of the La Novia River conservation concession
- Fisheries management in natural pools in Yurua (purchase of fingerlings or young fish)
- Technical assistance to improve the management and production process of the shiringa concessions in Tahuamanu

Therefore, we carried out the following activities to reduce any impact:

- Manual for harvesting shiringa in ECOMUSA. It contains a paragraph detailing the management of chemicals and solid waste, as well as trainings for shiringueros to better harvest latex according to the phenology calendar – latex should not be harvested at flowering stage. This manual also showcases the most suitable type of cut in the bark in order to avoid any damage thereon. Furthermore, a training was carried out about use of chemicals, raw sewage disposal, production of sheets, and management of solid waste.
- For the case of the borderline in La Novia River, we collected along with members of MABOSINFRON, bags of seedlings, disposed during the sowing time, as well as any non-organic waste. Moreover, maintenance for this borderline was scheduled every three months per year.
- In Yurua, we carried out a training about the use of solid waste in order to reduce impacts. Direct technical assistance was provided to follow standards detailed in the management plan, and thus, to ensure the sustainable use of this resource. Afterwards, a report will be developed about the mahogany seeds pilot collection (biannual) based on the observation made to trees from where the seeds were collected and the percentages of collected seeds.
- For the case of ponds of water, we carried out trainings about natural ponds, including actions to avoid erosion. Soil bags have been installed to avoid erosion (complementary funds). Also another point is the training about solid waste.

## 7.2 FUNDING LEVEL (see table 2 in excel)

## 7.3 FUNDING SOURCES (see table 5 in excel)

# 8 LESSONS LEARNED

### ANP

- The commitment of local stakeholders is essential for the development of a successful participatory management.
- The involvement of educational organizations such as the UGEL was crucial to reach areas previously foreign to the dissemination of the importance of protected areas in peoples' lives.
- The importance of incorporating local media as an advocacy tool for positioning and valuing protected areas. In particular, dissemination, through different mechanisms used during project implementation, this was a highly relevant process to position protected areas (e.g., radio stations).
- The process of creating protected areas often takes several years. In this regard, this should be reported to the local population adequately to reduce frustrations that are counterproductive during the creation of protected areas. Likewise the process in Yurua (request for the Yurua Communal Reserve).
- It is important to achieve recognition of the people involved in control activities and patrols as volunteer parkguards or another figure that supports their actions.

### Indigenous territories:

- Periodic coordination both at the level of MINCUL officials nationally and locally has allowed the articulation of the project contribution in synergy, thus generating a project added value that is valued by MINCUL.
- The constant coordinations and the results that were obtained by the Project facilitated MINCUL to hire ProPurus and WWF to develop dossiers for categorization and protection plans for the 3 RT (territorial reserves). Thus, greater achievements and impacts on the issue of protection of indigenous territories can be achieved.
- The collaborative work between ORAU and MINCUL facilitated the process of checkpoint transfer, training of protection agents and hiring new staff by MINCUL.
- Transcend information from the ANP patrols to other authorities such as MINCUL facilitated an agreement with MINCUL to recruit staff for a new checkpoint on the Pariamanu River where illegal alluvial mining is entering.
- To assume from the start that PIACI protection and its territories is an intersectoral action facilitated the planning of all spaces including training and dialogue for PLARS considering the different government agencies and also various stakeholders such as the regional and local indigenous organizations.

### Land Titling

Understand the mechanisms well to dynamize the process of titling indigenous communities; in particular, make use of agreements between indigenous organizations and stakeholders during the process. In this case, knowledge of ORAU regarding processes

#### Productive projects

- It is vital to conduct a socio-cultural and gender diagnosis prior to initiating field actions.
- Designing or adapting training methods and the development of materials according to the needs of the human groups, suited for communal contexts that address gender and multiculturalism approaches, which promotes capacity building.
- Provide ongoing support for the implemented experiences, especially those who start from zero.
- Conduct advocacy and coordination with local governments on sustainable ventures driven by indigenous communities or local associations, these can open doors to financing possibilities, which can ensure sustainability.
- It is necessary to create opportunities to exchange experiences with other regions.
- Native communities or local people should be made aware and be trained timely on the benefits and advantages of forming a formal organization to promote their sustainable economic initiatives, to break paradigms, emphasizing the advantages of access to training, market access, increasing sales and innovation.
- Research and generation of economically sustainable initiatives at the local or community level is important for the maintenance of protected areas within the conservation corridor.
- To promote processes that consider the gender equality approach, recognizing roles and social duties, promotes personal skills, and favors equal opportunities for women and men.
- All proposals and action plans for indigenous grassroots organizations should be consulted and worked (at the proposal level) with them to achieve reflected these needs and each of their feelings.

#### Economic incentives

- The adaptation of training methodologies according to availability, knowledge of the participants, multiculturalism; as well as in the conditions of the working area. For example, the involvement of indigenous interpreters to ensure understanding of the topics.
- Predefine the administrative/accounting situation of the beneficiary institutions in terms of their ability to access financing.
- The exchange of experiences of the beneficiary organizations regarding economic incentives and their participation in trade fairs, helping strengthen negotiation capacities.
- Synchronize training agenda during changes of government to ensure continuity and commitment of trained staff to secure their involvement in project activities.
- It was also important in terms of efficiency in both time and costs.

#### Gender

- The mainstreaming of gender equality should be done at various stages of the project (diagnosis, formulation and implementation). It is necessary to consider the needs and priorities of women and men, derived from their different roles and their position on the issue to be addressed. It also implies that financial costs should be part of the project budget.

- Operational planning of the project should consider the everyday life of people in a differentiated manner, time distribution of women and men, and the roles they assume in the family, community and village. This is to prevent overload of activities or to limit the participation of one gender
- The mainstreaming of gender equality in projects is related to the conceptions and institutional practices regarding gender. Having an institutional gender policy boosts the sustainability of the efforts.
- The technical teams in charge of incorporating the gender perspective in the project must be prepared in knowledge, attitudes and experience to make the approach operational and implement it.
- The strategic planning documents, dissemination documents, attendance lists and other documents generated by the project, should reflect the actual participation of men and women in the activities promoted by the project
- The empowerment of women, without taking into account the role that men play in their lives, can undermine their own empowerment strategies. Therefore, the interventions must generate strategies to involve men in the task of empowering women.

## 9 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS

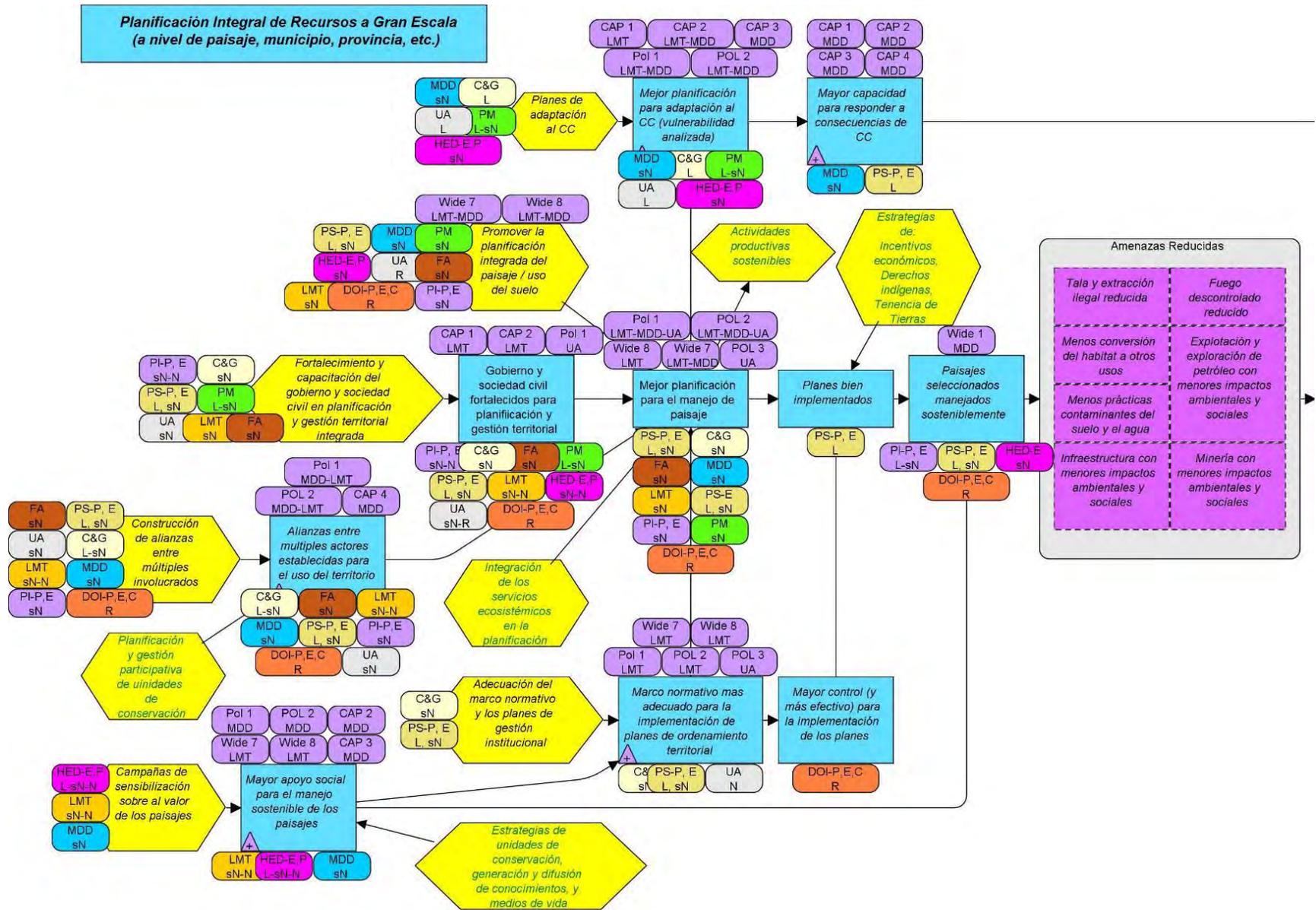
At the end of the project there are still challenges that the consortium has identified taking into consideration that these correspond to (i) consolidating ongoing initiatives, (ii) a high degree of urgency due to the magnitude of the threat and (iii) generating viable solutions to be achieved in a term that is no too long.

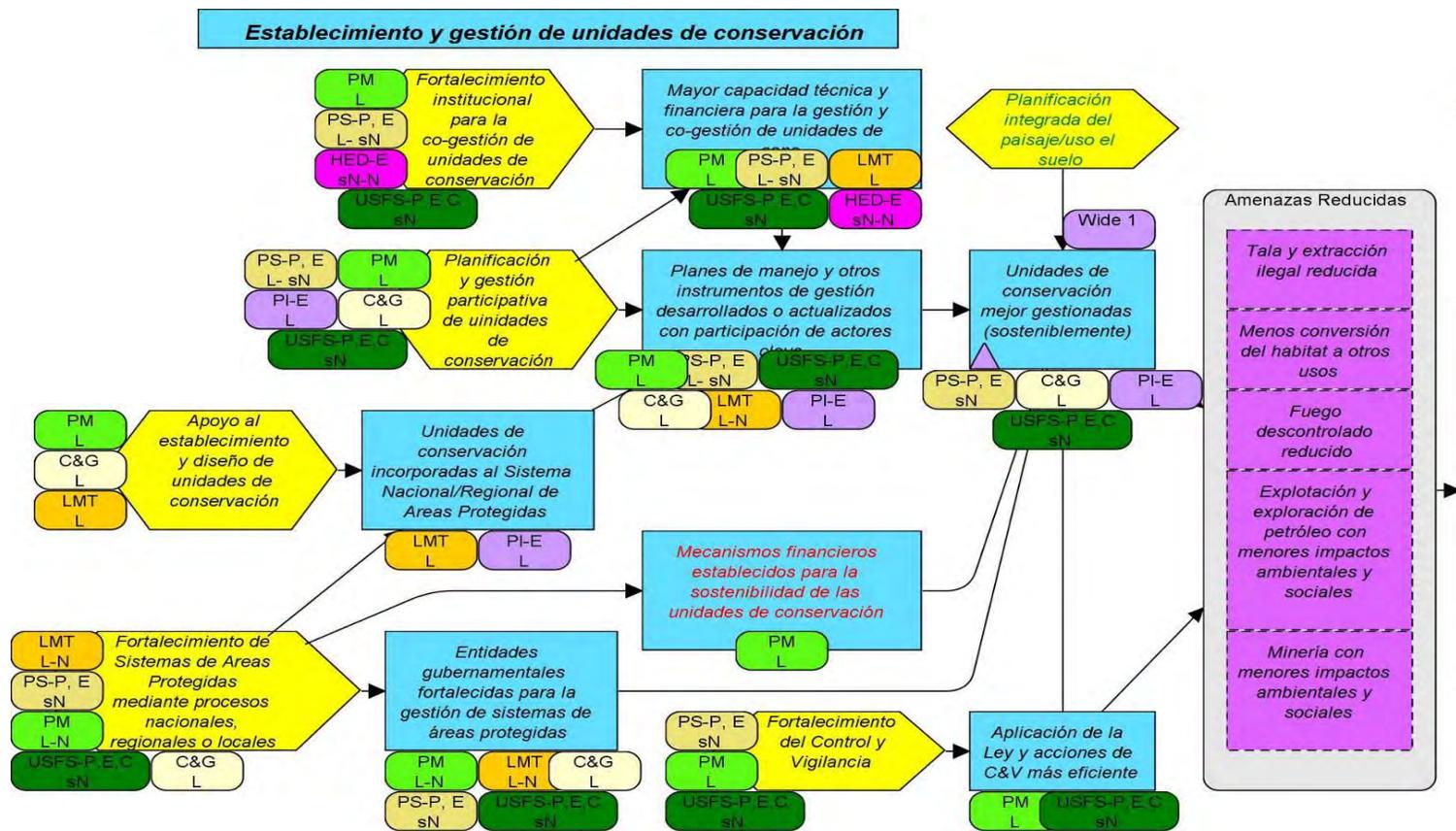
- 1) Create the Yurua conservation area, according to the proposal of indigenous organizations in the area.
- 2) Continue to strengthen existing community control and monitoring strategies in Yurua and Inuya/Mapuya as a defense mechanism of the territory and its resources.
- 3) While progress was made during the project in implementing economic alternatives by the Yurua and Purus indigenous population that add value to the forests it is a challenge to consolidate them to achieve sustainability.
- 4) Achieve greater access to current legal information on forestry matters for the communities of Purus and Yurua as a defense mechanism of their territories and their resources.
- 5) To consolidate the land use planning and fisheries management in the Tahuamanu basin.
- 6) Provide timely and updated information to civil society on oil activities in Madre de Dios.
- 7) Strengthen multi-stakeholder strategies to protect PIACI territory and its resources through the consolidation of the Territorial/Indian Reserves.
- 8) Strengthen measures to control illegal mining in the Pariamanu basin
- 9) Consolidate strategies to generate alternative sources of income for women in the Purus basin that enable them to improve the food security of their families.
- 10) Ensuring the integration of CCPM cultural and biological diversity issues in the school education curriculum.
- 11) Shelf and file the draft bill for terrestrial interconnection between Iñapari and Puerto Esperanza.

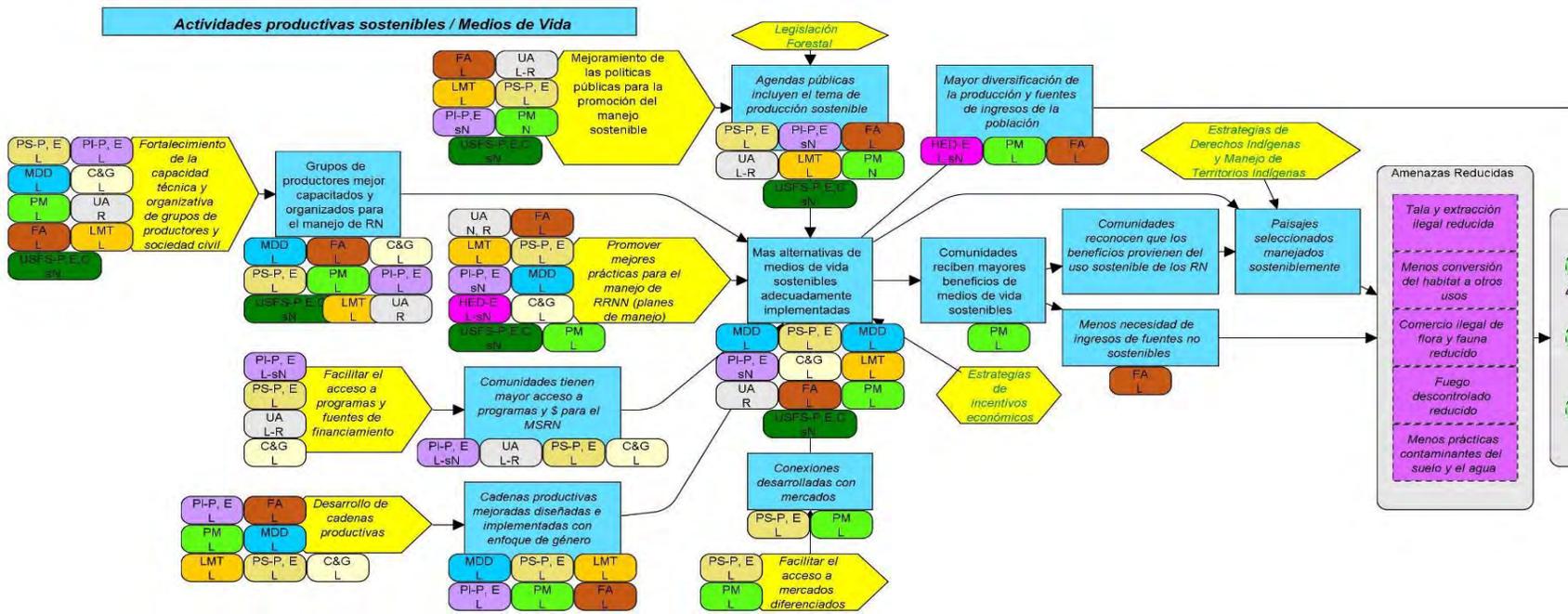
12) Addressing threats in the sector of the corridor between Manu PN - Amarakaeri Communal Reserve - Los Amigos River conservation concession - the RTMDD and APNP (high and medium Madre de Dios river), which show road expansion, as well as illegal alluvial gold mining and logging.

## **10 ANNEXES**

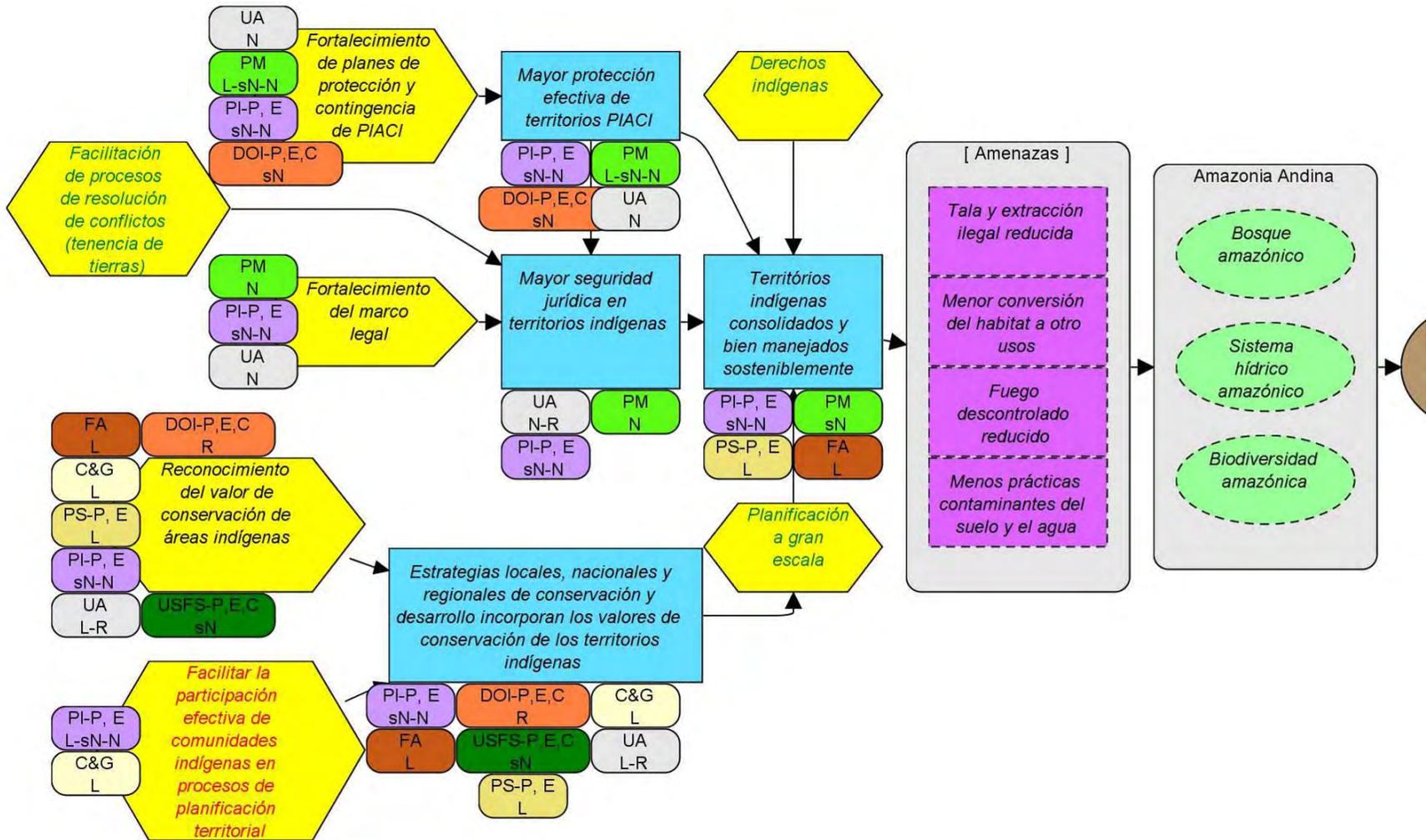
### **ANNEX 1. Theory of change: themes to which the Project contributed**



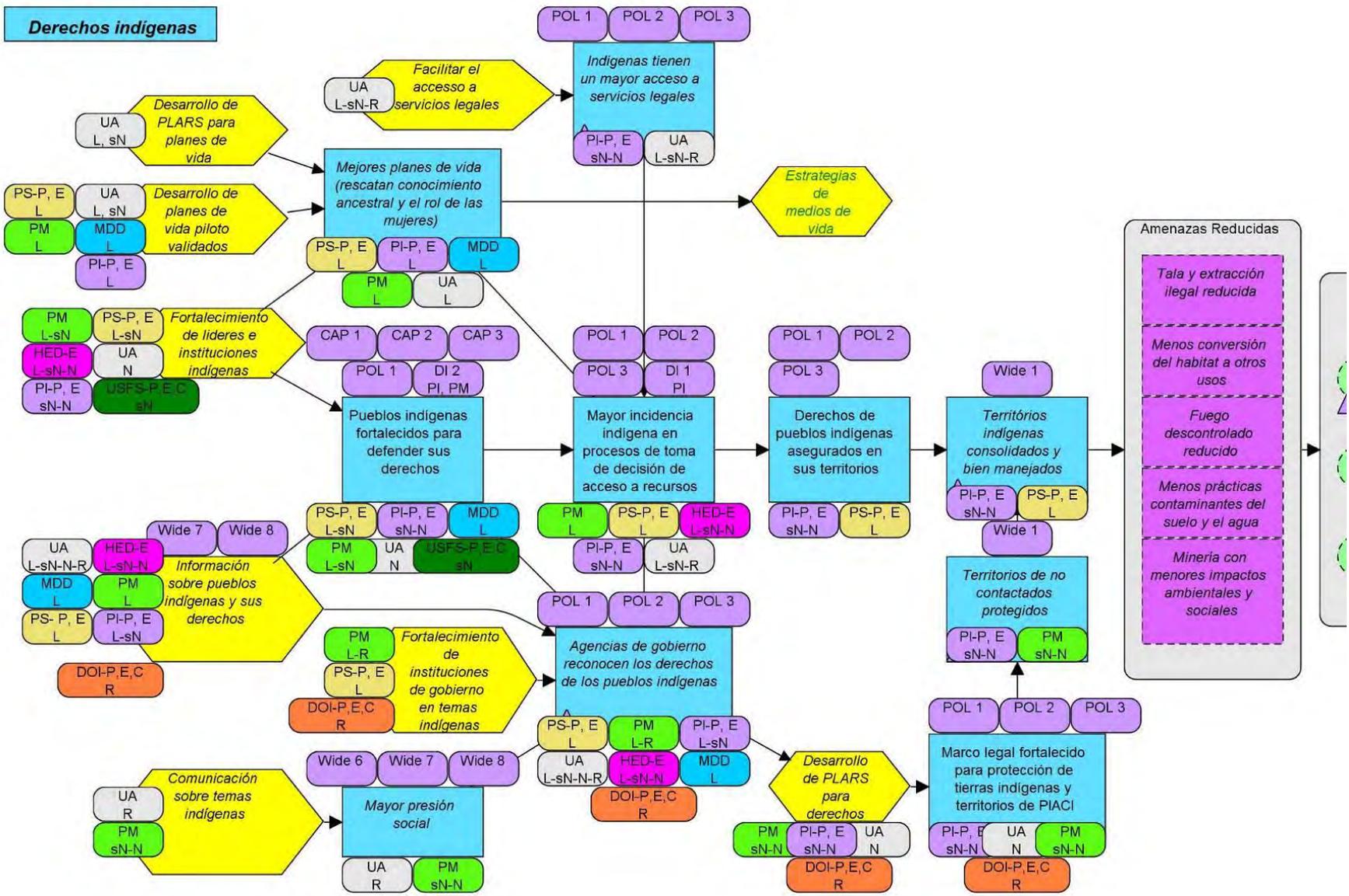




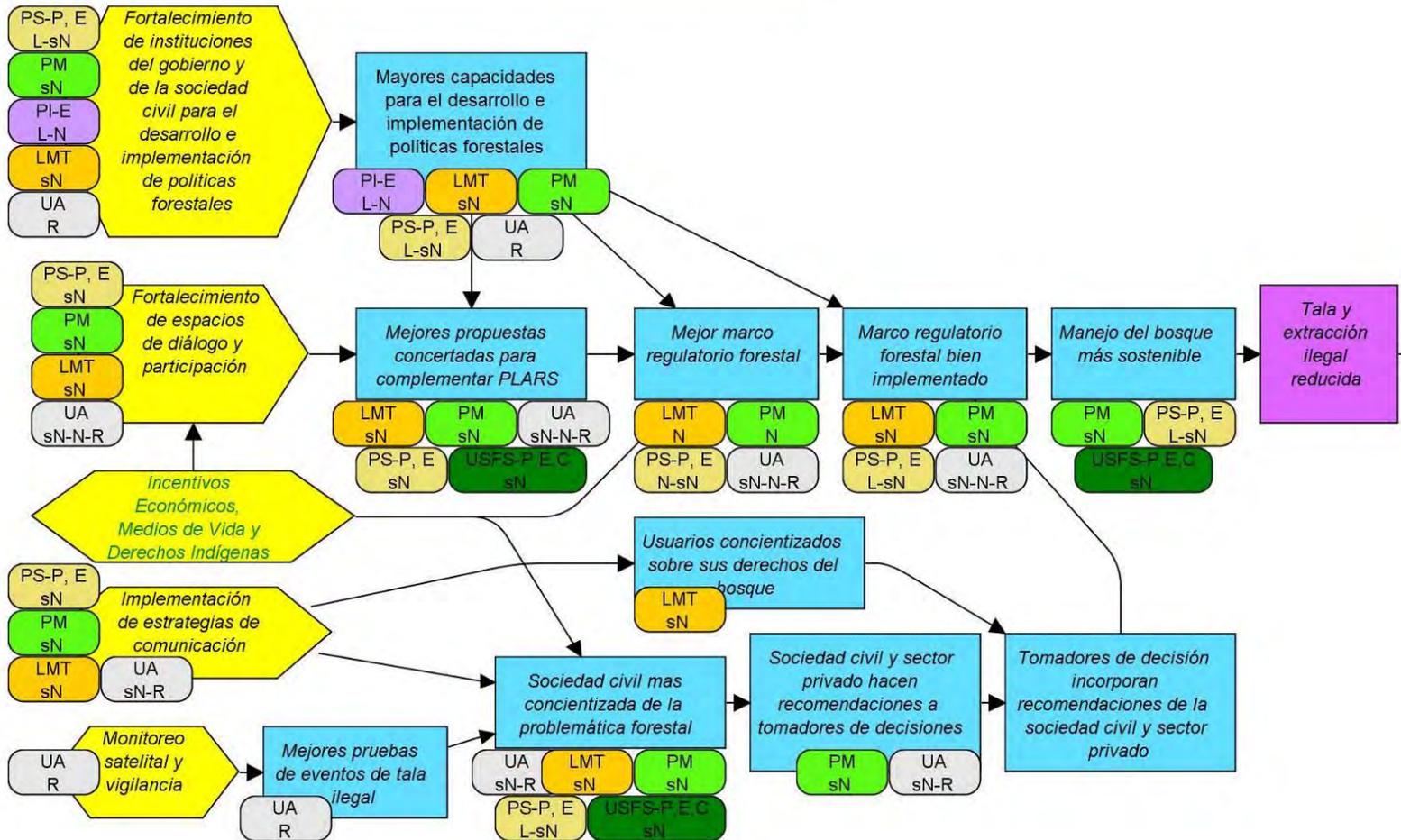
# Manejo de Territorios Indígenas

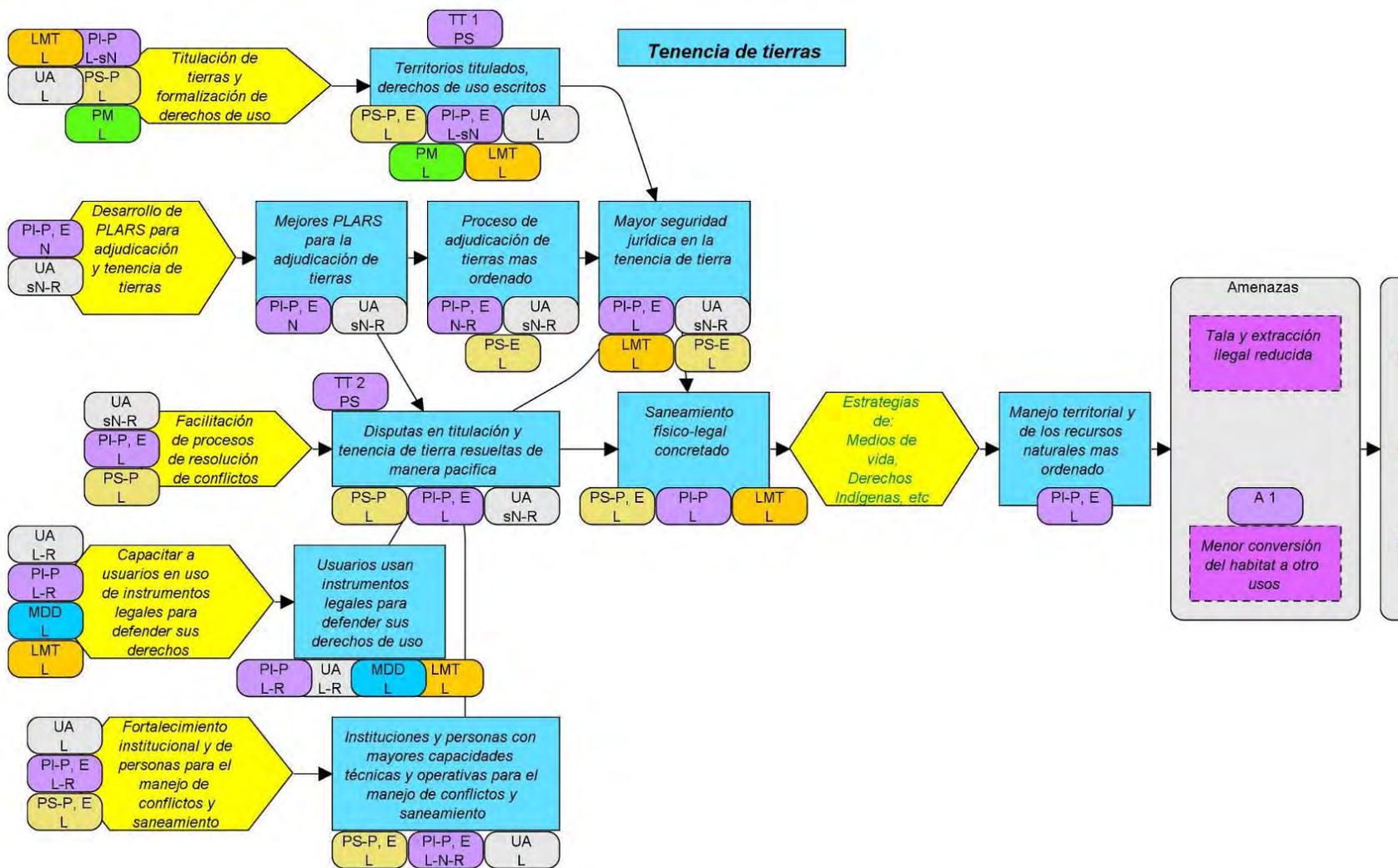


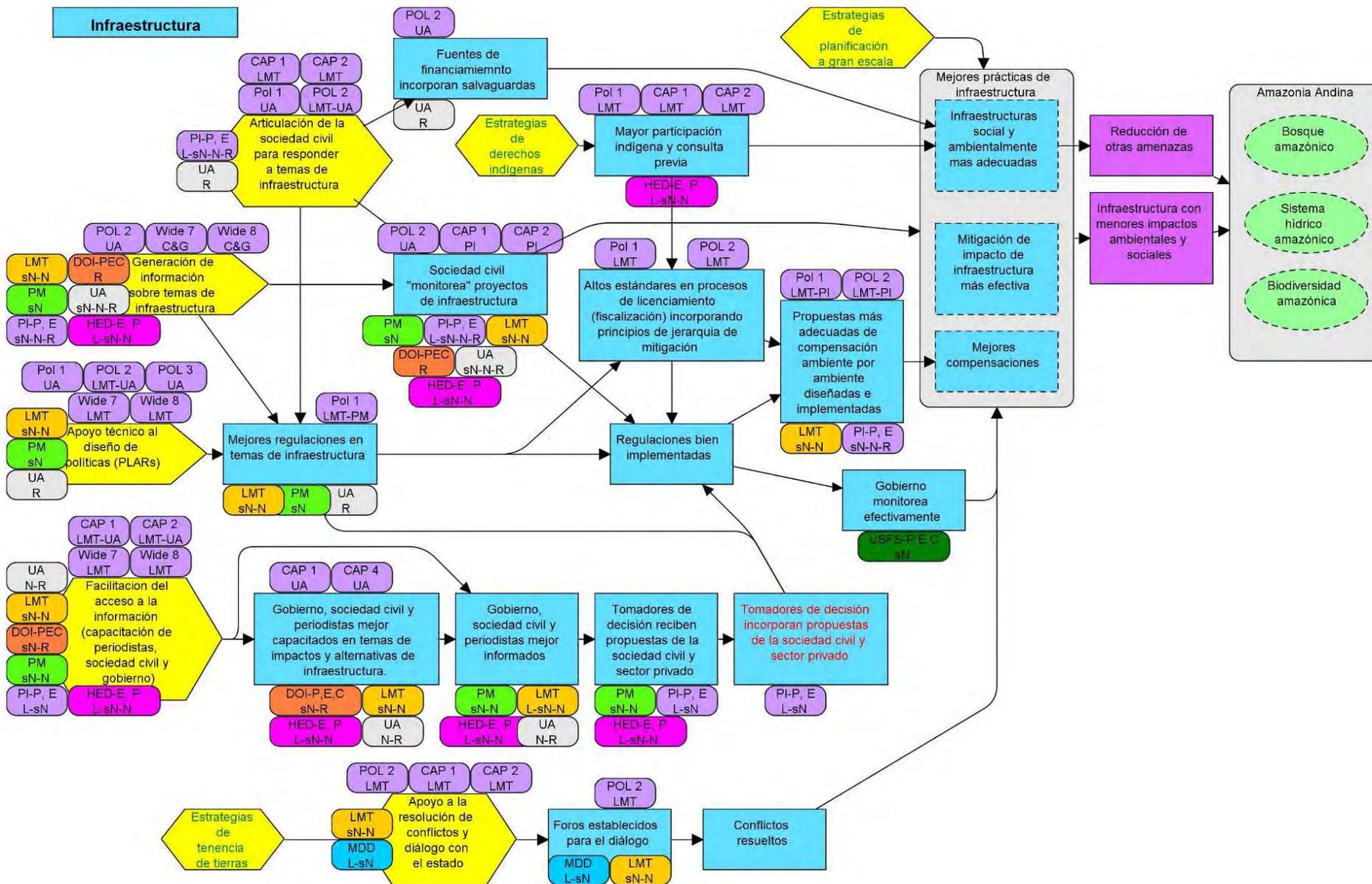
**Derechos indígenas**

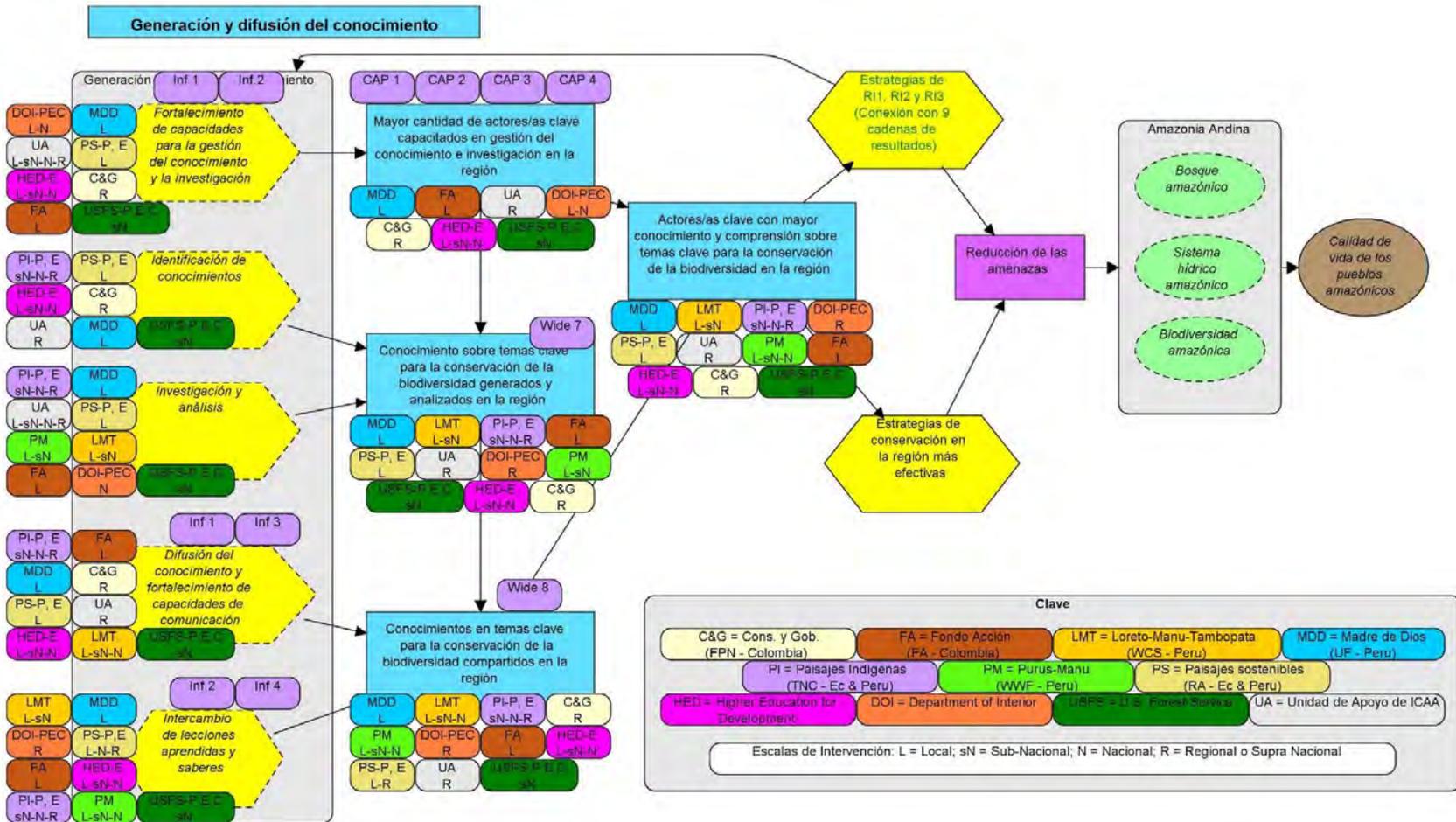


## Desarrollo e Implementación de la Legislación Forestal









## ANNEX 2. List of Laws and Policies PLARS

Año	Nombre	Descripción	Tipo
2012	Acuerdo de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre la Unidad de Gestión Educativa Local Atalaya y el Parque Nacional Alto Purús	El acuerdo entre el PNAP y la UGEL-Atalaya establece nexos interinstitucionales para desarrollar actividades conjuntas en Atalaya en términos de educación ambiental, especialmente vinculada a la conservación del PNAP.	A
2012	Reconocimiento de existencia de PIACI en las RT	Durante la quinta sesión de la Comisión Multisectorial se reconoce formalmente la existencia de pueblos en situación de aislamiento voluntario y en situación de contacto inicial en las reservas territoriales Murunahua, Kugapakori - Nahua - Nanti, Madre de Dios, Mashco Piro e Isconahua.	A
2012	Declaración de ACONADYISH	Documento resultante de taller de fortalecimiento, donde ACONADYISH refuerza su compromiso con los pueblos indígenas para salvaguardar la seguridad territorial y defensa de sus recursos.	A
2012	Acuerdo interinstitucional DEFFSU y el PNAP	Convenio de cooperación entre la jefatura del PNAP y la Dirección Ejecutiva Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre del Gobierno Regional de Ucayali con el objetivo de implementar mecanismos e instrumentos de colaboración interinstitucional que permitan aunar para	A
2012	Acuerdo interinstitucional UGEL Atalaya y el PNAP	Acuerdo de cooperación y plan de trabajo entre la Jefatura del PNAP y la Unidad de Gestión Educativa Local de Atalaya con la finalidad de desarrollar actividades conjuntas dirigidas a fortalecer la educación ambiental y el conocimiento sobre el PNAP como	A
2012	Plan de Vida ACONADYISH	Es el instrumento de planeación que se construye a partir de un proceso participativo de autodiagnóstico y del ejercicio de definir que quieren llevar a cabo en su territorio las comunidades asociadas a ACONADYISH.	A
2013	Acuerdo de cooperación interinstitucional entre MABOSINFRON y la UGEL Purús	Acuerdo de cooperación entre MABOSINFRON y la UGEL Purús que busca promover acciones de educación ambiental en la provincia d Purús	A
2013	Convenio de cooperación interinstitucional entre MINCULTURA y ORAU	Acuerdo de cooperación entre el Ministerio de Cultura y ORAU para promover acciones en favor de los pueblos indígenas en aislamiento de Ucayali	A
2013	Plan Estratégico MABOSINFRON	Contiene las líneas estratégicas que la organización ha decidido seguir para su desarrollo organizacional y para la gestión de la Concesión para Conservación Río La Novia	A

2013	Convenio FECONAPU AAP Purús	Convenio de cooperación entre FECONAPU y la Agencia Agraria de Purús para unir esfuerzos de cooperación dirigidos a mejorar la situación productiva de las comunidades indígenas del Purús	A
2013	Plan de Vida FECONAPU	Es el instrumento de planificación del territorio de las comunidades indígenas del Purús afiliadas a FECONAPU elaborado a partir de un proceso participativo de autodiagnóstico y del ejercicio de definir que quieren llevar a cabo en su territorio las comunidades asociadas a FECONAPU.	A
2013	Plan de contingencia PIACI de la Concesión Forestal Maderija	Plan estratégico de la concesión para afrontar situaciones de hallazgo o avistamiento de PIACI en su concesión, colindante con la RT MDD	A
2013	Plan de contingencia PIACI de la Concesión Forestal Catahua	Plan estratégico de la concesión para agrontar situaciones de hallazgo o avistamiento de PIACI en su concesión, colindante con la RT MDD	A
2013	Plan de contingencia PIACI de la Concesión Forestal Wood Tropical Forest	Plan estratégico de la concesión para agrontar situaciones de hallazgo o avistamiento de PIACI en su concesión, colindante con la RT MDD	A
2013	Acta de conformación del Comité de Vigilancia Comunal del río Inuya	Acta del 13 de diciembre del 2014 que conforma oficialmente el Comité de Vigilancia del Río Inuya en coordinación con el personal del PNAP	A
2013	Lineamientos para la elaboración de planes de contingencia antropológica para protección de pueblos indígenas en aislamiento y contacto inicial que se desplacen en un área natural protegida	Documento que brinda las pautas generales y los lineamientos para la elaboración de documentos de gestión denominados Planes de Contingencia Antropológica en el marco de la gestión de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (ANP)	A
2013	Lineamientos para la elaboración del Plan de Contingencia Antropológica para Protección de Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial que se desplacen en Unidades de Manejo Forestal.	Documento que brinda las pautas generales y los lineamientos para la elaboración de documentos de gestión denominados Planes de Contingencia Antropológica en el marco del aprovechamiento forestal en unidades dedicadas a dicha actividad.	A
2013	Plan de Vida de ACONADYISH	El Plan de Vida ACONADYISH 2015 -2021, es un instrumento dinámico y concertador, que se fundamenta en el reconocimiento de las prioridades y requerimientos de las comunidad de Yurúa /Atalaya,	A
2013	Acta de Acuerdo y Compromiso FECONAPU-DGFFS Rueda de negocios de Productos forestales no maderables y otras	DGFFS se compromete a priorizar, facilitar y agilizar los trámites administrativos correspondientes a los permisos de aprovechamiento forestal-aceite de Copaiba en ciertas comunidades.	A
2013	Acta de asamblea de aprobación de estatutos de ECOMUSA y otros	Reunión para tratar aumento de capital, modificación del estatuto, nombramiento del Gerente General, remoción del secretario de la Junta de Administración	A

2013	Convenio de adjudicación de recursos no reembolsables del incentivo para la adopción de tecnología que otorga el programa de compensaciones para la competitividad del ministerio de agricultura	El Convenio tiene como objeto establecer los términos y condiciones, así como las obligaciones y compromisos de las partes, para el cofinanciamiento por parte del programa de los costos de inversión asociados	A
2013	Protocolo de sobrevuelo para el Parque Nacional Alto Purús	Incorporación de sugerencias de los actores concurrentes para el Protocolo de Sobrevuelo para el Parque Nacional Alto Purús, incorporación de enfoque multisectorial, y elevación a instancias del Ministerio del Am	A
2013	Resolución Jefatural del PNAP No. 001-2015	A través de esta resolución, SERNANP toma conocimiento de la conformación del comité de vigilancia del sector Rio Inuya y al mismo tiempo lo reconoce oficialmente como instancia de apoyo a las actividades	A
2014	Convenio Marco de cooperación interinstitucional entre la Municipalidad Distrital de Sepahua y la Jefatura del Parque Nacional Alto Purús	Este convenio tiene por objeto establecer una relación de apoyo y cooperación interinstitucional entre la MDS y la PNAP que permite aunar esfuerzos y recursos para el cumplimiento de los fines institucionales e	A
2014	Convenio de donación de estación de radiodifusión en frecuencia modulada	Compromiso de instalación en la ciudad de Puerto Esperanza, Provincia de Purús, Ucayali y a favor de ECOPURUs una estación de radiodifusión en frecuencia modulada	A
2014	Acuerdo entre el CdG BDS y la Autoridad Forestal	Compromiso por parte del CdG de mayor coordinación con la autoridad forestal y por parte de la autoridad forestal de priorizar las acciones solicitadas por el CdG BDS.	A
2014	Ordenanza regional que declara de necesidad y prioridad regional el manejo forestal, el control y lucha contra la tala y comercio ilegal de la madera en la región Ucayali	Proyecto de ordenanza regional que propone una serie de medidas regulatorias para fomentar el uso de madera de origen legal en la región de Ucayali.	L
2014	Titulación de comunidades indígenas de Tahuamanu	Se busca el saneamiento físico-legal y la titulación de la comunidad nativa Puerto Nuevo para consolidar el ordenamiento del territorio en el sector Madre de Dios del CCPM	L
2014	Ordenanza Regional para la protección PIACI en Madre de Dios	Ordenanza del GOREMAD que amplía el área territorial sujeta a restricciones de tránsito fluvial en el río Las Piedras e incorpora a diversas instituciones del sector público y ONGs a la Comisión Especial para la Protección y Defensa de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial de la Región de Madre de Dios.	L
2014	Ordenanza Regional del GOREMA que amplía el área territorial sujeta a restricción de tránsito fluvial para asegurar la protección de PIACI	Ordenanza Regional del GOREMAD No. 11-2014-RMDD/CR que amplía la vigencia de la Ordenanza Regional No. 006-2011-GRMDD/CR y amplía el área territorial	L

		sujeta a restricción de tránsito fluvial para asegurar la protección de PIACI	
2014	Propuesta de creación de Reserva Comunal Yurúa	El expediente técnico actualizado para la creación de la Reserva Nacional de Yurúa enviado al SERNANP	L
2014	Resolución Directoral No. 140-2015 GRU-ARAU-GRRNGMA-DGFFS	Aprobación del manual para la actualización y atención del Portal del Sistema Integrado de Información Forestal de Ucayali-SIFU	L
2014	Resolución Directoral No. 001025-2015-GRU-DREU	Aprobación y validación de los materiales educativos "Tati la Taricaya" y "Pepe Lobo de Río" como instrumento para docentes del aula, y reconocimiento de ProPurús, WWF, ProNaturalza, CARE, FZS y ORAU	L
2014	Resolución Directoral No. 217-2015-GRU-ARAU-GRRNGMA-DGFFSU	Aprobación del Plan de Manejo Forestal y el Plan Operativo Anual No. 1 para el aprovechamiento de productos forestales no madreables a favor de la Comunidad Nativa San Pablo	L
2014	Propuesta para la creación de la Gerencia Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de Ucayali	Propuesta técnica para la creación de un órgano especializado en pueblos indígenas para la creación de proyectos, programas y políticas públicas a nivel regional.	L
2014	01 informe del proceso de implementación del DS 015-2013-MINAGRI en Sepahua - Atalaya.	Se dispone de un documento técnico de análisis de implementación de elementos normativos DS 015-2013-MINAGRI, y las RM 022 y 027-2014-MINAGRI. El análisis dio como resultado que 46 Concesiones forestales	L
2014	Evaluación de los pueblos indígenas de la implementación del Plan de Acción de la Provincia de Purús	Evaluación de la implementación del PAPP luego de la evaluación realizada por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y en el proceso de actualización del mencionado plan.	P
2014	Plan de trabajo para la protección de los pueblos indígenas en aislamiento y contacto inicial de Madre de Dios	El Plan aborda una estrategia de protección en el entorno adyacente a las reservas territoriales, buscando coordinar esfuerzos de la acción estatal y de la sociedad civil en los espacios vecinos a las RT. Se está a la espera de su aprobación por el GOREMA	P
2015	Plan de Acción de Purús	Es un plan de competencia multisectorial que aspira a impulsar procesos de promoción del desarrollo sostenible y de integración fronteriza y crear las condiciones para revertir la situación de exclusión y pobreza de la población. Se busca su adecuación y	P
2015	Plan de adaptación al cambio climático para las provincias de Purús	Plan que propone el desarrollo e integración de diversas estrategias para la disminución de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático a nivel de la provincia de Purús en Ucayali, basado en la metodología participativa de Análisis de la Capacidad y Vulnerabilidad	P

2015	Plan de adaptación al cambio climático para la provincia de Tahuamanu.	Plan que propone el desarrollo e integración de diversas estrategias para la disminución de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático a nivel de la provincia de Tahuamanu en Madre de Dios, basado en la metodología participativa de Análisis de la Capacidad y V	P
2015	Plan de Protección PIACI de la Región Ucayali	El Plan que buscando coordinar esfuerzos del gobierno nacional y regional y de la sociedad civil para la protección de los PIACI en la región (3 RT). Aprobado por el GOREU mediante una Ordenanza Regional en diciembre del 2014.	P
2015	Plan de Desarrollo Concertado de Madre de Dios	Es el instrumento de planificación territorial de largo plazo para una región que se formula de forma concertada y marca las acciones e inversiones e desarrollo que los organismos públicos harán en los próximos 15 años	P
2015	Plan Regional en favor de la Población Indígena en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial - PIACI	Plan de gestión del gobierno regional de Ucayali para enmarcar sus acciones en favor de la protección de los PIACI en las RRTT Murunahua, Mashco Piro e Isconahau	P
2015	Plan Maestro del PNAP	Documento de gestión principal de un área protegida.	R
2015	Plan Maestro de la RCP	Documento de gestión principal de un área protegida.	R
2015	Propuesta de modificatorias DS 008 2007 MIMDES - Reglamento de la Ley N0. 28736	Se han realizado aportes a la propuesta de modificación del reglamento; para ello, para los artículos correspondientes se muestra el texto original, la propuesta de modificación y de ser el caso, propuestas adicionales a considerar.	R
2015	Cuadro comparado y aportes para el funcionamiento de la Comisión Multisectorial	Documento propone modificaciones al reglamento interno de la Comisión Multisectorial y a algunos artículos del reglamento de la Ley No. 28736 referidos a la conformación, funcionamiento y roles de dicha comisión.	R
2015	Nueva Comisión Ejecutiva y Reglamento de Sesiones y Funcionamiento del Comité de Gestión de la Reserva Comunal Purús.	Resolución Directoral No.042-2012-SERNANP-DGAP del 12 de diciembre de 2012	R
2015	Resolución de Guardaparques voluntarios del PNAP.	Resolución Jefatural del Área Natural Protegida Parque Nacional Alto Purús No. 01-2012-SERNANP-PNAP del 021 de noviembre de 2012.	R
2015	Protocolo sobrevuelos del Parque Nacional Alto Purús	Incluye información y lineamientos básicos para el desarrollo eficaz de los patrullajes aéreos, fue elaborado de manera conjunta entre el SERNANP y los socios estratégicos del ANP. Actualmente se encuentra pendiente de aprobación por parte de la Jefatura	R

2015	Reglamento de Ley para la protección de PIACI	Anteproyecto presentado por ORAU al MINCULTURA para la adecuación del reglamento de la Ley No. 28736, Ley para la protección de pueblos indígenas u originarios en situación de aislamiento y en situación de contacto inicial.	R
2015	Normativa que propone medidas para fortalecer las concesiones forestales con fines maderables y modifica el Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre aprobado por DS 014-2001-AG	Propuesta de 01 DS, sobre PGMF, reingreso y ampliación de plazos para movilización de saldos, recalcule del derecho de aprovechamiento, y causales de caducidad; 01 RM para el recalcule de deudas por derecho de aprovechamiento y modificación del régimen de	R
2015	Plan de Ordenamiento Pesquero de Tahuamanu	Documento que ordena la actividad pesquera en la cuenca del río Tahuamanu	R
2015	Resolución Ejecutiva que conforma la Mesa PIACI Ucayali	Resolución ejecutiva regional No. 1345-2013-GRU-P que conforma la Comisión Técnica Transectorial Regional para la protección y defensa de los derechos de los PIACI de las reservas territoriales de la región Ucayali	R
2015	Reglamento de la Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre	Reglamento de la Ley 29763 Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, a partir de cuya aprobación recién entrará en vigor dicha ley	R
2015	Lineamientos para planes antropológicos y de contingencia	Lineamientos institucionales para la elaboración del plan de contingencia en caso de avistamiento de PIACI en las ANP del SINANPE y en las concesiones forestales aledañas a RRTT.	R
2015	Escritura de constitución de la asociación denominada "Asociación Artesanal Indígena Casa donde trabajan las mujeres- Mabu Hiwe, Purús, otorgada por los asociados a favor de la asociación"	Registro de escrituras públicas para constitución de asociación	R
2015	Constitución de Asociación Mabu-Hiwe	Escritura pública conteniendo descripción de fines y objetivos, denominación, patrimonio, duración, reglas de funcionamiento, etc.	R
2015	Escritura pública de Asociación de Productores de semillas de Caoba del sector Yurúa	Escritura pública conteniendo descripción de fines y objetivos, denominación, patrimonio, duración, reglas de funcionamiento, etc.	R

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