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Iniciativa para la Conservación
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Indigenous Landscapes Quarterly Report FY 2013 - QR4

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Indigenous Landscapes

Quarterly Report

FY 2013 - QR4

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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Indigenous Landscapes

Quarterly Report

FY 2013 - QR4

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

REPORT PERIOD

Mon, 01/07/2013 - 00:00 to Mon, 30/09/2013 - 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:

Monica 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 program Indigenous Landscapes (IL) 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 longterm conservation and sustainable use of the landscape's natural resources, our landscape-level conservation program 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. We follow the causal chain from healthy ecosystems, to ecosystem services, to human well-being. 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 crosscutting 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 for territorial management. 2. Reduce priority threats to indigenous lands and important biodiversity areas in at least two landscapes in Peru and Ecuador by ensuring the organizations' capacity to effectively manage their lands and by engaging other stakeholders to contribute to this management. 3. Establish sustainability mechanisms, including improved livelihood measures, to give continuity to natural resource management and conservation actions in the landscapes over the long term.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably:

The Indigenous Landscapes consortium's second year in ICAA II has been marked by new challenges and opportunities in all of our areas of implementation. We have worked very closely with native communities and indigenous peoples' federations locally and nationally and, after developing an internal gender inclusion strategy (reported in detail in the section: USAID's Cross-Cutting and Key Issues), we have made significant efforts to ensure that our activities include this perspective. Finally, the challenges faced during this fiscal year made us aware of the need to make small adaptive management modifications, particularly with regard to some specific activities. The modifications made were of the sort to be expected in processes of this kind and did not result in major changes in either material or human resources.

In Peru, much of IBC's work has involved coordinating local initiatives with the indigenous federations and the municipal and regional governments. This has produced the following results:

- 1) The strengthening of 5 communities in the implementation and operation of Community Forestry Oversight Committees in partnership with ORAU and the Technical Forestry Directorate for Wild Flora and Fauna of the Ucayali Regional Government.
- 2) The formulation of the 2013-2014 Land and Natural Resources Management Plan for the Federation of Native Communities of the Ucayali and Tributaries, linked to an agreement with the Regional Agricultural Directorate of Ucayali for the expansion and titling of their territories.
- 3) A project profile developed for the integrated management of the Callería River basin in partnership with the Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARA), to be financed by the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU) under the National Public Investment System.
- 4) The signing of agreements with 23 communities and hamlets from the Tipishka sector to form 10 Local Fishery Monitoring Committees, as well as the effective creation of two committees in the lower Pachitea River basin for the care and sustainable use of hydrobiological resources.
- 5) The development and validation of an Action Plan to halt deforestation in the province of Puerto Inca, within the framework of the Puerto Inca Municipal Environmental Commission.
- 6) The review and updating of Communal Regulations for FECONAPIA's grassroots organizations to strengthen their internal regulations and communal governance with emphasis on land and natural resource issues.
- 7) The development of a project profile for community forest management in 6 Cacataibo communities in partnership with the Ucayali ARA, to be financed by the GOREU through the National Public Investment System and the regional participatory budgeting process for 2014.
- 8) The updating of a technical dossier for the northern and southern Cacataibo territorial proposal in coordination and partnership between the Ministry of Culture and FENACOCA.
- 9) The training of three boards of directors and native communities (Santa Martha, Unipacuyacu and Puerto Azul) on knowledge of and performance of their roles and functions and the updating of their communal regulations.

Alongside this, we continue to develop life plans with the communities. In 2013, 14 life plans were developed that will be implemented in the future through strategic partnerships with partner institutions. Also, work continues to be done to implement productive activities, which generally requires the establishment of public-private inter-institutional partnerships. For example, the Saasa community's cacao program has been implemented as part of USAID's Cacao Alliance, and vegetable oils have been processed in the Community of Flor in Ucayali through a private company.

In terms of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, IBC continues to support the process of bringing the Isconahua Territorial Reserve in line with requirements for its recognition as an Indigenous Reserve by the Ministry of Culture. In addition, and within this context, 15 park rangers were trained to carry out monitoring duties for peoples in voluntary isolation.

Lastly, the field work phase of the Mapping of the Historical-Cultural Space in the Cacataibo Landscape is about to be completed. This activity, which has inspired a similar one for the Cofan of Ecuador in 2014, will contribute to rescuing, recording and valuing the historical-cultural knowledge of the Cacataibo people .

In the same geographic area, TNC Peru has been supporting three native communities from the Callería River basin in Ucayali (Patria Nueva, Callería and Nuevo Saposoa) in the implementation of sustainable productive activities (aguaje management and paiche management) in a coordinated

manner with IBC and the Chicago Field Museum. AIDER has been contracted as a technical assistance team for this activity until November 2014. This activity is presently in the process of being implemented: detailed paiche management plans have been prepared and materials have been acquired for the construction of floating cages to breed them. In addition, an aguaje management committee and several fishing committees are being organized (one per community).

In Ecuador, FSC's operational ability has been greatly supported by USAID's ICAA program, which has allowed FSC to continue to manage conservation areas under its administration. Funding for key staff salaries, communication and mobilization forms the basis for the implementation of the ICAA project and other activities, especially the innovative Cofan Ranger Program.

FSC has continued to protect over 1 million acres of biodiverse forest through the Cofan Ranger Program. To date, FSC has, with ICAA funds, held 24 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 inform those present about threats in Cofan territories and actions taken to address them. 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.

FEINCE is gradually replacing FSC in the monitoring of Cofan territories by park rangers. In Rio Cofanes, FEINCE has strengthened the control and surveillance system by hiring six park rangers for a 6-month period. They will be responsible for the care, monitoring and management of the forest in the Rio Cofanes area. FEINCE also continues to support the welfare of Cofan families, thus reducing incentives for deforestation. As a result, 133 people from the ancestral settlements of the Cofan communities of Sinangoé, Chandia Na'en, Alto Bermejo, Duvuno, Dureno, Zábalo, and Pacuya have already been brought into the campesino social security system, which gives them access to government health insurance coverage. In addition, FEINCE continues to support the communities' food security with native fish breeding projects, implemented with the support of ECORAE.

For its part, TNC has continued to work with the Municipal Government of Sucumbíos Alto for the protection of the La Bonita Chingual Municipal Reserve. The park rangers received training that TNC coordinated with the United States Forest Service (USFS). This first park ranger training workshop took place in Quito in August. In addition to park rangers from La Bonita, other park rangers from the Cofan people, the MAE and Colombia participated. The next workshop will be held in 2014. In addition, to help raise awareness about the importance of this reserve, the first issue of the magazine "Sucumbíos Naturaleza Pura" was published in May. 3000 copies were printed. Unfortunately, despite this seemingly positive context, due to pressure from a sector of the population dedicated to mining, the municipal government had to make the decision to reduce the extension from 70,000 to 52,000 hectares. To address this, TNC hired a consultant to provide the municipal government with technical and legal advice for the protection of La Bonita, and for shared activities between this municipality and TNC.

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

In both countries, the Indigenous Landscape Consortium has worked on different levels, from the local to the national and from the technical to the institutional, with the goal of improving governance of natural resources. In Peru, IBC has continued to support local civil society organizations in dealing with road infrastructure megaprojects and land tenure, and have achieved significant results. IBC provided technical assistance to the communities of Unipacuyacu and Puerto Azul, from FENACOCA, the communities of Tsirotsire, Naranjal and Golondrinas, from FECONAPIA, and the communities Patria Nueva, Saposoa and Saasa, from FECONAU. These communities face territorial problems due

to settler invasions, land tenure processes and unresolved territorial expansion issues. Also, IBC has facilitated coordination between the communities and indigenous organizations and the Regional Agricultural Directorates of Ucayali and Huánuco to respond to territorial demands, and memoranda of agreement, agreements and commitments have been signed to address these demands in 2013 and 2014.

In May, the "Third Regional Workshop of the Community Forestry Management Platform" was held, with the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples, for the purpose of consolidating input to the process of regulating national forestry and wildlife policies. Support was provided for the Regional Community Forestry Management Platform (PRMFC) - which is a coordination mechanism between public and private institutions, native communities, indigenous organizations, and businesses interested in promoting the sustainable, competitive management of forests on native community lands.

TNC Peru has consolidated its linkages with regional and national-level governments. TNC established a Work Plan with the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality (VMI) in order to support the implementation of activities related to the institutionality of the intercultural approach in Ucayali and San Martín. So far, TNC has hired a consultancy to carry out a diagnostic study to determine the degree to which this approach has been institutionalized in the provision of services to the indigenous population in Ucayali. Related to this, we had previously considered implementing training workshops on the intercultural approach for indigenous leaders and public officials; however, due to a change in the organizational structure and staff of the VMI, the planned activities were reviewed and it was decided to implement training programs for the two above-mentioned target groups in Ucayali alone.

Also this year, the MINAM initiated a public consultation process on "Proposed Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of an Environmental Compensation Plan" and TNC participated in various meetings with civil society to discuss this proposal and make comments on the document. In coordination with the Environmental Compensation Advisory Group, a meeting to present and discuss the guidelines and channel comments and input from the business sector to the MINAM. Within this context, TNC has been developing a proposal for a pilot compensation scheme for the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul project.

TNC Peru has strengthened Ucayali's process of Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) throughout the year. During the first quarter, a "Mapping Historical Deforestation in the Department of Ucayali" workshop was held jointly with the GOREU to prepare a deforestation map for the Department of Ucayali. During the third quarter, the validation process was initiated through a consultancy to build capacities for the correct interpretation and analysis of the geographic information produced during the first stage. This involved producing a 3-fold brochure and a guide (to be used as a model for other validation workshops) to provide guidance to civil society at the validation workshops held in Pucallpa and Atalaya, and to ensure the adequate validation of the information.

Throughout the year, TNC Peru has also supported and strengthened the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU) in the advocacy process surrounding the management of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul Road Project. In response to these advocacy actions, the MTC has modified the layout of the road, which will no longer run through the Sierra del Divisor Reserved Zone (ZRSD) and the indigenous territorial reserve for indigenous people in isolation. Support was also provided for the development of the 2013-2014 GRMMU Work Plan and agreements were established to support the implementation of priority activities.

During the third quarter, TNC, in coordination with the Support Unit and CSF, supported the holding of the First Ordinary Session for implementation of the GRMMU Work Plan. At this event, a proposed methodology, objectives, expected outcomes and timetable were presented for the cost-benefit studies to be conducted for the projects under consideration. Also presented were the analysis of the opportunity costs of conservation and the proposed 2013-2014 GRMMU Work Plan for validation by the members.

TNC also supported the GRMMU in developing a proposal for a project to access competitive funding opportunities made available through the Support Unit. The purpose is to obtain complementary funding for the activities in the 2013-2104 Work Plan in the areas of group coordination and communication. The proposal has been approved for funding.

In addition, TNC supported the holding of the "Land and Natural Resources Management" workshop organized by FECONAU, at which the GRMMU coordinator presented the road project to the communities that will be affected.

Finally, stakeholders of the Pasto-Mocoa highway in Colombia and stakeholders of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul Road Project in Peru exchanged experiences on learning, planning, monitoring and follow-up at an event co-organized with the Department of the Interior (DOI) and held in Lima with participants from both Colombia and Pucallpa.

In Ecuador, relations with the national government have greatly improved, and linkages with the different ministries and state institutions are going through a very positive period, as can be seen in TNC's activities related to Socio Bosque. FEINCE elected a new board of directors at general elections held in July 2013, and FSC successfully completed its activities, thus officially ending its involvement as a member of Indigenous Landscapes.

In detail, during the past year FSC has 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, but we are at a standstill at the moment. As was reported last quarter, 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 canton (Tulcán, Montufar, Bolívar Huaca, and Pimampiro) to assign a delegate from each to be in charge of Cordón Verde matters. With elections coming up this fall, FSC decided it would be prudent to delay our efforts in creating this Cordón Verde committee until after mayors are elected and their staffs confirmed; otherwise, if new mayors are elected we run the risk of losing the delegates and having to go through the process again. At the Indigenous Landscapes meeting in August in Cuenca, we were encouraged by representatives of the La Bonita municipal government to continue working on the Cordón Verde, but with no more funding to continue this project, we must abandon our progress.

This year Freddy Espinosa, on behalf of FSC, participated in both the workshop "Diálogos del Buen Vivir," and the "Training School for Leaders in Public Policy Monitoring in National Planning" sponsored by SENPLADES, whose goal was to generate more public participation in policy making for the next constitution. Freddy contributed the idea of territorial districts based on indigenous rights, which was presented with representatives from other organizations, including Afro-Ecuadorian groups, highlands indigenous groups and women's organizations, and approved as a policy proposal by the National Assembly for Planning.

For its part, TNC signed a memorandum of understanding with Socio Bosque for mutual cooperation actions to facilitate the entry of indigenous communities, especially in the Amazon, into the Socio Bosque Project. Under this strategic partnership, one of TNC's roles is to support the search for funding for Passive Conservation and Restoration chapters within the Socio Bosque Program. In July, a consultant was hired to develop a Passive Restoration plan and several training workshops have been held on what passive restoration is and how to use the RIOS program with Socio Bosque field technicians and staff.

Moreover, an agreement was signed on June 21 with the Municipality of Sucumbíos Alto to formalize a long-term relationship and mutual collaboration and join forces technically, logistically, administratively and financially to secure the Cofan territories and the La Bonita Municipal Reserve.

At the regional level, COICA is working to further one of the goals established at the Amazon Summit (Manaos, 2011), the Governance and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources from Forests in Indigenous Territories. This goal promises to be met through the construction of the Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Protection of Indigenous Territories, which began at the IUCN World Conservation Congress held in September 2012 in South Korea, and which has been improved at several meetings in Quito during 2013. The final design of the strategy, which will be supported by IUCN, WWF and TNC, is still pending. This will be one of the central issues of the Second Amazon Summit and COICA's Ninth Congress, scheduled to take place in December 2013 and for which the respective calls have already been issued.

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

In both Peru and Ecuador, we have worked throughout the year to improve the Indigenous Landscapes members' capacity to propose, articulate and implement economic incentive programs for conservation. This work has gone from organizing training workshops in the indigenous communities to holding meetings and signing agreements with state institutions.

In Peru, in coordination with the Support Unit, IBC facilitated the participation of 6 leaders (3 men and 3 women) representing indigenous organizations in Ucayali - ORAU, FECONAU, CODEMIA, FECONAPIA and FENACOCA - in the "Second Exchange of Indigenous Experiences with Life Plans and Economic Incentives for Conservation," held in Ecuador. The aim of this event was to provide an opportunity for indigenous men and women to share their experiences with the development of community life plans and to learn how economic incentives for conservation can contribute to their design and funding.

TNC Peru also continues to support the San Martín Platform for Hydrological Environmental Services, led by the Research and Development Center of the High Forest (CEDISA). TNC organized a workshop in Tarapoto in November 2012 to present the Water Fund Model as a water resource conservation mechanism. Based on this workshop, a road map was developed to design and implement a Payment for Hydrological Ecosystem Services (PHES) mechanism for the Cumbaza River basin. As part of this, in July 2013 a consultancy was hired for the "Design of an Environmental Water Services Compensation Mechanism," to develop a management model for the mechanism and conduct basin-wide stakeholder mapping. Later, in August, a traineeship was organized with the Paramo Fund and the Fight Against Poverty (Tunguragua) and the Quito Water Fund (FONAG) in Ecuador to allow the stakeholders in the PHES scheme in Cumbaza (Peru) to strengthen their capacities for management of a water resources conservation mechanism and share experiences and lessons learned with similar mechanisms from Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

In addition, TNC has carried out activities to include Kichwa-Lamista communities from the basin in the PHES mechanism, including 3 rounds of meetings with representatives of FEPIKRESAM (a grassroots indigenous organization), as well as to present the initiative and propose TNC support for the development of life plans for four communities. The communities have already accepted TNC's involvement.

In Ecuador, FSC has made progress this year with the inclusion of more Cofan territories in 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. This activity was supposed to be completed in May, but for reasons outside FSC's control we have still not achieved

the inclusion of more Cofan territories in Socio Bosque. 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, MAE staff lost the documentation and FSC had to resubmit it for the October deadline. FSC and FEINCE took the opportunity to submit documentation for the inclusion of three more territories: Cofan Bermejo, Sinangoe and the area of Cayambe Coca managed by the Cofan. We were recently informed, however, that because the chiefs of the protected areas, who are mestizo park guards hired and managed by the MAE, did not submit their reports for the respective areas, MAE would be unable to approve any of these three territories, despite having all of the required documents from the Cofan. There may be some good news: FSC was asked to submit an addendum to the Socio Bosque documents for Zabalo, which is already part of the initiative, for an additional 40,000 hectares, which would double the amount of hectares for this territory in Socio Bosque if approved.

For its part, FEINCE has been seeking new productive opportunities for the Cofan people. At the moment, work has been limited to organizing workshops focused on the resources they already have. Two examples of this have been environmental training on organic and inorganic resources in the Cofan community of Chandia Nañen (from September 10-12, 2012) and the experience exchange "Observation tour of the Intag River Coffee Growers Organization" in Imbabura (October 1-5, 2012). With TNC's support, FEINCE hopes to find a sustainable activity in the next few years that harmoniously combines conservation with development.

In this context, TNC Ecuador has been analyzing possible options to develop productive activities in the Cofan territory. Following a call for tenders, ECOPAR Corporation was chosen as the institution that will design an agro-ecological farming model and implement it with at least 15 Cofan 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 Cofan territory. During the first year (2014), this will be a shared activity with the Net Zero Deforestation program. Beginning in the second year (2015), this activity will be solely implemented by ICAA II.

TNC also completed the study to identify a portfolio of priority sites for freshwater biodiversity conservation in the Napo River basin. This project was implemented jointly with the National Water Secretariat (SENAGUA), the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), and the Ministry of Environment (MAE). A presentation was made to SENAGUA at TNC's offices and a final workshop was held in Lago Agrio to present the results. EcoCiencia presented the final product and the consultancy came to an end. The information generated in the study will help us to, among other things, develop a viable water conservation strategy for Sucumbíos.

2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:

Various research studies have been conducted with the aim of shedding new light on the main environmental challenges, priority conservation sites, and possible actions to take. In Peru, IBC presented the atlas "Amazon Under Pressure," which contains cartographic, statistical and photographic information on the pressures and threats faced by the Amazon Basin in the last decade, within the framework of the Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (RAISG). This information has served as input for the development of action plans to combat deforestation in the Ucayali and Huánuco regions, as well as for the formulation of climate change adaptation strategies in these regions.

For its part, CSF conducted applied studies on the opportunity costs of conservation in Ucayali and a cost-benefit analysis of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul interconnection projects (both highway and railway). The latter analysis will allow us to evaluate the financial and economic feasibility of these projects, as well as to identify the most effective conservation strategies in different scenarios

depending on whether these projects are or are not implemented. The process of conducting this research began with designing the methodology for the studies, after which the proposals were shared with relevant local stakeholders to disseminate the study scopes and receive feedback. Once the study designs were adjusted, field data collection was organized. 250 surveys were conducted, providing all of the necessary primary information to estimate the opportunity costs of conservation in the region. This information has been input into a database that will be used to carry out the necessary analyses for the studies. The database includes formulas for estimating the georeferenced opportunity costs so that the cost-effectiveness of the different activities can be extrapolated for each pixel of the study area taking into account the changes resulting from the implementation or not of the road and railway projects. A historical analysis of soil use from 1985 to 2011 was also made using GIS tools. The results of this analysis are being used to make deforestation projections for the region based on whether or not the interconnection projects under study are implemented.

TNC Peru carried out the "Qualitative analysis of historical land use in the area of influence of the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul project," which analyzes the main policies and processes of land occupation and use in the area and explains the main territorial conflicts in the area related to overlapping land uses. To accomplish this, TNC coordinated with the relevant stakeholders during the first quarter to develop terms of reference for the study. The field phase of the study was completed during the second quarter. The study involved gathering field information, interviewing 36 representatives, and holding 7 participatory workshops in small villages and native communities. The study was successfully completed during the third quarter.

As part of the studies related to the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul Road Project, TNC has completed the analysis of compensation for environmental services in the area of influence. Taking into account that environmental services can be studied using a unit of analysis encompassing the area where benefits are produced for a given population (the \square servished \square), the analysis also looked at the possibility of achieving zero net loss while ensuring equity of environmental and social benefits in these areas.

TNC Peru, in coordination with the DOI, prepared a technical proposal to systematize and publish citizen oversight processes related to infrastructure megaprojects and extractive industries. This publication is financed by the IDB and includes the GRMMU as a referential experience for monitoring and citizen surveillance. TNC drafted the Terms of Reference to hire an author for the text and supported and supervised its production. In a similar vein, as a result of the "Regional Meeting on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and/or Initial Contact," organized by the DOI in November 2011, it was decided to design and implement a Geographic Information System integrating geographic and documentary information gathered in the process of creating the baseline on peoples in voluntary isolation from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. TNC Peru has been invited to join the thematic team and the GIS team and has supported the process of defining the methodology to be used.

In Ecuador, TNC completed a multitemporal study of vegetation cover and soil use for the years 1990 and 2012, including a projection of the loss of vegetation cover by 2030 and an integrated geodatabase for the Cofan ancestral territory in Ecuador and Colombia. FSC and FEINCE have received complete information on this study, which will be used as a technical and policy tool in defense of the Cofan territory. In the coming months, this study will be presented and disseminated to government authorities such as the MAE, the Sucumbíos provincial government, and municipal governments. It will also be a key tool for the future micro zoning of the province.

Moreover, the company NEWVI is developing dynamic threat analysis software in Sucumbíos (with the Sucumbíos provincial government) in order to visualize and calculate the possible impacts of infrastructure works on biodiversity. This software is easy to use, allowing technicians and public servants to quickly analyze the impacts of infrastructure works, and thus will serve to consolidate environmental management for the Sucumbíos provincial government.

At the regional level, COICA conducted a study on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Extractive Industry for the countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil. The consultant Jorge Castellote Valdeperas was hired for this purpose. Dissemination of the results of this study will be made in workshops in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia during 2014. The study is now available and in the hands of the indigenous organizations.

2.1.5 Support Unit Services:

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

Policy work remains key in Peru and Ecuador, in particular to create a legal and administrative framework to support indigenous territories and articulate government policies with local initiatives in the conservation mosaics.

In Peru, with respect to infrastructure works, the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium provided technical and financial support for the participatory development of the GRMMU Strategic Plan with assistance from the Support Unit. Also, an agreement was signed between IBC and the ICAA Support Unit for FY2014 to strengthen the capacities of civil society for monitoring and advocacy related to infrastructure projects in the Ucayali region.

IBC implemented activities that resulted in the signing of an agreement between the Regional Agrarian Directorate and two indigenous organizations, ORAU and FECONAU, to deal with applications for expansion and titling of their grassroots communities. FECONAPIA and FENACOCA have also signed Memoranda of Agreement with the Regional Agricultural Directorate of Huánuco to address the titling and demarcation demands of 4 priority communities by 2013-2014. In addition to this, 4 native communities have reached agreements with the Regional Agricultural Directorate of Huánuco for border establishment, georeferencing and expansion of their landholdings. Finally, IBC has supported the development of an Action Plan against deforestation in the lower Pachitea landscape, Puerto Inca province, in the Huánuco region, and in the Cacataibo landscape in the province of Padre Abad (Ucayali).

For its part, TNC Peru signed an Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement with CEDISA in March in order to formalize mutual cooperation to implement the Action Plan for the design and implementation of a water resources conservation mechanism in the Cumbaza River basin in Tarapoto, San Martín.

In Ecuador, TNC signed two agreements with SENAGUA and Socio Bosque to support their activities and coordinate the work of Indigenous Landscapes with national policies.

COICA and TNC also signed an inter-institutional cooperation agreement in March 2013 that will allow TNC to carry out interventions to improve 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's work 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.

At the same time and as a complementary activity, a work plan is being developed jointly by TNC, 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.

At the international level, COICA has continued its work to influence and strengthen an Amazon agenda. Two dialogue activities were carried out during the reporting period with the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE) and the Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDASEP), which allowed us to disseminate international progress in the processes in which COICA is participating, especially in cross-cutting issues such as biodiversity, climate change, protected areas, extractive areas, and indigenous peoples' rights. In the last two cases, these activities have been carried out with the participation of the respective national/regional leaders and follow-on agreements have been established to ensure a greater presence by COICA in international advocacy.

COICA has also been preparing to participate in two international events of great importance. First, a guidance document has been prepared for a meeting of the Working Group on Art. 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held in October 2013 in Montreal, Canada. Also, an agreement was reached with the CBD Secretariat and other international organizations for the development of side events during the official conference on the topics of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge. Second, work has been done on a strategy for COICA's participation in the COP19 Climate Change Conference to be held in Warsaw, Poland in November 2013. The official accreditation process has been completed and work is being done on the whole intervention strategy.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

In February, the Gender Action Plan 2013-2016 was developed for the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium, including a strategy to integrate the gender approach into the activities of all Consortium members in matters of training, implementation of activities, and generation of evidence. In September, TNC, FEINCE and IBC participated in the workshop "Development of Gender Policies for Environmental Organizations," organized in Lima by the Support Unit with the aim of integrating the gender perspective at the level of each social institution. The participating organizations agreed that each institution would have an organizational-level gender policy, to be implemented beginning in 2014. This implementation will take different forms according to each organization's particular situation. As a political organization, FEINCE should prepare a road map and hold gender training workshops in the Cofan communities before including the gender issue in institutional policies. TNC is committed to developing its gender principles and incorporating them into the Andean Amazon program.

IBC has been strengthening the participation of indigenous women through support for the creation and recording in the public registers of the Coordinating Body for the Development of Amazon Indigenous Women, an autonomous women's organization that emerged at the initiative of indigenous women themselves. The purpose of this coordinating body is to promote gender equity by building the capacities of Amazon indigenous women from Peru to exercise their economic, social, political, cultural and environmental rights in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals.

IBC also facilitated, in coordination with the ICAA Support Unit, the participation of six indigenous representatives (3 men and 3 women) from the indigenous organizations of Ucayali - ORAU, FECONAU, CODEMIA, FECONAPIA and FENACOCA - in the workshop "Gender and Conservation for Men and Women Indigenous Leaders of the Andean Amazon," which took place in Ecuador. The aim of this workshop was to provide gender and environmental training to women and men indigenous leaders in order to promote the integration of gender equity in indigenous development agendas. Based on this experience, the participating indigenous leaders returned strengthened and motivated to replicate and share their experiences with their grassroots communities.

TNC Peru also supported the participation of three indigenous Shipibas representatives from the communities of Patria Nueva, Callería and Nuevo Saposoa, as well as a female park ranger from the National Service of Natural Protected Areas, in the gender and medicinal plants workshop organized by the DOI and held in the city of Leticia, Colombia from September 24-26. This participation allowed the Shipibas representatives to present their own experiences and learn about others' experiences related to gender and medicinal plants.

In Ecuador, TNC, FEINCE and FSC undertook specific work with a gender perspective. TNC targeted the involvement of both men and women in the bookkeeping training workshops and in the park ranger workshop organized with the U.S. Forest Service. The participation of women was not as successful as expected, with only 25% participation as opposed to the target of 50%.

In Sucumbíos, various activities were implemented by FSC and FEINCE. For example, 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 Cofan 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.

FSC is proud that during the September 2013 Cofan ranger course, 40% of the participants were Cofan women. These women showed a real commitment to the Cofan Ranger Program and conservation of Cofan territories and took an active role in all of the training course activities.

It is important to note that within Cofan culture, women play a very important role in decision-making in the community, but their involvement in relations outside the community is limited by language barriers. The limited participation of Cofan women in political processes and other activities outside their community space is a problem that needs to be addressed. FEINCE has identified the need to work on empowering Cofan women in at least two areas: 1) bookkeeping, computer skills and tax-related issues, and 2) leadership, identity and indigenous rights.

COICA has also sought to ensure that indigenous women play a leading role in policy discussions on conservation issues. COICA is currently in the process of updating gender strategies for the 9 national organizations from the Amazon Basin. These strategies will be presented for consideration at the Second Amazon Summit and at COICA's Congress, to be held in Venezuela in December. This gender work has also been done in preparation for a presentation on COICA's position at the Continental Women's Summit (November 2013) and the United Nations International Indigenous Peoples Conference (August 2014).

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

Indigenous Landscapes has worked to strengthen the indigenous organizations as well as the consortium partners themselves, including the lead organization TNC.

IBC has provided the indigenous organizations with technical assistance to carry out priority activities in the 2013 Annual Operating Plans, with emphasis on the areas of land management, natural resources management, indigenous rights, protection of indigenous peoples in isolation and/or initial

contact (PIACI), communication and advocacy, the development of strategic partnerships, and the search for financial sustainability. We have continued to support FECONAU in strengthening its communication and advocacy capacity through the broadcasting of a radio program to influence public opinion regionally, nationally and internationally on issues prioritized by FECONAU. FECONAU also received support for the submission of projects to enable them to raise complementary funds for the operation of the Amazon School of Human Rights and advocacy activities.

In addition, in partnership with the Indigenous Affairs Office of the Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca and FECONAPIA, IBC worked on strengthening the capacity for management and land and natural resources governance by training the boards of directors of the communities of Tsirotsire (Asháninka) and Golondrinas (Yanasha) in community management and governance.

IBC has continued to support priority activities in FENACOCA's 2013 POA related to the physical and legal regularization of the native community of Unipacuyacu, the registration of the new Board of Directors of the Community of Santa Martha, and problems caused by the invasion of settlers in areas included in the proposed north Cacataibo territorial reserve. We also facilitated the signing of an agreement with the Support Unit to initiate the process of developing Quality of Life Plans in 4 communities. Support continues to be provided for the broadcasting of a radio program by Cacatabio youth to improve and strengthen FENACOCA and OJIKAAPI's communication with their grassroots communities.

We also continue to support the registration of the boards of directors of ACONAMAC's grassroots communities. One of the challenges faced in this task is that most of the members of these boards have no identity documents, which hinders the process with the public registries. To address this problem, we have been coordinating with the "National Registry of Identification and Legal Status" for it to prioritize the registration and delivery of identity documents in these communities.

With ORAU, support continues to be provided for issues relating to the strengthening and operation of Community Forest Oversight committees in partnership with USAID's Perú Bosques program, as well as for the advocacy and consultation process so that the proposals of indigenous peoples in the Ucayali region are reflected in the new regulations of the Forestry and Wildlife Law. Support has continued to be provided through September for the broadcasting of ORAU's radio program in order to improve their communications with their grassroots and inform and influence regional public opinion about priority issues.

TNC Peru has contributed to strengthening the San Martín Platform for Hydrological Environmental Services. In November, a workshop was organized in order to show the progress made with the Platform's PHES initiatives and receive input from external entities, as well as to present the TNC Water Fund model. In addition, six members of the Platform were invited in August to participate in the traineeship with the Paramo Fund and the Fight Against Poverty (Tunguragua) and the Quito Water Fund (FONAG) in Ecuador. This activity helped the stakeholders involved in the Cumbaza PHES scheme to strengthen their capabilities related to the management of a water resources conservation mechanism and to share experiences and lessons learned with similar mechanisms from Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

During this fiscal year, TNC has supported the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU), strengthening this group by validating its Work Plan and providing support for the development of a project proposal designed to finance additional components of priority activities.

In Ecuador, FSC, using the 2013 MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions (MACEI) from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, has continued the process of strengthening FSC as an organization. Using MACEI funds, FSC continues to strengthen its US board of directors who are aiding in fundraising and the search for a US-based development position. We continue the process of updating FSC's legal paperwork and consolidating our physical and human infrastructure,

which will allow FSC to create a more stable organizational unit and focus on our conservation activities.

Also, FSC continues working with a consultant group to try to find national companies and organizations interested in offsetting their carbon footprints, which would then contribute financially to the Cofan Ranger Program in order to do so. The first donor will be Pizzeria El Hornero, interested in offsetting their use of charcoal ovens.

TNC has developed a plan for the administrative and financial strengthening of FEINCE and COICA. Three training modules, covering the use of Word, Excel, bookkeeping, finances, administration, and labor laws, among other topics, will be implemented by the company Talentum over a six-month period. The first of these modules took place in Quito in September 2013, attended by staff from TNC, FEINCE and COICA.

TNC also trained its technicians at a workshop in Colombia in July 2013. This □ USAID Project Management Training □ workshop focused on improving linkages, reporting and relations with USAID.

In addition, COICA applied for participation in an institutional strengthening project submitted to a USAID call for proposals. We know that the project components concerning the strengthening of COICA's administrative area and both financial and regulatory processes with the State have been approved.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

In Peru, IBC contributed to strengthening the capacities of 5 communities in Ucayali for monitoring, fair negotiation and sustainable management of their forests through the Community Forest Oversight (VFC) Program, an ORAU initiative. As part of this initiative, support is being provided, in partnership with ORAU, to a total of 23 communities in the Ucayali region (17 communities participating in USAID's Perú Bosques project and 5 communities IBC has been working with using ICAA funds) for the training of Community Forest Overseers (both men and women). This capacity building will be accomplished through training workshops designed to strengthen their knowledge of organizational aspects of forest management in communal territories, regulations, fair negotiation and monitoring related to the use and management of community forests with private enterprises, involving both the communities and indigenous organizations in this process.

Also, in coordination with the Regional Directorates for Production of Huánuco and Ucayali respectively, IBC has been supporting the operation of two Artisanal Fishery Monitoring Committees (COVIPA) in the lower Pachitea (Huánuco) and the establishment of 10 Local Fishery Monitoring Committees (COLOVIPES) in the Tipishka sector (Ucayali), in order to strengthen the local populations' capacity for monitoring and sustainable management of water bodies and hydrobiological resources in both regions.

In partnership with Chirapaq, SERVINDI and the Ucayali REDCIP (Network of Indigenous Communicators of Peru), IBC has been supporting the training of indigenous communicators and the operation of the indigenous organizations' radio programs to enable them to strengthen communications with their grassroots about priority issues related to indigenous rights, environmental conservation, and territorial management.

In Ecuador, FSC held a Cofan ranger training course in September 2013. This course had been planned for 2012, but for various reasons it had to be postponed until now. During this 2-week course carried out by the Institute for Conservation and Environmental Training (ICCA in Spanish), ten experienced Cofan rangers, four women and six men, came to the FSC office in Quito. This course

was a refresher for these experienced rangers, and topics covered GPS use, environmental law, professional ethics and first aid, among others, and also focused on the implementation of a new control and monitoring tool from the Latin American School of Protected Areas of Costa Rica (ELAP in Spanish). This tool is a way for Cofan rangers to systematize, organize and generate products from activities that Cofan rangers, FSC and FEINCE carry out in protected areas. This tool will make it easier for Cofan rangers to manage and present the data they collect in the field and organize and report on their field activities.

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

In Peru, IBC has contributed to increasing the participation of indigenous peoples in land and natural resource management by strengthening the indigenous organizations FECONAU, FECONAPIA, FENACOCA, and ACONAMAC, which now have Land Management Action Plans developed in a participatory manner with support from ORAU.

With respect to participation in public discussion forums, IBC has been supporting the active involvement of the indigenous organizations in the process of developing policies and strategies for land and environmental development and management. To this end, we are using the existing local and regional forums for cooperation, such as the Ucayali REDD+ Roundtable, the Indigenous REDD+ Roundtable, and the recently created Regional Platform for Community Forest Management in the Ucayali region.

IBC is supporting the indigenous organizations in dealing with extractive activities and infrastructure projects that affect them (Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali - GRMMU). IBC also supported these organizations in presenting their demands to the Peruvian government for the recognition and protection of the Isconahua and Cacataibo PIACI by facilitating meetings with regional and national-level authorities (GOREU and the Ministry of Culture - MINCUL, respectively).

IBC continues to strengthen the indigenous organizations' capacity to communicate with their grassroots and influence public opinion by facilitating the rental of radio time for the indigenous organizations ORAU, FECONAU, FECONAPIA and FENACOCA and training men and women indigenous communicators from these organizations and others such as CODEMIA, OJIRU y OJIKAAPI to communicate about and advocate for priority issues on the local, regional, national and international indigenous agendas.

In Ucayali, TNC Peru has increased the capacities of indigenous peoples participating in the GRMMU to defend their territories, in particular against the threats posed by the Pucallpa - Cruzeiro do Sul road infrastructure project.

In San Martin, TNC Peru has developed and is implementing a strategy to include Kichwa-Lamista communities from the Cumbaza River basin in the payment for hydrological ecosystem services mechanism. To that end, two rounds of meetings have been held with representatives of CEDISA and FEPIKRESAM to present the initiative, and in that context, to propose TNC support for the development of life plans for their communities. The communities have already accepted the support offered and we are now in the process of calling for bids.

In Ecuador, ICAA has contributed this year to the Cofan rangers' ability to protect Cofan ancestral territory, over 1 million acres of biodiverse forest, through the Cofan Ranger Program. During monthly meetings, rangers leaving the field inform those present about threats in Cofan territories and actions taken to address them. Analysis follows that includes all meeting participants, who then take the necessary steps for these threats. During their time in the field, Cofan rangers conduct basic inventories of species, establish contacts with local stakeholders, carry out maintenance activities, and represent a presence to keep out potential invaders.

2.2.6 Climate Change – Adaptation

In Peru, IBC has created a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Ucayali region, developed in a participatory manner in coordination with the Regional Government of Ucayali and the Ministry of Environment, thus contributing to ICAA objectives 1 and 3. The challenge in this activity is to monitor and contribute to the implementation of the strategy by coordinating between the local, regional and national levels.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

In Peru, IBC has created a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Ucayali region, developed in a participatory manner in coordination with the Regional Government of Ucayali and the Ministry of Environment, thus contributing to ICAA objectives 1 and 3. The challenge in this activity is to monitor and contribute to the implementation of the strategy by coordinating between the local, regional and national levels.

3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

IL has actively participated in the various ISU-organized workshops on ISIS, and gender policies at the consortium level and within each institution. In addition to this, TNC has worked with the US Forest Service on providing technical tools to our allies in IL in Ecuador, and with the United States Department of the Interior (US DOI) in Peru.

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

In Ecuador and Peru, IL has worked with the ministries of environment, regional governments, and local municipalities. In Ecuador, we held a coordination meeting with the Sucumbíos Provincial Government on developing policies and tools for zoning. In Peru, we have coordinated with the Viceministry of Interculturality (VMI) and other ICAA Consortia the definition of support actions for this government agency.

3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

In Ecuador, we have continued to work on conservation management strategies with local entities in the Cofán mosaic as part of our ICAA II activities. We have been meeting and collaborating with representatives of the Ministry of Environment for the provinces of Sucumbíos, Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas, the provincial governments of Carchi and Imbabura, five municipal governments and other local stakeholders in order to propel the creation of more conservation zones in the area, an important watershed providing environmental services to several Ecuadorian provinces. In Peru, at subnational level, we are working in association with Ucayali Regional Government—particularly with the Environmental and Natural Resource Direction—, to define policies and strategies related to environmental and sustainable management of natural resources in Ucayali Region.

3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

3.5. OTHERS

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

No leveraged resources reported in 2013.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Our PMP is the ICAA-wide shared PMP. Beside the indicator 2 (□Leveraging ratio (non-ICAA funds vs. ICAA funds) for the Amazon Basin activities of the ICAA consortium increased□), all indicators are covered by the shared indicators. This shared PMP is the result of coordination and information exchange among all ICAA partners, facilitated by the ISU and USAID.

6. Success Stories

In Peru

The Ucayali Community Forestry Oversight Body □ VFC in its Spanish acronym □ was established in 2008 by the Regional AIDSESP Organization of Ucayali (ORAU) as an innovative mechanism of social control by the regional organization and the communities themselves. It aims to promote good community forest management, improve commercial transactions between the communities and third parties, and contribute, together with other forest stakeholders, to improved forest governance. The Ucayali Community Forestry Oversight Body is made up of 22 indigenous communities belonging to the federations FECONAPIA, FENACOCA and FECONAU.

Recognizing the importance of the work that the VFC performs with the support of strategic partners such as the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) and Perú Bosques, this year the Ucayali Regional Government created the Regional Platform for Community Forest Management as a coordination mechanism between public and private institutions, native communities, indigenous organizations and companies interested in promoting the sustainable management of native community forests.

This is a unique case among native communities in Peru, where for a long time they were excluded from forest governance. Now, the link between the government and the communities has been established. As such, representing the Ucayali Regional Government, the Executive Forest and Wildlife Directorate of Ucayali provides the Technical Secretariat for the Ucayali Regional Platform for Community Forest Management.

In Ecuador

Cofan children usually do not go to college. Most of them do not even finish high school. Poor quality of rural schools, combined with the necessity of Cofan families to put their children to work, are elements that prevent most of them to attend and successfully complete their high school period. FSC helped for a long time the schooling of some Cofan children by providing them lodge and food in Quito. Regretfully, in the last years this program declined because of the scarcity of resources. Within this context, two young Cofan, Raul Quieta and Ramiro Ortiz, both educated and highly intelligent teenagers were left by their own after they got their high school diplomas.

By 2010, they obtained tuition-waiver scholarships from the Universidad San Francisco de Quito, although that did not cover health insurance, materials, transport, living expenses, among other requirements. Moreover, their families could not afford these expenses. During two years and a half they barely made ends meet with the help of relatives and menial jobs. They were active in supporting their Cofan people by helping FEINCE and offering logistic support from Quito in any occasion required by their people. However, by Spring 2013 they were in a desperate financial situation and left Quito for their Cofan communities. They did not abandon their hopes to stay in school after summer, and started searching for any option available. And they knocked the right door. Informed about their dire economic situation, TNC took the chance of forging talented Cofan youngsters and began working with the Universidad San Francisco to find ways to keep them in school. Timely support from TNC came on time, and now, in the span of two years we expect to have a new college-educated Cofan people.

7. Environmental Compliance

8.SUMMARY

8.1 Achievements:

1. In Peru, in the North Central Selva region, one regional indigenous organization and six grassroots indigenous organizations have updated Life Plans and 2013 Annual Operating Plans, in addition to having new, democratically elected boards of directors.
2. In Peru, four Kichwa-Lamista communities from the Cumbaza River basin have been included in the process of creating a payment for hydrological ecosystem services (PHES) mechanism for the city of Tarapoto, San Martín.
3. In Ecuador, the FSC Cofan ranger training course held in September 2013 was a success, and the Cofan rangers left the FSC office in Quito armed with a new management tool for control and patrol of protected areas. Cofan rangers continued protecting 430,000 hectares of biodiverse forest ranging from highlands to cloud forest to tropical rain forest with the help of ICAA funding.

8.2 Challenges and Adjustments:

1. TNC Peru and the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality hope to have a greater impact on the institutional strengthening, in particular concerning intercultural matters, of government entities and indigenous federations in Ucayali. To this end, they have developed a new work plan that includes comprehensive training activities.
2. In September 2013, the size of the Municipal La Bonita reserve was reduced from 70,000 to 52,000 hectares due to pressures from mining concessions. TNC hopes to keep the mining threat away from the new borders of La Bonita and thus to prevent this threat from affecting the reserve's ecosystem integrity.
3. On the regional level, COICA's new Board of Directors needs to demonstrate its organizational consolidation and coordination with its nine member organizations, and it should assume political leadership with the whole social, technical and financial base in order to ensure effective results and achievements in international policy advocacy.

