

**PROJECT REDD+ OF THE ALTO
HUAYABAMBA CONCESSION
CONSERVATION - CCAH**

**Association Amazónicas por la Amazonía -
AMPA**



SUMMARY

DOCUMENT OF DESIGN OF THE PROJECT – PDD

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**Mza. N. Lote 1. Urb. Vista Alegre.
Moyobamba. Amazonía Peruana.
ampa@ampaperu.info
www.ampaperu.info**

Moyobamba, 2013



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Responsible Technical Team¹

Rosa Karina Pinasco Vela	Executive Director / Specialist in design of participative methods and process facilitation / Responsible for revision and final edition / Representative of AMPA in the lead group of Mesa REDD San Martín and the group REDD Peru, coordinating the subgroup of safeguard. Email: k.pinasco@ampaperu.info
Miguel Tang Tuesta	Director of the Green Economies Program / Responsible leader of technical processes within the team of AMPA. Email: m.tang@ampaperu.info
Dolly Cristina Del Águila Arévalo	Director of the Public Politics Program/ Responsible for Legal Analysis of the PDD / Representative of AMPA in the Technical Team 02 of Mesa REDD San Martín responsible for social processes. Email: c.delaguila@ampaperu.info
Jorge Augusto Fachín Ruiz	Coordinator of the Area of Monitoring & SIG / Responsible PDD 2012 – 2013 / Representative of AMPA in the Technical Team 01 of Mesa REDD San Martín responsible of the generation of the regional reference scenario. Email: j.fachin@ampaperu.info
Rosa Trujillo López	Leader of the “Concesión para Conservación Alto Huayabamba” – CCAH. Email: r.trujillo@ampaperu.info
Elisbán Bazán Altamirano	Specialist in Organisational Fortification of the office Bolívar and CCAH / Responsible for communal work. Email: e.bazan@ampaperu.info
Luis Alberto Cruzado Blanco	Forest Specialist of the CCAH / Responsible for evaluation of carbon storage in the forests of the CCAH.
César Francisco Flores Negrón	Director of the Conservation Program until 2011 / Responsible for the item of biodiversity and climate of the PDD.
Patricia Porras de las Heras	REDD Specialist / Responsible for the elaboration of the PDD REDD CCAH until 2011.
Norith López Sandoval	Social Specialist/ Responsible for communal work in the elaboration of the PDD REDD CCAH until 2011
René Hidalgo Ríos	Student of the Universidad Nacional Agraria de la Selva – Tingo María, author of a thesis on the evaluation of carbon storage in the CCAH.
Alicia Gonzáles Panduro	Student of the Universidad Nacional Agraria de la Selva – Tingo María, author of a thesis on the evaluation of carbon storage in the CCAH.
Oscar Vásquez	Student of the Universidad Nacional Agraria de la Selva – Tingo María, author of a thesis on the evaluation of carbon storage in the CCAH.
Ramiro Valle	Promoter of Conservation of the CCAH
Abner Cusquipoma	Promoter of Conservation of the CCAH
Miuler Zelada Escuadra	Promoter of Conservation of the CCAH
Teodoberto Floríndez	Promoter of Conservation of the CCAH
Ellman Ullilen Peche	Promoter of Conservation of the CCAH

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Executive Summary

The project REDD+ of the **Alto Huayabamba Concession Conservation (CAAH)** is located in the region of San Martín in the central north of Peru. The CCAH covers an area of 143.928,09 ha at an altitude between 1800-4670 metres above sea level, with two well-defined ecosystems: a) the so-called Paramos of the central cordillera; and b) the so-called Peruvian Yungas or mountain forests. The area of the project is in the forest-covered zone of the CCAH and covers **50.194,08 ha**, located in the Corridor of Conservation Abiseo-Cóndor-Kutukú, in the two countries of Ecuador and Peru; within the hotspot of the eastern mountains of the Tropical Andes and the Great Forest Area of the Amazon in the lower Andean-Amazonian areas

The CCAH is a territory given to the Association Amazónicas por la Amazonía – AMPA on November 27, 2006 via RI N° 0405-2006-INRENA-IFFS. On August 15, 2007 AMPA signs the contract of concession for conservation with the state of Peru for a period of 40 years (extendable), destined for protection of biodiversity, environmental education and scientific investigation; on February 20, 2008 it is listed in the public registers in favour of AMPA with the Registrar Title 2008-00001629. On December 22, 2008 the plan of actions for 2008 – 2013 is approved with RI N° 331-2008 where the main objective of the CCAH is specified as conserving and promoting the value of the zones of major importance of the Eco regions Peruvian Yungas and Páramos as well as their cultural heritage as a benefit to present and future generations of the Andean-Amazonian basin; with its specific objectives being the following: a) Protect the different ecosystems located within the CCAH and the habitat of the most important species for conservation; b) Contribute to the upkeep of a hydro-equilibrium in the higher basin of the river Huayabamba, principal contributor to the river Huallaga, which provides environmental services to the population of the region of San Martín; c) Support the conservation of the habitat of endangered species, amongst which the spectacle bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), critically endangered species like the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), common and nomad species; d) Contribute to the state of knowledge about the ecosystems by scientific investigation; and e) Promote and improve mechanisms of civil participation for conservation and communal development. In the plan of actions the implication of specific projects oriented towards the conservation of forests and environmental services is considered; specifically within the program of investments within the result 6.2 where the confirmation of funds for the administration of the CCAH stemming from Environmental Services Payment (capturing of carbon and avoided deforestation) is declared.

The present project is raised as a mechanism for the reduction of emissions caused by deforestation and degradation (REDD+) in the forests of the CCAH, and it is one of the principal activities that AMPA is participating in the struggle against the negative impacts of the climate change and the realisation of sustainable activities which provide benefits to the ecosystems as well as to the people living there. The general objective of the project REDD+ of the CCAH is the conservation of the mountain forests of the CCAH securing the protection of their exceptional biodiversity and the ecosystems services they provide without reducing the opportunities of improvement of the living conditions of the population that depends on said forests, based on the condition that the territorial categorisation and the participative construction are the essential ingredients for reaching the goals.

The axes under which the project has been designed include one component of climate, one of biodiversity, and four components within community: a) Sustainable Productive Activities; b) Environmental Education and Training; c) Organisation and Governing; d) Control of migration; e) Conservation of Forests and Biodiversity. Reaching an overall positive impact which ensures the conservation of forests and the improvement of the living conditions of the population in close relation with the former.

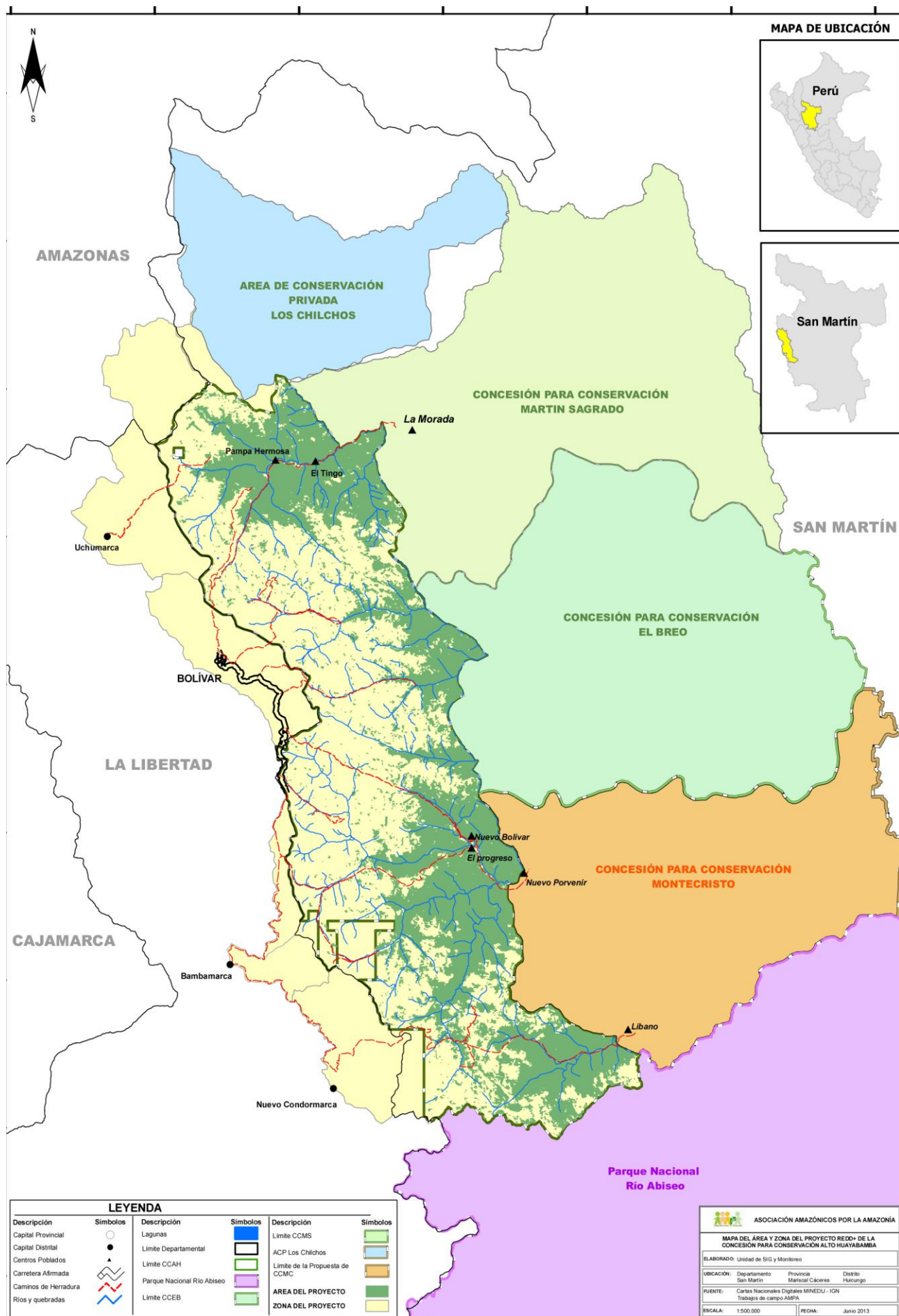
The project is initiated in 2012 and finishes in 2047; a period of 35 years coinciding with the rights of concession given to AMPA in 2007 by the Peruvian state. The project is expected to be validated under the standards of Climate, Community, and Biodiversity (CCB) – GOLD level, in a first instance in the first semester of the year 2013, and later Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)), in the framework of the elaboration of a baseline of regional deforestation led by the Mesa REDD San Martín that AMPA is part of.

Location of the Project

The project REDD+ of the Alto Huayabamba Concession Conservation (CAAH) is located in the region of San Martín in the northern-central zone of Peru. The area of the project covers 50.194,08 ha of forest of a total area of 143.928,09 ha in the CCAH in altitudes between 1.800 and 4.670 m.a.s.l. From an administrative political point of view, the project is located in the district of Huicungo, province of Mariscal Cáceres, department of San Martín. The capital of the district (Huicungo) is located 85 km south-east of the concession; however, there is no access to the CCAH from Huicungo. The access to the area of the project is from Bolívar (department of La Libertad) or from Chachapoyas (department of Amazonas), crossing the western border of San Martín.

Inventory of Stored Carbon

The estimates of carbon for the project REDD+ of the CCAH are based on the work realised by the Mesa REDD San Martín, Conservation International – CI, and Carbon Decisions – CDI, and were established following the procedure defined in the Methodology REDD VM0015 approved by the Standard of Voluntary Carbon (VCS), denominated: *“Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation”*. For determining the stocks of carbon for the baseline of deforestation in the region of San Martín data was gathered for all types of forests, collected by AMPA, CI, CIMA, and WWF. Based on this work, the type of forest present in the CCAH was identified, according to the Ecologic Systems of the Amazonian basin, as Andean humid forest, where 176 sets of data of established parcels in different points of the region were analysed with the goal to find the average value of carbon for this type of forest. The measurements reveal that the forests of the CCAH store an average stock of about 583.1 t/ha of carbon making up a total of 29,268,168.05 t of carbon stored in the ground and the biomass above in all the forest-covered area (Map 01)



Populations within the Zone of the Projects

The area of the project is limited in the north by the agricultural community of Leymebamba and the private area of conservation “Los Chilchos”; in the east by the El Breo Concession Conservation (CCEB) and the solicited Montecristo Concession Conservation (CCM); in the south by the National Park Río Abiseo, and in the west by the paramos of the CCAH itself. The project's zone extends over adjacent grounds to the forests of the CCAH, which are classified in: a) the paramos of the CCAH (also denominated the jalca zone or high andine grazing grounds, closely bound to the yungas by the superior limit of the latter (treeline); b) the very eastern sectors of the agricultural communities of Uchumarca, Bolívar, Bambamarca, and Condormarca (province of Bolívar – department of La Libertad) where there are families using the paramos of the CCAH, interfering with the south-western part of the CCAH; c) Forests of the yungas in the east of the CCAH which include settlements of families performing agricultural activities; d) The south-eastern parts of the agricultural communities of Leymebamba and Chuquibambba (department of Amazonas) bordering with the CCAH in its northern part where families use the paramos for their livestock.

The population of the area of direct influence is, in majority, quite young. About 40% of the population is younger than 15 years, people who often do not have a significant income and who, additionally, require additional education and health services. On the other extreme, the population older than 60 years does not make up a 10% of the total population. This part of the population is often economically dependent.

Within the area of the project exists a total of 40 families, widespread and in two (2) settlements: Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, with 26 families in the latter two, who make use of and are dependent of the forest. With them, activities were elaborated in a participative way with the aim of increasing their opportunities of improving their living conditions.

Biodiversity

Studies taken in the area of influence of the project (Mostacero et al., 2006; Santana, 2009; Flores et al., 2009; Cornejo and Tello, 2009) and in neighbouring areas like the National Park Río Abiseo (INRENA, 2002), the forest of protection Alto Mayo (INRENA, 2008) and the basin of the Huayabamba in the limit between the departments of Amazonas and San Martín (Barrio et al., 2008; Venegas, 2008; Mendoza, 2008; Quispe, 2008a and 2008b) indicate that the mountain forests of the area of the project include an important biodiversity on the level of species as well as key habitats for endemic species and the provision of ecosystems services. The mountain forests of the area of the project are included between the zones of the highest richness of endemic species on a global scale (Olson et al., 2001); considered one of the eco-regions Global200 (Olson and Dinerstein, 1998) which is a selection containing the 400 most important eco-regions of the 867 identified world-wide (Olson et al., 2001). Also, the forests of the area of the project are located within the hotspot of biodiversity “Tropical Andes” (Myers et al., 2000).

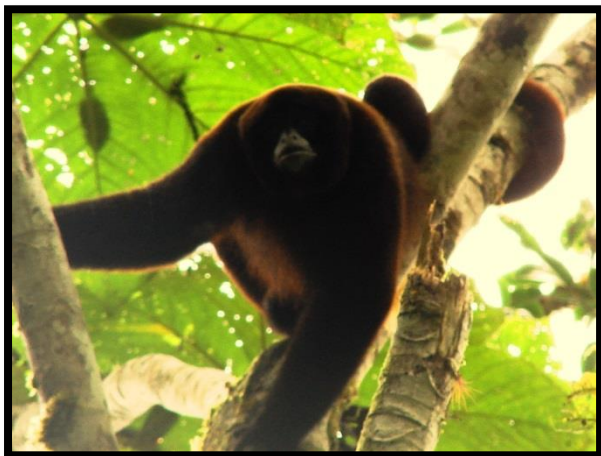
Ecosistemas Andinos and BirdLife International have denominated the area of the project “Corridor of Conservation of Birds Marañón – Alto Mayo”; because of the distribution of 28 species considered high priority due to their level of endangerment, their endemic nature, their presence in protected natural areas and their percentage of occurrence in said corridor (Angulo et al., 2008).



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All these studies are evidence for the exceptional value of the biodiversity of the area, where 310 species amongst the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals were identified as objects of the conservation for the Peruvian Yungas (highest number of occurrence per area for the Peruvian Yungas for 52 species), the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*) being the flag species of the CCAH. It also is important



to stress the possible occurrence of the yellow-browed toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus huallagae*) and the Andean night monkey (*Aotus miconax*). Consequently, the forests of the CCAH together with the adjacent National Park Río Abiseo form a key block to ensure the possibility of populations of these endemic and endangered species. Also, being part of a transition forest with the páramo, further endemic species are found, like the *Polylepis multifuga*.

In addition to the study performed by CDC-UNALM, the process of the ecologic-economic

zonification of the region of San Martín (Regional Government of San Martín et al., 2009) has determined that the forests of the CCAH correspond to the zone of ecological protection and conservation due to the important values of biodiversity and for the protection against erosion and the provision of important water services on a regional level.

Projected Scenario without Project

The people causing the deforestation have been identified to be groups of land owners settled inside the yungas, in different sectors within the area of the project (Nuevo Bolívar, El Progreso, El Tingo, Pampa Hermosa, and El Líbano), the majority coming from the province of Bolívar. This was stated by a historical analysis of deforestation for the region of San Martín performed by the Laboratorio de Teledetección de la Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (LTA-UNALM) on behalf of Conservation International Perú (CI - Perú), performing a satellite image analysis (Landsat-5 and Landsat-7) for the periods 2000-2005-2010; the analysis shows that in the first 5-year period (2000-2005) an area of 196.20 ha, and in the second period (2005-2010) a considerable increase of 588.24 ha was deforested.

Since the most probable scenario in absence of a project is the continuation of the deforestation via the conversion of forests to other uses, primarily as grazing grounds for livestock, due to: a) The inequality and lack of opportunities in the province of Bolívar, which is nationwide considered poor, and motivated by extreme poverty these groups relocated themselves years ago towards the forests of the CCAH in search of new grounds for development and improvement of their living conditions; b) Growing livestock, considered the principal economic activity, developed extensively, directly causing deforestation for incrementing or opening new areas for grazing grounds.



On the other hand, the soil quality climatic conditions that characterise the zone in question makes an agricultural activity based on annual or permanent cultivation quite improbable. Especially this group settles above 2000 m.a.s.l. which is the upper limit registered for cultivation with the best conditions in San Martín which is coffee. This means that all the deforestation that has occurred and will occur above this level of altitude is caused directly by extensive activities of growing livestock.



Addition

In Peru, the legal items of “Concession Conservation” were created as a tool for the sustainable administration of the forests under the “Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre Peruana” which permits civil society to administrate premises belonging to the state. Nevertheless, it is to be stressed that this legal condition of Concession Conservation, compared to other means of conservation like the Natural Protected Areas (ANP), whose category of protection is defined for a lifetime, faces more risk and vulnerability. Although they are given out for 40 years, they are evaluated by the authority in charge every five years, and the organisation given the concession needs to reveal a financing strategy based on projects of conservation or environmental services (for example REDD+) for the elaboration and implementation of their plan of action for five years. Failure to do so (referring to the elaboration and implementation of the plans of action), i.e. not having sources of cooperation for projects of conservation can cause the concessions to be returned to state administration, becoming public places again and thus vulnerable to processes of changes to usage of the ground for activities causing deforestation (illegal lumbering, land bargaining, agriculture, formal and informal mining, etc.)

The threats were identified by participative methods with relevant agents (users, communal and local authorities) of the area and of the zone of the project (Bambamarca, Condormarca, Bolívar, Uchumarca, and Leymebamba); as well as with the technical personnel of the CCAH and AMPA and other specialists²:

The principal threads were identified as the following: a) Creation and implementation of new means of communication; b) Mining activities; c) Expansion and inappropriate agricultural methods (burning); and d) Illegal lumbering

Based on these dates gained by historical analysis of deforestation the projection of the future deforestation in the area of the project was provided, for the calculation the formula of the “historical average” (established in the Methodology REDD VM0015 approved by the Standard of Voluntary Carbon (VCS)) was used. The future projection of the lifetime of the

² - Analysis of threads to the objects of conservation (TNC methodology)

- Workshop “Evaluación de Impactos Sociales para Proyectos de Carbono Forestal” Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru; June 28 to July 1, 2010. CCBA y Forest Trends.

- Validation workshop of the module “Procesos Participativos de Ordenamiento Territorial, Conservación de Bosques y REDD+” Iquitos, Loreto, Peru; March 17 to 19, 2011. AMPA.

- Final validation workshop. Leymebamba, Amazonas, Peru; May 9 to 11, 2011. AMPA. CCBA. DIE.

project REDD+ of the CCAH shows that with its implementation the deforestation avoided would be 4099.33 ha.

Objectives of the Project

The general objective of the project REDD+ of the CCAH is the conservation of the mountain forests – yungas of the CCAH, ensuring the protection of its exceptional biodiversity and the ecosystems services provided without the reduction of the opportunities to improve the living conditions of the population depending on said forests. In order to achieve this goal, we suggest to reach the following results within the first 10 years of the project:



CLIMATE OBJECTIVES

1. In the year 2016, illegal lumbering within the premises of the CCAH will be eliminated completely.
2. In the year 2018, the surface of burned forests caused by agricultural burning will be reduced to a maximum of 20ha/year.
3. In the year 2022, the forest coverage of the mountain forests (yungas) of the CCAH will be stabilised, meaning there are no net losses greater than anticipated in the baseline of deforestation.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

Axis of Sustainable Productive Activities

4. In the year 2017, more than 80% of the families living in the yungas of the CCAH have incorporated in their portfolio of family income at least one new alternative of production based on forest products different from lumbering, making up more than 10% of the family income.
5. In 2018, the area used for agriculture within the yungas of the CCAH has stabilised.
6. In 2019, 60% of the agricultural parcels owned by families in the yungas of the CCAH will have increased their productivity by at least 5% with respect to the levels of the year 2011, using the model of integral farms.
7. In the year 2019 at least 40% of the users growing livestock in the páramos of the CCAH have improved their level of family income due to increased productivity and implementation of new activities in their productive grounds outside the CCAH (in the province of Bolívar).



Axis of Environmental Education and Training

8. In mid-year of 2014, 80% of the users of the grazing grounds and residents inside the CCAH know the principal objective of the project REDD+ of the CCAH and participate in the meetings, workshops, and training courses organised by AMPA.

9. In 2016, at least 40% of the families settled inside the yungas of the CCAH know and apply in their premises agro ecological techniques, bio farming and the use of improved kitchens.
10. At the end of the year 2017, the educational outcome of the primary level of the schools located inside the CCAH has increased by a 10% with respect to the level of 2010 based on the national system of evaluation of scholar outcome.
11. In 2018, a fund exists administrated by AMPA, stemming from traded carbon credits, supporting the secondary education (high school) and higher for the children of the users of the CCAH that comply the compromises derived from the plans of the territorial categorisation for the respective families within the CCAH.
12. At the end of 2018, 60% of the students of primary and secondary level of the project's zone understand the value of the forests of the CCAH in the maintenance of the biodiversity and the provision of environmental services, particularly the storage of carbon.
13. In 2018, at least 70% of adults living in the zone of the project understand the objective of the CCAH and the messages AMPA transmits for an adequate coordination of the users and communities in the zone of the project.

Axis of Organisation and Governing

14. In 2018, at least two organisations whose members maintain compromises derived from the plans of the territorial categorisation for the respective families in the CCAH are organised and/or empowered to improve their capacities of commerce of agricultural products produced outside the CCAH.
15. In 2019, the capacity of 40% of the teachers in the zone of the project has improved in order to act as agents promoting attitudes in favour of the natural resources among the family leaders of their students.
16. In 2022, at least one organisation of farmers settled in the forests of the CCAH whose members comply with the plans of the territorial categorisation for the respective families are organised and/or empowered to improve their capacities of commerce of products different from wood.
17. In 2022, the users and communities of the zone of the project REDD+ of the CCAH are organised and able to promote to their local and regional authorities projects of development improving their quality of life.
18. At the end of 2022, at least 60% of the female members of the families using the CCAH are participating actively in the development of the activities proposed by the project.



Axis of Control of Migration

19. At the end of 2017, the residents of the CCAH are informed about the borders and do neither invite further persons to the area of the project nor permit the illegal vending of grounds within the CCAH.
20. In mid-year of 2022, at least 40% of the residents of the CCAH and 50% of the users of the high andine grazing grounds of the páramos imply their plans of the territorial categorisation on family level.

OBJECTIVES IN BIODIVERSITY

21. At the end of 2017 the population of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey in the CCAH is known by the inhabitants of the region and does not suffer from reductions of habitat.
22. At the end of 2017 the forests of high value for conservation in the area of the project have stabilised and maintain their covered area, ensuring the habitat of the numerous species living in the CCAH.
23. At the end of 2022 the population of the species of endemic *Polylepis* (*P. multijuga*) remains stable.
24. In the year 2022 at least 2% of the transition forests between the páramos and the yungas of the CCAH are recovered.

The proposed objectives, together with the activities described below, were presented and validated to be positive in a participative way, together with the beneficiaries in a series of workshops organised in each of the communities described in the project.



Activities of the Project

The activities for reaching the reduction of the deforestation in the forests of the CCAH maintaining the opportunities of the well-being of the persons depending on them are based on the condition that the participative construction and implementation of the plans of the territorial categorisation are the essential ingredients for reaching the goals declared before. In this sense, the necessary actions identified in the last years of our work in the zone can be classified into five groups detailed below:

AXIS OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

Proposed Theory of Change:

If we continue with a true diagnostic about the socioeconomic and environmental situation of the agricultural activities in the CCAH and develop and implement strategies of organisational empowerment, applied investigation, promotion, and extension of productive techniques compatible with the objectives of conservation of the CCAH, then we contribute to improving the quality of life of the beneficiaries of the project. This requires verification of the following tasks:

1. Determination of the capacity of the grazing grounds of the yungas currently in use; with the aim of identifying alternative techniques for the sustainable use of grazing grounds to lower the strain on forests for search of new ground for growing livestock.
2. Introduction of improvements of techniques of growing livestock of the users of the yungas based on the rotation of grazing grounds via the collocation of electric fences.
3. Identification of at least two production alternatives based on the resources of the forces which are easy to adopt and to manage by the families living in the area of the project.
4. Evaluation and improvement of the agricultural techniques already existing in the project area with a view on an increment of productivity without the necessity of opening more farms; via the application of agro-ecological techniques and integral farms.

It must be noted that the improvement in production and the increment in agricultural income does not solely rely on the increase of the productivity, but also on the improvement of the ability of negotiation with the agents of commerce. These aspects are covered in the activities grouped below the bullet points Education & Training and Organisation & Governing.

AXIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Proposed Theory of Change:

If we promote that the state apply politics and appropriate measures in environmental education and sustainable agricultural techniques and we develop training programs on production topics together the users of the forests of the project area will know the importance of the natural resources and will know to manage them in a sustainable way. This leads us to verifying the following tasks:

1. Perform annual campaigns of information for the authorities and the population of the area and the zone of the project about the activities planned by AMPA in the framework of the project REDD+ of the CCAH.
2. Support the local educational authorities in the area and the zone of the project in the application of the activities and projects of environmental education. This includes the establishment of formal compromises with the local educational authority, the organisation of courses and training workshops with the teachers and support in basic materials and training of teachers and students.
3. Organise and establish a fund stemming from carbon credits in order to support in a complementary way the secondary and higher education of the children of the users of the CCAH who comply with the compromises derived from the plans of the territorial categorisation for the respective families. This fund will be administrated by AMPA and their organisation and statutes will be open for consultation among the users of the project area.
4. Develop and apply a permanent training and technical assistance program on topics of agricultural and environmentally prioritised production using and canalising the experience gained under similar conditions in the project area.



AXIS OF ORGANISATION AND GOVERNING

Proposed Theory of Change:

If the abilities and the level of organisation of the users are improved, and the communication and the personnel of the project with respect to its objectives increase, we will have organisations capable of taking decisions within their range of work that contribute to a good management of the CCAH. This leads us to verifying the following tasks:

1. Improve the network of offices and posts of conservation with qualified personnel and equipment for providing information and technical assistance to the users of the CCAH.

2. Establish a permanent program of technical assistance to the agricultural and other organisations and about management of human and financial resources, value chains, use of information technologies for the best compliance of their objectives
3. Train teachers in their function as agents of good management of the environment in the community.
4. Develop and fortify abilities of the female users of the CCAH as agents of change within families and communities.
5. Provide technical assistance to the organisations of productive character and other organisations about the formulation of project profiles and effective participation in participative budgets on a local and regional scale.

AXIS OF CONTROL OF MIGRATION

Proposed Theory of Change:

If the potential of the use of the forests of the CCAH and its limitations towards the development of activities concerning extraction and infrastructure as well as the nonexistence of “free grounds” are widely known, and technical assistance is provided to the occupants so they apply plans of territorial categorisation, occupation of and invasions to the forests of the CCAH will decrease. This leads to verifying the following tasks:

1. Perform information campaigns at the level of the provinces of Bolívar, Chachapoyas, Huallaga and Mariscal Cáceres about the potentials and limitations of the forests of the yungas of San Martín.
2. Perform in a participative way detailed studies on soil, water resources, and biodiversity as parts of the plans of territorial categorisation at family level.
3. Formulate plans of territorial categorisation at family level and reach compromises of conservation – shared process for the compliance with the residents of the project area and the users of the grazing grounds of the páramos.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

Proposed Theory of Change:



If the populations of the key species and the forests of high conservation value in the CCAH maintain their possibilities and integrity, we can assure that the primary attributes of biodiversity and environmental services of the forests of the CCAH be conserved. This leads us to verifying the following tasks:

1. Launch a campaign of information and environmental education about natural history, importance and threats of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the *Polylepis multijuga* in the area of the provinces of Mariscal Cáceres, Huallaga, Bolívar, and Chachapoyas.
2. Complete the evaluation of population and distribution of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey in the project area.
3. Perform a second approximation (group (rodal) level) of the state and distribution of the *Polylepis multijuga* within the range of the project area.
4. Complete the register of the elements of biodiversity in the range of the project area; particularly amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and vascular plants.

5. Map on a scale of 1:50,000 the forests of high conservation value.
6. Perform actions of recovery of destroyed or degraded groups where there is evidence of the presence of *Polylepis spp*, or which are part of the forests of high conservation value.

Consultation of the Local Population

It is stressed that the present document was realised via a participative and inclusive process by the relevant actors of the area and zone of the project. Furthermore, the project will be published on the website of the CCBA (<http://www.climate-standards.org>) by which it will be open to commentaries with the objective of improvement. The document will also be available on the website of AMPA (<http://www.ampaperu.info>) and in our offices located in Bolívar and Moyobamba within the period of consultation. Additionally, a copy will be sent to the local authorities and the benefitting population.

Proposer of the Project

The association Amazónicos por la Amazonia - AMPA is the responsible entity for the elaboration, execution, and monitoring of the proposed project.

AMPA is an association without financial goals, dedicated to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and to the improvement of the quality of life and the sustainable territorial development of the people of the Andean Amazonia. AMPA works with a territorial focus, via the four axes of sustainable territorial development which correspond to 4 programs of intervention:

Environmental Axis – Program of Conservation:

Stimulates and promotes initiatives of private, communal, local, and regional conservation administrating, managing and monitoring in a participative and sustainable way the natural and cultural heritage. Develops scientific, applied and participative science; supporting and encouraging the use of clean technologies.

Socio-Cultural Axis – Program of Environmental Education and Culture:

Promotes the strategic thinking for the taking of decisions in the development of projects of articulation between educative, socio-environmental and cultural values with tools of facilitation of participative processes and innovative methods as well as supports the identification with the Andean Amazonian culture valuing the natural and cultural heritage.

Economic-Productive Axis – Program of Green Economies:

Stimulates local economies via innovative and replicable processes capable of generating significant and sustainable changes according to the possibilities of the territory (lumbering, apiculture, management of fishing grounds, aquiculture, eco-tourism, agro-forestation, restoration, reforestation, ecological agriculture, environmental services/ REDD+, MDL, PSA)

Political-Institutional Axis – Program of Public Politics:

Promotes the fortification of abilities, the instrumentation of public politics with a territorial focus, and provides opportunities in the generation and application of knowledge.

Positive Impacts of the Project on Climate

The net changes in the stocks of carbon due to the activities of the project were estimated based on the method REDD VM0015 approved by the voluntary carbon standard (VCS), called: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation"

The contribution of the project towards the mitigation of the climate change by reduction of emission of greenhouse gases is evident. In the year 35 of the lifetime of the project we will have avoided 2,458,920.63 tons of CO₂, which represents a net gain as compared to the reference scenario of 2,463,137.63 tons of CO₂.

Positive Impact of the Project on Communities

The implementation of the project REDD+ generates impacts which can affect the environment as well as the populations close by. In case of the impact on the populations (social impacts), these can reflect in changes in lifestyle, culture, health, and goods. In order to measure the reach of the social impact, the "Open Standards" developed by Alianza para las Medidas de Conservación – CMP are used. These standards are based on an analysis of the situation, permitting identification of the actions to develop during the project cycle.

The objectives and activities of the project developed for the community are characterised by the four great axes according to the needs identified in a participative way with the population inside the area of the project. The established axes are: a) Sustainable Productive Activities; b) Environmental Education and Training; c) Organisation and Governing; and d) Control of Migration.

Positive Impact of the Project on Biodiversity

As it is assured that the forests of the CCAH contain a high diversity of species, we have put into our focus of attention a group of elements of biodiversity whose conservation gives as a good indicator of the general state of the conservation of biodiversity.

These elements are: a) The yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*); b) The spectacle bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*); c) The Andean plant queñua multijuga (*Polylepis multijuga*); d) Species that are commonly hunted like big birds of the family Cracidae, big rodents of which occasionally savage pork (*Pecari tajacu*); e) Species of plants used in traditional medicine; f) Andean forest relicts of *Polylepis*; g) Forests of AVC

The scenario with project presumes that the maintenance of the forest habitat, together with the campaigns of information and environmental education, will manage to avoid the reduction of the populations of these species. Also, the activities of control and participative monitoring like the territorial categorisation at family level will contribute to a more harmonic coexistence with the forest regarding the families living in the project area.

Exceptional Benefits to the Community

The present project REDD+ consider 166 families as benefitting population of which 126 are users of the CCAH and 40 are residents in the forests of the CCAH. All the activities are,



"We conserve **LIFE** to share it with you"

"Conservamos la **VIDA** para compartirla contigo"

without exception, directed towards the 166 families including the activities involving the teachers and the local authorities. According to a socio-economic study the poorest beneficiaries are situated inside the project area (forests of the CCAH) and in the southern zone of the project. AMPA considers mandatory the implementation and execution of the activities according to the primary zones of intervention, being the ones with the least economic resources, assuring benefits to the poorest families of the benefitting population. In accordance with the objectives defined by the project, the activities destined for the community are enclosed by four components which ensure that the benefits reach all the families and especially the poorest; in the south of the project zone 40% of the poorest families (users of the CCAH) will participate in the incorporation of new productive activities compatible with the objectives of the CCAH by the year 2018.

Education and training activities: support of the educational authorities for environmental education is intended. This includes formally establishing of training courses and workshops for the teachers with the local educational authority and support with basic materials and training for teachers and students alike. The adults will also be trained via a continuous program of formation.

Activities for the reinforcement of organisation and governing: the objective is to have a population highly competent in the processes of organisation of their communities, able to identify their needs and formulate projects to be included in the participative budgets, ensuring the poorest are empowered for development.

Activities destined towards the reduction of migration: will benefit in an equal manner all the users and residents of the CCAH, but especially the residents of the forests of the CCAH, people in the situation of severe poverty, avoiding conflicts for terrains which may occur with the arrival of new persons to the CCAH.

Moreover, other indirect benefits for the poorest part of the population is considered, derived from the implementation of activities of development in the paramos which contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the poorest families. Also, the project considers the woman as one of the primary agents of change and it is expected that 60% of the women will participate actively in the activities of the project, giving special priority to those women with the greatest needs.



All the objectives and activities are considered until 2022; nevertheless AMPA intends to continue the activities after this date, with the objective that 100% of the benefitting population reaches optimal levels of quality of life.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL JUNE 2013

CLIMATE OBJECTIVES

1. The SIG & Monitoring Area in AMPA are establishing a continuous monitoring system with focuses on temperature, climate (meteorological stations in the ecosystems of paramos and yungas), and change in the use of soil.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

Sustainable Productive Activities

4. We are initiating the installation of 56 beehives for apiculture modules in the sectors of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, having as beneficiaries the associates of the Committee of Conservation and Restoration of the Alto Huayabamba Concession Conservation.

Environmental Education and Training

9. 20 improved kitchens have been installed, 14 in the sectors of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, 2 in the schools in Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, 4 with users of the paramos of the sector Huayabamba, residents in the district of Uchumarca. In the province of Bolívar



technical assistance has been provided for the installation of 40 improved kitchens.

Support is provided to the educational institution of Nuevo Bolívar with seeds of radish, onion, spring onion, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, and beetroot for the continuous production of the school's eco-garden.

10. AMPA has facilitated contracting a professor on behalf of the Local Education Management Unit Bolívar for the educational institution of Nuevo Bolívar for the school year of 2013, given that none of the professors of the province of Bolívar showed interest in occupying said place, to a point

that drastic measures were mentioned like closing the educational institution. In this situation the management of the CCAH coordinated with the elemental school teacher Emerson Del Águila Tananta, resident of the city of Rioja who did not hesitate to make this large journey to provide education to the students of the sector of Nuevo Bolívar.

12. A contract has been signed with the Local Education Management Unit Bolívar (2013 - 2014), according to which the environmental education program "Valuing my natural and cultural identity again" (*"Revalorando mi identidad natural y cultural"*) in the educational institutions of Cujibamba, Bolívar, Unamen, and Uchumarca, located in the zone of influence of the CCAH.

Organization and Governing

14. Coordinated by AMPA, the Agencia Agraria Bolívar and Agro Rural, the cultivation of quinoa is incentivized in the province of Bolívar, zone of direct influence of the CCAH. A plan of actions exists for the next 12 months, including the development of competencies for the cultivation of quinoa, continuous technical assistance and the implementation of sample fields of quinoa in 20 sectors of the province of Bolívar.

16. On December 8, 2012 the Committee of Conservation and Restoration of the CCAH (Comité de Conservación y Restauración de



la Concesión para Conservación Alto Huayabamba) was founded by permanent residents of the yungas of the sectors of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, with the will to work in an organized way towards the conservation and restoration of the CCAH. The internal statutes were approved on June 9, 2013.

Control of Migration

19. One of the objectives of the Committee of Conservation and Restoration of the CCAH (CCRCCA) is to prevent the intrusion of other persons to the yungas of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso.

BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES



21. The project “Environmental Education for the Conservation of *Oreonax flavicauda*, specie in critical danger of extinction – Region San Martín” benefitting the members of the CCRCCA, with whom will be implemented educational as well as environmental communicational activities promoting the value of the species in society and contributing to their conservation.

In addition, a study is being performed to determine the population density of the *Oreonax flavicauda* in the yungas of the concession which will then allow us to establish a participative plan

for monitoring.

24. In begin of the year 2012, 20 ha were reforested with native species of the paramos in the sectors of Huayabamba and Nochapio, sector I of the CCAH. The species were selected taking into account the ecological importance (water regulation, conservation of soils, habitat of the forest’s fauna, environmental services), easy dispersion and usefulness for their beneficiaries being the following selected species: *Escallonia sp* (Chachacoma), *Polylepis sp* (Queñua), *weinmannia spp* (Perejil), *Ginoxis sp* (Llamanche), among others.

In November 2012 the implementation of the project “Consolidation of the project REDD+ and restoration of the biological corridors in the Peruvian yungas of the CCAH” was initiated, one of the objectives being the restoration of 20 ha in the yungas of the micro-basin of the river Tepna.