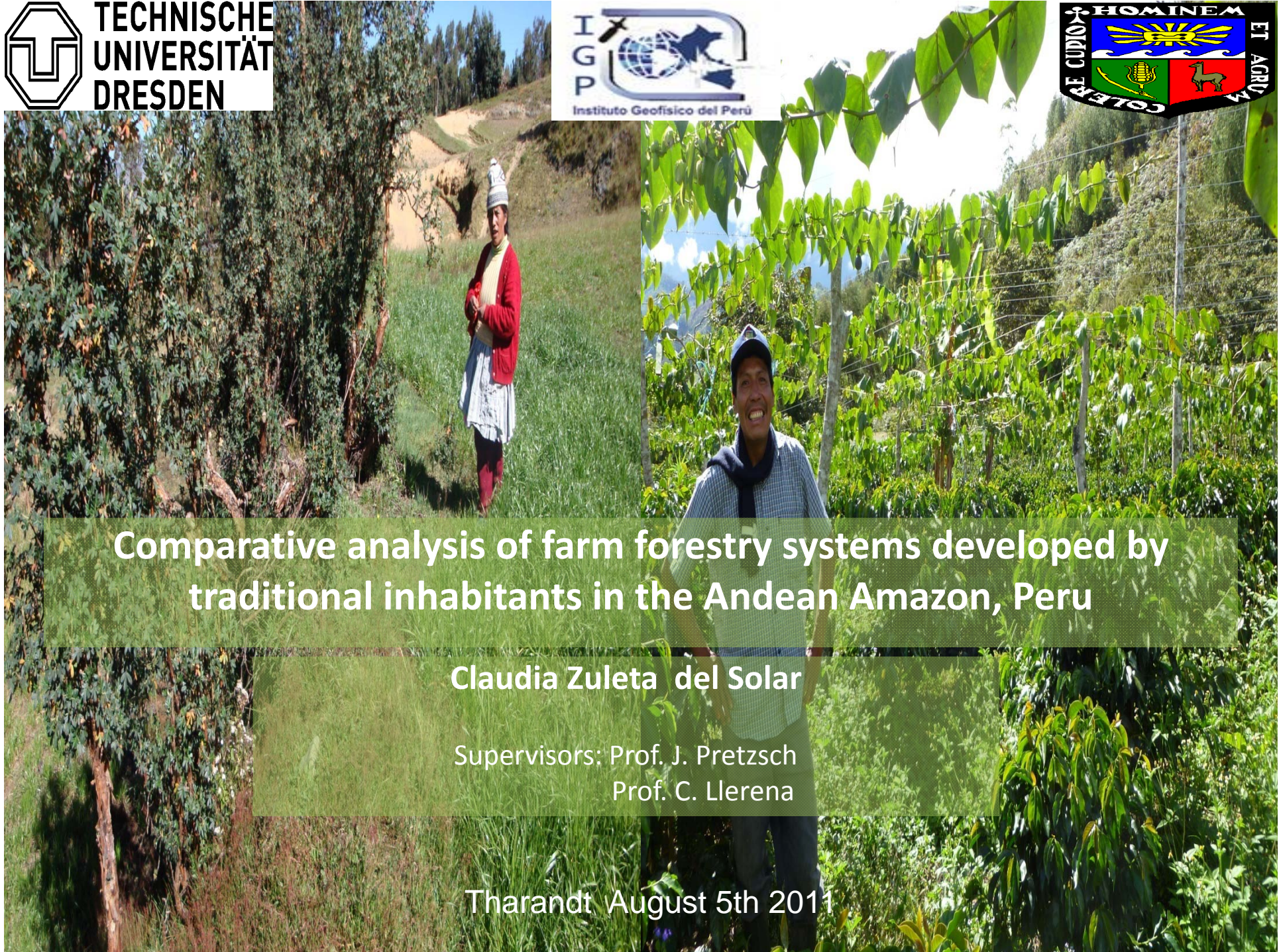




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Comparative analysis of farm forestry systems developed by traditional inhabitants in the Andean Amazon, Peru

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Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Research questions
- Theoretical framework
- Process followed for the field research
- Community selection criteria
- Progress of the research
- Preliminary comments

People and Natural Resources



LAND USE

NATURAL



SOCIOECONOMIC

Role of trees



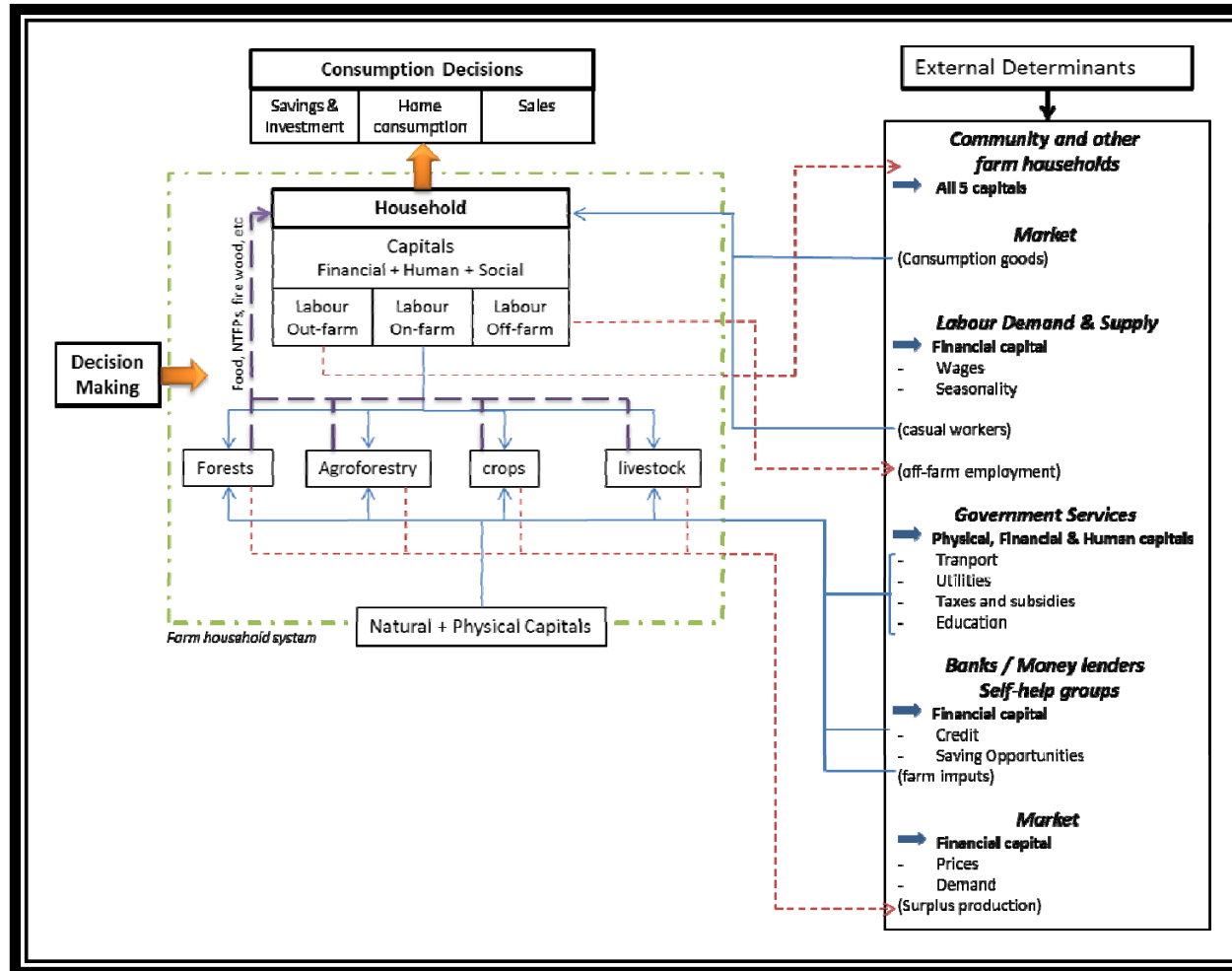
Objective

- Contribute to a better understanding of the interrelations between trees and local people, taking into account cultural and geographical differences. It aims to provide information about forest use by the communities located in two scenarios of the Andean Amazon

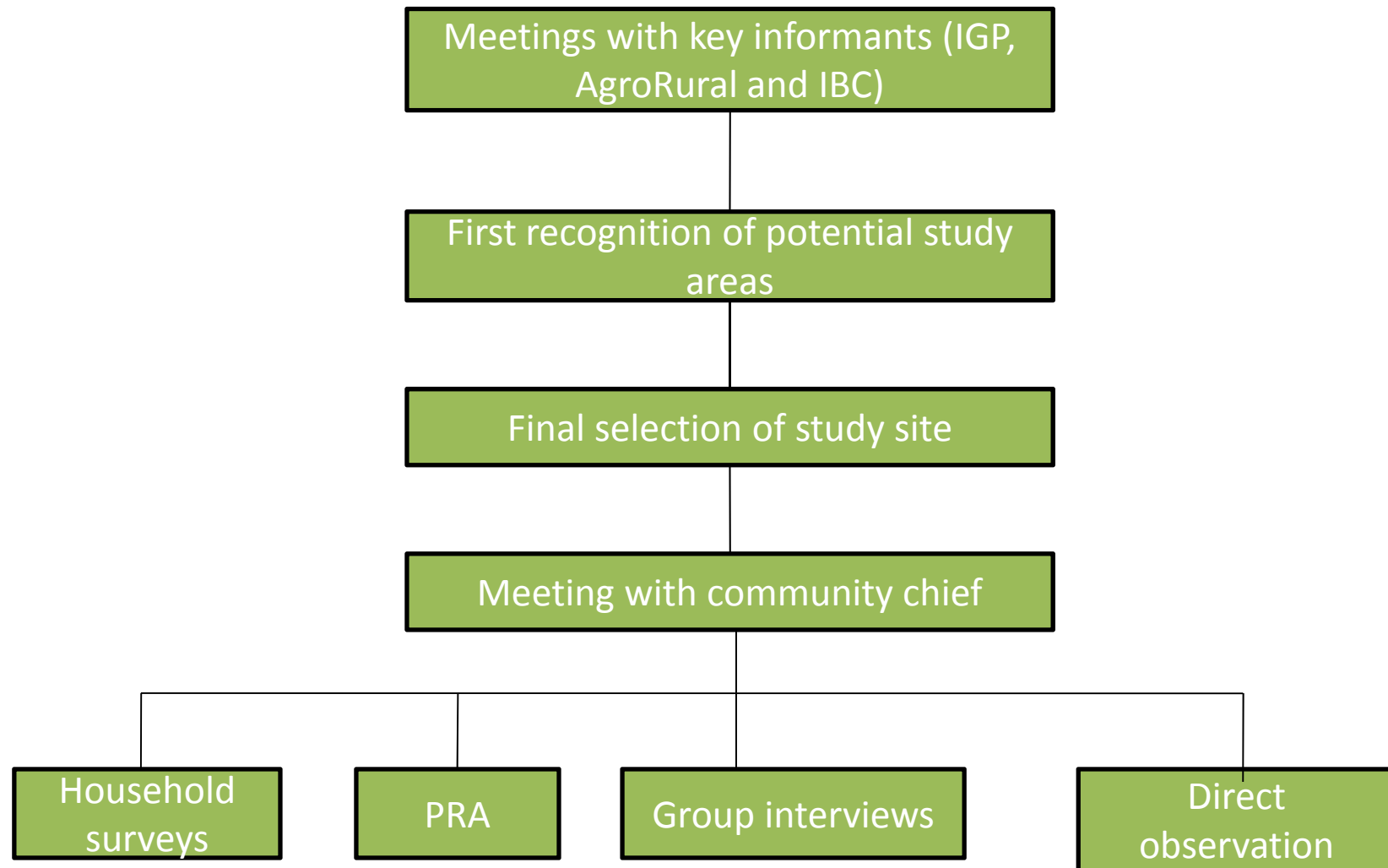
Research questions

- Are there differences between communities regarding the reliance on forest resources?
- Which are the main characteristics/components of the farm forestry systems?
- Which are the main factors (internal or external) that influence use of forest resources?
- What perception do local inhabitants have regarding trees/forests?

Theoretical Framework



Process followed for the field research



Community selection criteria

- Presence of farm forestry systems
- Each household manages small sizes of land
- Low input (not mechanized)
- Local inhabitants maintain traditional practices
- Characteristics of communities selected are representative of the traditional groups and agree to participate in the study

Achamayo Sub basin (1)

- Mantaro river Basin
- Moist Forest Montane Tropical (Holdridge)
- Main altitude: 3 800 masl
- Agro-ecological zone Intermediate (3550-3950 masl)



Fernando Medina ©







Achamayo Sub Basin (2)

- Comunidad Campesina
- Ethnicity: Quechua
- San Antonio and La Florida: 145 households (INEI 2007)
- Household surveys: 12
- Group interviews (Reforestation Committees): 2
- PRA: forest calendar, forest species ranking

Palcazu Sub basin (1)

- Central South of Pachitea Basin, Amazon tributary
- Pachitea river Basin
- Ecoregion: “Yungas Peruanas” (800 to 3500)
- “Eastern Montane Forests” (Young, 1993)
- Altitude: 1800-2400
- 18-25°C
- 1800 mm



Fuente: <http://www.fish.washington.edu/people/naiman/Peru/amazon.gif>











Palcazu Sub basin (2)

- Indigenous Community “Tsachopén”
- Ethnicity: Amuesha (Yanesha)
- Miraflores, Gramazú y Sipizú: 83 households
- Household surveys: 13
- Group interviews (APAG): 1

Information collected

Natural	Human	Physical	Social	Financial
Forest species	Age, Sex, Gender	Tools and technology	Associations	Access to credit
Environmental services	Labour (number, gender)	Land tenure	Interdependence (planting, harvesting)	Savings
Soil type, slope	Education	Infrastructure	Rules	
Components of agroforestry systems	Traditional knowledge (reg, medicinal)	Wealth	Decision-making	
Number of plots	Management practices		Division of labour	

- ✓ Vulnerability context: Prices, extreme climatic events, etc
- ✓ Policies and Institutions
- ✓ Off-farm activities

Perceptions towards trees and forests

- Experienced advantages or disadvantages of trees and forests
- Uses and services provided by trees and forests
- Contribution of trees and forests to climate change adaptation or mitigation

Preliminar coments

- Forests are not a common property resource
- Maintenance of rules: not to harvest top of mountains
- Traditional forest management practices
- People living in or near forests: In many cases they are purposive forest managers
- Forestry issues in the Andean Amazon cannot be looked at in isolation from many traditional human-managed ecosystems.



MUCHAS
GRACIAS POR
SU ATENCIÓN