



# INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON FY 2012 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

## Wildlife Conservation Society

### 1. PROJECT FACT SHEET

1.1. NAME OF THE PROJECT: Biodiversity, livelihoods and governance in the Loreto and Madidi-Manu landscapes

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT: 9/30/2011 TO 9/29/2016

REPORT PERIOD: 9/30/2011 TO 9/30/2012

1.3. PRIME PARTNER: Wildlife Conservation Society

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

1.7. USAID MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-OAA-A-11-00059

## 1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) and the Fondo de las Américas del Perú (FONDAM) conform the Loreto and Madidi-Manu Consortium (LMM) and propose to conserve biodiversity, secure rural livelihoods and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in two of the most ecologically important landscapes of the Andean Amazon, Loreto (Peru) and Madidi-Manu (Bolivia-Peru). In addition to the three LMM Consortium partners, the project will draw on the expertise of three associate organizations: Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) in both landscapes, Amazon Conservation Association (ACA) in Madidi-Manu and Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ProNaturaleza) in Loreto. The Consortium will achieve these goals (conserve biodiversity, secure rural livelihoods and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in Loreto and Madidi-Manu) by implementing four strategies: 1) Securing land and resource-use rights and coordinating effective governance systems; 2) Expanding the use of market mechanisms for conservation and sustained poverty alleviation; 3) Building natural resource governance skills and experience; and 4) Building strong and effective constituencies for conservation. Conservation investment at the landscape scale is ecologically meaningful and integrates action across multiple land management zones and jurisdictions. However, working at this scale requires developing a common vision and congruent land management plans across local, regional and often national levels; it requires scientific data and analyses at the ecosystem-level; and requires both public and private sector (market-based) sources of financial support to sustain management practices over the long-term. To achieve our objectives, we will combine landscape-level activities with capacity-building and policy reform at the community, landscape, national and international levels.

## 2. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW

### 2.1. ICAA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

#### 2.1.1 IR1 – Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably

As per the APS and Cooperative Agreement, LMM focuses primarily on ICAA’s Intermediate Result 1 (IR1) “Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably.” Under IR1, we seek to secure sustainable management of two of the most biodiverse and ecologically important landscapes of the Andean Amazon, Loreto (Peru) and Madidi-Manu (Bolivia-Peru).

This year (FY12) we improved management of 102,340 hectares of significance for biodiversity and natural resources. Other achievements we would like to highlight here include:

##### *1. Securing tenure and good governance over land and natural resources*

- In support of creation and management of protected areas in Loreto, with matching funds, we have completed the monitoring plan for the Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Community Regional Conservation Area (ACRCTT), which is currently under final review. Additionally, we have also completed studies which will provide important information to inform management of Pacaya Samiria National Reserve (PSNR), ACRCTT, and the Loreto Regional Conservation Program (PROCREL) in general. Also, through an in-house lawyer, LMM provided technical and legal support to PROCREL to complete the technical brief of the proposed Maijunas Regional Conservation Area.
- LMM has supported collection of baseline information to inform management and the upcoming update of the Master Plan of the Bahuaja Sonene National Park (BSNP). Two scoping trips were completed in the Inambari watershed, and a biological assessment was supported in Pampas del Heath. With matching funds, we have also completed evaluations of water quality and types, biodiversity assessments in aquatic habitats, sediments characterization, and nutrients and river flows in all three watersheds: Inambari, Tambopata, and Madre de Dios.
- Control and monitoring of BSNP was also strengthened with matching funds through the installation and operation of radio communication equipment, providing equipment for two additional control posts, and training park guards on wildlife monitoring. We also supported the formal creation of the Community Vigilance Committee of the Park in the Madre de Dios sector.
- Also with matching funds, LMM supported the development of life plans for two indigenous communities located in the Manu National Park buffer zone, in Peru.
- At the national protected areas level, LMM provided technical support for SERNANP to complete internal guidelines to apply and enforce the ‘compatibility procedure’ for natural resource use inside protected areas.

- In Bolivia, in FY12, LMM provided technical assistance to the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical (MMNPT) to update the Integrated, Sustainable and Concurrent Development Plan (PDISC) for northern tropical La Paz, which was first approved at the end of 2008 and represents a benchmark for strategic regional participatory planning. The updated development plan is now being revised and improved in a participatory way in order to ensure its applicability by the different actors and stakeholders. Please note that the proposed joint work plan is also necessary to attain results under Strategy 3 (enhance the ability of regional and municipal governments to implement coordinated land use plans effectively).

## *2. Expanding the use of market mechanisms*

- In Peru with matching funds, LMM contributed to sustainable economic activities in the two landscapes. In Madre de Dios, we:
  - built tourism capacities in the Santa Rita Alta community in Madre de Dios, including infrastructure implementation and management plans for nine sustainable tourism activities in reforestation concessions;
  - updated and implemented 12 forest management plans for 6,734 hectares of Brazil Nut concession holders;
  - developed payment for ecosystem services (PES) contract models for two indigenous communities and a model document with guidelines for this type of contracts;
  - developed two forest management plans for the sustainable use of ungrahui palms in 36,684 hectares of two indigenous communities.

In Loreto, we:

- implemented tourism infrastructure and strengthened the Caniabo Association in the Matsés indigenous community;
  - reforested 158 hectares of wetlands with aguaje palms in four communities of the Yurimaguas District. Aguaje harvesters sold 52 tons of aguaje fruit and started operating their own processing plant.
- Also in Peru, through our participation in dialogue and dissemination events related to the Forestry and Wildlife Law (N° 29763), LMM has contributed to the reform of the forestry policy framework and to strengthen collaborative work among (national and subnational) government agencies and a wide variety of stakeholders. Through our leadership role in the Legal working group of the REDD+ National Roundtable, we led a dissemination and consultation process that resulted in a set of recommendations to MINAM's proposed regulations on REDD+ project registration. In Madre de Dios, the Forest Regional Bureau of Environmental Services and REDD+ was organized with a variety of stakeholders, who also contributed to the proposed legislation described above.

## *3. Building natural resource governance skills and experience*

- As part of our support to the Ministry of Environment to strengthen the Peruvian environmental licensing system, LMM provided technical to MINAM in drafting a bill to create the National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investment

(SENACE-Proposal Law N° 1461/2012-PE). SENACE will be an agency under MINAM, responsible for reviewing and approving the environmental impact assessment for large scale projects. We have also provided technical and legal support to draft regulations and policies on biodiversity offsets. The combination of these two sets of policies aims to ensure that biodiversity and the quality and functionality of ecosystems are maintained in a context of high levels of investment in infrastructure and extractive industries.

#### *4. Building strong effective constituencies for conservation*

- Overall, in fiscal year 2012 we produced 10 strategic publications that promote the sustainable use of natural resources or biodiversity conservation and disseminated over 2,500 copies of these products.

#### *Challenges and adaptive management*

This year we had to dedicate important efforts to monitor and address the legislation project that promotes the construction of a road from Iñapari to Puerto Esperanza, in Madre de Dios. We did this in close coordination with other ICAA partners and key stakeholders. If constructed, this road would cut across the Purus National Park and other protected areas, including indigenous lands and areas inhabited by indigenous people in voluntary isolation.

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

Some of the activities and outcomes of LMM that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 also contribute to IR2. Here we highlight the most important achievements for this reporting period (30 September 2011 through 30 September 2012):

- LMM has continued providing legal advice and generating legal actions to the beneficiaries of SPDA's Pro Bono Legal Clinic in Madre de Dios. We published the book "Guide to understand small-scale and artisanal mining in Madre de Dios and the legislative decrees related to illegal mining," by Cesar Ipenza. This book is a guiding instrument for miners who want to develop mining activities in a legal way. In Loreto, the Pro Bono Legal Clinic has also started operations this fiscal year.
- In Bolivia, LMM consolidated work plans and associated budgets with a series of local partners who are developing community production enterprises with three strategic non-timber forest products in the Bolivian Madidi region (coffee, incense, and cacao) and with other production initiatives, including harvest of the invasive species paiche (*Arapaima gigas*) in the Takana TCO II and a small handicraft initiative in the Lecos Apolo Indigenous Territory.
- As part of our support to coffee and cacao producers in Northern La Paz, Bolivia, we consolidated an alliance with Bolivian governmental institutions, including important funding from the Indigenous Fund managed by VIPFE (Viceministry of Public

Investment and External Investment), as well as international cooperation such as HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation.

- As part of our institutional strategy and policy, beneficiaries are direct participants and responsible of transparent financial accounting processes within the promoted economic initiatives. Thus, they are accountable before WCS and USAID, but also before their associates and their grassroots representative organizations in the different evaluation instances, such as general assemblies. Therefore, all the projects supported with ICAA funds will apply strict reporting requirements under supervision of their local authorities.

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

Some of the activities and outcomes of LMM that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 will also contribute to IR3. Highlights include:

- LMM has been working with MINAM on a legal proposal for registration of REDD+ projects. The proposal was presented by MINAM to the REDD+ Roundtable and we lead the legal work group, helping to consolidate the contributions of a wide variety of stakeholders and submit them to MINAM.
- With matching funds, LMM increased capacities of two indigenous communities (Diamante and Shipetiari) in Madre de Dios on PES regulations and other related concepts. In partnership with the RedCampeon Program, we also provided these communities with access to computing instruments and internet, enabling them to strengthen their educational programs and become active participants in emerging schemes for payment for environmental services.

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

LMM considers scientific and applied research critical for informing sound decisions on landscape and natural resource-use management, and for devising effective ways (mechanisms, tools, approaches, etc.) to address threats to Amazon Andes biodiversity and forests, and to the livelihoods of the inhabitants of this region. In this sense, some of the activities and outcomes of LMM that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 will also contribute to a greater understanding and solutions for key environmental issues.

During the reporting period, in alliance with Helvetas Switzerland and the State University of San Andrés, we worked with cacao producers in northern La Paz on urgent research issues including genotype screening and identifying the different genotypes of cultivated

cacao varieties, as well as identifying the wild varieties of cacao that grow in wild stands in different areas of the region such as Carmen del Emero (Tacana I Indigenous Territory). Parallel to cacao mapping, LMM is working with local partners to develop the very first management plan for wild cacao stands. This process will also determine the actual area covered by wild stands, as well as provide information on productivity and the general characteristics of its ecology and reproductive dynamics. All this work will later be published and made available for different audiences.

### 2.1.5 Support Unit Services

N/A

## 2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

### 2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

Improving policies and policy implementation is critical for securing long term sustainable management of landscapes. Over this period (30 September 2011 – 30 September 2012), we contributed to create, improve or implement three policies, laws, agreements, and regulations. We also held 26 dialogue events with participation of 509 representatives of key stakeholder institutions. A few highlights included below:

- During this year, illegal mining has been at the center of public attention. On 21 December 2011, the Peruvian Congress delegated faculties to the Executive Branch to legislate on enforcement against illegal mining. The government then passed a number of Legislative Decrees regarding interdiction actions, including Legislative Decree N° 1100, which includes part of the proposals submitted by LMM as per MINAM's request of technical support. LMM has also actively explained in a variety of forums, the contents and implications of the decrees within the broader legal framework of mining in the Peruvian Amazon, especially in Madre de Dios.
- On 27 August 2012, the Bill N° 1461/2012-PE was published, which aimed to create SENACE, an agency under MINAM responsible for reviewing and approving the EIAs for large-scale investment projects. As described in the IR1 section, our consortium provided technical support to MINAM in developing this bill, which was presented by the President on his annual address. Currently the bill is being debated in Congress.
- In Bolivia, LMM is working on the participatory construction of territorial planning tools that will be applied as a pilot phase in two municipalities of Northern La Paz, Apolo and Teoponte. This pilot phase is advancing with participation and representation of local, regional and national institutions and

government. Additionally, WCS and CIPTA have selected different community productive initiatives in the Tacana Indigenous Territory that will be provided assistance through Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) to construct business plans in a participatory manner in order to analyze the current situation considering first and foremost the local reality, and provide locally validated and assimilated guidelines to orient their development

- A critical weakness detected in the currently available territorial development plans of northern La Paz and elsewhere, is the lack of coordination and communication among governmental entities and the population. Consequently, four important virtual regional coordination platforms are being designed to exchange information, learn about the different functions and duties related to environmental themes such as environmental services and regionally important productive chains (possibly cacao and coffee).

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

Over fiscal year 2012, our consortium participated in various workshops and conducted internal activities in order to implement and strengthen the gender perspective at an institutional level, as well as to design and implement gender strategies to be applied in each of the activities planned for the four consortium strategies. In that sense, LMM participated in both gender workshops organized by the ICAA Support Unit in Lima (January 2012) and Quito (March 2012). Also in March 2012, Zulema Lehm, LMM gender specialist, carried out workshops with FONDAM, SPDA, and WCS staff. In July 2012 we also attended a gender workshop lead by Montserrat Blanco, in Puerto Maldonado. Also, all consortium partners completed an institutional gender perspective assessment and held staff training and informational meetings to strengthen staff capacities and ensure that plans are completed to effectively incorporate a gender focus in the overall and institutional work plans. Activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment have been incorporated as cross-cutting activities in all productive projects supported by ICAA, and include initial workshops with the productive associations in order to visualize the role women play along the processing and production chain of the different products being marketed, especially cacao and coffee. With the application of a methodology created by Zulema Lehm, in Bolivia we are now starting to test a methodology to analyze gender issues as well as the effect of indigenous territorial management in the different Tacana productive initiatives by examining each of the links of the productive value chains.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

With matching funds, in fiscal year 2012 LMM has strengthened capacities of indigenous organizations in tourism, communications and computing skills, and forest management:

- 29 Machiguenga families located inside Manu National Park improved their capacities and diversified their touristic offer, which will increase their economic income.
- Young members of the Matsés Native Community (Pano ethno-linguistic group) have strengthened their organizational skills and, as a result formed the “Caniabo” Association, which translates as “youth” in English. This Association leads the Touristic Management Committee of the community and is developing the necessary capabilities to administer newly built tourism infrastructure.
- Machiguenga and Arawak groups from Shipetiari and Diamante indigenous communities participated in exchange workshops with other indigenous communities and have improved their communication channels as a result of the installation of computer equipment with internet access in both communities.
- Amahuaca and Shipibo Conibo indigenous people from Boca Paríamanu and Tres Islas Native Communities improved the management of their forests through sustainable use of the ungurahui palms.

WCS has worked with indigenous organizations in Bolivia for 12 years, broadening this approach to include non-indigenous communities in order to build resilient conservation constituencies in the landscape. For instance, the Tacana indigenous organization, CIPTA, has been planning and managing activities in their territory for more than a decade, and WCS continues to support natural resource management activities and monitor their impacts in an integrated way.

In Loreto, with matching funds we carried out a workshop on protected area co-management mechanisms which included the participation of Lecos and Sharanahua indigenous representatives, who presented their experience in participatory management of protected areas. Representatives of Loreto ribereño and indigenous communities in or nearby regional conservation areas, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions, benefited from this experience exchange.

**Please mark below all of the indigenous groups with whom your Project worked with during this period.**

During this period we worked with the following indigenous groups in the Andean Amazon:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Amahuaca	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cashinahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cacataibo
<input type="checkbox"/>	Culina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yanesha
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mastanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siona
2.2.6 <input type="checkbox"/>	Piro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cofán
X	Sharanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ese' ejja
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asháninka	X	Amarakaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yaminahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arazaeri
X	Harakmbut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Huachipaeri
X	Machiguenga	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sapitieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toyoeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Isconahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pukirieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shuar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quechua, Aymara
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kichwa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secoya	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo
		X	Otros

### 2.2.6 Climate Change –Adaptation

A study on the impact of increased flood variability on wildlife in the Samiria watershed in Loreto was completed with matching funds. It will contribute to a better understanding of these processes and will inform protected area planning and management in Loreto, Peru.

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

In fiscal year 2012, LMM directly contributed to USAID ICAA II’s objectives (to reduce rates of deforestation and biodiversity loss, enhance key aspects of natural resource governance, and increase livelihood quality and sustainability) by promoting the sustainable management and maintenance of forest cover in two landscapes: Loreto and Madidi-Manu. Over this year, LMM directly contributed to conserve native ecosystems of over 100,000 hectares of forests. However, in both cases the landscapes themselves are much larger and our efforts strategically contribute to maintaining the ecological integrity of two huge landscapes totaling almost sixty million hectares.

## 3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

### 3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

Alan Diaz of SPDA’s Pro Bono Legal Clinic in Madre de Dios, was invited to participate in the “Workshop of dialogue and inter-agency coordination regarding

mining activities in the North and East Colombian Amazon,” held in Bogota, Colombia in May 2012. The purpose of this invitation was to share the experiences of SPDA’s Pro Bono Legal Clinic and how it carries out the promotion, protection and defense of environmental rights of those affected by the expansion of illegal mining.

### 3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

Our consortium has actively participated in the process of strengthening SEIA in Peru. As a result, we helped MINAM to develop bill N° 1461/2012-PE that creates SENACE, an agency under MINAM responsible for reviewing and approving EIAs for large-scale investment projects. To do this, we collaborated with multiple governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as cooperation agencies.

Similarly, we are members of the Consultant Commission to develop a proposal of standards and mechanisms (legal, institutional, technical and financial) for environmental offsets guidelines. As part of this, we worked collaboratively with MINAM and other institutions to help MINAM to improve the regulations and eventually implement environmental offsets to ensure quality and functionality of ecosystems and biodiversity.

### 3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

As our landscapes boundaries are designed to coincide with political boundaries at the departmental or municipal level, please see section 3.4 for reference to synergies built at the subnational level. These refer mostly to the Loreto, Madre de Dios, and Puno regions in Peru, and to the La Paz and Pando departments in Bolivia.

### 3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

On 21 September 2012, we held a training workshop in Iquitos, Loreto to strengthen capacities of PROCREL officers on REDD, cases of overlapping territorial rights with natural protected areas, and offences and penalties, among others.

LMM has supported the Madre de Dios Regional Government, in the clarification of its competences to approve forest management tools through a detailed report and notes the role of the Management of Natural Resources and Environment and the Regional Directorate of Forestry.

In both Bolivia and Peru, LMM is coordinating activities related to productive chains such as cacao and coffee between the respective Municipal Associations: Mancomunidad de Municipios de la Amazonia de Puno (MMAP) in southeastern Peru and MMNPT in northwestern La Paz in Bolivia.

### 3.5. OTHERS (N/A)

## 4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

In this reporting period, project leveraged resources complemented ICAA activities towards sustainable landscapes through their support to: (1) strengthening national and subnational protected areas and protected area systems both in Peru and Bolivia; (2) enabling critical applied research on biodiversity and ecosystems functions; (3) securing local livelihoods based on sustainable economic activities; (4) improving environmental governance; and (5) fostering alliances and partnerships to advance sustainable landscape management and conservation objectives. Highlights of this complementing role of leveraged resources are listed below.

- The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation cost share resources complemented ICAA's efforts to strengthen management of protected areas and indigenous territories (e.g., ACRCTT, PSNR, PNANMI, Pilon Lajas) and to strengthen protected area systems (mainly PROCREL and SERNANP in Peru).
- The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation were critical in funding applied research on biodiversity and ecosystem functions that will inform protected area management (e.g., a study on the impact of increased flood variability on wildlife that will inform management decisions of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve in Loreto, Peru).
- Third, we leveraged funding for two different productive initiatives: organic native cacao and coffee. In September 2012 the Leco Peoples Indigenous Organization (CIPLA) secured \$130,000 from the government's Indigenous Fund to implement agroforestry coffee plots in 8 different communities in Apolo, San Juan, Correo, Muiri, Trinidad, Chirimayo, Puchaui, Inca and Tamampaya. These coffee activities will be complemented with the activities planned for the APCERL coffee producers in Teoponte municipality. With the help of Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, an international institution that also works in northern La Paz in cacao production, marketing and certification, the cacao associations in northern La Paz are also seeking for funding from the EFICO Foundation for a three-year project. Currently, they have been approved to move into the second stage of full-proposal submission.
- Fourth, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation funds supported the consortium efforts to address challenges of ill-planned large scale infrastructure projects (e.g., the Inambari Dam in southeastern Peru and the San Buena Ventura – Ixiamas road in Bolivia).
- Fifth, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Belgian Embassy in Peru supported policy analysis and participatory dialogue processes in Peru to address

challenges posed by global climate change and to discuss the current constitutional and legal regimes on access to natural resources.

## 5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following the conclusion of the PMP definitions for ICAA in late August 2012, including guidance on baselines and cumulative versus non-cumulative indicators, as well as the development of three associate subcontracts, we reviewed our previous life of project commitments for each of the shared indicators we have committed to reporting on as a consortium. As a result of this review, for eight out of ten indicators of our overall life of project targets have increased and for the remaining two indicators of our commitments remain unchanged. Table 1 (attached) describes attained shared indicator targets during fiscal year 2012, based on the targets set in the project work plan submitted on 19 October 2012.

## 6. SUCCESS STORIES

### **MMNPT completed PDISC through participatory process**

In Bolivia, in FY12, LMM provided technical assistance to the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical (MMNPT) to update the Integrated, Sustainable and Concurrent Development Plan (PDISC) for northern tropical La Paz, which was first approved at the end of 2008 and represents a benchmark for strategic regional participatory planning. The updated development plan is now being revised and improved in a participatory way in order to ensure its applicability by the different actors and stakeholders. Please note that the proposed joint work plan is also necessary to attain results under Strategy 3 (enhance the ability of regional and municipal governments to implement coordinated land use plans effectively).

### **Local fruit farmers land property rights defended against mining company**

The SPDA Pro Bono Legal Clinic in Madre de Dios successfully defended local farmers David Carhuarupay Hualpa and Elizabeth Tuero Carbajalin in an emblematic case against a mining company. The conflict was associated with a piece of land where a mining company concession overlapped the property owned by Elizabeth and David, and under fruit cultivation. In April of 2010 the mining company filed a formal complaint against the farmers, requesting they vacate the land in question so mining activities could be undertaken. The SPDA Pro Bono Legal Clinic began working with Elizabeth and David in March of 2011, presenting witnesses and relevant evidence to local authorities for the dismissal of the case, which was achieved in December of 2011 (Judicial File No. 2011-068-01).

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The Environmental Threshold Decision (LAC-IEE-2-56) for our Cooperative Agreement was issued on 13 September 2012, establishing that all activities under the project strategies 1, 3, and 4, and the activities under strategy 2 listed below are issued a Categorical Exclusion:

- Business plans developed for most successful community natural resource enterprises in the Upper Tuichi, Kaka, Quiquibey and Yacuma Watersheds
- At least four community based natural resource management associations with sustainable business plans adapted to the characteristics of local producers
- AFIMAD has six community Brazil nut harvesters committees functioning well in technical and administrative terms
- Business or financial plans for Brazil nut management approved and published by four communities in Takana II
- All projects awarded funding received technical support during project implementation to strengthen their capacities in project

Thus, during this reporting period (FY12), LMM focused its efforts on activities with Categorical Exclusion and on preparatory planning and scoping activities for the rest. In the first Quarter of FY13 we will complete submission of required documentation for all activities that were issued a Negative Determination with Conditions.

## 8. SUMMARY

### 8.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

With LMM technical support, the Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceyño Tropical (MMNPT) updated the Integrated, Sustainable and Concurrent Development Plan (PDISC) for northern tropical La Paz, which represents a benchmark for strategic regional participatory planning.

With LMM legal and technical support, MINAM drafted and issued Bill N° 1461/2012-PE that created SENACE. SENACE will significantly strengthen the Peruvian government's capacity to prevent and mitigate negative impacts of development investments.

Due to its outstanding performance over FY12, SPDA's Pro Bono Legal Clinic in Madre de Dios earned the trust of citizens and regional authorities to protect the rights of forest users affected by illegal mining in Madre de Dios.

### 8.2 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS

Project implementation was delayed because of delays in work plan approval, execution of Modification #2, and unexpectedly higher ICAA reporting and coordination requirements.

LMM made a significant effort to comply with new requirements and get the project back on track. We expect that full implementation will continue through the end of the project with no further problems in this regard.

Related to the above, FONDAM's call for applications was delayed until January 2013 in response to delays described above and the fact that the end of the calendar year is particularly busy for local NGOs. To address the challenge of this delay, FONDAM, WCS, and SPDA are working closely to identify best potential local partners to implement projects, with the consortium's technical support.

High staff rotation and instability in the Madre de Dios Regional Government causes constant delays in programmed activities. We reiterate re-explain as needed the purpose of our collaboration and the terms of previous negotiations.

## 9. ANNEXES

- 9.1 Annex A – List of Acronyms
- 9.2 Annex B – Maps (Indicators 1 and 2)
- 9.3 Annex C – FY12 Performance Monitoring Plan

## 10. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

- 10.1 TABLE 1. Targets and Achievements Table – ICAA-wide Indicators
- 10.2 TABLE 2. Funding Level  
(N/A – financial report is submitted in standard formats as per Cooperative Agreement)
- 10.3 TABLE 3. Targets and Achievements Table – Partner Indicators  
(N/A – LMM does not report Partner Indicators)
- 10.4 TABLE 4. Activity Description
- 10.5 TABLE 5. Funding Sources

## ANNEX A. ACRONYMS

ABP	Area Based Program
ACA	Amazon Conservation Association (Bolivia and Peru)
ACCA	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (Peru)
ACRCCT	Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Communal Regional Conservation Area (Peru)
ADEMUC	Asociación Departamental de Mujeres Campesinas, Puno (Peru)
AFIMAD	Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios
AIDECOS	Indigenous Association for the Development and Conservation of the Samiria Area, (Peru)
AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (Perú)
APAET	Association of Agro-ecological Producers of Tumupasa (Bolivia)
APCA	Apolo Coffee Producers Association (Bolivia)
APCAO	Association of Ecological Native Cacao Producers of Mapiri (Bolivia)
APCERL	Association of Ecological Coffee Producers of Larecaja Region (Bolivia)
APM	Área Protegida Municipal
APMI	Area Protegida Municipal de Ixiamas
AVISA SZF Perú	Ayuda para Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú
AVSF	Agrónomos y Veterinarios Sin Fronteras (Bolivia)
BioCAN	BioCAN Program
BOLFOR II	USAID Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Project
BSNP/PNBS	Bahuaja Sonene National Park (Peru)
CAF	Corporación Andina de Fomento
CAMDE-Peru	Conservación Ambiental y Desarrollo en el Peru
CANDELA Perú	Comercio Alternativo de Productos Tradicionales y Desarrollo en Latinoamérica Perú
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CCH	Chimane Council (Bolivia)

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

CECOVASA	Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras de los Valles de Sandia (Peru)
CEDIA	Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico
CEPCO	Centro de Estudios y Promoción Comunal del Oriente (Peru)
CIPLA	Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo
CI	Conservación Internacional
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana
CMD	Carbon Market Daily
CODESU	Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de Ucayali
COICA	Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
COMARU	Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba
CONAM	Consejo Nacional del Ambiente (Peru)
CONCYTEC	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Peru)
COSUDE	La Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación
CSA-UPCH	Centro para la Sostenibilidad Ambiental-Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia (Peru)
CSF	Conservation Strategy Fund
CHOCOLECOS	Association of Ecological Native Cacao Producers of the Leco People of Larecaja
DIREPRO	Dirección Regional de la Producción (Peru)
EC	Executive Committee
EEZ	Ecological Economic Zoning
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA-d	Environmental Impact Assessment for large scale projects
FONDAM	Fondo de las Américas del Perú
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GOREMAD	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (Peru)

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

GOREL	Gobierno Regional de Loreto (Peru)
GPAN	Participatory Management of Protected Areas (Peru)
GTI	Gestión Territorial Indígena
HSI	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
ICAA	Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon
INRENA	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (Peru)
IO-Sur	Southern Inter Oceanic Highway
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
ISUR	Iniciativa Interoceánica Sur/Inter-Oceanic Highway South Initiative (Peru)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LMM	Loreto and Madidi-Manu Consortium
MDD	Madre de Dios (Peru)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment (Perú)
MINEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines (Peru)
MMAP	Mancomunidad de Municipios de la Amazonia de Puno (Peru)
MMCC	Madidi Manu Conservation Complex
MMNPT	Association of Municipalities of Northern Tropical La Paz (Bolivia)
MNP/PNM	Manu National Park (Perú)
PILCOL	Pueblo Indígena Leco y Comunidades Originarias de Larecaja
PROCREL	Program for Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Region of Loreto (Peru)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
OMILA	Organización de Mujeres Indigenas Lecas de Apolo
OTS	Organization for Tropical Studies
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PDD	Project Design Document

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

PDMs	Municipal Development Plans
PDISC	Plan de Desarrollo Integral Sostenible y Concurrente
P/PET	Precipitation/Potential Evapo-Transpiration
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIEB	Programa de Investigación Estrategia de Bolivia
PIEB-PIA	PIEB Environmental Research Program
PIN	Project Idea Note
PM	Project Manager
PMOT	Municipal Plan for Territorial Zoning
PMP	Project Management Plan
P/PET	Precipitation/Potential Evapo-Transpiration
PEI	Strategic Institutional Plan
POAs	Municipal Annual Operation Plans
PPB	Proyecto Perú Bosques
PRFFS	Programa Regional de Manejo de Recursos Forestales y Fauna Silvestre del Gobierno Regional de Loreto (Peru)
PROCREL	Proyecto de Sistemas de Conservación de la Región Loreto (Peru)
PRODES	Programa Pro Descentralización
PROFONANPE	Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Peru)
ProNaturaleza	Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (Peru)
PRRD	Risk and Disaster Reduction Program
PSNR/RNPS	Pacaya Samiria National Reserve (Peru)
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RCA	Regional Conservation Area, sub-national protected area designation (Peru)
REC	Regional Environmental Commission
REDINFOC	Funds and Cooperating Organizations Information Network
REDD	Reduced Emissions, Deforestation and Degradation
RNT/RNTAMB	Reserva Nacional Tambopata

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

SDR	Sustainable Development Reserve
SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
SENACE	National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investment (Perú)
SePerú	Servicios Ecosistémicos del Perú
SERNANP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Peru)
SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (Bolivia)
SGP	Small Grants Program
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peru)
SNV	Servicio Holandés de Cooperación (Schweizerische Normen Vereinigung)
TNR	Tambopata National Reserve
TCO	TierraComunitaria de Origen (Bolivian term for indigenous territories)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UF	University of Florida
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF/Peru	World Wildlife Fund for Nature/Peru

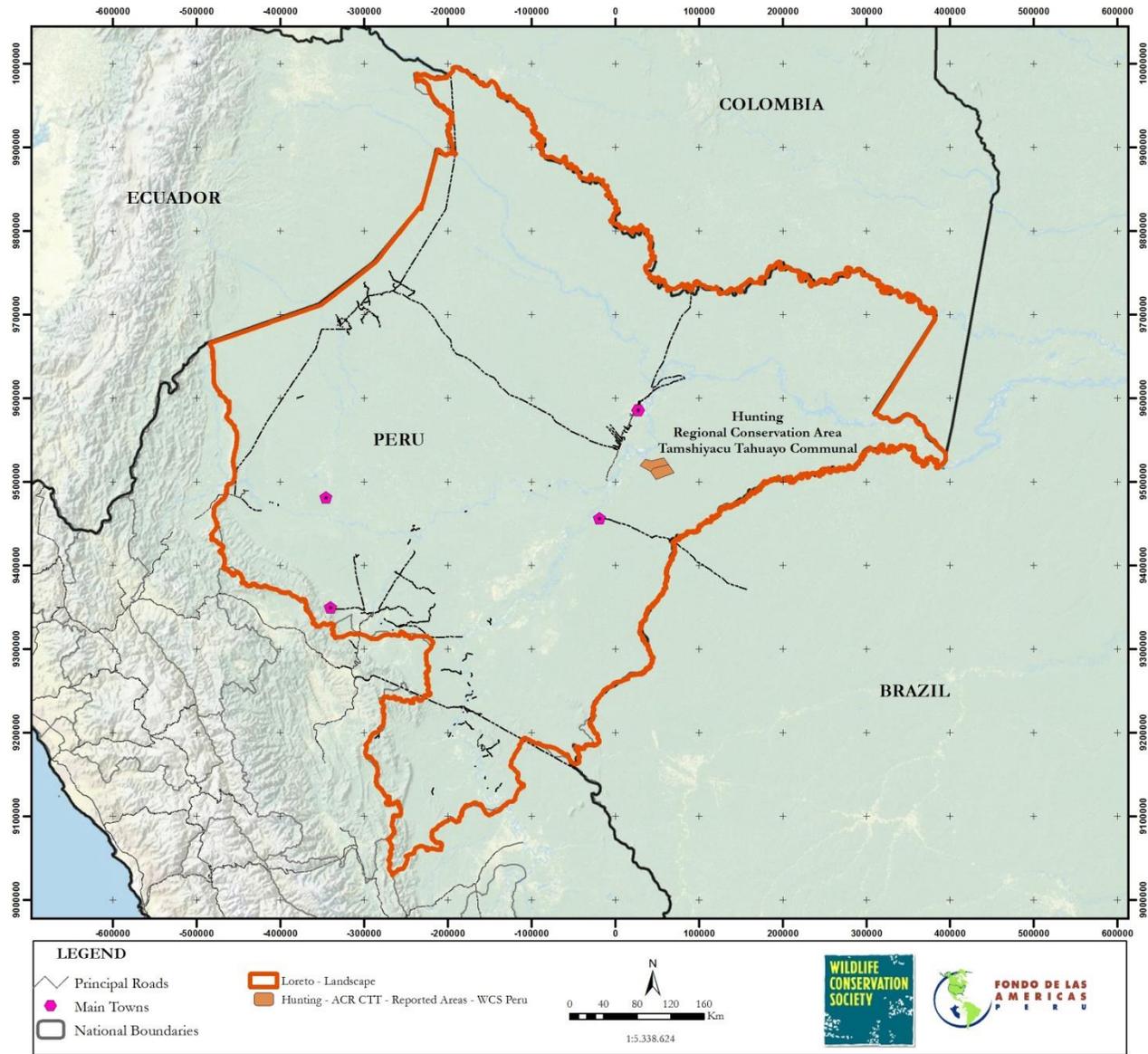
## ANNEX B. LANDSCAPE MAPS

Map1. The Loreto Landscape – Indicator 1 Reported Areas

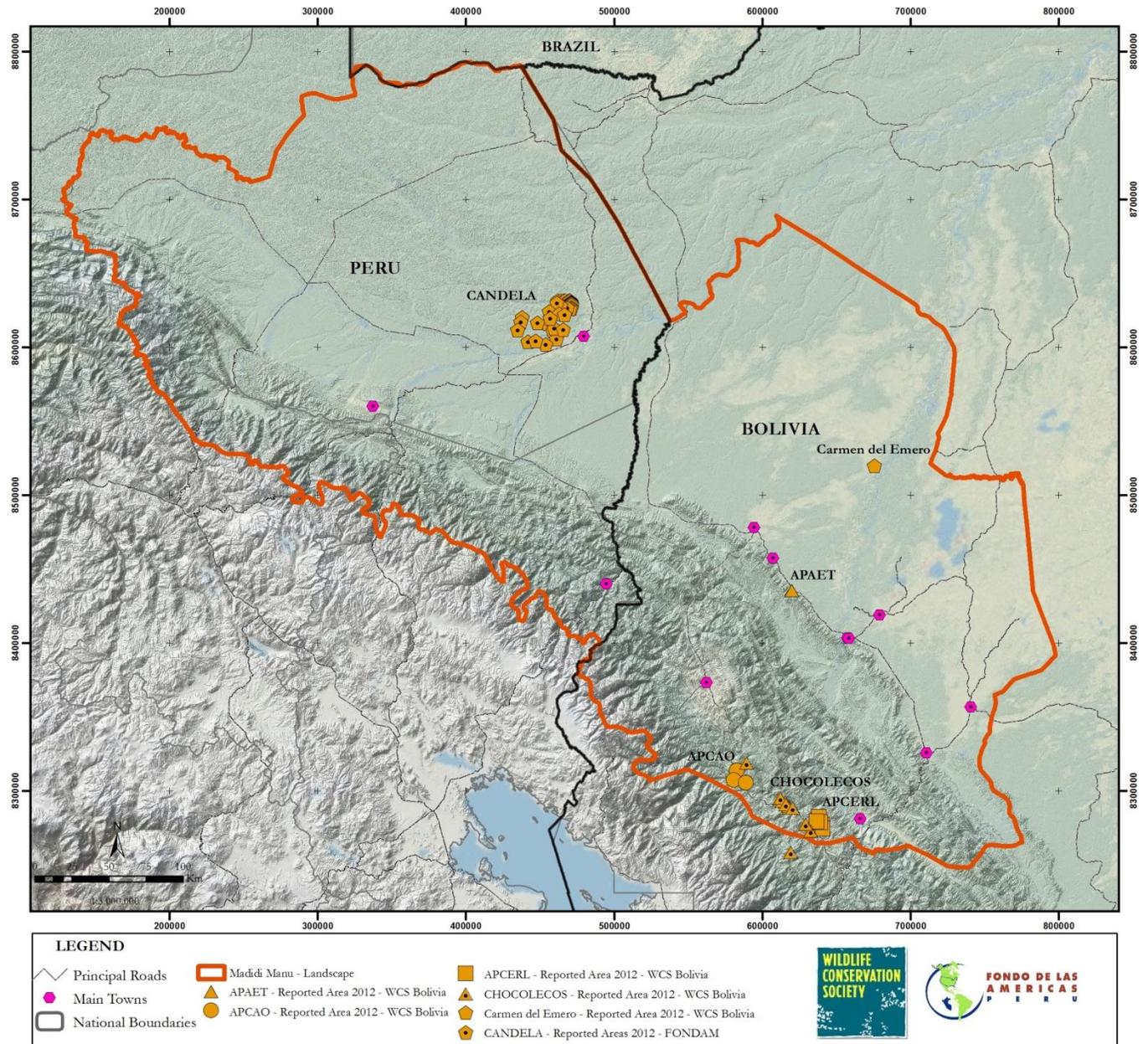


Map1. The Loreto Landscape – Indicator 1 Reported Areas

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON



Map3. The Madidi-Manu Landscape – Indicator 1 Reported Areas



Map 4. The Madidi-Manu Landscape - Indicator 1 Reported Areas

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

