Iniciativa de Monitoreo Socio-ecológico de la Amazonía Occidental (IMSAO)

Western Amazon Sentinel Landscape

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IMSAO in general

400 000Km^2

Population
Peru:
UCAYALI: 432,159
MADRE de DIOS: 109,555

Bolivia:
PANDO: 52,525

Brazil
ACRE: 686,652

9 national conservation areas
19 indigenous territories (isolated/not in contact; Source IBC Peru)

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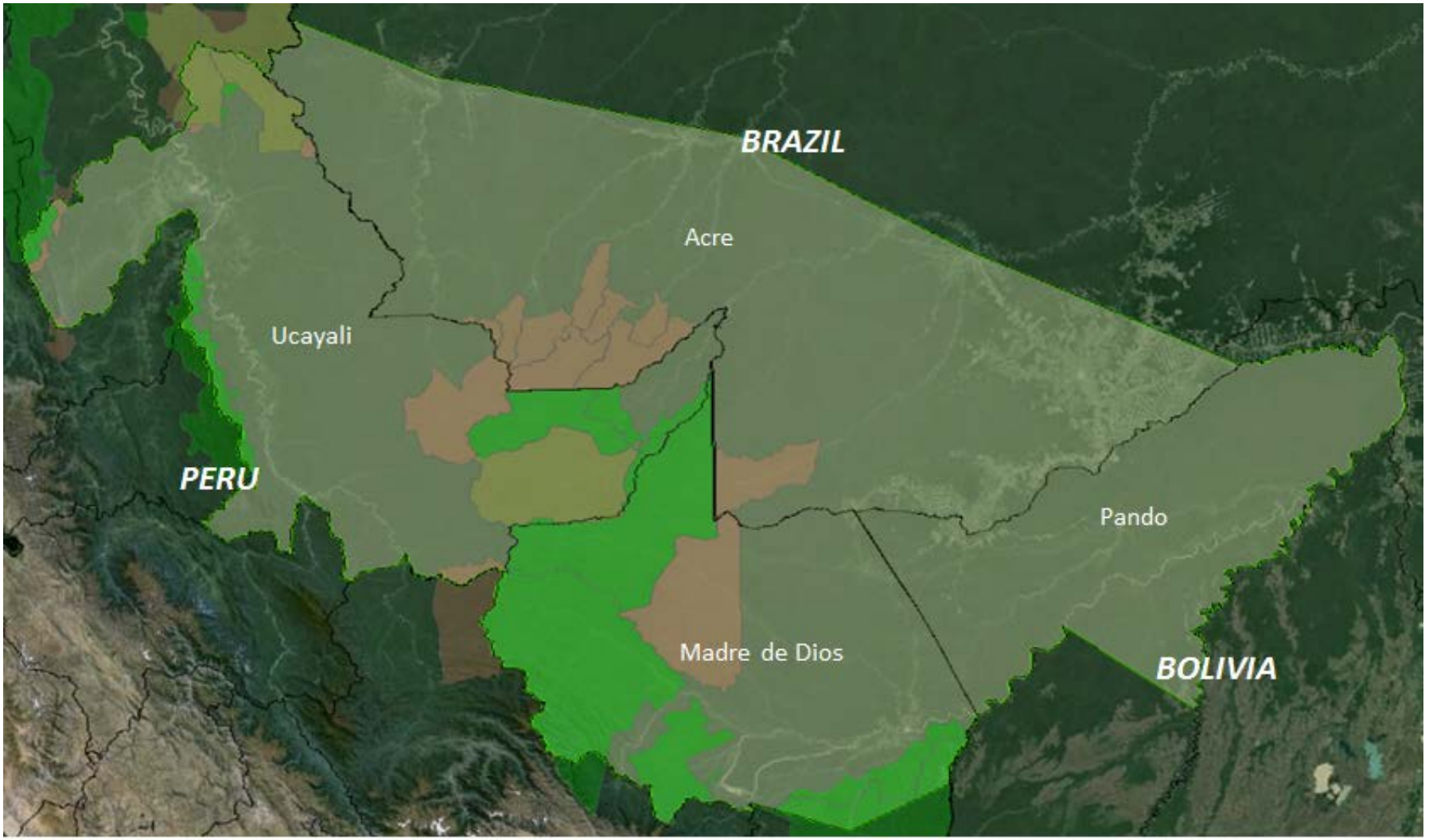
IMSAO: 9 national protected areas and 19 indigenous territories

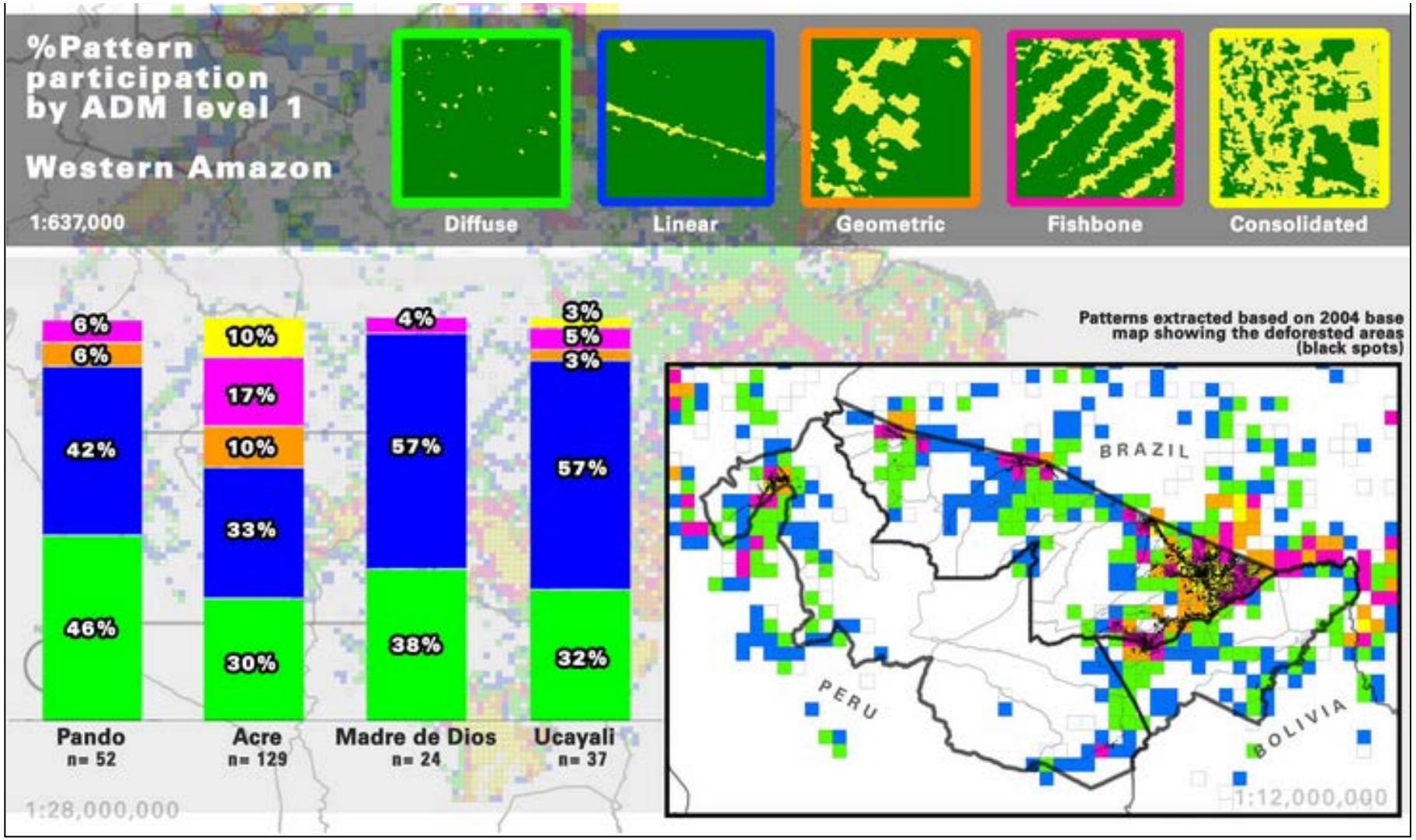


Source: INEI, DIVAGIS, RAISG IBC, MINAM Peru

IMSAO: a broad range of development conditions

Post-deforestation land-use trajectories vary considerably, from degraded pasturelands, large areas of fallow and secondary forest, oil palm plantations, to cocoa agroforestry.

IMSAO: a broad range of deforestation patterns



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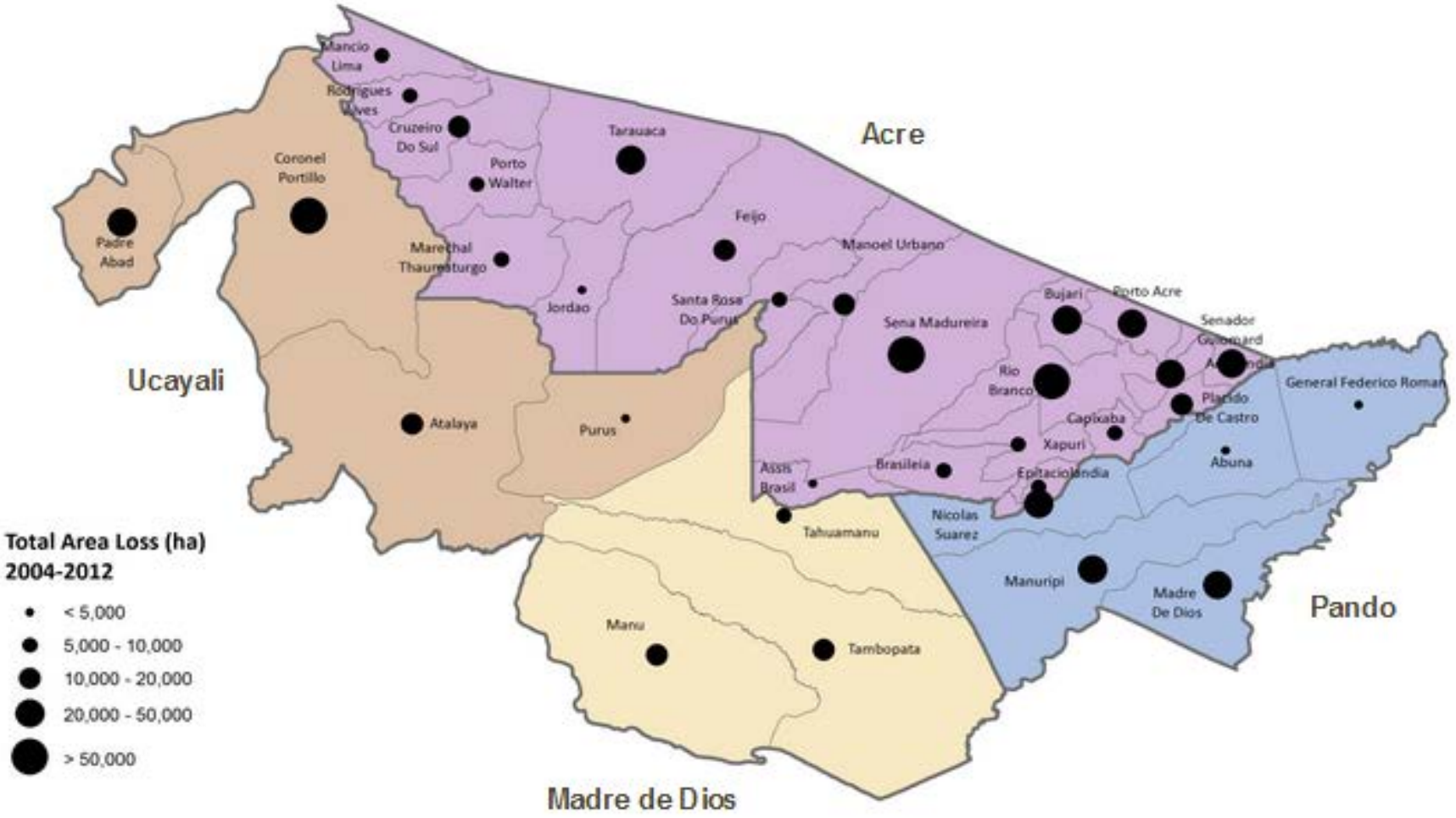
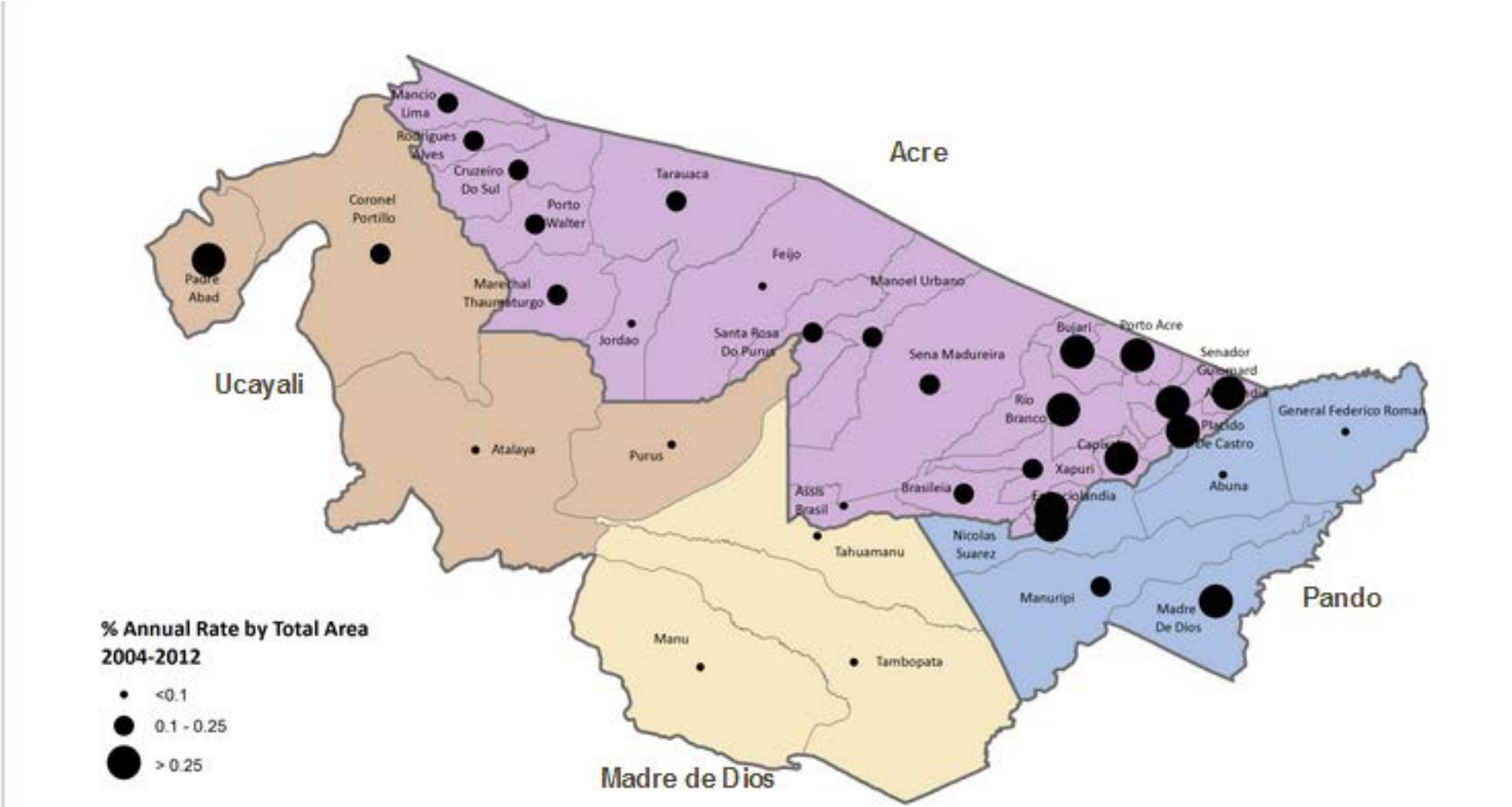
IMSAO: significant differences in forest area loss



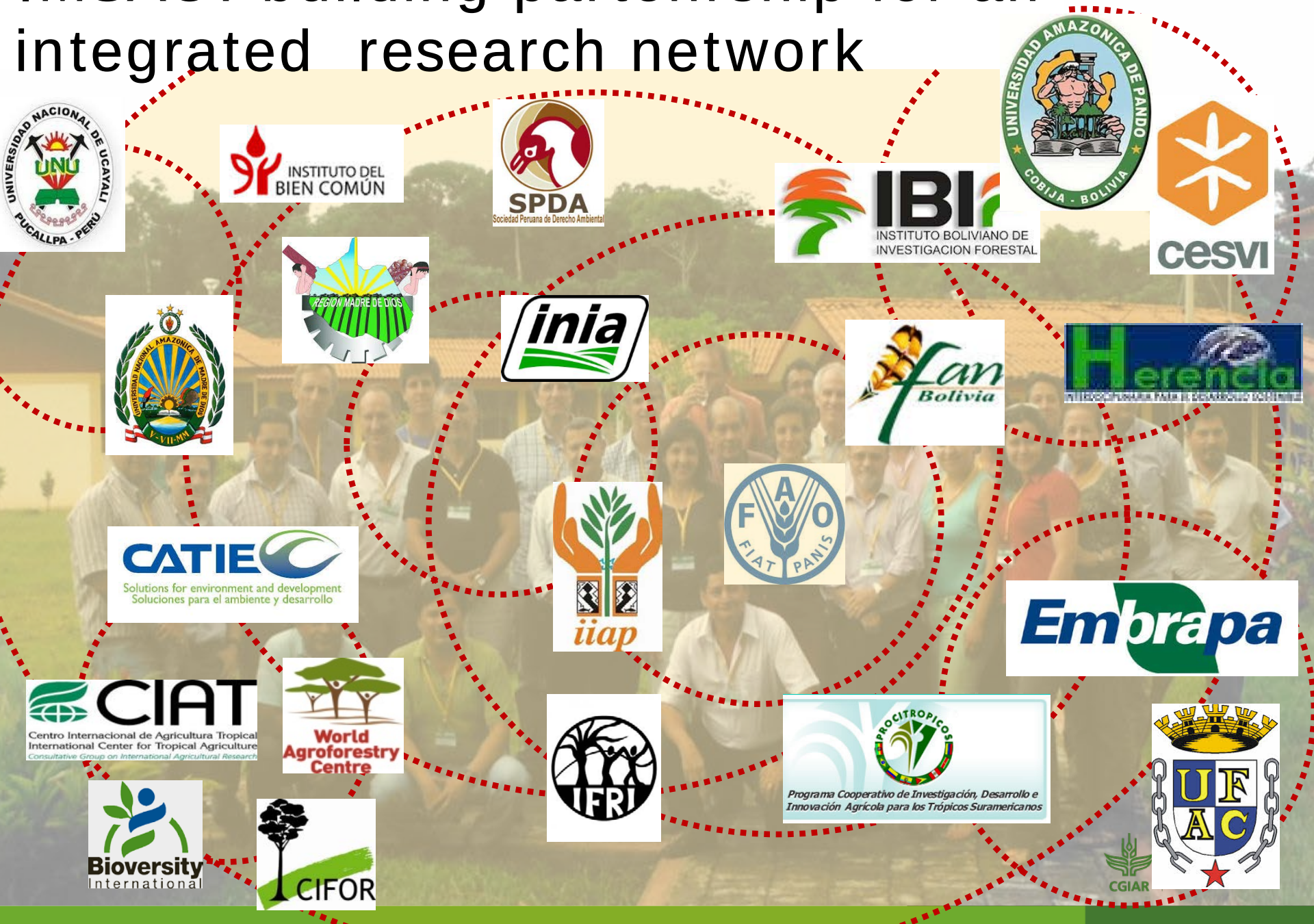
The spatial distribution of total area loss from 2004 to 2012 shows that the municipality of Rio Branco, Brazil has the highest deforestation area. The municipalities of Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad, both located in Peru also share a high deforestation value over the SL.

IMSAO: significant differences in deforestation rates



The vast majority of the highest values of % annual rate by total area from 2004 to 2012 are located in the west of the department of Acre, Brazil. Padre abad, Peru and Madre de Dios, Bolivia has also high values of deforestation according to the surface area.

IMSAO: building partenrship for an integrated research network



IMSAO: team members

METHOD SUPPORT GROUP:
Jean Paul Benavides - CERES CRC IFRI Bolivia
Tanya Hayes - Seattle University (Institutional mapping expert)
Maria Fernández - Associate Bioversity (Gender group)
Purabi Bose – CIAT (Gender group)
Norvin Sepúlveda – CATIE (LDSF training organization)

Centers focal points and coordination:
Valentina Robiglio : coordinator
Evert Thomas: BIOVERSITY
Glenn Hyman: CIAT
Ashwin Ravikumar: CIFOR
Martin Reyes: ICRAF

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IMSAO: site selection 1

4 out of 21 candidate sites were selected by local partners' working groups during a site selection meeting that gathered more that 15 experts coming from the 4 Amazonian regions.

Sites in each region were ranked by local experts using a set of criteria that was proposed by the coordination team and approved. A subset of 3 sites per region was proposed to the plenary group.

Eventually 4 sites were selected by the plenary to cover variation along the forest transition curve.

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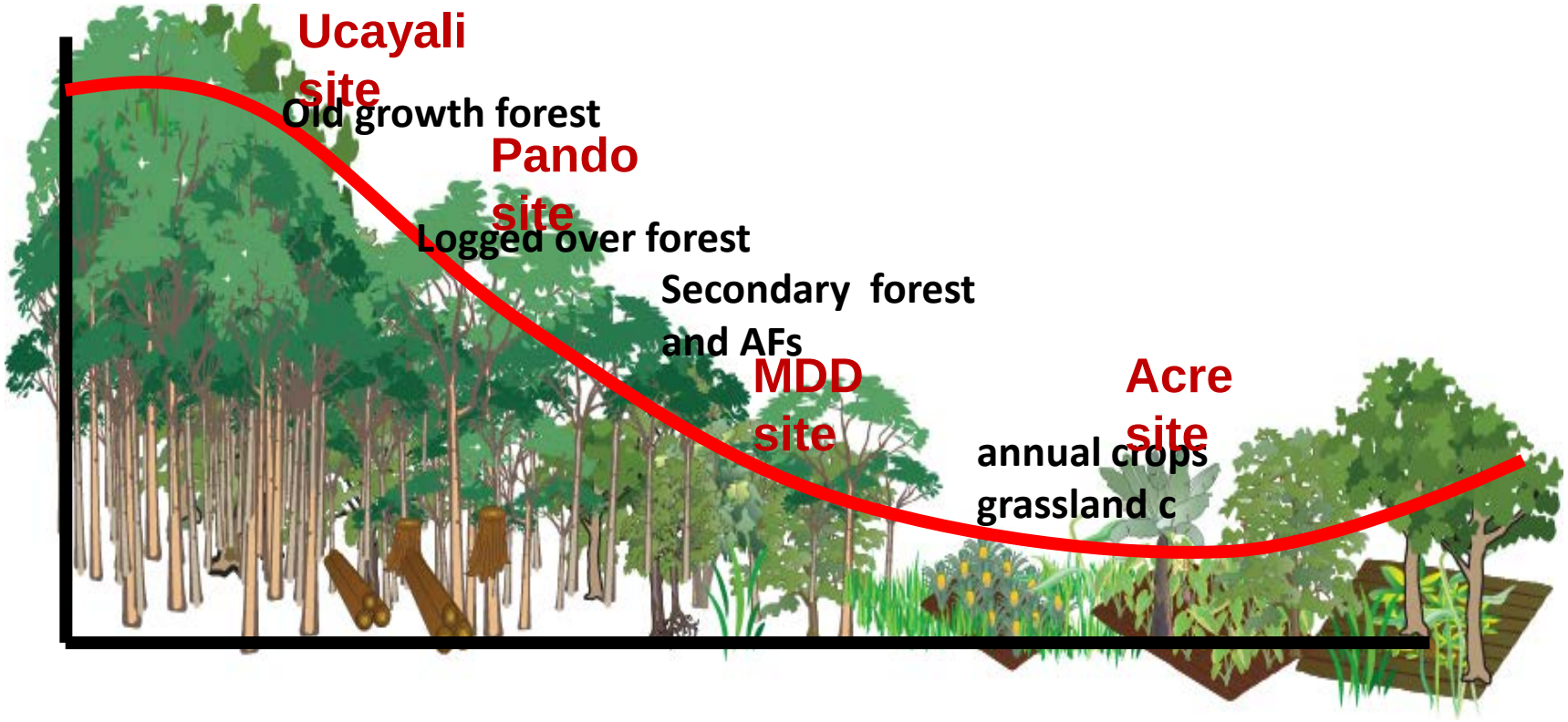
IMSAO: site selection 2



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IMSAO: site selection 3

Criteria for site selection

Category	Criteria
SL research questions and relevant indicators	Deforestation level
	Deforestation pattern
	Predominant land use systems
	Land use change drivers
	Presence of Settlements
	Population distributions and population density
	Governance and institutions
	Land management categories (natural protected area, forest concessions, …)
Logistics / Operational	Accessibility (terrestrial and by river)
	Towns with housing services
	Presence of NGOs/Research Centers
	Developed activities from CG/partners institutions
	Existing relationships with local institutions (contacts)
	Need for guidance to enter site
	Security conditions in and around the site (criminal events, attacks, illegal drug trade, illegal mining, illegal forest activity …)

IMSAO: site description 1

Ucayali

Deforestation level	Low (<10%)
Deforestation pattern	Line and diffuse
Predominant land use types	Forest (inside the native community), legal timber production and small-scale illegal logging, coca fields, shifting cultivation and fallow based systems, cocoa production and extensive livestock at the margin;
Land management category	Presence of an indigenous territory, community and peasant land and land with no legal allocation;
Accessibility (terrestrial and by river)	Poor terrestrial accessibility, especially during rainy season. Accessibility by river is by boat;
Need for guidance to enter site	Previous consulting and consensus required from indigenous community federation (CACATAIBO);
Security conditions in and around the site (criminal events, attacks, illegal drug trade, illegal mining, illegal forest activity …)	This is a high risk area for Narco-Traffic. Coca fields and illegal timber harvesting are a threat fro working in the area;

IMSAO site description 2

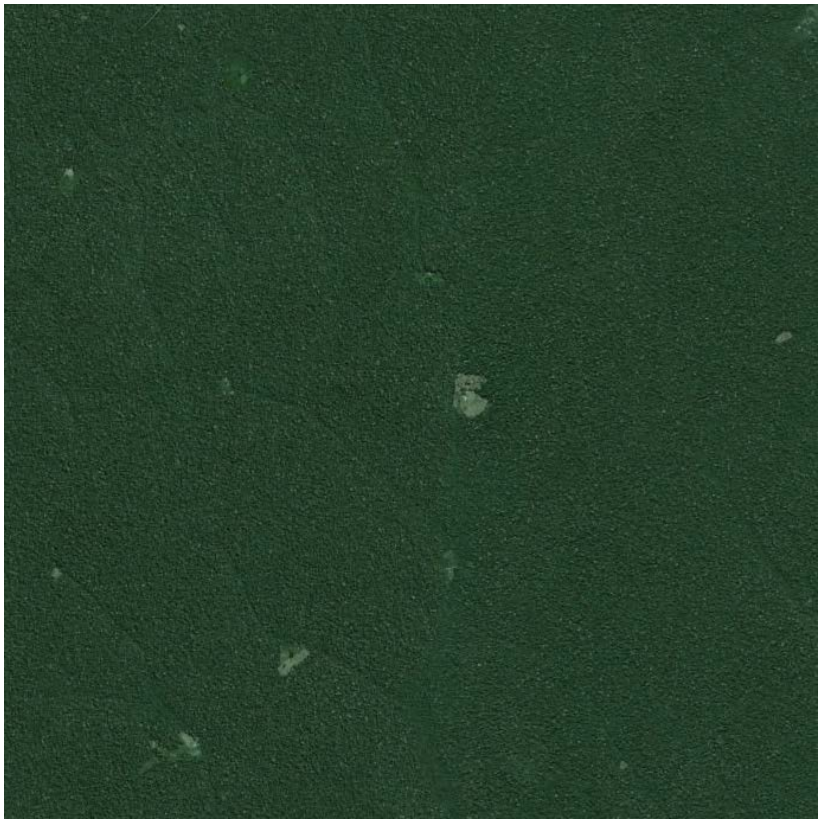
Madre de Dios

Deforestation level	Intermediary >60%
Deforestation pattern	Geometric
Predominant land use types	Intervened old growth forest, secondary forest, mining, agricultural land, pastureland (degraded and improved), infrastructure (roads)
Land management category	Part of the site is located within “La Perla” mining concession (legal before 1990s, illegal since then), the rest is private land or land without legal title
Accessibility (terrestrial and by river)	Good accessibility. It can be accessed by section 3 of Interoceanica Road.
Need for guidance to enter site	No
Security conditions in and around the site (criminal events, attacks, illegal drug trade, illegal mining, illegal forest activity …)	Minor illegal activity particularly in relation to mining. Possible Social Unrest.

IMSAO site description 3

Pando

Deforestation level	Low
Deforestation pattern	Diffuse
Predominant land use types	Agroforestry (castaña), pastures. Propsection for oil extraction concessions
Land management category	Areas with high conservation value
Accessibility (terrestrial and by river)	Good by land
Need for guidance to enter site	Civil society organization and municipalities have to be preliminairly contacted
Security conditions in and around the site (criminal events, attacks, illegal drug trade, illegal mining, illegal forest activity …)	Narco-Traffic



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IMSAO site description 4

Acre

Deforestation level	High (only 40% of forest cover)
Deforestation pattern	consolidated
Predominant land use types	Agricultural land, pastures, logging
Land management category	_
Accessibility (terrestrial and by river)	Good accessibility by road. Close to Rio Branco
Need for guidance to enter site	Municipality to be contacted
Security conditions in and around the site (criminal events, attacks, illegal drug trade, illegal mining, illegal forest activity …)	_

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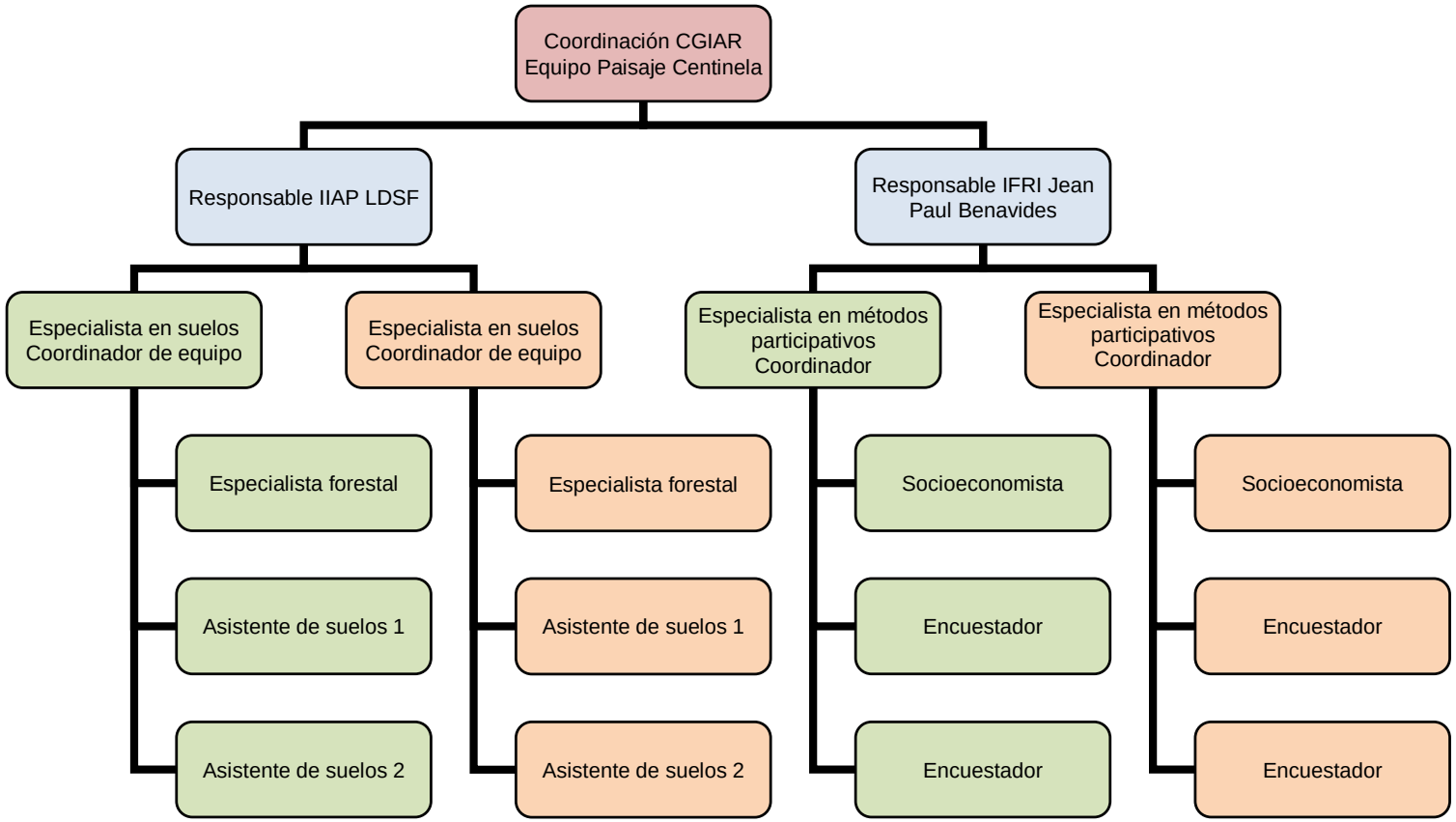
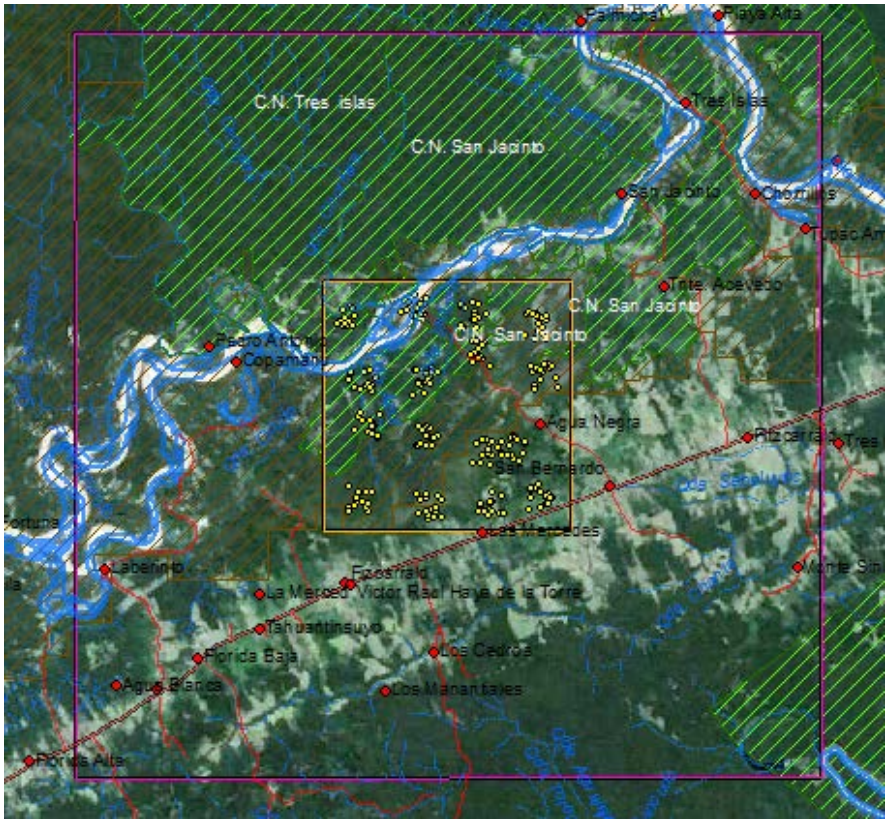
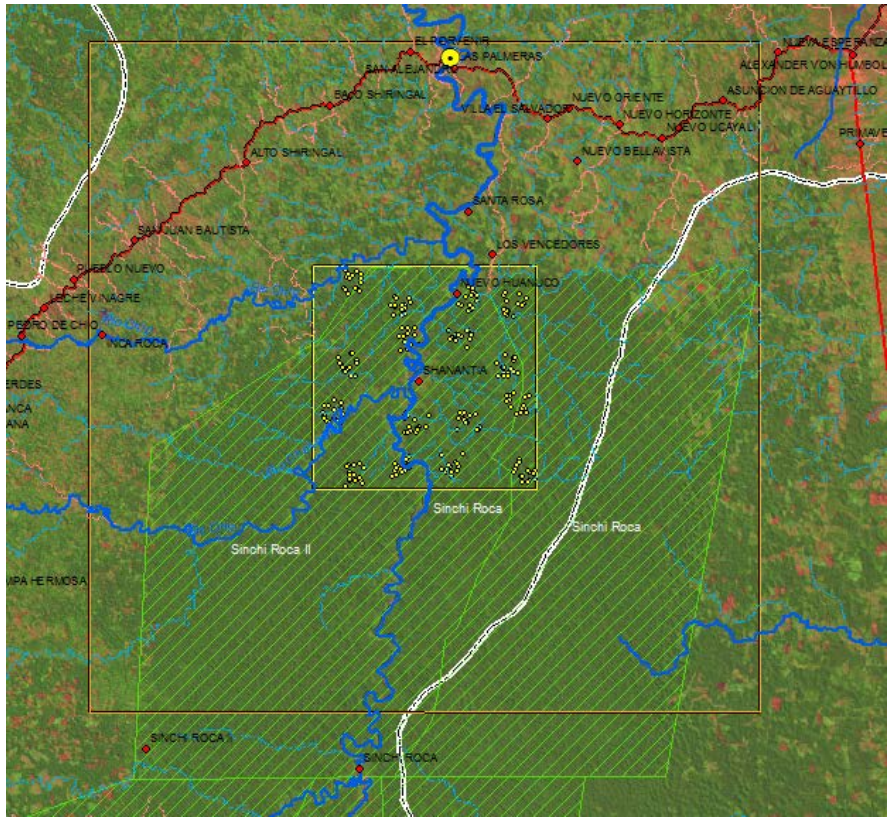
IMSAO: fieldwork organization



IMSAO: criteria for village selection

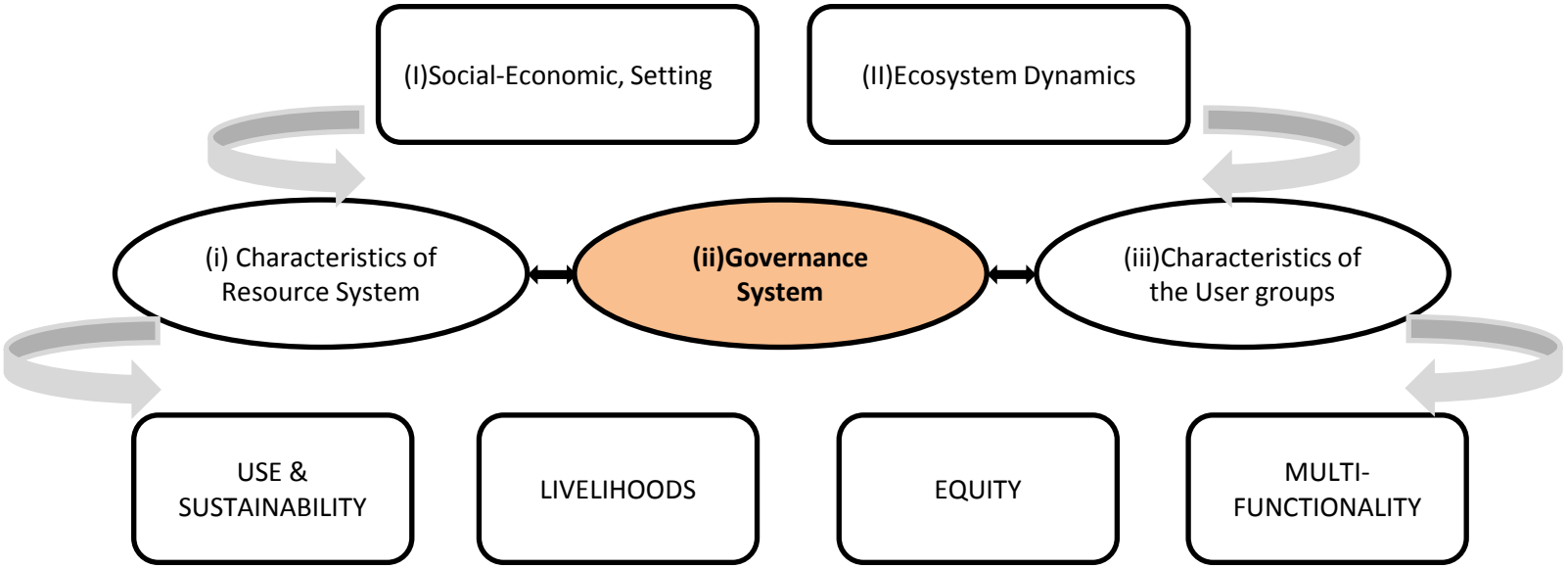
- During biophysical data collection uses and users of the sites are identified and their settlement of origin identified. 10 settlements per SL site are selected (10x10), if not, then 30x30.
- Accessibility (road, river, by foot)and information from LDSF informants and experts





IMSAO: Activities done

1. Development of **a theoretical framework** elaborated with partners



IMSAO network has identified four relevant outcomes to investigate and the socio-economic, institutional and biophysical conditions enabling them :
(1) sustainability; (2) livelihoods; (3) equity and (4) multi-functionality.

IMSAO: Activities done

2. Review and adaptation of **Institutional Mapping** framework : development of data collection tools and guidelines

- Beside literature review and interview to key stakeholders and experts
- primary information is gathered within each SL site about

  (1) existing resource management rules (formal and informal), including tenure, land-use restrictions, land-use incentives and other management rules;

  (2) stakeholders (governmental, non-governmental communities and private actors) that use or influence resource use and their rights to participate in the rule-making processes;

  (3) and the processes by which rules are make and in fact, applied.

- The approach draws on **IFRI** and **scales-out** information gathered at the community level to include broader set of questions on land-use institutions for agriculture, pasture and agroforestry (potentially mining). It also **scales-up** IFRI to understand how governmental and private actors are involved in resource management in the respective SL sites.

IMSAO: Activities done

3. Integrate a **gender perspective** in the studies:

- The **household surveys** differentiate the data by gender, but it's uncertain if we'll be able to obtain gender differentiated perspectives from them.
- **Institutional mapping** in the communities can assess how community decision-processes influence gendered participation in natural resource management, & access and rights to the resources.
- The institutional mapping, that will be done with groups, may also provide an opportunity to examine **intra and inter household/production unit relations and processes from a gender perspective** (*still under discussion*).
- Work has to be done on the community-level data gathering mechanisms to **ensure the inclusion of gendered perspectives and perceptions** of the resource management processes.

Timeline for 2014

Activity	July					August				September					October				November				Dec	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Background information sessions to regioinal governments.																								
LDSF training in Peru																								
Fieldwork in Madre de Dios & Ucayal																								
Delivery of metadata																								
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