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UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Iniciativa para la Conservación  
en la Amazonía Andina - ICAA

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# INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

## Quarterly Report

(July, 2013)

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# INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

## Quarterly Report

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)*.

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INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

# Quarterly Report

## 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

Mon, 01/04/2013 - 00:00 to Sun, 30/06/2013 - 00:00

**1.3. PRIME PARTNER:** The Nature Conservancy

**1.4. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER**

Name Program Manager Marcelo Guevara

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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 Cofan, Ecuador (FSC), Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofan 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**

The Indigenous Landscapes Consortium has continued its work with the indigenous federations in the North Central Selva mosaic in Peru and in the Sucumbios province in Ecuador, both by institutional strengthening and by securing indigenous lands and conservation areas. In Peru, IBC has been working with FECONAPIA, in partnership with the Office of Indigenous Affairs of the Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca, to strengthen the capacity of FENOCAPIA's member communities for territorial and natural resource management and governance in the El Sira Communal Reserve located in the Lower Pachitea landscape. Also, IBC trained the Boards of Directors of the communities of Tsirotsire (Ashaninka people) and Golondrinas (Yanesha people) in community management and governance. Furthermore, IBC facilitated a visit by FECONAPIA's leaders to its member communities with the aim of supporting these communities in the resolution of territorial conflicts related to threats from settlers and mining operations. In Cordillera Azul National Park, IBC continues to work with FENACOCA and its grassroots communities, providing technical assistance for the resolution of conflicts over settler encroachment. In May, IBC began the process of Mapping the Historical-Cultural Space in order to contribute to rescuing, recording and valuing the historical-cultural knowledge of the Cacataibo people. This activity will be carried out in close collaboration with the Cacataibo youth organization. In addition, in partnership with the ISU, IBC held coordination meetings and carried out cooperation agreements with FENACOCA to begin a process of developing Quality of Life Plans in seven Cacataibo communities. With regard to the protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and/or Initial Contact (PIACI) in the Ucayali Region, in June, IBC supported ORAU in holding the Fourth Meeting and Training Workshop for Security Guards from the Checkpoints and Surveillance Posts in the Murunahua, Isconahua and Mashco-Piro Reserves. This event contributed to strengthening ORAU's agenda on the fundamental rights and rights to protection of the PIACI by facilitating the exchange of experiences between these territorial reserve guards and training them to standardize criteria for surveillance actions and contingency plans in case of contact, as well as to use satellite communications and GPS equipment. In Peru TNC has begun the process of implementing the sustainable production activities identified in the Quality of Life plans of the communities of Nuevo Saposoa, Patria Nueva and Callería. This activity is being implemented with support from AIDER. The activities being supported are: management of tidal flooding in Patria Nueva and management of lagoons in Nuevo Saposoa and Callería. To this end, two coordination meetings

were held in Pucallpa with the main stakeholders linked to these communities – IBC, FECONAU, ORAU, AIDER, ProNaturaleza, Regional Government of Ucayali, and the University of Ucayali-UNU. Meetings have also been held in each community to consult and coordinate the implementation of production activities in these communities. These meetings were attended by the members of FECONAU’s Board of Directors, who have been actively supporting this process. Workshops are being held in each community to develop detailed work plans and determine who will participate in these activities in each community. In Ecuador, FSC has continued protecting over 1 million acres of forest through the Cofan Ranger Program. To date, FSC has held 21 meetings for Cofan rangers in the FSC office in Lago Agrio. These meetings occur on the first and second of each month and include all rangers entering and leaving the field, and can include FEINCE members, MAE representatives, and Cofan community representatives if necessary. During the meetings, rangers leaving the field indicate threats in Cofan territories and actions taken against these threats to those present. Analysis follows that includes all meeting participants, who then take the necessary steps for 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. As was mentioned in the previous report, FSC is in the process of renewing the agreement concerning Cofan management of Zábalo in the Cuyabeno Reserve, which depends on the creation of a new boundary trail that would add approximately 15,000-20,000 hectares to the present area managed by the Cofan. A Cofan representative is now coordinating the effort to finish the boundary trail, after which MAE park guards will use the trail to make GPS points, officially marking the new Zábalo boundary. Trail-making will most likely start in August or September, once the dry season begins. Related to this activity is a meeting we had in April with the Subsecretary of Natural Heritage. We discussed many issues relating to the Cofan and FSC’s conservation efforts, especially the aforementioned trail-making to mark the new boundary for Zábalo, and to renew the agreement between Zábalo and the MAE for Zábalo’s management and use of 140,000 hectares of the Cuyabeno Reserve (which will be increased pending the trail-making). In the meantime, FEINCE, as part of the measures against the threats posed by mining in this area, held a public information workshop on forest and natural resources conservation for the inhabitants of La Sofía Parish. Finally, TNC in Ecuador coordinated the first park guard training workshop together with the U.S. Forest Service, to be held in Coca next August 12-16. Twenty-five park guards from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia will be trained at this event. A second workshop with complementary training modules will be held in FY 2014.

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

In Peru, IBC has provided support and technical assistance to the communities of Unipacuyacu and Puerto Azul (FENACOCA), Tsirotsire and Golondrinas (FECONAPIA), and Patria Nueva, Saposoa and Saasa (FECONAU), which are facing territorial problems due to settler encroachment or unaddressed land tenure and territorial extension processes, in order to help solve their problems and reduce potential conflicts. Also, in partnership with the Executive Directorate of Forests and Wildlife of the Regional Government of Ucayali, ORAU, the USAID Peru Bosques

project, ProNaturaleza and others, IBC held the “Second Regional Workshop of the Community Forestry Management Platform” for the purpose of consolidating inputs to the process of regulating national forestry and wildlife policies. TNC has begun the “Design of an Environmental Water Services Compensation Mechanism” The above process has involved carrying out activities to promote the inclusion of the indigenous communities living in the upper Cumbaza River basin. During the reporting period, two rounds of meetings were held in four communities together with representatives of CEDISA and FEPIKRESAM to present the Initiative for the Compensation of Environmental Water Services and to raise the possibility of supporting the development of their life plans. Two communities have accepted the support offered and the other two, which had not had representatives at the previous meetings, require further explanation. Also in Peru, in coordination with the ISU and CSF, TNC supported holding the First Ordinary Session for implementation of the work plan of the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU). The objectives of this meeting were to present the methodological proposal, objectives, expected results and schedule for cost-benefit studies on the road and railway projects under consideration; to present the analysis of the opportunity costs of conservation; and to present GRMMU’s proposed Work Plan for 2013-2014 for validation by all of its members. GRMMU was supported in developing a project proposal to access competitive funding through the Support Unit’s call for proposals. The GRMMU’s proposal, which the group has decided will be presented by IBC, aims to complement funding for the activities in the group’s 2013-2014 Work Plan in the areas of group coordination and communications. Furthermore, TNC Peru’s work team met with officials from the Directorate of Intercultural Citizenship of Peru’s Vice-Ministry of Interculturality to reschedule the originally proposed Work Plan due to changes in the VMI’s organizational structure and its scheduling of activities. To date, all necessary coordination has been completed to hold a capacity-building workshop for the officials on interculturality issues in July. The workshop for indigenous leaders has been rescheduled for September. In Ecuador, FSC participated in the "Training School for Leaders in Public Policy Monitoring in National Planning" sponsored by SENPLADES and whose goal is to train delegates for the Intercultural and Plurinational Citizen Assembly that will monitor the "Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir" for the next four years. The last of three modules was held April 8 in Ibarra, whose objective was to inform delegates of the advances in the National Development Plan 2013-2017 and Zone 1’s plan. FSC took the opportunity of the presence of national and Zone 1 authorities to present a conservation proposal based on a participatory form of management for the area that includes local and provincial governments, the MAE and mining interests to assure the protection of this important watershed zone, which was favorably received. Also, FSC continued its meetings with representatives of the municipal governments in Carchi and Imbabura, MAE and other local stakeholders in order to create a conservation zone that complements the Rio Cofanes Territory and the La Bonita Municipal Reserve. Although the political processes surrounding this activity are complex, making for slow progress, FSC continues to make headway with the creation of a conservation zone for the area. As was reported last, at a meeting with Imbabura Ministry of Environment staff, including the planning director and environmental quality director, FSC discussed the next step for this

project, which would be meetings with each of the five municipal governments in Pimampiro cantón to assign a delegate from each to be in charge of Franja Verde matters. In addition to this, FEINCE delivered the necessary documents to the MAE to incorporate the communities in the Cofán Bermejo Reserve into the Socio Bosque Program. A response from the program is expected in July. TNC in Ecuador has agreed on joint work plans with several institutions. On June 21 an agreement was signed with the Municipality of Sucumbíos Alto to formalize mutual collaboration and join forces technically, logistically, administratively and financially to secure the Cofán territories and the La Bonita Municipal Reserve. Since this reserve is under threat from mining activities, the Municipality of Sucumbíos Alto is thinking about reducing the reserve boundaries and including it in the SNAP. In this context, TNC will provide the Municipality with legal and technical advice on these issues. In addition, at the operational level, the consultancy firm NEWVI, with support from the Sucumbíos Provincial Government, is already developing threat software for the entire province in order to visualize and calculate the possible impacts of infrastructure works on biodiversity. Also in Ecuador, cooperation with Socio Bosque has been strengthened through the hiring of a consultant to develop a plan for the passive ecological restoration of the country's degraded forests. During the next six months, this consultant will work with Socio Bosque mainly in the five Amazonian provinces. At the regional level, TNC has been supporting the Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement signed between COICA and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on March 14, 2013, and is developing a work plan with COICA, WWF and IUCN to implement the Strategy for the Protection and Conservation of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon Basin (EPCTTII), which the above-mentioned organizations developed after the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress. Currently, COICA is conducting a consultancy study to analyze the extent to which infrastructure projects are affecting indigenous territories and the rights of indigenous peoples; and the product will serve as input for the EPCTTII.

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

In Peru, in June, in coordination with the ISU, IBC supported 6 indigenous representatives (3 men and 3 women) from the Ucayali indigenous organizations ORAU, FECONAU, CODEMIA, FECONAPIA and FENACOCA to participate in the Second Workshop for the Exchange of Indigenous Experiences in Life Plans and Economic Incentives for Conservation, held in Ecuador. The aim of this event was to provide men and women representatives of Andean-Amazonian indigenous peoples with i) the opportunity to share their experiences in the development of community life plans and ii) to foster greater understanding of the possible contribution such economic incentives can make in the design and financing of conservation actions. In Peru TNC has been supporting the Regional Government of Ucayali in the process of validating the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE). Activities were initiated by hiring a support consultancy to strengthen the capacity to correctly interpret and analyze the geographic information produced during the first stage of the ZEE. A brochure and guide have been produced to adequately inform civil society at the validation workshops scheduled to take place in Pucallpa and Atalaya, in order to ensure that the information validation process is properly implemented. In Ecuador, FSC has

been progressing with the inclusion of more Cofan territories into the Socio Bosque initiative by 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 Cofan Bermejo Ecological Reserve were submitted on March 5, and it was expected to be chosen as a new SB territory in May. However, FSC experienced some complications regarding including the Cofan Bermejo Ecological Reserve in Socio Bosque. We submitted documents only to find later, after following up, that they had been “lost.” We were asked to submit a copy of all the documents, which we did, only to be informed in May that the original documents had been found after all. But it was too late to be included in the May round, so because of this unforeseen problem on the part of the MAE, we will have to wait until October for Cofan Bermejo to become part of SB. In Ecuador, in a shared activity with NZD, the Ecopar Corporation was chosen as the institution that will design an agro-ecological farming model and implement it with at least 15 Cofán families in the community of Dureno over the next two years. Ecopar will also provide the families that adopt this model with technical assistance and access to markets. This aim of this activity is to develop an economic alternative to help reduce agricultural pressure on forests in the Cofán territory.

#### **2.1.4 IR4 – Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues**

In Peru, IBC coordinated with the Support Unit for the willingness-to-pay study the Knowledge Generation area is conducting with the users of the Tarapoto drinking water service to be used as input for the Compensation Mechanism. In this same context, TNC has begun the “Design of an Environmental Water Services Compensation Mechanism” with support from a consultancy in order to define detailed steps for the implementation of a Water Fund in the Cumbaza River basin. The design process, the aim of which is to develop a management model, 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. In Peru, CSF made an initial presentation of the scope of the study of the opportunity costs of conservation in Ucayali and the cost-benefit analysis of the interconnection projects (highway and railway) between Pucallpa and Cruzeiro do Sul at a meeting organized in Pucallpa by TNC and the ISU on April 2-5. The meeting showed that the communities are interested in receiving information on the results of these analyses and consider them relevant to the conservation of their territories. This event also provided the opportunity to present the studies to representatives of the Regional Government of Ucayali. The feedback obtained and information gathered during a preliminary field visit served to finalize the sampling design and the development of a survey form including nearly 200 questions related to the cost-benefit analysis of the road and railway projects and the analysis of the opportunity cost of conservation. The necessary field work was organized for the gathering of primary information to support the analysis, and 250 surveys were conducted (more than the number established in the statistical sampling), providing us with a robust database to carry out the analysis and mapping. Progress was also made in the review of literature on cost-benefit analysis of railway projects, and based on this, a first draft of the cost structure for the analysis of the railway project was prepared. Environmental aspects

will be considered in the analysis of both the road and railway projects, based on a detailed review of the existing literature relevant to the region. Also, as part of the monitoring strategy for the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul road project, TNC completed the “Qualitative analysis of historical land use in the area of influence of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul project”. This study was carried out in coordination with the GOREU, IBC, GRMMU, UNU and other relevant stakeholders in this matter. The study analyzes the main policies and processes of land occupation and use in a historical context to better understand the main territorial conflicts in the area, principally those related to overlapping land uses and the land-use perspectives of the different interest groups. The study also examined the Ucayali Regional Government’s regulatory instruments for land-use planning and how they are connected to the national strategy, resulting in a series of recommendations to improve the process and increase governance related to these policies. In Ecuador, COICA has continued to work at the regional level on developing mechanisms to defend indigenous rights and protect their lands and knowledge. On April 15-16, with support from the BIOCAN project and the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA), COICA held a technical workshop in Lima, in the context of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), with the aim of exploring mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge and strategies for cataloguing it. This workshop brought together representatives from the Ministries of Environment of the CAN countries and specialized organizations, as well as from indigenous peoples’ organizations. One of the agreements reached at the workshop was to generate awareness-raising and capacity-building processes for indigenous peoples. COICA also participated in the Second Regional Meeting on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and/or Initial Contact (PIACI) in Lima on June 2-3. The following agreements were reached: a) develop regional guidelines and principles for national health care protocols; b) develop communication guidelines with indigenous peoples in initial contact to ensure the protection of their rights; c) prepare a regional matrix identifying regulations and rights relevant to the PIACI; d) hold workshops with officials from Protected Natural Areas to discuss aspects related to protection in the field; e) develop communication campaigns at all levels to raise awareness about PIACI issues; and, f) develop training sessions for local stakeholders on the defense and protection of the PIACI.

### **2.1.5 Support Unit Services**

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PIACI issues; and, f) develop training sessions for local stakeholders on the defense and protection of the PIACI.

## **2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES**

### **2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation**

[ Enter text ]

### **2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)**

[ Enter text ]

## **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 ]

