



Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

# **EXPLORING THE FUTURE: UCAYALI**

**SCENARIOS WORKSHOP REPORT, JUNE 10th, 2005 CONFERENCE ROOM  
AT THE HOTEL DEL SOL DEL ORIENTE –  
PUCALLPA, UCAYALI.**

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**Workshop: “Exploring the Future”**  
**June 10th, 2005**  
**Conference Room at the Hotel Sol del Oriente – Pucallpa, UCAYALI**

**REPORT**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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This workshop was organized as a collaborative event between the National Agricultural University La Molina (UNALM)-Faculty of Forestry, ASB systemwide programme of the CGIAR, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and with conceptual guidance from the Secretariat of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

The workshop is part of the ongoing ASB Scenarios project, originated from the ASB “Forest and Agroecosystems Tradeoffs in the Humid Tropics” Sub-global assessment for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Finally, this workshop would not have been possible without the active participation of the participants, resource persons and their employing institutions (ACCA, UNALM, ICRAF) whose contributions are greatly appreciated and are herewith acknowledged. Special thanks to the staff of the World Agroforestry Center in Pucallpa.

## **1. OBJECTIVE**

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To develop an Exploratory Scenario exercise with professionals, researchers, university professors, and native leaders from the city of Pucallpa (Ucayali, Peru) with the purpose of revealing their foremost opinions with regards to the future of the region, and with an emphasis on the bilateral communication between Peru and Brazil.

Using the information gathered in the workshop, materials will be put together for general public distribution which will be passed onto the principal institutions in the region. The points of view of the professionals, researchers, university professors and native leaders of the city of Pucallpa and the region will thus become known and can be taken into consideration when the local institutions take action. Furthermore, the experience of applying the methodology of the Future Scenarios will permit the development of academic material (Methodology Application Manual) which may be used in advanced-level instruction in the region.

## **2. SCHEDULE**

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### Friday, June 10th

8:20 – 8:55 a.m. Participant Registration

8:55 – 9:00 a.m. Integration Activity: “Our Past, Present, and Future”

9:00 – 9:20 a.m. Presentation on Workshop Activities

9:20 – 9:50 a.m. Brief History of Ucayali

9:50 – 1:20 p.m. Group Work: Identifying Key Players, Defining Central Questions, Identifying Factors of Change, and Developing an Account of Future Scenarios

1:20 – 2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00 – 2:40 p.m. Group Work: Developing an Account of Future Scenarios

2:40 – 3:00 p.m. Group Work: Comparing the Proposed Scenarios

3:00 – 3:45 p.m. Plenary: Presentation of Scenarios

3:45 – 4:15 p.m. Presentation of the Scenario Works in the Region

4:14 – 4:30 p.m. Break

4:30 – 5:00 p.m. Conclusions and Evaluation of the Workshop

5:00 p.m. Closing and distributing of certificates

### **3. REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPANT SELECTION**

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Before the execution of the Workshop a participant registration process was carried out in which participants had to fill in their personal information and answer three questions:

- What do you think Ucayali was like 20 years ago?
- How do you think the Peru-Brazil bi-national integration will affect Ucayali?
- What do you think Ucayali will be like in another 20 years?

The answers to the questions in the registration questionnaire shed some light on the initial perceptions of the participants prior to the Workshop.



Participants register on the day of the workshop.

### **3.1 UCAYALI 20 YEARS AGO**

The answers of the 16 registered participants (out of a total of 25) focus on three perceptions:

- In the first instance, they remember Pucallpa as having more, and better quality, natural resources, particularly in the area of forestry. It entails a young Pucallpa, (recently) split from Loreto, and thus with less commercial activity, less extraction of wood and less illegal selling of wood products.
- As well, they acknowledge a much less developed Pucallpa, forgotten by the federal government, with a large deficiency of basic services; that is, overwhelmed by terrible poverty and backwardness.
- Lastly, there are some ideas linked to a certain dependency on Loreto, which has impeded development.

### **3.2 PERU (UCAYALI) and BRAZIL BI-NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

The answers to this question by those registered were quite varied, and in some cases extreme and exaggerated. We can classify them in the following way:

- The extreme negative: One group, of at least half the participants, responded that integration with Brazil will bring environmental problems (and primarily deforestation) and large deterioration of flora and fauna. This problem highlights the need to carry out environmental impact studies and strategies for monitoring the extractive activities.
- One fourth of those surveyed indicated that there would be more trade, that more immigrants would be attracted to the area, and that there would be an increase in the population.
- Lastly, there is the other extreme that portrayed the commercial integration as very positive, since it would generate wealth, increased cooperation and development of the region. No problems were observed.

### **3.3 THE FUTURE OF UCAYALI**

Ucayali's future perspectives appear to be steady and extremely significant. For the purpose of demonstration, we propose the following rationale:

- Dichotomies: In the majority of responses, there appear various dichotomies. For example, it was indicated that there would be:
  - An increase in population and fewer natural resources
  - More development and fewer natural resources
  - More trade and fewer natural resources
  - More research and fewer natural resources

As can be observed, the dangers coincide with natural resources, and forestry in particular. This perception may be interpreted in the sense that (development, a better economy, and more research) are obtained, acquired, attained and desired, but the cost is high: deforestation and general deterioration of natural resources.

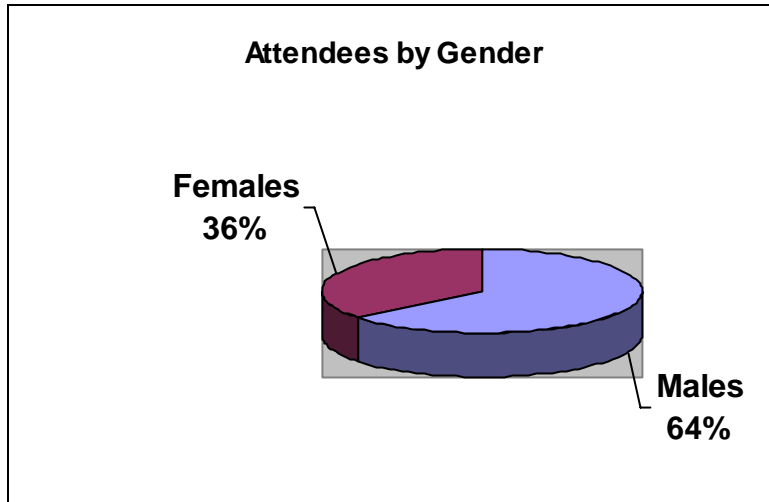
- A sense of hope is also observed, that the future might be better, and
- Lastly, there is a dangerous possibility that international integration has resulted in a lack of public safety. Both cases demonstrate a lack of regional vision and also an unclear urban perspective.

### **3.4 REGISTERED AND ATTENDING PARTICIPANTS**

At this time, we cannot compare the list of those registered previously and those attending, since the registration forms and questionnaires were largely filled out just prior to or at the very beginning of the Workshop. Some were just filled out during the lunch break.

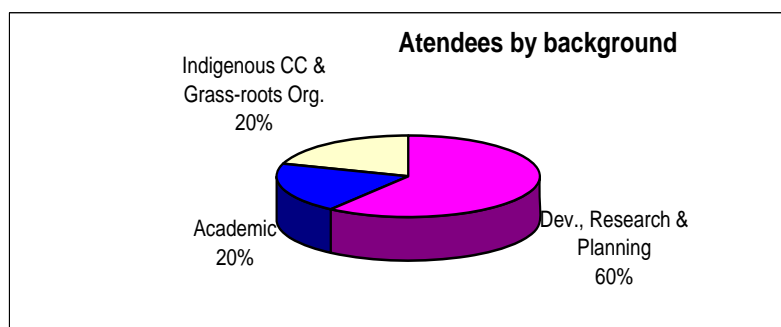
The following facts can be reported about those attending:

<b>Attendees</b>	<b>#</b>
Men	16
Women	9
Total	25



The following data indicates the attendees' background:

<b>Attendees</b>	<b>#</b>
Development, Research & Planning Institutions	15
Academic Institutions	5
Indigenous Communities and Grass-roots organizations	5
Total	25





#### 4. THE WORKSHOP

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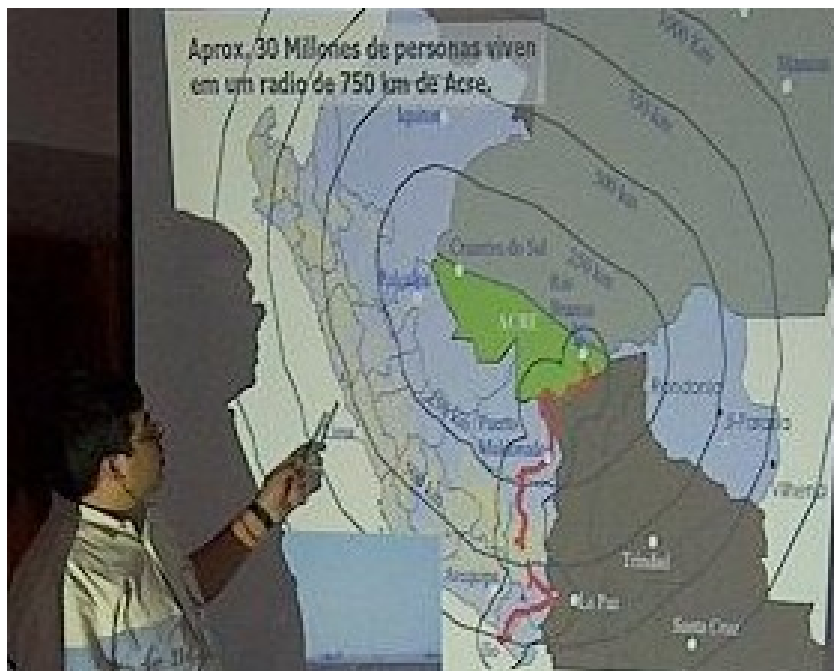
The introduction of the workshop, scheduled for 8:10 am, did not take place. The registration began at 8:20 am with participants gradually arriving until 8:55 am. The workshop began with a brief presentation by the organizer (Julio Ugarte) and the facilitators.

Julio mentioned the workshop involved representative groups from Ucayali society and that the methodology to be used would be useful for development planning.

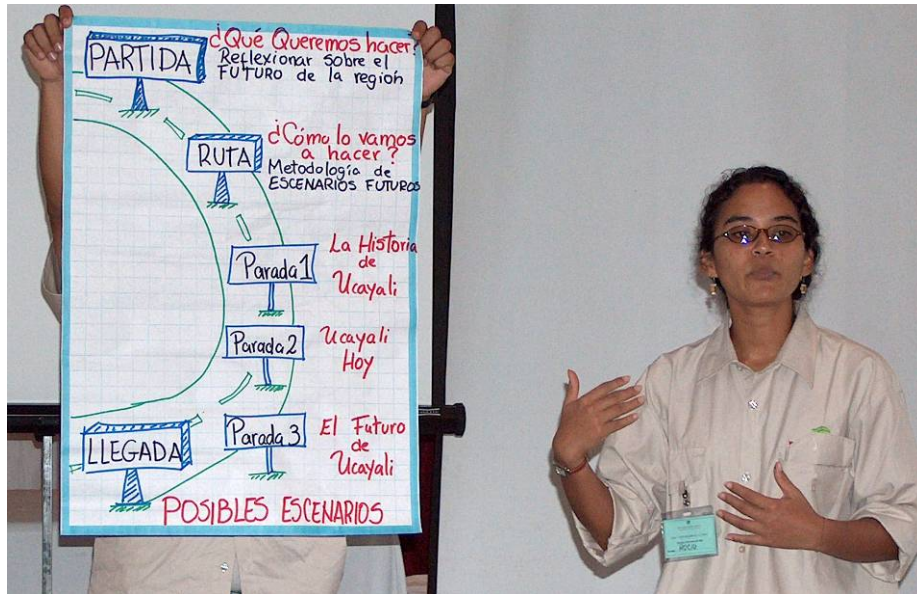
Manuel López, a facilitator, explained that in the following hours they would be thinking about the future and creating scenarios. Rocío Prieto, another facilitator, gave the opening remarks and announced that the workshop would involve working in groups, in a relaxed manner, as there was no strict methodology planned.

Then Julio explained and kicked off the first integration activity: “Our Past, Present, and Future.”

After a few minutes, the participants introduced themselves, made people relax and was a useful ice breaker.



Julio showing the influence radii of the Transoceanic highway.



Rocio showing the workshop “road map”: objectives and steps to follow

#### **4.1 YESTERDAY IN UCAYALI**

A presentation was given by Manuel on the history of Ucayali. It was brief and very informative and was accompanied by a graphic presentation.

In his story there were actors (such as the Spanish explorers and missionaries). A reading of the history of the city of Pucallpa was also presented, along with some of its relationships and historical parallels to the rest of the country.

The presentation was linear; that is, it was a historical narrative from the appearance of the first settler up to the era of nation building. However, despite presenting a fairly localized vision of the city of Pucallpa and a historical panorama of the young region of Ucayali, the presentation did not have the details, anecdotes, or interpretations that an expert would be able to provide.

#### **4.2 GROUP WORK**

Once divided into groups, the facilitators explained the methodology of identifying key players for each of the work groups. Each group elected a note taker and a group representative, but all participants were involved in taking notes on coloured cards.

Following are the findings and conclusions obtained by each work group.

**GROUP 1: Facilitated by Julio**

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**KEY PLAYERS**

- Ucayali Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
- Political Parties
- San Juan Brewery
- Means of Communication
- Transportation: land, air and river
- Financial Sector: Banco Popular
- School teachers
- Driver's union
- Migrant Settlers: San Martín, Huanaco, Junín
- Swiss Technology
- Faustino Maldonado School
- Grassroots Associations: “vaso de leche” (an organization that provides a glass of milk a day to students), popular eateries, mothers' clubs
- The Church
- Researchers
- Forestry workers
- Hunters
- Armed Forces

<b>Focal Questions</b>	<b>Scenarios (Positive / Negative)</b>	<b>Change Factors</b>
<p><b>SOCIAL:</b> Will the democratization of society assume the inclusion of all sectors (human groups) of the Region?</p>	<p>Average (more or less): In 10 years the society will be partly Democratic, which is better than today, but it will not be completely integrated. There will be groups that will not be included of their own volition, but there will also be those that are excluded. The violence will depend on the level of inclusion of all groups.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> In 40 years, society will be fragmented. Each group will be living in isolation from the others and in constant conflict, requiring major security measures to be taken.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political violence</li> <li>- Interruption of the democratic regime</li> </ul>
<p><b>SCIENTIFIC &amp; TECHNOLOGICAL:</b> Will research become the pillar of development?</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> Yes, it will become the pillar of development because the key players will focus their efforts on the medium-term (by agreements). <b>Negative:</b> No, because along the way there may be political changes related to the regional research sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of planning and organisation</li> <li>- Lack of suitable research methodology</li> <li>- Political changes favouring research (credits)</li> <li>- External pressures to conserve the environment</li> </ul>
<p><b>ECONOMIC:</b> Will investments in the region improve the standard of living of</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> Lower unemployment, better services, better level of education, better infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shortage of services</li> <li>- Exhaustion of resources</li> <li>- Changes in govt. and social</li> </ul>

the population?	in the city, greater agricultural production. Will benefit. <b>Negative:</b> Industrial and agricultural production will decrease.	movements - Corruption
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL:</b> Will we be able to reverse the processes of environmental degradation in Ucayali?	<b>Positive:</b> Better conservation of NR's, better services for rural areas, better infrastructure, benefits from tourism, promotion of the region of Ucayali at the national and international levels. <b>Negative:</b> Deforestation, gas emissions, increased poverty in rural regions, lack of information, highways, not having the conditions to profit from tourism.	- Offer integrated tourist services - National / International cooperation in research - More autonomous regional government - Regulation of concessions to forestry companies - Emission limits - More government attention to rural regions - Simplify bureaucratic processes - Stable systems of information

## SCENARIOS TO 2015

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### TECHNOLOGICAL

- There will be an increase in the provincial offer for cultivation, animal farming and fish farming
- Research funding from the Regional Government and from International Technical Cooperation has increased. Research centres are being consolidated, assembled and prioritized
- There is a greater awareness of Biodiversity; thus, there is greater value placed on products
- Better communication of the research results
- Consolidation of strategic alliances: Private Firms/Research Centres
- We export knowledge
- Improved integration of International Cooperation and Rural Communities
- Growing numbers of local and foreign researchers

### SOCIAL

- A more mature political class
- Empowerment of political organisations
- Experienced popular leaders
- Better infrastructure
- Increased acceptance of indigenous groups in society
- Lack of highway maintenance
- Population increase
- Increased crime
- Concentration of people with higher resources in urban areas

### ECONOMIC

- Within 10 years there will be some improvement in certain economic areas
- Due to the concentration of investments in non-traditional industries (fishing, livestock, palmiculture, agriculture), due to the construction of the highway and others
- In Pucallpa both sides of the Federico Basadre highway would be larger, more paved
- Greater pollution

- Teachers at the basic, primary, secondary and advanced levels (not university) who are better prepared and/or qualified
- Improved advanced technological training

### **ENVIRONMENTAL**

- The forestry resources would not be depleted, as there is a trend to reduce the forestry-based industries
- There would be a recovery of the degraded areas and conservation of natural resources
- The overexploitation of natural resources (flora, fauna and non-timber resources) would increase
- There would be tourism services with a preference for areas with natural reserves
- There will be animal breeding of species facing extinction (fish farms, etc).
- Increase in environmental contamination (mining industry, forestry, etc) and in population
- Climate change trends
- The cultivation of coca would be maintained



It is important to provide enough time for participants to discuss and reflect.



Participant presents back the scenarios.

## ***GROUP 2: Facilitated by Rocío***

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### **KEY PLAYERS**

- the Church
- Industries
- Politicians
- Manufacturers
- International Technical Cooperants
- Education

### **ISSUES:**

#### **ECOLOGICAL**

- Low productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry
- Excessive use of chemical inputs
- Loss of soil fertility and increase of degraded areas
- Little importance given to problems of deforestation and loss of biodiversity

#### **TECHNOLOGICAL**

- Lack of equipment for workers
- Lack of modernization of industrial machinery
- Lack of safety in industrial labour
- Limited agrarian technology

#### **ECONOMIC**

- Assistance that does not reach the rural areas
- Limited work opportunities for graduates
- Low salaries
- Low selling prices

#### **EDUCATIONAL**

- Inefficient educational policies (lack of budget, etc.)
- Students in very conformist educational institutions, and graduates with low competitive level

#### **SOCIAL**

- Inefficient organisations
- Good managers who sign contracts that facilitate the work

#### **OTHER**

- Lack of values
- Lack of regional leadership
- Regional disintegration
- Entitlements of native communities, problems with commissioners
- Inadequate infrastructure for interregional integration

#### **POLITICAL**

- Bad administration of funds (corruption)
- Politicised state institutions

### **FOCAL QUESTIONS**

1. What influence does social pressure have over natural resources?

2. Will we have political leadership?
3. What will happen with urban migration?
4. Will technological development be achieved?

#### **CHANGE FACTORS**

1. Amazon Promotion Law
2. National identity and values
3. Improvement of the means of communication
4. Decentralisation process

#### **POSITIVE SCENARIO**

- Efficient management of natural resources
- Greater political leadership and planning strategies
- Greater participation and integration
- Improvement of basic rural services and less migration
- Adoption of appropriate technologies

#### **IF**

- There is a plan of awareness and re-establishment of values
- The Amazon Promotion Law is reinforced
- Improvement of the means of communication is integrated with sustainable development
- Decentralisation process with priority given to rural development

#### **NEGATIVE SCENARIO**

- Deforestation and loss of biodiversity
- Increased corruption and weakened organisations
- Increased migration from rural into urban areas
- Less access to basic services
- Management difficulties in technological development
- High costs of technological modernization

#### **IF**

- There is no plan of awareness and the population does not identify with the issues
- The means of communication are not improved
- Paralysed decentralisation process
- There is no appropriate application of the Amazon Promotion Law





Rocio facilitating a work group.

**KEY PLAYERS**

- International cooperation
- NGOs
- Women's groups
- Universities/researchers
- Organisations of private companies: forestry, hydrocarbons and eco-tourism
- Religious groups
- Local governments
- Regional Government
- Indigenous organisations, native communities
- Ministry of Agriculture

**ISSUES**

**SOCIAL**

- Lack of dependability with the agreements or treaties
- Unreliability
- Exclusion from participation in various events
- There is not a great deal of respect for women's dignity
- Lack of social integration

**EDUCATION**

- Deficient education
- Lack of education in regards to our natural resources and their conservation
- Inadequate curricula
- Inadequate development programs
- Great deal of political manipulation in the education sector

**BUSINESS**

- Limited managerial skills

**AGRICULTURE / ENVIRONMENT**

- Traditional agriculture versus sustainable agriculture
- Lack of support for the agricultural sector
- The technological packages are not adapted to suit the farmers due to lack of a profitability component

**PUBLIC SECTOR**

- Limited budget intended for research
- Lack of financing for the development and implementation of development projects "in general"
- Bad administration of funds
- Lack of sanitation in the most remote regions

**FOCAL QUESTIONS**

1. Will socio-cultural values improve by 2015?
2. Will we have a plan for sustainable development?
3. Will there be sustainable management of the natural resources and biological diversity?

**CHANGE FACTORS**

1. Level of participation by society in the planning of development policies
2. Level of awareness in electing authorities

3. Change in educational policy
4. Level of awareness in the use, management and conservation of natural resources and biological diversity

**Focal Question 1**

- e.1. The majority of participation is due to the organized population having been able to internalize and put into practice the principal values.
- e.2. The appropriate changes in the education policy have allowed for the improvement of socio-cultural values
- e.3. We have been able to lay the foundations of Ucayalian society in order to improve socio-cultural values.

**Focal Question 2**

- e.1. The organised population participates in the process of planning for development. It follows up in order to see its fulfillment.
- e.2. Planning exists, but some projects are not completed for different reasons (budget, interest, technology, research, etc.)

**Focal Question 3**

- e.1. In order to respect and fulfill the laws and norms, participatory planning for the sustainable management of natural resources and biological diversity will be made possible. Becoming aware of, and using, proven technologies will also assist in this area.
- e.2. As long as corruption persists in the process of administration of natural resources, the Sustainable Management of natural resources and biological diversity will not be possible.



Manuel discussing the focal questions with the work group.

## 5. EVALUATION

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The evaluation was carried out by filling out a four-question questionnaire. The first question called for a score of 0 to 10 according to the level of fulfillment of the objectives.

**Question 1:** Evaluate whether the objectives of the workshop have been fulfilled using a scale of 0 (they were not fulfilled at all) to 10 (they were completely fulfilled).

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Communicate the methodology of Future Scenarios as a tool for participatory planning. The participants responded that this objective was reached 79.1% of the time.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Stimulate reflection on the future of the Ucayali region, particularly in respect to the impact of the highway between Peru and Brazil. The participants responded that this objective was reached 80.5% of the time.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Learn something more about the history of Ucayali and the projects that are being carried out in relation to the future of Ucayali. The participants responded 77.3% in favour.

The results were:

Question	POINTS										TOTAL	Average	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
1			1			1	3		9	3	5	22	7.91
2				1		2	1	2	5	4	6	21	8.05
3			1		1		3	1	9	3	4	22	7.73

On the other hand, questions 2, 3 and 4, which were open-ended, had the following results:

**Question 2:** What do you think was the best part of the workshop?

The analysis of the answers showed the following results:

- A large majority (approximately 7 to 10 participants) considered that the best part of the workshop was the applied methodology because the opinions of the participants were taken into consideration, it was simple, it allowed for an understanding of the present and planning for the future. That is, it motivated reflection.
- Approximately half of those involved mentioned that by getting all participants involved, the methodology achieved its main objective since the participants joined together to consider the future of Ucayali.
- Lastly, and to a much lesser degree than in the previous items, the participants-evaluators considered that the logistical aspects were the best part of the workshop.

**Question 3:** What do you think was the worst part of the workshop?

In general, there were very few criticisms, but the following were mentioned:

- There should have been a more widespread announcement. There were complaints about the low turn out of political and religious authorities in addition to those from grassroots organisations.
- There was a request to have greater information throughout the methodological process of the workshop in order to formulate opinions.
- Lastly, logistical issues were criticized, such as the draft caused by the air conditioning in the meeting room.

**Question 4:** Do you think that the Future Scenarios methodology could prove useful? Why?

The analysis carried out on this topic affirms and explains the results of Question #4. In other words, the participants considered the methodology to be good for two basic reasons:

- It was analytical, which allowed for an integral vision of the past, present, and future development in Ucayali.
- It conveyed the participation of the various key players.

From the review of the results of the evaluation questionnaire, we can point out that, in the opinion of the participants, the workshop proved both positive and very useful.

## **6. PROCEDURAL COORDINATION**

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The first coordinating steps took place virtually by means of internet tools (such as e-mail) in the days prior to the implementation of the workshop. The first face-to-face meeting between the three facilitators and the rapporteur took place on the afternoon of Thursday, June 9<sup>th</sup> at the offices of ICRAF in Pucallpa. Julio, Rocío, Manuel, and Carlos all participated in this meeting and the proposal for the structure of the workshop (that would take place the next day) was handed out.

Previously, Julio and Rocío had worked on the same proposal that was handed out and discussed by the group, and Manuel was informed that he would be the one to present the history of Ucayali. Then, the times and objectives of each part of the workshop were handed out.

The next day, the day of the workshop, opportunities for coordination were brief and limited, as we had a late start. As well, given the premise that all parts of the workshop had to be completed, discussions took place mainly in twos and not as a group, which was useful above all for the coordination of the times and progress, rather than for reflecting on the findings, difficulties or possible methodologies.

The procedural coordination after the workshop was also brief and limited to a general review of the results of the evaluation questionnaire.



It is important for the facilitators to keep constant communication about the workshop methodology and improvements that can be done on the spot.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

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- The workshop achieved its main objective of compiling the perceptions of the professionals, researchers, university professors and native leaders of the city of Pucallpa (Ucayali, Peru) in regards to the future of the Region. As well, it allowed us to compile the information necessary to put together documents of an academic nature for distribution.
- There was little time to carry out a more extensive tactical coordination with the group of facilitators.
- The presence of one of the facilitators for only three quarters of the workshop did not help to maintain a suitable working rhythm within the group. Since the time allotted to the workshop was reduced (by a day), working quickly may have given his work group the feeling of being unnecessarily rushed in order to obtain the results. As well, it was noticed that this facilitator was working at a faster pace.
- A very good willingness was noted on the part of the participants to participate, contribute, and discuss interactively.
- Although the presentation on the history of Ucayali met its objective, it could have been more stimulating for the activity that followed. We would recommend that it be prepared by a specialist.
- The attendance was within the numbers expected, although some participants mentioned that the announcement and invitation to the workshop should have been more open and widespread. They complained about the low attendance from political and religious authorities, as well as from representatives of grassroots organisations.
- The group integration activities were well applied and carried out and they achieved their objective.
- The logistical aspects were carried out in an efficient manner and the location used was fairly comfortable. These aspects helped achieve the objectives of the workshop, as confirmed in the final evaluation questionnaire.
- The representatives of the native communities participated to a lesser degree than the average participation of the group as a whole. Perhaps this is one of the aspects that need to be emphasised. In some situations, such as in Ucayali, it may be necessary and advisable to hold a consultation and establish some intercultural communication strategies that would be able to uphold and introduce the world view of the indigenous population, which does not always interact easily with métis or foreign participants.
- The contribution of the researchers, NGO representatives and the university professors was important and set the positive tone for the workshop.



Participants of the Scenarios Workshop in Pucallpa, Ucayali, showing their certificates of attendance.

## APPENDIX 1: REGISTRATION QUESTIONNAIRE

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### 1. What do you think the Region of Ucayali (Loreto) was like 20 years ago?

1. Less deforestation, with more natural resources and less infrastructure.
2. It was a region forgotten by the central governments because we were part of Loreto. We were not decentralised.
3. A town that lacked basic services, lacked development, etc.
4. Until 20 years ago, a large part of Ucayali and the Amazon region in general represented a large botanical panorama, with freshwater lakes, without many highways, etc.
5. With more forest, less urban development, greater natural resources.
6. Less population, indigenous population, more natural resources (flora and fauna), less pollution.
7. Twenty years ago, the region of Ucayali was very different in all aspects. Perhaps life was more serene. Now, it is more frantic, but has greater support from NGOs and institutions.
8. One of the poorest regions of Peru, without good infrastructure. The era when new settlers were arriving from regions that were even poorer with a view to acquiring some land and thus resolving their poverty.
9. It was a region with little destruction of its forests.
10. The infrastructure was less developed, but .... greater, more pollution and fewer forests now. It was not like that.
11. The region of Ucayali was isolated, it did not have as much revenue as today, and was invaded by forestry companies.
12. Not much population, it was safe, and there was no clandestine forestry exploitation.
13. When it was a part of Loreto, it was very politically, economically, and developmentally backward.
14. The region of Loreto was very large and today it is divided into two parts: Loreto and Ucayali.
15. More communication, fewer immigrants, houses without basic services.
16. There was no communication or highways, but everything was undamaged ecologically. There were many trees.

### 2. How do you think the Peru-Brazil bi-national integration will affect Ucayali?

1. Greater immigration, more product competition (selling-buying), more deforestation.
2. There will be an influx of foreigners who have their own forestry, livestock and agricultural interests that may not respect farming norms and laws.
3. There will be over-exploitation of resources, and market competition.
4. Integration in itself is commercially positive. If the highways open up without a good environmental impact study and without appropriate monitoring, it could become dangerous for the city.
5. Competition in the markets, population increase, more infrastructure.



6. On the ecological side, we are going to lose some type of flora and fauna. On the business side, this will increase the commercial facets of both countries.
7. I think that this alliance between another country and the region is something that should have already happened, that way our country would have support and we would have more jobs in the future which and generate work, which is the most important thing. If there are no jobs, there is no future.
8. Good cooperation on projects for conserving natural resource, better infrastructure, potential Peru-Brazil highway, east-west construction of the South American continent.
9. Economically, it will have a positive impact. We will have some programs in which the parties will cooperate, and development may achieve its purpose and assist both parties a great deal in this integration.
10. I believe that integration, from my point of view, will generate revenue, but not much work. I am afraid that all our flora and fauna resources will deteriorate.
11. Terrible, because Brazil is more technologically advanced.
12. The bi-national integration of Peru will affect the environment in Ucayali.
13. Producers will become better organized.
14. It will bring more development, more solidarity.

### **3. What do you think Ucayali will be like in another 20 years?**

1. Higher population, fewer natural resources and more infrastructure.
2. In 20 years Ucayali will have higher population demographics, the biodiversity will be even more affected by large conglomerates and pollution.
3. A cosmopolitan region with increased funds from international investors. There will be environmental changes.
4. If we continue with a forestry and environmental policy that is neither engaging nor reprovig, we will have an Amazon desert.
5. A city with greater commercial activity, more deforestation, and with much more urban infrastructure.
6. If there is no order, the pollution and population levels with double. There will be fewer resources.
7. Depending on the authorities, there could be a future for the region of Ucayali and all its districts.
8. Huge development of research in natural resources and genetics, especially medicinal plants. Better infrastructure, but there will probably be more destruction of the forests if the current situation continues.
9. A region very altered in regards to flora and fauna.
10. I hope that it will be better than today, with less pollution, well developed and that we take steps towards a better future with a cleaner region, with the forests protected and all.
11. Since there is already an interest in Ucayali with its abundant forests and with the many projects that are being developed, I think that it bill be much better.
12. Extremely populated and lacking public safety.
13. It will reach a level of economic development better than today, but it will also have its forests destroyed.
14. In 20 years, there may be more pollution in Ucayali.
15. The region will be industrialised, with an emphasis on non-forestry products and other industrial changes.
16. Perhaps a cosmopolitan city.

## APPENDIX 2: EVALUATION FORMAT AND RESULTS

### Quantitative Evaluation

**QUESTION 1:** Assess if the Objectives of the workshop were accomplished on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (excellent).

**Question 1:** Evaluate whether the objectives of the workshop have been fulfilled using a scale of 0 (they were not fulfilled at all) to 10 (they were completely fulfilled).

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Communicate the methodology of Future Scenarios as a tool for participatory planning. The participants responded that this objective was reached 79.1% of the time.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Stimulate reflection on the future of the Ucayali region, particularly in respect to the impact of the highway between Peru and Brazil. The participants responded that this objective was reached 80.5% of the time.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Learn something more about the history of Ucayali and the projects that are being carried out in relation to the future of Ucayali. The participants responded 77.3% in favour.

#### Results:

Objective	POINTS										TOTAL	Average	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
1			1			1	3		9	3	5	22	7.91
2				1		2	1	2	5	4	6	21	8.05
3			1		1		3	1	9	3	4	22	7.73

\* One Objective “2” was left unanswered on the evaluation forms.

### Qualitative Evaluation

#### 4. What do you think was the best part of the workshop?

1. The Building of future scenarios according to the participative approach, beginning with a simple, understandable methodology that was presented in a clear and precise manner by the facilitators.
2. Discussion and giving the best ideas for the future of our region and the country.
3. To me this seems to have been the best workshop, with this new methodology and each one of us brought our opinions and issues.
4. The elaboration of a future scenario of our region of Ucayali.
5. The best part was a new methodological model for analysing and building “future scenarios.” There was a great deal of participation from the participants, punctuality, unity and trust.
6. The presentation of the history of the region of Ucayali.
7. Discussions about the issues.
8. The participation of everyone and the results of the workshop.
9. The interest of the institution (ICRAF) in transferring new research technologies for the purpose of planning. Congratulations.
10. Learning about a new planning methodology.
11. The integrating participation of the observers, availability of dialogue, exchange of knowledge by presenters and observers.
12. The equitable participation of facilitators and participants.
13. The motivation to reflect on the future of the Ucayali Region 10 years from now.
14. The methodology and the content of the workshop.
15. Learning a new methodology that can stimulate thinking of the future.

16. In reality, the entire workshop was very well planned out; however, the separation into groups and the participation was the most important.
17. Sharing of future perspectives of the region, keeping in mind our efforts and the vision of development that we have.
18. The participation of the different institutions and sharing different information and bringing in our own thoughts.
19. Reflecting on the past, interpreting the present and building the future, based on the methodology of building scenarios.
20. Communicating the methodology and its implications in order to be able to impart it to the objective population and to decision makers.
21. For me, the workshop was fabulous from beginning to end because of the exchange of ideas.
22. The logistics and the presenters.

#### **5. What do you think was the worst part of the workshop?**

1. Apparently, they omitted to include a greater number of key players that could influence a variety of deliberation. There were cases of conceptual errors on the part of some colleagues which did not facilitate the progress of the workshop.
2. Not completed.
3. The whole workshop was average.
4. The negative part of our authorities and upstanding officials that do not fulfil their promises.
5. Not the worst; I suggest that this workshop would have been better with the participation of political and religious authorities and representative organizations from the region.
6. The worst? Nothing, some parts were weaker, but nothing worse.
7. The explanation of the methodology during the group work was a little exaggerated.
8. Lack of information.
9. Lack of formality on the part of some institutional representatives which does not generate a receptive environment in these types of events.
10. Limited statistical information on the topics, requesting cooperation on these topics from other institutions.
11. Time – it was very long at some points, such as in the explanation of the topic.
12. Did not respond.
13. Did not respond.
14. Tiring, lacked activities.
15. The cold room.
16. I would not say the worst, but I think that there should have been a small debate on the general presentation, and reach more concrete conclusions overall, since there were many similar opinions.
17. Did not respond.
18. For me it was the fact that all this time I've been living in Ucayali and never knew who gave it the name of Ucayali.
19. It seems to me that there was little participation on the part of the leaders of change, such as the organizations involved with the past, present and future.
20. Perhaps having little participation from the rural members.
21. None.
22. The worst part was the air conditioning.

#### **6. Do you think that the Methodology of Future Scenarios could prove useful? Why?**

1. The methodology would be useful to the extent that it is applied to future projects as a tool that would contribute to the making of appropriate and sensible decisions.
2. Yes, because it is the best way to one has to put thoughts into practice.

3. The methodology of future scenarios is very useful because it will act as a basis from which we could orient ourselves towards the future.
4. Yes, because its testimony will wind up as a basis for laws and legal norms for the execution of projects that have the participation of civil society.
5. Yes, because it is a methodology with which you can reinforce a perspective or vision can be used towards long- or medium-term realizations or achievements with all the analysis, reflection and commitments.
6. It depends on which ones, but not all of them. We mainly have to use the negative ones to diminish the probability that it will really happen.
7. Yes, basically it is participatory and includes people from different areas of expertise and encourages the exchange of experiences.
8. Yes, because each member of the scenario sees the scenario from their own different point of view.
9. Yes, extremely interesting because it helps uphold the historical memory of the peoples and facts with the objective of setting a foundation or base from which to study the present and envision the future. Both qualitatively and quantitatively it allows us to have a better analysis.
10. Yes, because it allows us to think about a possible situation by weighing the factors that influence it.
11. Yes, because it helps us to expand our perspectives of development on the basis of a given history and an established reality. It can show us what we want and how we can change it, by taking appropriate actions.
12. Because it allows us to see realities and limits, and it helps to foresee both the benefits and dangers.
13. Yes, of course, because it is a didactic way of confronting our past, present and future, which I hope can contribute somewhat to improve the efforts on behalf of the region.
14. Yes, because they are responses to a debate among several participants.
15. Very useful so that we do not commit errors and value the things that have already been done.
16. Yes, because upon seeing our past, we can realise that it was good before and recover it if we are losing it. Try to do in the future what we had not done in the past.
17. Yes, because it allows us to study ourselves historically in order to determine our possibilities for planning our future in a more suitable manner.
18. I think so, because only by merging opinions and sharing experiences and reaching conclusions will we be able to be successful.
19. Because it allows us to reflect on what occurred in the past, analyse the present, identify the leaders of change as a basis on which to build the future, aimed towards inclusive planning and sustainable development.
20. Definitely yes, because it allows us to acquire a shared vision of what needs to be done to drive the sustainable development of the region.
21. Yes, because we are seeing a reality for the future.
22. Yes, it can prove useful because it clears things up for us and we can envision it better.

### APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Workshop: "Exploring the Future"  
Pucallpa, June 10th, 2005

#	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	E-MAIL
1	Rober Romero Robledo	CIDRA	Promoter	roberromero1@yahoo.com
2	Nemecio Damián Isidro	PROMESA	Vice President	
3	Isidro PROSEMA Vice Presidente 3 Lised	AMUCAU	Treasurer	
4	Pablo Silvano Barbarán	CN Callería		
5	José Reátegui A.	CN Callería		
6	Alfredo Rojas Flores	CN Callería		
7	Blanca Krivankova	UCHA-Praga	International Student	shirley@email.cz
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9	Mirilla Clavo Peralta	IVITA-UNMSM	Regional Herbarium Rep	mirellaclavo@yahoo.com
10	Jhonny Lino Naupari	PROMESA	President	prosema@hotmail.com
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22	Caroll Rojas Santos	UNU	Forestry Major	carosa49@hotmail.com
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24	Teresa de Jesús Ríos Delgado	AMUCAU	Secretary Delegate Nvo. San Pedro	colibri_1060@hotmail.com
25	Miguel Vásquez Macedo	INIEA	Water and Soil Coordinator	pucallpa@inia.gob.pe

## APPENDIX 4: WORK GROUPS

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### Workshop: “Exploring the Future” June 10th, 2005

#### WORK GROUPS

##### **GROUP 1: Julio**

Karol  
Jhonny  
Roberto  
Teresa  
Zbynek  
Mirella  
Violeta

##### **GROUP 2: Rocío**

Pablo  
Clemente  
Luis  
Lised  
Bernardo  
Jorge  
Rober

##### **GROUP 3: Manuel**

Blanca  
Gladys  
José  
Alfredo  
Limber  
María  
Nemecio  
Miguel  
Emerson  
Dina  
Jorge