



USAID
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UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Iniciativa para la Conservación
en la Amazonía Andina - ICAA



Conservando la naturaleza.
Protegiendo la vida.

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

WORK PLAN

(April, 2013)

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INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

WORK PLAN

The Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon - ICAA is being implemented by a consortium of companies and organizations such as: *Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (FEINCE)*; *La Coordinadora Indígenas de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)*; *Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán (FSC)*; *Instituto del Bien Común (IBC)*; y *Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF)*.

Disclaimer

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

Work Plan

1. PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT : Indigenous Landscapes

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT

Fri, 30/09/2011 - 00:00 to Thu, 29/09/2016 - 00:00

WORK PLAN PERIOD

Tue, 01/01/2013 - 00:00 to Sun, 31/03/2013 - 00:00

1.3. PRIME PARTNER: The Nature Conservancy

1.4. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER

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1.5. NAME OF AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTRACT

OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE Mónica Suquilanda

1.6. NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR OR COR: Constance E. Campbell

1.7. MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-OAA-A-11-00019

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The ICAA II landscape-level project 'Indigenous Landscapes' is implemented by the following six organizations: The Nature Conservancy (TNC, prime); Instituto del Bien Común, Peru (IBC), Fundación para la Sobrevivencia del Pueblo Cofán, Ecuador (FSC), Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (FEINCE), Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), and Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF). We are working on landscape-level issues in tandem with focused efforts at core sites. To ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use of the landscape's natural resources, our project prioritizes areas for conservation, restoration, and natural resource use. This three-pronged approach will ensure species conservation while protecting important headwaters and mitigating climate change. The core sites of our landscapes are the indigenous territories we work on. The core beneficiaries are the indigenous populations we work with. Our Vision is that by 2020, our indigenous partner organizations in Peru and Ecuador will have the capacity to influence decisions about investments that affect their lands and surrounding areas, to support natural resource management in their communities, and to address threats that affect their livelihoods, thus contributing significantly to biodiversity conservation, livelihood diversity, and sustainable development in the landscapes. We are working in Peru in the North Central Selva and in Ecuador in Sucumbíos. Our Overall Objective is to conserve critical biodiversity found on indigenous lands and in surrounding areas that are also vital to ensure ecosystem functioning and continuity, as well as the sustainability of indigenous livelihoods. Gender is considered cross-cutting to all our activities. Our three Specific

Objectives are: 1. Strengthen Andean Amazon indigenous organizations in areas which they themselves have identified as strategically vital. 2. Reduce priority threats to indigenous lands and important biodiversity areas by ensuring the organizations' capacity to effectively manage their lands and by engaging other stakeholders to contribute to this management. 3. Establish sustainability mechanisms to give continuity to natural resource management and conservation actions.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 – Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably

FSC's operational ability has been greatly supported by the USAID ICAA program, which has allowed us to continue to manage conservation areas under our control. Funding for salaries of key staff, communication and mobilization provides the basis for the implementation of the ICAA project and other activities, especially the innovative Cofán Ranger Program. FSC has continued to protect over 1 million acres of biodiverse forest through the Cofán Ranger Program. To date, FSC has, with ICAA funds, held 18 meetings for Cofán rangers in the FSC office in Lago Agrio. These meetings, which take place on the first and second of each month, involve all rangers entering and leaving the field and can also involve FEINCE members, MAE representatives, and Cofán community representatives, if necessary. During the meetings, rangers leaving the field report to those present on threats in Cofán territories and actions taken to address them. This is followed by analysis by all participants at the meeting, who then take the necessary steps to deal with these threats. USAID funds covered mobilization, food, materials and other support for these meetings as well as for the time rangers are in the field. FSC is in the process of renewing the agreement concerning Cofán management of Zábalo in the Cuyabeno Reserve, which depends on the creation of a new boundary trail that would add approximately 15,000 hectares to the present area managed by the Cofán. At a meeting held in January in Zábalo, the community, the MAE and FSC came to an agreement on trail-making logistics, and trail construction should begin in April. In Peru, from January to March 2013, IBC has continued to support the actions initiated in the first quarter related to strengthening the capacities of the indigenous organizations (ORAU, FECONAU, FECONAPIA, FENACOCA and ACONAMAC) for planning and management of their lands and natural resources in the communities around the landscapes of the natural protected areas Sierra del Divisor, Cordillera Azul National Park and El Sira Communal Reserve. In the case of Sierra del Divisor, IBC has managed and strengthened inter-institutional partnerships for the implementation of Quality of Life Plans (QLPs) with TNC, the Chicago Field Museum, FECONAU and GORE, working together to define the TORs for a TNC-led consultancy to support the implementation of priority actions in the Quality of Life Plans related to natural resource management plans and natural resource management and fisheries monitoring systems in three communities in the Callería River basin. In Peru, it has been decided that the activities to be supported will be the management of aguaje (*L.f. Mauritia flexuosa*) in Patria Nueva and of lagoons in Nuevo Saposoa and Callería. These communities are located within the area of

influence of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul road construction project (IIRSA Center). As part of this activity, we have conducted preliminary coordination with various stakeholders such as FECONAU, ORAU, AIDER, ProNaturaleza and the University of Ucayali – UNU. We also made a trip with FECONAU to the above-mentioned communities in order to coordinate the implementation of production activities in each of them. As a result of this joint trip, it was agreed with the community leaders and representatives to include the community of Nuevo Saposoa in this activity because of the potential it offers. This activity led to the signing of collaboration agreements with official representatives from each community. The objectives in our work plan included holding meetings with community members aimed at signing good neighbor agreements. As part of this work, a first meeting was held with the members of the La Sofía Parish Board (president and members), at which FEINCE proposed that cooperation agreements be established for the implementation of a park guard program in the area since illegal miners enter the protected areas of both the La Bonita municipal reserve and the Cofán territory through this site. The Board President, Antonio Paspuel, told us that the parish budget was insufficient to pay the park guards and therefore needed to be modified, adding that FEINCE's proposal needs to be submitted to the Parish Assembly for its consideration before it can be implemented. A meeting was held as planned with members of the community of Chuscuyacu, adjacent to the Cofán community of Sinangoe. A good neighbor agreement needs to be signed with this community in order to deal with poor stakeholder relations caused by a mutual lack of respect for boundaries and unauthorized hunting and fishing. The acting president of the community of Sinangoe, Mario Criollo, and other delegates were invited to the meeting to participate in this dialogue process. We attended the meeting, which was presided over by Acting President Rosa Grefa and attended by community members. In her speech, the president stated that stakeholder dialogue may have been lacking, and that sometimes those responsible for polluting the rivers and hunting in the area are outsiders, not members of the community. This is why it is important to further strengthen the ties of friendship to protect their lands. It was agreed to hold another social gathering to continue analyzing their shared strengths prior to signing a good neighbor agreement. A training workshop was held for a gender-balanced group of young broadcast journalists from Tsanda Jenfa radio station as part of a capacity-building process for both the radio station and its journalists. The two-day training event covered topics related to radio station management and provided practical training at other radio stations as well as practice recording, editing and producing radio spots using the programs Sound Forge 8.9 and Vegas. A lot of work went into gathering the necessary documents for the Cofán Bermejo reserve to be considered for inclusion in the Socio Bosque program. We worked with the community and the technical staff of both Socio Bosque and our own team to map the area that is proposed as a conservation area under the Socio Bosque program. The documents collected were presented to Socio Bosque for their evaluation, and their representative Carolina Rosero has confirmed that the file is complete. The next step is for the application to be submitted for further consideration by the Biodiversity Department, which has stated that it will support this process so that the Cofán Bermejo Reserve can be approved to enter the program in June. Our proposal is for 30,000 of the 55,000 hectares in the Cofán Bermejo Reserve to enter the Socio

Bosque program, with the actual number of hectares being subject to negotiation with Socio Bosque.

2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes

In January, IBC, in partnership with ORAU and USAID's Perú Bosques Project, held the Third Training Workshop for Community Forest Watch groups to help strengthen community monitoring and governance capabilities for sustainable forest management and use in 23 native communities in the Ucayali region, five of which are supported by IBC and 18 by Perú Bosques. We have also been working in partnership with ACONAMAC and Nature and Culture International (NCI) on a capacity-building strategy for four Ashaninka communities near the Tamaya River (Cametsa Quipatsi, Nueva Amazonia de Tomajao, San Miguel de Chambira, Nuevo California) for land management and natural resources monitoring in the area around the Tamaya River. In the Lower Pachitea landscape in the province of Puerto Inca, we continue to support the linking of FECONAPIA's Operating Plan to the agenda of the Municipal Environmental Commission (CAM) of Puerto Inca Province, specifically related to issues of natural resources management and governance, in order to deal with threats related to mining concessions on the lands of a number of native communities and basin headwaters, as well as other priority issues on the province's environmental agenda. In coordination and agreement with CEDISA and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), TNC in Peru has developed an Action Plan containing detailed steps for the implementation of a Water Fund in the Cumbaza River basin (Tarapoto-San Martín, Peru). As part of this planning process, we examined the baseline studies CEDISA conducted for the mechanism for payment of environmental water services, and, with the help of our organization's global water funds team, it was determined that a number of additional diagnostic studies are needed. As a result of this review, we began the process of contracting a consultancy for the "Design of an Environmental Water Services Payment Mechanism" aimed at creating a management model for the mechanism. This consultancy will include the mapping of stakeholders throughout the watershed, the development of a financing plan to ensure the sustainability of the model, and the analysis of the institutional and legal feasibility of the fund. As part of this activity, TNC has been carrying out activities to promote the inclusion of the Quechua Lamista communities living in the watershed. To this end, we have met with the federation that groups them together and have made the first approaches to raise the possibility of developing life plans for the four indigenous communities living in the upper Cumbaza River basin. As part of the Action Plan, we are also supporting the organization of a forum to be held in Chachapoyas in June of this year, to promote the passage of the Law on Environmental Services. This activity is being led by the Support Unit and organized in coordination with APECO, the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA) and CEDISA. TNC has continued to support the work of the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU), updating the group's Work Plan for 2013-2014 and supporting and coordinating with the group that represents the GRMMU to draft and send a letter to the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) with a series of observations on the process of implementing the profile study for the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul project. This

letter, which requests that the Ministry declare the above project to be unfeasible, was sent in February with a copy to the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Government of Ucayali and the Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo). In coordination with the United States Department of the Interior (DOI), a technical proposal was developed to systematize and publish citizens' watch processes related to infrastructure and extractive industry megaprojects. The publication of this systematization will be financed by the IDB and will include the GRMMU as a model of citizen monitoring and surveillance. TNC prepared the Terms of Reference to hire a consultant to draft the text and has been supporting and supervising its production. Working with the Regional Government of Ucayali, we are developing the TOR for a consultancy to support the process of validating the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) for the Ucayali region. The purpose of this consultancy is to provide capacity-building training for civil society in general to enable it to properly interpret and analyze the geographic information produced during the first stage of the ZEE and ensure that the information is adequately validated. As a result of the Regional Meeting on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact organized by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) in November 2011, the DOI decided to design and implement a GIS to integrate the geographic and documentary information gathered in the process of building the PIAVCI baseline for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In this regard, TNC has been asked to participate in the thematic team and the GIS team and has supported the process of defining the methodology to be used. With regard to the development of a diagnosis of intercultural issues in the Ucayali region, TNC met with the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality (VMI) to discuss the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the diagnosis based on work carried out by the VMI in the region of San Martín, as well as the organization of a workshop in the Amazon macro-region as part of the formulation of a National Plan for Interculturality. The TOR are now in the final stage of development and we are coordinating with the VMI regarding the most appropriate dates to carry out both activities. A first meeting was held with the members of the La Sofia Parish Board (president and members), at which FEINCE proposed that cooperation agreements be established for the implementation of a park guard program in the area since illegal miners enter the protected areas of both the La Bonita municipal reserve and the Cofán territory through this site. The Board President, Antonio Paspuel, told us that the parish budget was insufficient to pay the park guards and therefore needed to be modified, adding that FEINCE's proposal needs to be submitted to the Parish Assembly for its consideration before it can be implemented. A meeting was held as planned with members of the community of Chuscuyacu, adjacent to the Cofán community of Sinangoe. A good neighbor agreement needs to be signed with this community in order to deal with poor stakeholder relations caused by a mutual lack of respect for boundaries and unauthorized hunting and fishing.

2.1.3 IR3 – Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs

FSC has been making progress in getting more Cofán territories included in the Socio Bosque initiative of the Ecuadorian government. FEINCE is handling Socio Bosque

activities in the field while FSC handles any sort of legal procedures, meetings, and the like. The documents for the inclusion of the Cofán Bermejo Ecological Reserve were submitted on March 5, and FSC will be doing all the follow-up until new territories are chosen in May. IBC has been coordinating with the National Forest Conservation Program of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) to support the implementation of payments for environmental services provided by forest conservation to the native communities with which IBC has been working on a strategy of developing Quality of Life Plans. The implementation of this mechanism is scheduled to begin after the National Forest Conservation Program begins operating in Ucayali, which MINAM plans to do in 2014 in coordination with the GOREU. A lot of work went into gathering the necessary documents for the Cofán Bermejo reserve to be considered for inclusion in the Socio Bosque program. We worked with the community and the technical staff of both Socio Bosque and our own team to map the area that is proposed as a conservation area under the Socio Bosque program. The documents collected were presented to Socio Bosque for their evaluation, and their representative Carolina Rosero has confirmed that the file is complete. The next step is for the application to be submitted for further consideration by the Biodiversity Department, which has stated that it will support this process so that the Cofán Bermejo Reserve can be approved to enter the program in June. Our proposal is for 30,000 of the 55,000 hectares in the Cofán Bermejo Reserve to enter the Socio Bosque program, with the actual number of hectares being subject to negotiation with Socio Bosque.

2.1.4 IR4 – Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues

The Indigenous Landscapes Consortium will conduct applied studies on the opportunity costs of conservation in Ucayali and a cost-benefit analysis of the interconnection projects (both highway and railway) between Pucallpa and Cruzeiro do Sul. The results of these studies will be shared with local stakeholders (regional government and representatives of civil society organizations) and national authorities in order to contribute to decision-making that considers the whole set of economic, environmental and social benefits that these initiatives entail, as well as to design effective and efficient conservation strategies. During the reporting period, a literature review was carried out on the study area, a survey was conducted with relevant stakeholders for the studies, the methodological design was completed, and a questionnaire was developed to collect field data. At the same time, internal coordination meetings were held with the research team and representatives of other Consortium member organizations in order to report on progress and coordinate actions. As a result of this process, the team is ready to submit the research proposal to the main local stakeholders (regional government officials, and representatives of indigenous communities and of organizations working for biodiversity conservation in the Ucayali region) for their comments and suggestions, and to inform them about the information gathering activities that will be conducted in the area. The Methodological Proposal and Survey Questionnaire are included in the attached documents. Plans for next quarter include presenting the studies carried out in Pucallpa to the local stakeholders, and beginning field data collection. Achievements made during this period include completing the design for studies on the opportunity cost of conservation in Ucayali and the cost-benefit analysis of the proposed

interconnection between Pucallpa and Cruzeiro do Sul. A new staff member was recruited and hired to be in charge of the data survey, replacing the previous study coordinator who resigned last quarter (as reported in the previous report), and the research team was strengthened through the collaboration agreement between CSF and GRADE for the conducting of the studies. After developing the terms of reference and recruiting and selecting the consultant, the field stage of the consultancy “Qualitative analysis of historical land use in the area of influence of the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul project” was completed. This consultancy was developed in coordination with the GOREU, IBC, GRMMU, UNU and other relevant stakeholders in this matter. The consultancy has involved carrying out information-gathering activities, field work, interviews with 36 representatives, and 7 participatory workshops in villages and indigenous communities. The consulting team has presented the preliminary results and is now systematizing the results obtained and preparing the final report. As part of the studies for the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul project, the analysis of payment for environmental services in the project’s area of influence was completed. Given that environmental services can be studied through a unit of analysis that encompasses the area (‘servished’) where benefits are provided to a given population, an analysis was made of the possibility of achieving no net loss by ensuring equal environmental and social benefits inside these areas. The planned survey of sustainable production activities has been delayed due to the unfortunate death of Rito Cardona of FEINCE, who was our counterpart for surveys of these activities. We are saddened by his loss and are in conversations with Willian Luciente to appoint someone to fill this position. 100% of the basic mapping of the ancestral Cofán territory was completed and progress continues to be made on thematic mapping of this territory. We also received the social report on the ancestral Cofán territory. We presented the results of this study in Lago Agrio on January 28-30, together with the Sucumbíos provincial government. A portfolio of priority freshwater sites was completed and a presentation was made to SENAGUA in TNC’s offices, followed by a final presentation of the results in Lago Agrio. The consultancy formally ended with the presentation of the final product by Ecociencia (contractor). On January 24, we held an expert workshop in the Radisson Hotel in Quito to validate the study of the Water Demarcation of the Napo. The work was commended by the attendees, including ecologists and river and fish experts from universities and institutions such as SENAGUA, SENPLADES, INAMHI, who also made some small recommendations. Progress has been made in contracting NEWVI to implement dynamic threat analysis software in Sucumbíos (with the Sucumbíos provincial government). NEWVI’s contract is being reviewed by our legal department and we hope to sign it by the end of this month. A visit was made to Lago Agrio to plan activities (e.g. an agro-production survey in Dureno, similar to that conducted in Dovuno) and provide training on reporting (indicators). As a result of the Regional Meeting on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact organized by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) in November 2011, the DOI decided to design and implement a GIS to integrate the geographic and documentary information gathered in the process of building the PIAVCI baseline for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In this regard, TNC has been asked to participate in the thematic team and the GIS team and has supported the process of defining the methodology to be used.

2.1.5 Support Unit Services

The Indigenous Landscapes Consortium will conduct applied studies on the opportunity costs of conservation in Ucayali and a cost-benefit analysis of the interconnection projects (both highway and railway) between Pucallpa and Cruzeiro do Sul. The results of these studies will be shared with local stakeholders (regional government and representatives of civil society organizations) and national authorities in order to contribute to decision-making that considers the whole set of economic, environmental and social benefits that these initiatives entail, as well as to design effective and efficient conservation strategies. During the reporting period, a literature review was carried out on the study area, a survey was conducted with relevant stakeholders for the studies, the methodological design was completed, and a questionnaire was developed to collect field data. At the same time, internal coordination meetings were held with the research team and representatives of other Consortium member organizations in order to report on progress and coordinate actions. As a result of this process, the team is ready to submit the research proposal to the main local stakeholders (regional government officials, and representatives of indigenous communities and of organizations working for biodiversity conservation in the Ucayali region) for their comments and suggestions, and to inform them about the information gathering activities that will be conducted in the area. The Methodological Proposal and Survey Questionnaire are included in the attached documents. Plans for next quarter include presenting the studies carried out in Pucallpa to the local stakeholders, and beginning field data collection. Achievements made during this period include completing the design for studies on the opportunity cost of conservation in Ucayali and the cost-benefit analysis of the proposed interconnection between Pucallpa and Cruzeiro do Sul. A new staff member was recruited and hired to be in charge of the data survey, replacing the previous study coordinator who resigned last quarter (as reported in the previous report), and the research team was strengthened through the collaboration agreement between CSF and GRADE for the conducting of the studies. After developing the terms of reference and recruiting and selecting the consultant, the field stage of the consultancy “Qualitative analysis of historical land use in the area of influence of the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul project” was completed. This consultancy was developed in coordination with the GOREU, IBC, GRMMU, UNU and other relevant stakeholders in this matter. The consultancy has involved carrying out information-gathering activities, field work, interviews with 36 representatives, and 7 participatory workshops in villages and indigenous communities. The consulting team has presented the preliminary results and is now systematizing the results obtained and preparing the final report. As part of the studies for the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul project, the analysis of payment for environmental services in the project’s area of influence was completed. Given that environmental services can be studied through a unit of analysis that encompasses the area (‘servished’) where benefits are provided to a given population, an analysis was made of the possibility of achieving no net loss by ensuring equal environmental and social benefits inside these areas. The planned survey of sustainable production activities has been delayed due to the unfortunate death of Rito Cardona of FEINCE, who was our counterpart for surveys of these activities. We are saddened by his loss and are in conversations

with Willian Luciente to appoint someone to fill this position. 100% of the basic mapping of the ancestral Cofán territory was completed and progress continues to be made on thematic mapping of this territory. We also received the social report on the ancestral Cofán territory. We presented the results of this study in Lago Agrio on January 28-30, together with the Sucumbíos provincial government. A portfolio of priority freshwater sites was completed and a presentation was made to SENAGUA in TNC's offices, followed by a final presentation of the results in Lago Agrio. The consultancy formally ended with the presentation of the final product by Ecociencia (contractor). On January 24, we held an expert workshop in the Radisson Hotel in Quito to validate the study of the Water Demarcation of the Napo. The work was commended by the attendees, including ecologists and river and fish experts from universities and institutions such as SENAGUA, SENPLADES, INAMHI, who also made some small recommendations. Progress has been made in contracting NEWVI to implement dynamic threat analysis software in Sucumbíos (with the Sucumbíos provincial government). NEWVI's contract is being reviewed by our legal department and we hope to sign it by the end of this month. A visit was made to Lago Agrio to plan activities (e.g. an agro-production survey in Dureno, similar to that conducted in Dovuno) and provide training on reporting (indicators). As a result of the Regional Meeting on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact organized by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) in November 2011, the DOI decided to design and implement a GIS to integrate the geographic and documentary information gathered in the process of building the PIAVCI baseline for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In this regard, TNC has been asked to participate in the thematic team and the GIS team and has supported the process of defining the methodology to be used.

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

COICA has partially carried out its planned activities for the improvement of policies and their implementation, in part through the following two activities in which COICA has been directly involved. Adoption of the Strategy for the Conservation and Protection of the Territories of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples (adopted on February 18, 2013), which was the result of work carried out since 2012 and which COICA presented as a proposal at the World Conservation Congress, together with IUCN and WWF. Now that this strategy has been adopted, we will begin the process of implementation. Another aim of this strategy is to encourage compliance with the resolution passed at the IUCN World Conservation Congress concerning the recognition of indigenous lands as conservation areas in the Amazon basin. An agreement between COICA and TNC, signed on March 14, 2013. This agreement will allow TNC to carry out interventions for the improvement of conservation policies and plans throughout the Amazon basin, and not just in the countries in the area of influence of ICAA II. The purpose of this agreement is to: i) support COICA's member organizations, in accordance with their customs and traditions, in the planning, protection and management of conservation in their territories; ii) advise and promote activities to exchange experiences with territorial rights; and, iii) institutionally strengthen COICA. An intervention plan has been developed. Efforts

during this first year will focus on supporting COICA, on the Strategy for Conservation of Indigenous Lands; Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous REDD+; prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent for extractive activities in indigenous lands; the legal situation of indigenous territories; and institutional strengthening. The activities that have been carried out are essentially planning activities for compliance with strategic partnerships among the indigenous peoples of the Amazon basin, as well as outside of it, and with international conservation organizations and organizations in the area of indigenous peoples' rights. They include: -The protection of biodiversity-related traditional knowledge in the area of the Andean Community (CAN) countries, with a view to reaching an Andean Decision on this issue. -COICA's participation in the Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Summit for the World Parks Congress, which will be held in 2014 in Australia. The relationship between indigenous territories and national parks in the Amazon basin is a central issue in discussions of interest to COICA. -Participation in the next UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples (in May), which will be a preparatory forum for the UN World Summit on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to be held in September 2014. FSC was invited to participate in the SENPLADES training program for monitoring the Plan del Buen Vivir 2013-2017. This gives FSC the opportunity to help ensure that approved policies focusing on conservation and indigenous territorial rights are carried out. IBC's PLAR target for FY 2013 is 17 PLARs. From October 2012 to March 2013, we worked on 24 PLARs, most of which are proposed or in the process of implementation and can be categorized as follows:

- Updated Life Plans and 2013 AOPs for indigenous organizations: 6
- Minutes of agreements reached at the indigenous organizations' annual congresses: 5
- Environmental and Natural Resource Action Plans: 2
- Directorial Resolutions recognizing Fisheries Monitoring Committees: 2
- Institutional agreements for joint work on projects: 2
- Institutional agreements between IBC and (a) the Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca, and (b) FENACOCA: 2
- Statements arising from dialogue activities: 4
- Statutory Articles of Incorporation of CODEMIA: 1

A lot of work went into gathering the necessary documents for the Cofán Bermejo reserve to be considered for inclusion in the Socio Bosque program. We worked with the community and the technical staff of both Socio Bosque and our own team to map the area that is proposed as a conservation area under the Socio Bosque program. The documents collected were presented to Socio Bosque for their evaluation, and their representative Carolina Rosero has confirmed that the file is complete. The next step is for the application to be submitted for further consideration by the Biodiversity Department, which has stated that it will support this process. Our proposal is for 30,000 of the 55,000 ha in the Cofán Bermejo Reserve to enter the Socio Bosque program.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

During this quarter, IBC has supported and provided technical assistance in the drafting of statutes for, and registration in the public registers of, the Coordinator for the Development of Indigenous Women of the Amazon (CODEMIA), a new indigenous women's organization that was created at the initiative and with the support of indigenous women leaders from different regions of the Amazon who decided to form a women's organization to promote gender equity by building

women's capacities to exercise their economic, social, political, cultural and environmental rights within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. To date, CODEMIA has drawn up its statutes and is registered in the public registers. It continues to need support, and strategic partnerships should be formed to contribute to the achievement of its objectives. Partnerships are expected to be formed through the gender component of the UA-ICAA, with which IBC has been coordinating. The Gender Action Plan 2013-2016 was developed for the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium, including a strategy for the integration of the gender approach into the activities of all Consortium members in matters of training, implementation of activities, and generation of evidence. A basic computer training workshop was held for the Dureno women's association "SOKU" as part of the process of organizational strengthening to empower their organization so that it is not dependent on other organizations in the future. The workshop was held as planned with support from FEINCE's technical staff, the Cofán community of Dureno, and the trainer. Great care was taken in planning the event since not all of the women understand Spanish very well. The workshop was both practical and theoretical and the women participated actively. Basic computer training was provided to the Sinangoe women's organization "Shameku" as part of the process of organizational strengthening to empower their organization so that it is not dependent on other organizations in the future. The workshop took place with no problems. Although this association is much smaller than the one in Dureno, it has made good progress since women in Sinangoe are more active and much more fluent in Spanish, which has facilitated the organizational strengthening process. They have requested that the practical workshops be continued. On April 9, a virtual workshop on gender was held with the ISU.

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

In implementing this activity, which is directly related to the support ICAA II is providing for COICA's preparatory activities leading up to COICA's next congress, the project has supported the holding of a meeting of COICA's Coordination Board (Consejo Directivo de Coordinación – CDC) and Coordination Council (Consejo de Coordinación de la COICA – CCC). The meeting was planned for the first week of April 2013 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. This meeting took place and as part of ICAA II, IBC helped with the technical organization as well as the development of the methodology, agenda and contents, and the preparation of a report on the CDC's efforts, which mainly covered activities carried out with the ICAA II project in 2012. A complete report on this organizational strengthening activity for COICA will be included in the next report since the meetings were held in April. This meeting addressed the following work agenda items: plan COICA's Ordinary Congress; report on the efforts undertaken by the CDC; validate COICA's Annual Operating Plan for 2013, discuss the management of COICA's Trust Fund; and strengthen COICA's strategic partnerships with cooperation organizations. FSC has received the 2013 MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This award, which was given to only 13 organizations worldwide, will help FSC strengthen its institutional capacity for conservation and create a stable organizational unit with the necessary capabilities to continue not only to protect the rain forest territory FSC has already gained but also

to develop similar initiatives within the region. IBC has supported the indigenous organizations FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, FECONAU, ACONAMAC and OJIRU in holding meetings of their Boards of Directors to develop their 2013 Annual Operating Plans and update their Life Plans, which will contribute to better planning and management of their actions in coordination with other allies and processes underway, particularly with local and regional governments. Support has also been provided for the registration of the new Boards of Directors of FECONAPIA, FECONAU and CODEMIA in the public registers so that they are formally recognized and can officially perform their duties. To this end, IBC has provided training for the new board members as well as support and technical assistance for the management of priority activities in their AOPs and Life Plans, mainly with respect to land management and natural resources. As a result, these organizations have been strengthened in their capacity for planning related to the various main lines of action and challenges they face. The lack of adequate funding to carry out all of the planned activities is a constraint that makes it necessary to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to develop and manage their own projects and to build new partnerships to enable them to secure more funding to address the priorities identified in the different lines of action in their AOPs and Life Plans. Support was provided to the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU) with the aim of strengthening this group to effectively implement the activities outlined in its strategic plan and achieve its objectives. A leadership training workshop was held for young people from the Cofán community of Dureno on issues of self-esteem and identity. Currently, one of the biggest problems facing the Cofán is the lack of leadership among young people, accompanied by a lack of self-esteem and problems with their Cofán identity. They appear to be uncomfortable identifying themselves as Cofán because they feel insecure and inferior to mestizos. The workshop focused on working with the young people to make them aware of the cultural values associated with nationality, all the more so in the case of the Cofán, who are a unique people with their own cultural heritage. Attention was also given to motivating young people to participate in organizational processes in their communities as well as second-tier organizational structures. A basic computer training workshop was held for the Dureno women's association "SOKU" as part of the process of organizational strengthening to empower their organization so that it is not dependent on other organizations in the future. The workshop was held as planned with support from FEINCE's technical staff, the Cofán community of Dureno, and the trainer.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

In January, IBC, in partnership with ORAU and USAID's Perú Bosques Project, held the Third Training Workshop for Community Forest Watch groups for 23 native communities in the Ucayali region in order to help strengthen community monitoring and governance capabilities for sustainable forest management and use in these native communities. IBC has also been working in partnership with ACONAMAC and Nature and Culture International (NCI) on a capacity-building strategy for four Ashaninka communities near the Tamaya River, for land management and natural resources monitoring in the area around the Tamaya River. In March, IBC supported FECONAPIA in updating its 2013 AOP and trained its new Board of Directors in their roles and responsibilities. This will allow them to coordinate their work more

effectively with the Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca, through the Office of Indigenous Affairs and the Municipal Environmental Commission (CAM Puerto Inca), which have been carrying out various activities specifically aimed at defending the communities' rights against attempts to conduct mining operations in their territories and promoting the monitoring of fisheries and bodies of water. A training workshop on community-based natural resource management and administration was held with FECONAU to train the leaders of its 31 grassroots communities in aspects of organizational and community management and improve their understanding of their roles and duties as authorities, as well as provide information to allow them to better coordinate with the 2014 results-based participatory budgeting processes for the province of Coronel Portillo and the Ucayali region. On February 14, we met in the offices of the Costas y Bosque project to review that project's experiences with the monitoring of the 'economic benefits' indicator. This was a productive meeting that provided us with useful input and allowed us to see that we have been working towards the same goals. The meeting was also attended by Rainforest Alliance and our consultants in charge of monitoring the project.

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

COICA maintains a fluid relationship with the indigenous peoples' organizations of the Amazon basin based on its regional and international agenda. Beyond the geographical area of the Amazon, its relationships have also been extended and consolidated with organizations of the Abya Yala indigenous peoples (Latin America) such as the Indigenous Council of Central America (CICA) and the Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI), with which COICA maintains a close relationship for the development of its international advocacy agenda. Although this is positive, what is still lacking is a much more permanent relationship with the grassroots indigenous peoples; however, the magnitude of their number (390 indigenous peoples) and the geographic area of intervention make it difficult to reach all of these peoples to share the Amazon Indigenous Agenda (AIA) with them. This is an aspect we have been emphasizing and, in the case of COICA, the best time to address this is at its ordinary congresses which are attended by 100 delegates from different Amazonian indigenous peoples. The next Ordinary Congress has been scheduled to take place in May 2014 in Venezuela. IBC has helped to increase the participation of indigenous peoples in land and natural resources management by strengthening the indigenous organizations FECONAU, FECONAPIA, FENACOCA and ACONAMAC, which have land management action plans developed in a participatory manner. Support has been provided through ORAU for the implementation of Community Forest Watch groups in 23 native communities, 18 in partnership with USAID's Perú Bosques project and 5 with IBC (PPII - ICAA-USAID) in the area of the Callería River basin near the Sierra del Divisor Reserved Area (ZRSB). IBC has been strengthening the participation of indigenous women through support for the formation and registration of the Coordinator for the Development of Indigenous Women of the Amazon (CODEMIA), which was created at the initiative of indigenous women. The aim of this autonomous women's organization is to promote gender equity by building the capacities of indigenous women from the Peruvian Amazon to exercise their economic, social, political, cultural and environmental rights within the framework of the Millennium

Development Goals. With respect to participation in public discussion forums, IBC has supported the indigenous organizations to participate actively in policy and strategy development processes related to the development and management of land and the environment through existing consensus-building forums at the local and regional level (CAM Puerto Inca, CAR Ucayali , Ucayali REDD+ Round Table, Indigenous REDD + Round Table), as well as in advocacy to ensure that their rights are respected by extractive activities and infrastructure projects that affect them (Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali – GMMRU). IBC has also supported them in their demands that the Peruvian government recognize and respect the rights of the Isconahua and Kakataibo PIAVCI by facilitating meetings with authorities at the regional level (GOREU) and national level (Ministry of Culture – MINCUL). Also, IBC, in partnership with Chirapaq, has been strengthening the capacity of the indigenous organizations to communicate with their grassroots base and to influence public opinion by leasing radio time for the indigenous organizations ORAU, FECONAU, FECONAPIA and FENACOCA and by training indigenous journalists, both men and women, from these organizations and others including CODEMIA, OJIRU and OJIKAAPI to communicate and have an impact on priority issues on the local, regional, national and international indigenous agendas. Support has been provided to the indigenous segment of the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali – GMMRU, which has increased their capacities to better defend their territories from the impacts of the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul road infrastructure project. On March 14, an institutional exchange between COICA and TNC took place at the Radisson Hotel in Quito. In the evening, a gathering was held at COICA’s offices to celebrate the 29th anniversary of its creation and sign an agreement between TNC and COICA. A visit was made to Lago Agrio to plan activities (e.g. an agro-production survey in Dureno, similar to that conducted in Dovuno) and training on reporting (indicators).

2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation

Together with ORAU and FECONAU, IBC has participated in the process of formulating the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy for the Ucayali region, which is being led by the Regional Government of Ucayali in coordination with the MINAM, through the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR-U). In February and March, we participated in meetings to define research and monitoring plans related to this strategy, with the aim of influencing priority issues for indigenous peoples and communities in the region.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

Deforestation and forest degradation account for a substantial percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions in the form of carbon dioxide. FSC and Cofán rangers, by preventing activities that cause deforestation in Cofán ancestral territory in Ecuador (mining, logging, oil exploration, colonization) and working to include more land in protected areas, help inhibit the release of thousands of metric tons of carbon into the atmosphere per year and continue to contribute to climate change mitigation. The objectives in our work plan included holding meetings with community members aimed at signing good neighbor agreements. As part of this work, a first meeting was held with the members of the La Sofía Parish Board (president and members), at

which FEINCE proposed that cooperation agreements be established for the implementation of a park guard program in the area since illegal miners enter the protected areas of both the La Bonita municipal reserve and the Cofán territory through this site. The Board President, Antonio Paspuel, told us that the parish budget was insufficient to pay the park guards and therefore needed to be modified, adding that FEINCE's proposal needs to be submitted to the Parish Assembly for its consideration before it can be implemented . A meeting was held as planned with members of the community of Chuscuyacu, adjacent to the Cofán community of Sinangoe. A good neighbor agreement needs to be signed with this community in order to deal with poor stakeholder relations caused by a mutual lack of respect for boundaries and unauthorized hunting and fishing. The acting president of the community of Sinangoe, Mario Criollo, and other delegates were invited to the meeting to participate in this dialogue process. We attended the meeting, which was presided over by Acting President Rosa Grefa and attended by community members. In her speech, the president stated that stakeholder dialogue may have been lacking, and that sometimes those responsible for polluting the rivers and hunting in the area are outsiders, not members of the community. This is why it is important to further strengthen the ties of friendship to protect their lands . It was agreed to hold another social gathering to continue analyzing their shared strengths prior to signing a good neighbor agreement. A training workshop was held for a gender-balanced group of 10 young broadcast journalists from Tsanda Jenfa radio station as part of a capacity-building process for both the radio station and its journalists. The two-day training event covered topics related to radio station management and provided practical training at other radio stations as well as practice recording, editing and producing radio spots using the programs Sound Forge 8.9 and Vegas. A lot of work went into gathering the necessary documents for the Cofán Bermejo reserve to be considered for inclusion in the Socio Bosque program. We worked with the community and the technical staff of both Socio Bosque and our own team to map the area that is proposed as a conservation area under the Socio Bosque program. The documents collected were presented to Socio Bosque for their evaluation, and their representative Carolina Rosero has confirmed that the file is complete. The next step is for the application to be submitted for further consideration by the Biodiversity Department, which has stated that it will support this process so that the Cofán Bermejo Reserve can be approved to enter the program in June. Our proposal is for 30,000 of the 55,000 hectares in the Cofán Bermejo Reserve to enter the Socio Bosque program, with the actual number of hectares being subject to negotiation with Socio Bosque.

3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

[Enter text]

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

[Enter text]

3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

[Enter text]

3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

[Enter text]

3.5. OTHERS

[Enter text]

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

[Enter text]

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

[Enter text]

