

Proceedings of the 1st Workshop

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INCA-WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS



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1. SCIENTIFIC CONTENT

1.1 KEYNOTES:

Dr. Mario Tapia

Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina – Lima, Peru

Andean Region, tropical high mountains – Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change

Introduction

- Central zone is one of the most intensive agriculture used in in the world especially for crop production.
- 18 Agro-ecological zoning in the central part of Cordillera de los Andes (Peru), characterized by 8 parameters such as: Humidity, soil conditions, frost- free days, agricultural conditions, species composition: crops and forestry, etc.

Experiences inter-Andean valleys

- Book published in 2010: "Guia de campo de los cultivos andinos".
- Research in Agro-Biodiversity:
 - 1) Potatoes are described according to how fast to cook (local knowledge), 8 different species and 180 wild relatives.
 - 2) Important point of discussion: How the different varieties adapt to different zones?
 - 3) Plan breeding program: "Conservative program" with 8 different varieties of Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*)
 - 4) Kaniwa (*Chenopodium pallidicaule*) is the most resistant crop to the extreme climate conditions.
 - 5) Several seed fairs organized all over the Andean region
- Research in Traditional technology:
 - 1) Terraces: 500.000 ha with terraces and 8% in use because of migration, not support by government and importation of wheat.
 - 2) Sukakollos (irrigation trenches): 30.000 ha in the Altiplano of Peru
- dynamic conservation indigenous entrepreneurship

Discussion:

- Use of traditional knowledge for pest management
- How does the "Land use planning" work in the Andean region?

 Murray's theory: verticality of land use and interchange of products between populations of different zones
- Implementation of "Seed keepers", peasants that have the ability and desire to conserve the seeds. Non-pay workers

Dr. Stephan Beck

Universidad Mayor de San Andres - La Paz, Bolivia

Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Ecosystems in the Andes

Key points

- What is happening with the pollination and dispersal mechanisms of different species in the Andes in terms of Climate Change?
- Types of changes: vegetation type, increasing seasonality in the south Andes, shift in the orographic cloud banks (*ceja de monte*) → elevation profiles will change
- Wetlands (*bofedales, turberas*) are one of the most endangered ecosystems which naturally act as reservoirs (damps)
- Lakes are drying out
- Impacts on species: shifts in geographic range, changes in phenotypes or abundance of species, missing or changing habitats
- Mountains can function as refuges

GLORIA project (Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments)

- Working with communities on adaptation
- Developing awareness and understanding of local knowledge and local perceptions
- Reaching a common understanding

Main Discussion point

- How to incorporate other disciplines (e.g. ecology) into the INCA research?
- Lack of data vs. observable ongoing processes



taken from presentation of Dr. Stephan Beck

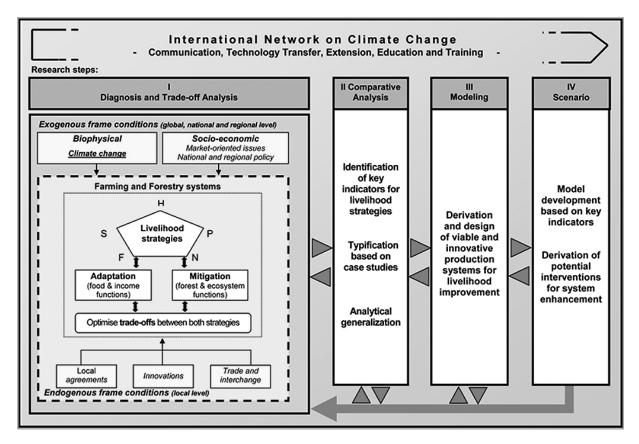
1.2 INCA PROJECT:

André Lindner

Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Introduction and Integration of INCA

- Existence of other related networks has to be taken into consideration
- Review on studies/projects/material/methods to prevent unnecessary replication
- Seek synergies to DAAD Biodiversity-Network
- Embed research in existing frameworks
- Beside the scientific level enhance exchange among local users, state authorities and NGOs
- Choice of research sites regarding their suitability, comparability and infrastructure/logistics

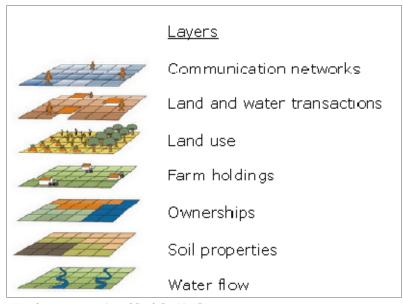


Framework developed by Prof. Dr. Jürgen Pretzsch

Prof. Dr. Uta Berger Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Introduction to Agent-Based Modelling

- The Agent-Based-Modelling (ABM) seems to be suitable for the INCA project objectives.
- The model has some basic principles:
 - 1) set of agents
 - 2) set of agents' relationships
 - 3) agents' environment
- The agents have certain attributes: static (gender, name) or dynamic (age, resources endowment)
- They are related and influenced by the environment interacting with other agents
- ABM results have to be validated with stakeholders
- The models are tools for decision making, they are not a dogma



taken from presentation of Prof. Dr. Uta Berger

Cristina Ruiz

Universidad Mayor de San Andres - La Paz, Bolivia

Climate Change in Bolivia: A scientific background referring to adaptation and mitigation processes

- General lack of local data on temperature, rainfall, humidity etc.
- Point of view on Climate Change developed in a philosophical ways instead in a scientific one
- Social tools as methods to improve knowledge on Climate Change: round table, network mapping, agroclimatic calendar, surveys, participant observations, transects etc.
- Corpuma valley proposed as main work zone for INCA in Bolivia
- What kind of productive systems in the area?
- Endangered species with economical importance
- Importance of exotic species (e.g. *Eucalyptus*) and related economic and ecological issues



taken from presentation of Cristina Ruiz

Prof. Dr. Carlos Llerena Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina – Lima, Peru

INCA - Project Overview Peru

- Importance of social -economic and biological aspects of forestry and land use
- Biogeographical zonation of Peru
- Importance of the participation of additional actors: AgroRUral and other local supporters
- Biodiversity-Program Workshops: lessons learnt, personal experiences
- Upcoming Biodiversity-Program Workshop will be realized in Lima (UNALM 2012-Instituto Regional de Desarrollo de Selva "Genova", San Ramon, Junin (Field work-reforestation project) and (Oxapampa Reserva de biosfera Oxapampa-Yanesha Prov. Oxapampa, Pasco (Native communities, field work, experiences with thesis and research works) underlines the synergies between INCA and DAAD Biodiversity-Program
- Latin Amearican Forestry Congress in Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina: October 18 – 21, 2011

Alejandra Martinez

Instituto Geofisico del Peru – Lima, Peru

Extreme meteorological events and risk management in the Central Peruvian Andes

MAREMEX project overview

- MAREMEX project of more than 10 years, it is focused on Climate Change with Integration of a local assessment
- Demand of people caused to investigate extremes meteorological events
- Project strengthens the capacity of risk management to extreme meteorological events by the population and the institutions
- Main features of the project:
 - 1) "Research action project" must be used in application for people.
 - 2) Urban and rural scopes
 - 3) Implementation of "Huayao" observatory
 - 4) Assessment of extreme events, analysis, sectors, cross cutting themes

Project planning and issues

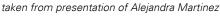
- Inclusion of forest sector. Lack of information that will fill with project INCA

- Climatology and climate change trends 1922-2009
- Socioeconomic vulnerability, health, livestock, agriculture, fishing farming data to be completed using INCA
- Importance of the perception of people and traditional knowledge
- Systematize perceptions and traditional knowledge: "Climate forecast of good year": astronomical indicators, biological indicators and hydro-meteorological indicators more research needed
- Implementation of the Mini-meteorological network Objectives:
 - 1) Have this network of high density (very low cost) and easy installation
 - 2) Involve population in the use and maintenance of this network
- New projects:
 - 1) Impacts of variability and climate change in the Tumbes mangrove ecosystem
 - 2) ANDES PLUS (September 2011 June 2012): closure of 10 years of research including forests in the Mantaro valley

Discussion

- The mini meteorological network: How the people use the information for agricultural activities?
- Cutting themes can include more aspects: institutions, market, however too many could be impossible to manage.
- Future researches: Policiy changes.... Regional authorities
- Results validation and dissemination. More important: results of the project as a way to "Give back to people"







Alvaro Valverde Universidad Mayor de San Andres – La Paz, Bolivia

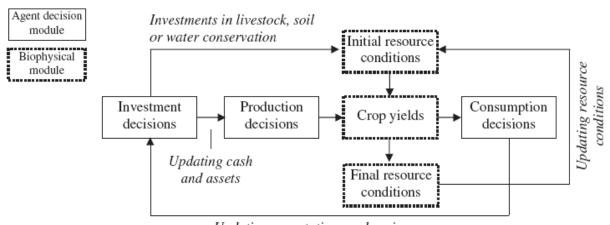
INCA – Incorporation of Climate Change component at the National Environmental Planning in Bolivia

- Introduction to water management in Bolivia
- Watershed (cuenca) as basic unit for analysis
- PRAA (Proyecto de Adaptation al Impacto del Retroceso Acelerado de Glaciares en los Andes Tropical):
 - 1) Scenarios generation (with support of Brazilian researchers)
 - 2) Development and implementation of adaptation projects
 - 3) Glacier monitoring
- Balance between water needs and demands

Mariana Vidal

Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Understanding the effects of climate change on the livelihood strategies of small farmers of the Andean Region: A modeling approach



Updating expectations and savings

taken from presentation of Mariana Vidal

- Main research objective: analyze farmers' agronomic adaptation strategies to climate change and the effects of these strategies on the farmers' socioeconomic status the focus is on traditional farmers of the Andean Region of Peru
- Research questions:
 - 1) Are there already signs of climate change in the study area? Of which kind?

- 2) Do farmers of the Andean Region have already been experiencing issues concerning climatic change? What is the nature of these issues?
- 3) Which productive strategies are being used by farmers of the Andean Region to cope with Climate Change?
- 4) Which farmers' adaptation strategies can be expected under the different future climate change scenarios? How will they develop in time?
- 5) How do the strategies adopted (in the different CC scenarios) will impact the socioeconomic status of the farmers at a household level?
- 6) What are the expected trade-offs between the different adaptation strategies?
- Research site: Achamayo sub watershed in the Mantaro valley
- Main tool: Mathematical Programming-based Multi-Agent Systems (MP-MAS)
- Indicators: climate (data from IGP), population, households (own data collection), technologies, markets, land use
- Data collection in the field:
 - 1) Participatory workshops
 - 2) Semi-structured interviews
 - 3) Interview with key informants
 - 4) Frost research
 - 5) Networking

Discussion:

- application of the model so far in Chile, Germany and Africa until now not applied in high mountain areas like the Andes
- incorporation of different climate data: scientific measurements & participatory maps
- observation of ecological changes (shift in distribution of species)
- agroforestry: with native species and mainly *Eucalyptus*
- collected data and outcome usable for further studies
- definition of "traditional farming"
- sample size possibility to cover the great variability
- more economic data needed

François Jost

Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Forest and trees and their influence in adaptation and mitigation of Climate Change in rural areas of the Andes

- Main objective: Analyze the use of trees as a measure of adaptation to agricultural droughts and as a contribution to the mitigation of Climate Change
- Specific objectives:
 - 1) Analyze the implications of agricultural droughts in the farm household systems
 - 2) Identify the local strategies used to cope with the agricultural droughts

- 3) Assess the influence of trees on water availability and yield variation inside the farm staple crops
- 4) Identify its implications between the different production systems and the food security (vulnerability and risk reduction)
- 5) Assess the local attitudes toward agroforestry systems and their role in relation to the mitigation of the effects of agricultural droughts
- 6) Carry out a qualitative comparative analysis between the case studies in order to typify key indicators
- 7) Analyze the trade-off between the different production alternatives evaluated
- Research site: Achamayo sub watershed in the Mantaro valley
- Methods:
 - 1) General description of the study area
 - 2) Specific description of the farming system in the area
 - 3) Description of the selected farm household systems
 - 4) Assessment on the land-use decision making in the area
 - 5) Description of agricultural droughts in the area, their distribution and historical evolution
 - 6) Analyze the influence of trees on soil moisture and yield
 - 7) Assess local attitude towards agroforestry systems and their influence on the farm household systems (in contrast to crops)
 - 8) Description of expectations from farmers of agricultural drought events in the future
 - 9) Identification of vulnerable areas and the feasible adaptation options on the household level
 - 10) Identification of local attitudes toward land use change with focus on forests and agroforestry systems in relation to Climate Change and its effects on agricultural droughts
 - 11) Comparison and classification of study areas
 - 12) Analysis of trade-off between different goals or production alternatives
- Research issues:
 - 1) Results from the yield sampling test did not differ significantly with distance to trees (most probably lack of repetitions)
 - 2) Local inhabitants did not identify agricultural drought as such just one consequence coming from it (mainly in potatoes): "Early blight" ("Rancha amarilla").
 - 3) Soil humidity preliminary results without clear outcomes yet
 - 4) Choice of comparable research area in Bolivia

Discussion:

- recommendation: application of research approach for a low number of case studies overview of topic in very specific cases
- study of yield problematic: too many aspects to consider
- consider different altitudinal levels for selection of case studies
- re-check existing literature



taken from presentation of Francois Jost

Claudia Zuleta

Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Comparative analysis of farm forestry systems developed by traditional inhabitants in the Andean Amazon, Peru

Research questions:

- Differences regarding the reliance on forest resources?
- Internal and external factors influencing the use?

On methodology:

- Community selection criteria -> purposive
- Information collected considering the 5 capitals of sustainable livelihood approach
- Study sites: Achamayo sub-basin and Palcazu sub-basin
- Selection criteria of study zones:
 - 1) Presence of farm forestry systems
 - 2) Low input (not mechanized)
 - 3) Locals maintain traditional practices

Preliminary results:

- Forests are not a common property resource
- Maintenance of rules: not to harvest the top of the mountains
- Traditional forest management practices
- People living there represent more or less the "Forest management"

Discussion:

- Work is considered a first explorative study
- Suggestion: compare traditional methods and legislation of Peru and Bolivia



taken from presentation of Claudia Zuleta

Fernando Medina

Dresden University of Technology – Germany

Monitoring and analyzing land use/land cover and their changes using Remote Sensing and GIS in the Achamayo and Shullcas region, Peruvian Andes

- Situation: trends and drivers and possible future conversion
- Lack of knowledge on forest cover
- Objective: produce land use and land cover maps & matrix and Identify patterns of land use (change) including a verification

Methods:

- Use of ground verification and semi-structured interviews with key informants
- Produce two maps: from 1985 and 2010 and compare both to obtain changes
- determine ecological zones (nevados tropicales, tundra pluvial alpino tropical, paramo húmedo subalpino tropical, bosque húmedo montano tropical and bosque seco montano tropical) and Agroecological zones (alta, media and baja)

Considerations:

- Lack of information on land use at landscape level
- Urban expansion, loss of high quality agricultural areas
- Increase in forest cover (1985 2010) (bosquetes vs. large plantations, land tenure)
- Marginal areas for forest: superficial & rocky soils, slopes, which negatively affects tree development
- Altitude: limits tree plantations
- Irrigation: effects land use

Conclusion:

- Need of higher ground resolution imagery (not LandSat)
- Selection of intermediate date for image analysis
- Dynamism of changes: consider socio-economic scenarios
- Monitoring plantations development
- Investigate more adapted clones and species
- Mapping of irrigation

Discussion:

- Old plantations mostly communal: ask permission, use money for community benefits
- New plantations mostly belong top individual farmers
- Change in detected highest altitude for agriculture: in 1981 4250 m, today 4300 m, the latitude could be an issue
- Comparison of scientific ecological zones to those identified by inhabitants
- Rotation is lacking, dynamic of rotation
- Process of historical land use
- Include the use of historical data



taken from presentation of Fernando Medina

1.3 GUEST LECTURES

Dr. Heidi Wittmer

Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - Germany

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity TEEB: Overview of the initiative and the approach

- TEEB is not:
 - 1) It is not a research project
 - 2) No new methods developed
- TEEB is:
 - 1) A rapidly evolving multi-donor initiative, 2007-2010, hosted by UNEP, to explore economic perspectives on nature
 - 2) An "Open Architecture" project... over 500 contributors
 - 3) Maker of "Global Public Goods": the TEEB Report suite
 - 4) Catalyst of Change within Society: relationship to Nature, Economics
- TEEB is aiming for:
 - 1) Synthesis of existing knowledge and experience on economics of ecosystems & biodiversity
 - 2) Prepared for different users in public politics and business
 - 3) Active and worldwide dissemination to these users
 - 4) Awareness raising and mainstreaming

- The lessons:

- 1) There is room to manoeuvre recognising ecosystem services is the first step to make your natural capital work for local development and human well-being
- 2) Adapt appraisal design to your needs in order to get useful results you need to understand and decide what is being measured or valued and how
- 3) Find the right place for your results in decision making if economics is weaponry, then paying attention to rights, knowledge and participation help you take care against backfiring
- 4) Build on the full range of values cashing in on single services provides incentives for degrading the entire system we depend on.
- 5) It is better to err on the side of caution ecology is complex and our understanding limited but future damage costs are too high to risk doubting

Regine Brandt

Martin-Luther-University Halle/Wittenberg – Germany

Ethnobotany and Social Learning related to Climate Change in the Andes

- Agroforestry as an adaptation strategy to Climate Change
- Objective: identify the most promising local woody species for agroforestry from the point of view of local perceptions and from a sustainable point of view (economical, social and environmental)
- What are the main factors determining the preferences of local people for tree usefulness?
- Questions: What is (and who defines) what is sustainable?
- Techniques: communicative learning / collective / social learning horizontal learning



taken from presentation of Regine Brandt

Denis Lippok

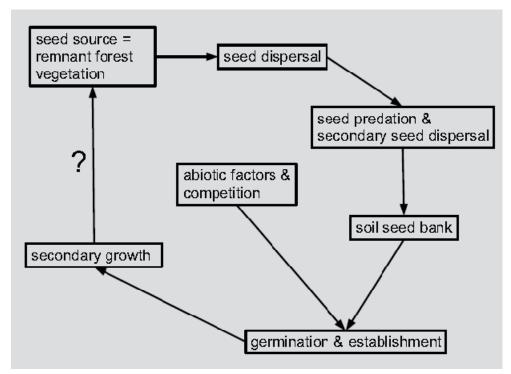
Martin-Luther-University Halle/Wittenberg - Germany

Regeneration of tropical montane forests in burned sites in The Bolivian Andes

- Study site: Chulumani, Provincia Sud Yungas, Departamento La Paz
- Research on secondary succession after fire events:
 - 1) Seed dispersal
 - 2) Seed predation
 - 3) Soil seed bank
 - 4) Natural recruitment

- Problems:

- 1) Loss of research sites due to fire
- 2) Removal of measuring equipment
- 3) Determination of site age and land use history



taken from presentation of Denis Lippok

1.4 LEIPZIG EXCURSION

- Tour through the botanical garden of the University of Leipzig by Dipl.-Biol. Katharina Stein with information on the ecology, history and use of plants from different ecozones of the world also information on importance of botanical gardens for teaching, research and maintain biodiversity
- Presentation about biodiversity, climate change and land-use history in the floodplain forest of Leipzig by the chief of the forest department: Andreas Sickert short excursion to present ecology and different systems of control in the forest



phote by André Lindner

2. LITERATURE

Following is a list of the literature database so far – articles, books etc. are categorized into:

- 1) Biodiversity
- 2) Climate Change
- 3) Native Ecological Knowledge & Methods
- 4) Small Farms & Agroforestry
- 5) FAO
- 6) Agroforestry

Literature which belongs to more than one category is listed multiply in the according categories. Many of the listed literature is available via the project coordinator (pdf-file and/or hardcopy) or accessible via the internet. After the data base list there are also some book recommendations.

BIODIVERSITY

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Gareca, Edgar E.; Hermy, Martin; Fjeldså, Jon; Honnay, Olivier (2010): Polylepis woodland remnants as biodiversity islands in the Bolivian high Andes. In *Biodivers Conserv* 19 (12), pp. 3327–3346.

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Herzog, S. K.; Martínez, R.; Jørgensen, P. M.; Tiessen, H. (Eds.): Climate Change and Biodiversity in the Tropical Andes. Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research.

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Jokisch, B. (1999): Changing fortunes: Biodiversity and peasant livelihood in the Peruvian Andes. In *ECON GEOGR* 75 (2), pp. 201–203.

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La Cruz, Marcelino de; Tinitana, Fani; Torracchi, Stefano; Pardo Santayana, Manuel de; Escudero, Adrian (2007): Correlates of ethno- and biodiversity loss in Tropical Andes: A case study in Loja (Ecuador). In *Ecological Society of America Annual Meeting Abstracts*.

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