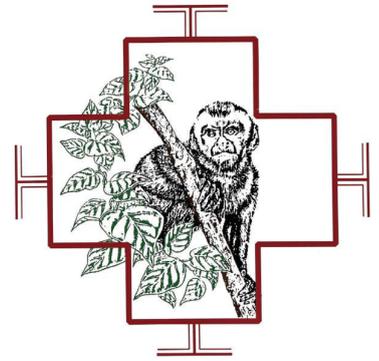


TReeS News No.87

April 2021

Newsletter of the Tambopata Reserve Society



Dear TReeS members,

Welcome to this edition of TReeS News, and a heartfelt thanks to those of you who gave generously to two recent online appeals for emergency funding. One of them was related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the other was for emergency relief following recent catastrophic flooding in Madre de Dios (reported opposite). Between them they raised over £1200, which allowed us to provide crucial support to many families and individuals at a time of crisis. Since the beginning of the year we have also allocated a new round of small grants for young Peruvian researchers and we have sent further funding for tree planting and maintenance at El Pilar & Bello Horizonte. Details of these and other projects are contained in the following pages.

Meanwhile we have been progressing with our institutional review and planning process, which marks our 35th birthday. We hope to set TReeS on a path that will enable it to support conservation, sustainable development and indigenous rights in Madre de Dios far into the future – long past the time when those of us who were founders have retired. As part of this process we need to update the ways in which we raise funds, and therefore we are planning to boost our social media presence (which has already been essential for our recent online appeals). If you have professional skills in this area and would like to get involved, drop us a line.

Finally, we have included short articles on two people who have given valuable support to TReeS over the years and have now passed away: Chris Parrott, the co-founder of Journey Latin America, and Norman Myers, our original patron. Norman was a leading voice in global campaigns against tropical forest destruction in the 1980s, especially through his authoritative book, *The Primary Source*. He was incredibly supportive of TReeS from the outset, for which we remain truly grateful.

Articles in this issue include:

- Flooding in the lower Madre de Dios: TReeS Appeal.
- TReeS Covid-19 appeal feedback.
- Small Peruvian student grants awards 2021 & feedback from past recipients.
- Bello Horizonte & El Pilar tree planting project updates.
- FENAMAD Education Director activities feedback.
- Madre de Dios Conservation news.
- Presidential election update.
- Obituaries: Norman Myers & Chris Parrot.

TReeS contacts:

- *Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Tambopata-Reserve-Society-109913004198901>
- *Website: www.tambopata.org.uk
- *Email: treesuk1@gmail.com



Flooding in the outer districts of Puerto Maldonado © Pavel Martiarena

TReeS sends emergency flood relief funds

In mid-February, severe rains affected most of the eastern flank of the Andes and Peruvian Amazon. TReeS received an urgent request to help support ‘Slow Food Tambopata’ to provide meals to those displaced by the flooding who had suddenly arrived with nothing in P.Maldonado. ‘Slow Food Tambopata’ was set up by chef Roy Riquelme to re-evaluate, promote and use local ingredients combined with the ancestral knowledge of the Ese’eja, Harakbut and Yine peoples. He quickly set up an operation to provide hundreds of meals a day to those in need drawing on a group of volunteers to buy the food, prepare it, cook it, serve it and wash up. Thanks to the generosity of many TReeS members/supporters, we were able to rapidly donate over \$1,000 via a GoFundMe appeal. Along with other supporters this enabled ‘Slow Food Tambopata’ to provide nearly 8,500 meals over a 2+ week period to those most in need from kitchens spread across four schools. The meals were designed to be hot, healthy and highly nutritious.

As the floods subsided people returned to their homes in the city outskirts and surrounding rural communities. However, it became clear that many still needed to be fed as they had lost almost all their crops and food stores. Consequently, with the remaining funds ‘Slow Food Tambopata’ delivered *canastas* (sacks) of provisions to enable them to keep going while rebuilding their homes and trying to revive their livelihoods.



Slow Food Tambopata serving lunch © Roy Riquelme



Evacuation of a family in Puerto Maldonado © Pavel Martiarena

Severe flooding affects Madre de Dios

On the 19th of February 150.8mm of rain fell on Puerto Maldonado in one day during a week of severe downpours affecting much of the eastern flank of the Andes. The intense rains, all day over many days – probably enhanced by upstream deforestation and climate change - raised the water levels in all the main rivers: Madre de Dios, Las Piedras, Tambopata and Ñambari, which all converge in the lower Madre de Dios. At Laberinto, 30kms upper river from Puerto Maldonado, a flow rate of nearly 26,000 cumecs was recorded in the rio Madre de Dios on February 22nd, well above the ‘red alert’ level of 21,000 cumecs.

The lower Madre de Dios region especially, suffered its worst flooding for many years – local observers referred to it as a once in a 25 year event. Over 3,000 hectares of farmland were flooded by up to 2 metres of water. Riverine communities, both indigenous and settler were devastated with over 15,000 people affected and as many as 5,000 losing almost everything. As a result, thousands had to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere such as in schools in Puerto Maldonado. During the time of Covid, this created tremendous challenges for the authorities who declared a 60 day ‘state of emergency’, to provide shelter and enough food for everyone.

Covid in Peru & Madre de Dios update

Peru remains severely affected by the pandemic despite the governments quick response in March 2020. At the time of writing Peru has declared 60,000 deaths (UK: 127,425), 1.76 million cases (4.4m) and the deaths to population ratio is 187 per 100,00 (190) though the actual figures are probably much higher. The number of cases (10,000+ per day), deaths (300+ per day) and hospitalisations are all at their highest rates so far. For the latest updates visit: <https://data.larepublica.pe/envivo/1552578-casos-confirmados-muertes-coronavirus-peru>

A state of emergency exists in all regions until at least June with night-time curfews and a total travel ban on Sundays. Over 1.3 million (UK: 12.5m) key workers and elderly have been fully vaccinated (mainly Sinopharm) but flights to the USA are full of wealthy Peruvians going to obtain their jobs.

Officially, Madre de Dios has recorded 12,000 cases and 195 deaths – the second worst proportion of cases to population in Peru (8,515 per 100,00) but the death rate (1.64%) is low. Some indigenous communities have been affected but most have controlled its spread so far by locking down. The night-time curfew in P.Maldonado has been extended again to 9 hours (8pm to 5am) and the markets are only open three times per week. There have been up to 200 cases per day but there are just 7 ICU beds in Puerto Maldonado which have been fully occupied for some time. Madre de Dios has suffered the greatest % economic downturn of any dept.

Covid Appeal for Emergency Food Aid success

Thanks to the tremendous generosity of TReeS members and supporters, we were able to fully fund a FENAMAD request to supply emergency ‘baskets’ (in reality sacks) of food and essential supplies to 80 indigenous families in P.Maldonado at the end of 2020, to help them cope with the pandemic. The ‘baskets’ contained rice (5kgs), sugar (3kgs), noodles (2kgs), cooking oil (2 litres), pasta (3kgs), porridge oats (6kgs), evaporated milk (5 tins), tinned fish (6 tins), salt (2 packets), soap (2 bars), detergent (2kgs), bleach (2 bottles), alcohol (1 bottle) plus various other food and cleaning products.

Essential supplies for the 16 higher education students living in Casa Miraflores to supplement their usual diet of rice and tinned fish were also donated. The supplies included lentils (15kgs), porridge oats (12kgs), evaporated milk (12 tins), salt (25 packets), barley (2kgs), rice (2 x 10kgs sacks), jelly (20 packets), soy sauce (5 litres), vinegar (2 litres), plus a range of fresh fruit & vegetables, including potatoes (35kgs), onions (10kgs), limones (5kgs), tomatoes (10kgs), carrots (5kgs), beetroot (3kgs), garlic (3kgs) and meat (40kgs) as well as detergent (1 sack), bleach (2 bottles), alcohol (4 litres), soap (10 bars), plus various other cleaning products.



The Slow Food Tambopata team at one of the schools © Roy Riquelme



Slow Food Tambopata deliver supplies to flood victims unable to leave their homes outside Puerto Maldonado © Roy Riquelme



Students in Casa Miraflores with some of the food and cleaning products donated by TReeS © FENAMAD

Small grant feedback

The following are summaries of reports received from students who received a small grant from TReeS to support their fieldwork in Madre de Dios to obtain the data for the projects they need to complete for their bachiller, or degree title. Their full reports can be found on the TReeS website.

***Gorki FLORES (UNAMAD) (2020)** - '*Determinacion de las características genéticas, funciones ecológicas actividades antioxidante ganoderma applanatum en un bosque natural, Tambopata*'

Gorki is determining the genetic characteristics, ecological functions and anti-oxidant properties of the bracket fungus: *ganoderma applanatum*, using samples taken from the forest. He also plans to produce a guide to fungi of the Tambopata area. Despite Covid-19 restrictions, he completed his fieldwork and the library of photos he took can be found at:

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/gxU7am9VW4ftEe7s5>

***Alex CUSIYUNCA (UNSAAC)(2017)** - '*Estrategias y expectativas de vida de jóvenes indígenas en un contexto de actividad extractiva informa/ilegal: El caso de la CN Tres Islas, Madre de Dios.*'

Alex used anthropological methods to investigate the perspectives, life strategies and expectations of indigenous youths from two native communities in Madre de Dios: San Jacinto and Tres Islas. A multi-situated ethnographic approach was adopted which made it possible to trace the ways of life of young people both in their rural communities and in urban settings.

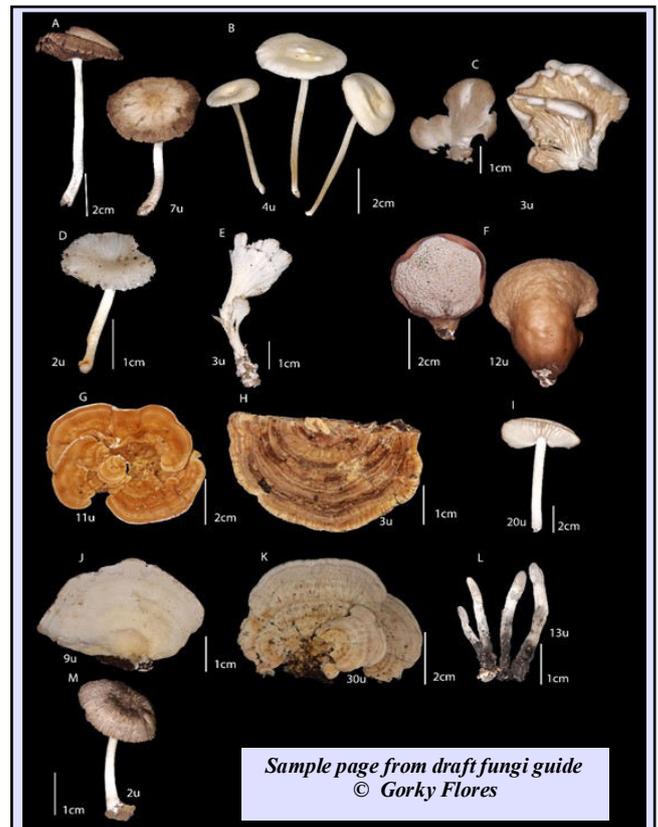
The results of the research show how indigenous youths in these communities structure their life strategies and expectations depending on the relationship their communities have with informal gold-mining and the different family dynamics within the communal spaces. On the one hand, some young people have joined the labour market or have entered into education, leaving their communities due to the internal conflicts that have developed there. On the other hand, depending on the internal organisation of their communities, another group of young people envisage a greater future connection with their places of origin, as it provides them with greater resources to face their life expectations.

***Tarik TAVERA (PUCP) (2017)** - '*Del istmo de Fitzcarrald a La Pampa: análisis del sistema de redes de ciudades mineras de la región de Madre de Dios en el área de influencia de la carretera Interoceánica (1980-2018).*'

Tarik investigated the origins and development of the illegal encampment of gold-miners at 'La Pampa' to try to explain how it had come about within the wider context of urban development within Madre de Dios over the decades. For this, it was necessary to understand the processes by which extractive activities which are linked to the predominance of the road network, including the construction of the Interoceanic highway, have been consolidated and the urban and demographic growth of the main settlements that has occurred, especially since the 1980's. The inter-action of these elements with the global dynamics of the gold economy appear to have determined the formation of two major urban sub-systems within Madre de Dios:

1. Puerto Maldonado-Laberinto; and
2. Mazuko-Huepetuhe;

The large illegal camp known as 'La Pampa' developed directly in between these two urban areas, on the Interoceanic highway. La Pampa and other similar settlements appeared as a result of the focus of development, including road building, on facilitating the extraction of resources from the periphery (Amazonia) to the core (Peruvian coast). However, they are also linked to the development of smuggling routes not only for gold but also of cocaine and timber to Bolivia and Brazil.



TReeS small grants programmes

2020 grants

As a result of the pandemic most of the 8 students awarded a grant to undertake their fieldwork last year were not able to do so apart from a couple of students from Puerto Maldonado. Consequently, the deadline to commence their fieldwork was extended by six months to 30th June 2021.

2021 grants

Ten applications were received from UNAMAD (National University of Madre de Dios, in P.Maldonado) students. The process was limited to UNAMAD students in 2021 because they have the greatest possibility of undertaking a successful fieldwork programme, if the Covid travel restrictions persist in Peru well in to 2021. After undergoing a review process, four grants were awarded to students -

***Beatriz PONCE DE LEON CHUCUYA:** '*Análisis de la Macrofauna edáfica como indicador biológico del estado de conservación/perturbación del suelo en el área degradadas por minería, Madre de Dios*'. Beatriz will study the soil macrofauna as a biological indicator of the condition of the soil in an area degraded by gold-mining in central Madre de Dios. Awarded: \$844

***Diego QUISPE LLOCLLA:** '*Análisis de la dispersión de semillas anemócoras y autocoras en época seca en diferentes tipos de bosque, Tambopata*'. Diego will study seed dispersal from two species of palm in the dry season in two types of forest within a forestry concession located in Lucerna, Las Piedras, about 50kms from P.Maldonado. Awarded: \$850

***Paul CHAMPI HUAYTA:** '*Estructura poblacional de la palma pona (Socratea exorrhiza), en un bosque de tierra firme de la Amazonia Peruana*'. Paul will investigate the distribution of pona palms in an area of terra firme forest. The study will be based at UNAMAD's CRIBATAMAD (Centro de Referencia e Interpretación de la Biodiversidad en Bosques Amazónicos de terrazas altas en Madre de Dios), located at km16 on the Puerto Maldonado to Iberia road at Planchon. Awarded: \$928

***Luis OSCCO LIMA:** '*Evaluación del crecimiento en diámetro en árboles de Calycophyllum spruceanum (benth.) Hookf.exSchum (Capiroa) a través del análisis dendrocronológico en la Amazonia sur del Perú*'. Luis will investigate tree ring cores to determine the growth rate of *Capiroa*, a monotypic genus of flowering plants in the family Rubiaceae. He will compare trees at 3 sites - a UNAMAD conservation concession, on the rio Los Amigos; a tree nursery located at km17 en route to Planchon; and a site at Huitoto, near Boca Colorado. Awarded: \$1,000

Appeal: £25+ donations towards the **2022 grants** so that a small number of grants can be offered.

TReeS members support is very important in maintaining this programme.

El Pilar 'Agro-forestry' project

The second phase of planting is due to take place once Covid restrictions permit. Casa Miraflores students will visit and 'clean' the plot prior to planting the new seedlings which will include mandarin, limon, orange, brazil-nut, avocado, and cedro amongst other lesser known species. Crops such as *yuca*, *caña caña*, *camote*, rice, ginger and bananas will also be planted to supplement the students diet. A small storehouse will also be constructed so that equipment, tools, boots, etc can be left in situ.

Bello Horizonte 'reforestation' project

The Covid pandemic and extremely heavy rainfall, in January/February, has proved to be very challenging and restricted project activities. The Bello Horizonte lodge managed to keep going by opening, when Covid restrictions and the weather permitted it to do so, to day visitors from Puerto Maldonado but it was impossible to visit for several weeks when the rains were at their heaviest. However, the maintenance of the phase 1-3 plots has now been completed but the planned planting programme is still on hold due to the latest Covid restrictions which are limiting activities in and around Puerto Maldonado.

It is planned to plant approx. 500 seedlings - mainly timber species will be planted in the phase 1 and 2 plots to enhance the existing planting and begin the process of gradually switching from predominantly fruit tree species to timber species such as *cedro*, *shihuahuaco*, and *inga* species which grow rapidly and provide shade benefitting other seedlings. In the phase 3 plot, planted last February, the focus will be on replacing the fruit seedlings that didn't take, succumbed to disease or were affected by the fire in the dry season last year. Bello Horizonte is now working with a local NGO - Camino Verde - which has experience of planting trees along the river Tambopata and has a small tree nursery at La Joya, and IIAP (Instituto de Investigaciones en la Amazonia Peruana) which will supply the *castaña* (brazil-nut) seedlings.

Appeal: for the 2022 planting - **£3 per seedling** to plant and maintain to enhance and enrich the existing plots with timber species, brazil-nut, etc.



Phase 2 planted January 2019 © TReeS (January 2021)



Don Ramiro inspects phase 2 planted January 2019 © TReeS (Jan 2021)

FENAMAD Education project

TReeS is jointly financing the FENAMAD Education Director (Sr.Dumas) for 2021, with Ecosolidar: a Swiss NGO. Attempts by FENAMAD to secure a new long-term financial arrangement for the post with its major donors weren't forthcoming. It is fortunate that TReeS and Ecosolidar stepped in because Sr.Dumas has faced an extremely challenging and busy first three months of 2021.

As a member of the FENAMAD directorate he has been fully involved in meetings with many external organisations with respect not only to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on native communities in Madre de Dios but also the serious flooding many of them faced in February. FENAMAD has been monitoring the impacts of the Covid pandemic across the communities, giving advice about the protocols to be followed and providing support as needed. Likewise, the severe flooding had to be fully monitored to ensure that support was provided to the families most affected.

Sr.Dumas has also been responsible for -

- providing support and advice to native community heads to encourage the enrolment of students from their respective communities in higher education institutions in P.Maldonado;
- assisting them with their enrolment and updating the database of native students in higher education;
- processing their applications to live in Casa Miraflores - the FENAMAD student house in Puerto Maldonado, which is also supported by TReeS. He also oversees the upkeep of the 'house', the needs of the students and ensures that they have effectively organised the day-to-day running of the 'house';
- preparing visits to the agro-forestry plot in the community of El Pilar to maintain and plant new seedlings (See page 4);
- reviewing the reports received from each native community to determine which teachers would be invited back for the start of the new academic year, and filling any vacancies that have arisen.

Madre de Dios Conservation News

Amazon deforestation

A third of the Peruvian Amazon is considered to be under high or very high development pressure, with 0.5 million km² of rainforest lost, 2000-2018. In 2019 over 160,000 hectares was lost in Peru - the third largest rainforest loss in the world, though the rate continued to slightly decline year on year. Madre de Dios was the third most affected department, with 21,378 hectares lost. The loss results from a combination of illegal gold-mining and logging activities as well as increased small-scale farming and, in central Peru, a growing number of palm oil plantations.

www.se.rvindi.org/actualidad-opinion/17/12/2020/jose-de-cchave-se-esta-pe-rd-ie-ndo-la-amazonia

In part the deforestation may result from the fact that the 2015 Forest & Wildlife law states that no logging concessions should be granted in areas under consideration as indigenous reserves. However, since 2015, 43 logging concessions have been speedily granted in these areas while indigenous reserves take decades to be granted.

www.se.rvindi.org/actualidad-noticias/09/12/2020/de-nuncian-que-estado-pe-ruano-no-protege-indige-nas-en-aislamie-nto

Prior and Informed Consultation law update

The Supreme Court has upheld the 2012 Law on Prior and Informed Consultation of indigenous peoples when faced with a major project that is likely to impact upon their traditional lands. Indigenous peoples can no longer be denied the right that their views and interests must be taken in to account.

www.se.rvindi.org/actualidad-noticias/14/01/2021/anulan-dis-posicion-que-re-cortaba-de-recho-consulta-previa

Authorities act against illegal gold-mining

Despite the Covid-19 related restrictions, FEMA (Fiscalia Especializada en Materia Ambiental) carried out two new operations in the last 2 weeks of March against illegal gold-mining activities in Madre de Dios. The first set of operations took place on the rio Pariamanu and in the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve. The latest operations took place along the rio Madre de Dios, closer to Puerto Maldonado, and lead to the confiscation or destruction of 2 boats, 20 rafts, 10 motors, 13 pumps, 400+ gallons of diesel, 120 metres of PVC piping, etc. More details and disturbing photos at -

https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/mine-ria-ile-gal-madre-de-dios/?utm_source=Actualidad%20Ambiental&utm_campaign=0acc71fd-f-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_06_02_12_45_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_6bbf4e71ab-0acc71fd-f-44819045&fbclid=IwAR2vj4kJVQB8RouOnBKMGuHbPzDXigt9hj06Rqshs-jTrLhBBrlp0Uka9l

and

<https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/ope-rativos-mine-ria-ile-gal-madre-de-dios/>



Students repairing window netting at Casa Miraflores © FENAMAD



Sr.Dumas delivering emergency supplies in CN Sta. Teresita © FENAMAD



Like 'golden bracelets' - ironically - illegal gold-mining pits glimmer in the sun as they stretch across Madre de Dios to the south of the rio Iñambari and north of the Tambopata National Reserve © NASA

Peru News

The last 4 months have been another turbulent period in Peruvian politics in the lead up to the first round of voting in the Presidential and Congressional elections despite the severe socio-economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

After President Vizcarra was deposed last Autumn, attempts were then made to depose his successor - President Sagasti - to facilitate the postponement of the elections and allow those in Congress, none of whom could stand again - to remain in power. Fortunately, democracy prevailed, the attempts failed and the election went ahead with 18 Presidential candidates. However, none of the major candidates appeared to excite the voters and nearly 50% of voters either chose not to vote or spoiled their ballot. In the first round of voting the two leading candidates who will now go head-to-head in the final round on 6th June are -

-Pedro Castillo (Peru Libre) (19%): a primary school teacher and union leader from Cajamarca who rose rapidly in popularity in the final week of campaigning. This left no time for the mainstream media to condemn him as they had, the other more moderate leftist candidate Veronika Mendoza, as a 'communist'. With the right-wing coastal and Limaña vote split between five candidates, Castillo won with support from across the Andes but almost none in Lima, highlighting the on-going inequalities between the Lima elite and rural areas.

-Keiko Fujimori (Fuerza Popular) (13%): is now in her third run-off to become President despite all the negative press and charges of complicity in drug trafficking and corruption over recent years reflecting the on-going support for '*fujimorismo*' that remains engrained in a certain sector of the population. However, in a poll prior to the election 60% said they would never vote for her.

It seems most likely that Keiko could command a majority in a fragmented Congress with 10 parties represented but 60% of seats held by more right-leaning parties, to pursue the status quo neo-liberal agenda of recent years.

Full results at: www.resultados.eleccionesgenerales2021.pe/EG2021/

In the lead up to the elections -

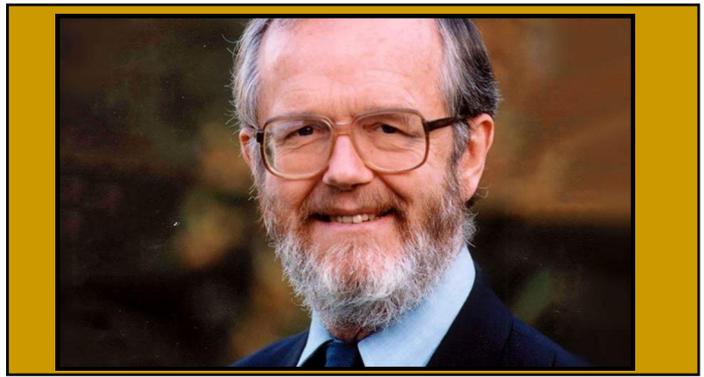
-the UNCHR¹ reported on the handling of the widespread street demonstrations which followed the Congressional coup removing Vizcarra last year, and in which two protestors died and 200 were injured. The report severely condemned the authorities for the degree of force employed by the police.

-another major scandal arose - '*vacunagate*' - in which many members of Congress and their families, judges, University rectors, ex-President Vizcarra, etc were accused of obtaining their jobs in advance and by deception. The Chinese provided an additional 2,000+ vaccines for a trial which were offered to top officials who may have believed they were taking part in the trial of an unproven vaccine.

As a consequence of Covid related impacts, there have been two national strikes. In December, coastal agricultural workers who have had a raw deal in terms of wages and conditions ever since the Fujimori regime introduced the Chlimper law² in the 1990s promoting export based agri-business. Congress agreed to repeal the law. Then, truck drivers paralysed inter-provincial travel by blocking major roads and delaying food deliveries to the cities in protest at rising tolls and fuel prices.³

More positively, the long running campaign run by those forcibly sterilised during the Fujimori regime in the 1990s - 270,000 women / 30,000 men, mainly in rural areas, a third of whom had not consented - secured compensation for all.⁴

Official figures suggest that the Peruvian economy declined by nearly 13% in 2020, the worst in S.America aside from Venezuela. It is estimated that 1+million jobs have been lost in Lima, 50% of them formal jobs.



Norman Myers (1934-2019)

Norman Myers was the scientist who first calculated that each year, worldwide, an area of rainforest the size of England and Wales was burned, bulldozed or felled to ranch beef for US hamburgers. Satellite imagery over the next decade proved him right. He also predicted that species were disappearing at the rate of one a day, rather than the accepted figure of one a year. This too was challenged, and later Myers conceded he had been wrong; he should have said 50 species a day!

He went on to identify the conservation opportunities of 'biodiversity hotspots', arguing that about one third of all the planet's living things were to be found in 25 'hotspots' covering just 1.4% of the Earth's land surface. Norman pushed for a clearer understanding of the economic value of wild things and their genetic value as sources of new foods, natural pesticides and pharmaceuticals, and he challenged government subsidies that damaged the environment and the economy.

He delivered over 300 professional or scientific research papers and wrote almost 20 books, which sold more than a million copies in a dozen languages. This included the '*GAIA Atlas of Planet Management*' (Pan books) (1985) of which he was the principal author and general editor, one of the first detailed, critical looks and analyses of a planet in transition.

After a degree in modern languages at Oxford University, Norman joined the Colonial Service, in 1958, and was posted to Kenya where he first encountered exotic wildlife. He went on to complete a doctorate in conservation and development at the University of California. On returning to the UK, in the 1980s, he settled in Headington. TReeS, newly formed in Oxford, asked him to become our sole patron and he provided letters in support of our campaigns and fund-raising.

Chris Parrott (1947-2021)

Chris Parrott was the co-founder of Journey Latin America (JLA). In the 1980s and 1990s especially, when travelling to Peru was more challenging, many British Resident Naturalists going out to lodges on the Tambopata used the services of JLA to book flights to/from Puerto Maldonado and beyond. Over the years, Chris also ensured that JLA supported TReeS in a number of ways. He had formulated the idea (with Brian Williams) of JLA while teaching in Rio de Janeiro, in the 1970s. They travelled all over South America in a time when backpacking was just beginning to take off. Once back in London, in 1980, they founded JLA - a company dedicated to helping others explore the continent. The two-man, one-phone operation quickly grew in to guided group tours and more recently tailor-made trips. In 2018 JLA was bought by Kuoni.

We are grateful to the Peru Support Group (PSG) for sourcing some of the details in the 'News' sections of TReeS News.

¹ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/PE/Informe-Mission-Peru_SP.pdf

² <https://larepublica.pe/economia/2020/12/05/congreso-deroga-la-ley-chlimper-luego-de-20-anos/>

³ <https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2021/03/18/paro-de-transportistas-en-vi-o-hoy-18-de-marzo-ultimas-noticias-paro-de-transporte-en-peru/?reF=ire>

⁴ <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-56012419>

Recent information sources on Tambopata & Madre de Dios

The following articles, documents, reports and publications about Tambopata and Madre de Dios have recently been sighted.

The following publications can be accessed through the 'MAAP' website: www.maaproject.org

- 'Illegal gold-mining down 78% in Peruvian Amazon, but still threatens key areas', MAAP 130, December 2020;

- 'Agriculture and Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon', MAAP 134, March 2021;

The following publications can be accessed through the 'RAINFOR' website: www.rainfor.org

- 'Large-scale variations in the dynamics of Amazon forest canopy gaps from airborne lidar data and opportunities for tree mortality estimates', R.Dalagnol et al, Scientific Reports, 2021;

- 'Amazon tree dominance across forest strata', F.Draper et al, Nature Ecology & Evolution, April 2021;

- 'Habitat Quality Differentiation and Consequences for Ecosystem Service Provision of an Amazonian Hyperdominant Tree Species', E.Thomas et al, Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021;

The following publications were also sighted by TReeS –

- 'A database of freshwater fish species of the Amazon Basin', C.Jézéquel et al, Scientific Data, 2020;

- 'Amplifying indigenous voices: solutions and challenges related to the COVID-19 crisis', IUCN, 2020;

- 'Anolis tandai, a new dietary record for the Amazon ringed snake, *Rhinobothryum lentiginosum* (Scopoli, 1785) (Squamata: Colubridae)', L.Garcia-Ayachi et al, Herpetology Notes, volume 13: 981-987, 2020 ;

- 'Army-ant following in Neotropical birds: A review and prospectus', A.Martinez et al, American Ornithology Vo.138, 2021;

- 'Collaborative Governance and Conflict Management: Lessons Learned & Good Practices from a Case Study in the Amazon Basin', J.Fisher et al, Society & natural resources, 2019;

- 'Forest degradation and inter-annual tree level Brazil-nut production in the Peruvian Amazon', M.Jansen et al, Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2021;

- 'Population evaluation of *Dipteryx micrantha* in the Las Piedras river basin, Madre de Dios, Peru', T.Espinosa et al, Revista Forestal del Perú, 35, 2020;

- 'Survival and early growth of 51 tropical tree species in areas degraded by artisanal gold mining in the Peruvian Amazon', F.Román-Dañobeytia, Ecological Engineering, 2020;

- 'The importance of indigenous territories for conserving bat diversity across the Amazon biome', Á.Fernández-Llamazares, Perspectives in Ecology & Conservation, 2020;

- 'Valor de conservación de un bosque en el sureste de la Amazonia Peruana: El caso de Madre de Dios', G.Alarcón Aguirre et al, Ecosistemas, 2020;

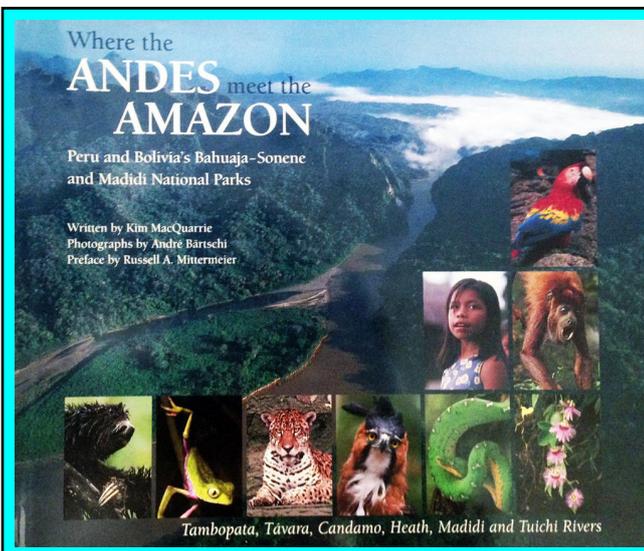
The following article by anthropologist, FENAMAD assessor and TReeS representative - Alfredo Garcia Altamirano, has recently been published -

'El Parque Nacional del Manu, los pueblos indígenas y sus derechos: situación actual y tendencias / Manu National Park, indigenous people and their rights: Current situation and trends', Revista de Antropología No.8, 2021.

Resumen / Summary

El presente artículo examina la situación actual de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas dentro de los parques nacionales en el país, a partir del análisis del caso del Parque Nacional del Manu. Se trata de poner al día este tema examinando su situación al interior de los parques nacionales, la categoría más elevada de protección de diversidad biológica del conjunto de categorías del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (SINANPE).

The article examines the current situation of indigenous peoples' rights within the country's (Peru's) National Parks based on an analysis of the case of the Manu National Park. The aim is to provide an update on this issue by examining their situation within the National Parks, the highest category of protection of biological diversity of all the categories of the National System of Natural Protected Areas of Peru (SINANPE).



FOR SALE: "Where the Andes Meet the Amazon"

By Kim MacQuarrie, with photos by André Bartschi

A lavishly-illustrated, coffee-table style book that portrays some of the biological, ethnographic, and historical diversity of one of the largest protected rainforest areas in the world: the hugely rich wilderness areas of **Bahuaja-Sonene** (Peru) and Madidi National Parks (Bolivia). In its 336 pages, there are over 300 high quality colour photos.

TReeS has ONE copy, boxed and in mint condition for sale.

TReeS Member offer: £55+ (including P&P).

Please **email** your best offer in excess of £55 to TReeS by **31st May 2021**. We will then contact the member who has made the best offer accordingly.

(The current best price on Amazon UK appears to be: £100+ !)

TReeS on Facebook

TReeS now has a Facebook page in the name of the '*Tambopata Reserve Society*'. The page will be updated on at least a weekly basis and will allow members to keep in touch on a much more regular basis with TReeS projects, TReeS appeals, associated activities in Madre de Dios and Peru related matters. We look forward to seeing you on Facebook. And, please share the page with your friends!

<https://www.facebook.com/Tambopata-Reserve-Society-109913004198901>



TReeS website update

All the reports received to date from the Peruvian student recipients of a TReeS small grant have been uploaded to the website: submissions from over 50 students have been uploaded from over the last 12 years.

The website gives details of how to **renew membership** and **purchase merchandise**: www.tambopata.org.uk

Gift Aid

TReeS can claim an additional 20% if you are a UK tax payer and Gift Aid your donations to TReeS - Gift Aid form available for download on the TReeS website ('Membership' section). However, if you gift aided your donations to TReeS but are no longer a UK tax payer, please remember to advise us accordingly so that we don't continue to make a claim in your name.



Summer is coming and you need a TReeS T-shirt!

*'Tarantula' (pictured) – based on a black & white line drawing by Laurel Hanna. **Price:** £10.00 (M & L). **TReeS members special price - £9.00**

*'Tambopata satellite image' (pictured) – limited edition, featuring the Carnegie Scientific Institute (G.Asner ©) brightly coloured satellite image of the confluence of the La Torre & Tambopata rivers. **Price:** £12.00 (L). **TReeS members special price - £10.00**

*'Curl-crested Aracari' - based on a colour painting by rainforest artist Eustace Barnes. **Price:** £12.00 (XL only). **TReeS members special price - £10.00**

*'Earth Warrior' (pictured) - a design based on a Nazca line, in dark red. Unbleached cotton. **Price:** £9.00 (XL only). **TReeS members special price - £7.50**

These amazing prices all include UK P&P. Please add £1.50 for European postage.

TReeS Membership

Annual membership fees (£15) are due on **1st January** each year. On-line payments can be made direct to the TReeS bank account at - **Lloyds Bank PLC** Sort code: **30 99 83** Account no. **00574637**

Cheques, made out to 'TReeS', can be posted to - **P.O.Box 33153, London NW3 4DR**

General enquiries

If you would like to receive the TReeS Newsletter by email, purchase TReeS merchandise, volunteer, etc, please get in touch at:

treesuk1@gmail.com

Details of TReeS merchandise can be found on the website:

www.tambopata.org.uk

TReeS committee 2020-21

Chair: *Helen Newing*

Vice-Chair: *Elizabeth Raine*

Treasurer: *John Forrest*

Secretary: *Cecilia Montalban*

Lucy Dablin

Holly O'Donnell



Green and Rufous Kingfisher (Chloroceryle inda) © Eustace Barnes

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