MAIN LIVELIHOODS
Cattle farming (at the family level) and sheep and alpacas (at the communal level), together with small-scale cultivated agriculture.

EBA montaña
MIRAFLORES

Climate change & VULNERABILITY

High level of uncertainty regarding climate trends and future scenarios for the Reserve.

- Temperatures will increase between 0.61°C and 1.12°C between 2011 and 2030.
- Precipitation: trends indicate no changes in annual rainfall, but changes in patterns will occur, as well as a reduction in surface water runoff.
- Potential scenarios for the NYCLR suggest changes in hydrological patterns that may affect grassland and water resources, which are vital for livestock-dependent communities.

Other important drivers of change:

- Social and organizational issues, migration.
- Poor grassland conditions.

No-regret MEASURES

Community based native grassland management, while also selecting conservation and management of upper micro-watersheds, wetlands and water courses.

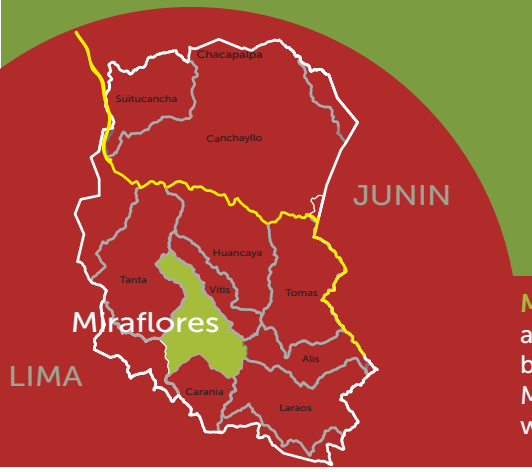Each no-regret measure is composed of three pillars:

1) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
- Implementation of a community water and grassland management plan.
- Creation of natural resources management committees
- Implement a pilot community grazing area on community lands.

2) CAPACITY BUILDING TO ENHANCE LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE seeks to create capacities and awareness for the implementation of the community management plans.

3) GREEN-GREY INFRASTRUCTURE
a protection zone (5ha) was enlarged around the Yanacancha lakes encircling the upper micro-watershed in order to prevent cattle and other animals from entering the area. Also, an ancient water channel is being restored (will be inaugurated in mid-April) to transport water to the Curiuna grazing area. Furthermore, a second phase of infrastructure is being implemented which entails the 'sectorization of Wayacaña – Tuntinia' (80 ha).

RESULTS

The no-regret measures will bring environmental and socio-economic benefits including:

- Hydrological regulation including water storage, groundwater recharges and regulation services enhanced.
- Improving the grassland condition.
- Fire prevention since the occurrence of natural fires during the dry season can be lowered if grasslands are watered.
- Extreme events like frost and high temperatures impacts can be minimized.
- Biodiversity conservation and enhancement of carbon storage.

The expected socio-economic benefits include:

- Better institutional and governance arrangements and capacities for grasslands, water and livestock management at community and family level.
- Improved grasslands management and productivity at community and family level.
- Improved community management of water, grasslands and other shared resources.
- Increased resilience and adaptive capacities of local communities.

Miraflores is located in the Yauyos Province, Lima Region. Founded in 1925, it covers an area of 17,385 hectares ranging between 3,000 m and 5,400 m above sea level and belongs to the Cañete River watershed. It has around 100 inhabitants. The community of Miraflores works with the Mt. EbA project and the Nor Yauyos Cochas Landscape Reserve, which is under the administration of SERNANP.