



INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON
FY 2014 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PROJECT COVER SHEET

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

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

9/30/2011 TO 9/29/2016

REPORT PERIOD: 10/01/2013 – 09/30/2014

1.3. PRIME PARTNER: Wildlife Conservation Society

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1.7. USAID MECHANISM NUMBER OF AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT:
AID-OAA-A-11-00059

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: [2950]

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), together with the Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) and the Fondo de las Américas del Perú (FONDAM), proposes to conserve biodiversity, secure rural livelihoods and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in two of the most ecologically important landscapes of the Peruvian Andean Amazon: Manu-Tambopata (encompassing Puno, Cusco, and Madre de Dios; MT) and Loreto (LOR). We will also scale-up the landscape conservation approach to strengthen the national and regional protected area systems. In addition to the three Loreto and Manu-Tambopata Consortium (LMT) partners, the project will draw on the expertise of diverse associate organizations, including Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF), Amazon Conservation Association (ACA) and Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ProNaturaleza).

We will scale-up the significant progress made during ICAA1 and the work done by the Consortium during ICAA2 in Peru and Bolivia prior to the expulsion of USAID from the country on May 1st, 2013, to new areas within the Manu-Tambopata landscape, and to an entirely new landscape – Loreto. The Consortium will scale up its impact on forests and biodiversity conservation even further by promoting the adoption of an adaptive management approach at the protected area system level, reaching the Peruvian National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE), and two critical Regional Conservation Systems: Loreto and Puno. The Consortium will achieve three main goals: 1) Loreto Landscape Managed Sustainably; 2) Manu-Tambopata Landscape Managed Sustainably; and 3) Strengthened Protected Area Systems. These results will be achieved by implementing five 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; 4) Building strong and effective constituencies for conservation; and 5) scaling-up landscape conservation to the system level by improving effective management of national and regional protected area systems.

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; requires both public and private sector (market-based) sources of financial support to sustain management practices over the long-term; and it requires improving policies and strengthening natural resource governance systems. Through the five proposed strategies, the LMT consortium, under WCS's leadership, will address these challenges.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW

2.1. ICAA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 – Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably

As per the APS and Cooperative Agreement, LMT focuses 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, LOR and MT. During FY14, we improved management of 4.1 million hectares of significance for biodiversity and natural resources, and completed 45 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations (PLARs) to help secure lands under conservation management. To do this, we combined many strategies catered to a variety of key stakeholders, including working with national and sub-national protected area (PA) authorities to strengthen their management, supporting the consolidation and legitimization of land tenure rights and management of private conservation areas (ACPs) for *ribereño* and indigenous communities, and one conservation concession, and strengthening of environmental certification processes for investment projects. In addition, supported sustainable natural resource use and agriculture initiatives that seek to both improve local livelihoods and strengthen natural resource use governance.

LMT works at various spatial scales in support of PA creation and management: landscape, trans-landscape, subnational, national, and even international. In the MT landscape, we promoted the recognition by the National Wildlife and Forestry Service (SERFOR) of the Inambari river headwaters in Quiaca district as a fragile ecosystem, an impact that will result in a change of judicial status for the *Polylepis* forest. Also, an LMT land-use change analysis in the buffer zone of Bahuaja Sonene National Park (PNBS) was used as a motivation to bring together National Peruvian Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), Ministry of Environment (MINAM), and the San Pedro de Putina Puncu Municipality to collaborate in the development of a municipal Concerted Development Plan (PDC), with a focus on the deforested areas resulting from agricultural activities, coca plantations, and an unplanned road opened into the PNBS. Together with the Master Plan of the PNBS, the PDC will be instrumental for the sustainable management of the MT landscape.

Strengthening management of PAs in MT included also monitoring of animal species in different ANP and their buffer zones. In Manu National Park, through the support of LMT, SERNANP acquired camera traps to begin a jaguar monitoring campaign. Lastly, to supplement the giant river otter and arahuana monitoring, our partners collected data on chemical characteristics of water bodies to assess if there is a relationship between water chemistry, and healthy otter and arahuana populations.

FY14 saw the capacity building of Loreto Regional Government (GOREL) employees in tourism, extractive industries, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), environmental oversight, forestry and wildlife legislation, and ANP legislation. These workshops were designed with partner, the Pontifical Catholic University’s Institute for Nature, Territorial Sciences, and Renewable Energy (INTE-PUCP) and also included the participation of

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regional government employees from MDD, LOR, Piura and Amazonas. In addition important progress made with LOR PAs served as basis for national-level PA strengthening activities described below

At a trans-landscape level, LMT organized an experience exchange in June 2014 for members of the management committees in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve (PSNR) and the Tambopata National Reserve (TNR). Four representatives from PSNR traveled to TNR and presented experiences on natural resource use, monitoring and reporting of illegal activities, and others. This supports sustainable co-management by PA authorities and adjacent communities by strengthening their capacities through horizontal exchanges.

At the national level, technical assistance during FY14 revolved around three principal themes: (a) shared conservation object monitoring; (b) planning guidelines for ANPs; and (c) spatial monitoring tools. Shared conservation objects were chosen for all of Loreto and lowland Amazonia ANPs, and there is commitment from SERNANP to develop standard protocols for this monitoring. SERNANP PA planning efforts are supported by LMT to assure the adoption of an adaptive management approach. With matching funds, the guidelines for elaboration, implementation, and evaluation of PA master plans will be published. Finally, the pilot program for Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool (SMART) has begun during FY14, involving 10 PAs for a testing period, after which we will assess whether this tool can be expanded for the rest of the PAs.

In terms of supporting the consolidation and legitimization of land tenure rights and management of ACPs for *ribereño* and indigenous communities, LMT supported legal recognition and titling processes for three communities adjacent to the Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Communal Regional Conservation Area (ACRCTT) – El Chino, Miraflores, and Buena Vista – during FY14. Notable impacts this year for these *ribereño* communities were that they finally have their community titles which strengthened their position for co-managing ACRCTT. The implementation of the ACRCTT Management Committee’s Annual Plan complemented this work for sustainable management with LMT’s support in doing a critical review of local wildlife use agreements, new economic alternatives needed for the communities and the incorporation of new members to the committee, in partnership with the Loreto Regional Conservation Program (PROCREL).

Also, LMT’s direct support to the largest conservation concession in Peru (Los Amigos, LACC) includes long fluvial and terrestrial patrols within and in the perimeter of the concession. During FY14, these control & vigilance activities gave rise to evidence of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation from Initial Contact passing through the concession, and at the same time the presence of illegal timber loggers inside LACC. Based on these worrisome findings, patrols will be intensified during FY15, particularly in the areas with presence of illegal timber logging.

LMT continued to provide capacity-building and dialogue exchanges opportunities for ACP owners with the participation of SERNANP, to strengthen creation and management of ACPs, and to ensure coordinated actions amongst the different authorities. This year we saw the creation of Puerto Prado Indigenous Community’s ACP, “Paraíso Natural Iwirati” (RM 010-2014-MINAM). This is the first ACP granted to an indigenous community in Peru (<https://vimeo.com/84723086>). This quarter, ACP “Kakiri Uka,” was also created

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under a new, streamlined, administrative process. Finally, to disseminate information on how to manage and create new ACPs, LMT produced various documents and communication materials, including the video “Paraíso Natural Iwirati”, working paper 10, and the guide “Conservar para Crecer.”

Furthermore, the support of civilian and indigenous organizations in conservation initiatives continued this year. Four small grant beneficiaries were identified: “Puerto Prado Native Community” and “Amazonian Conservation Network Loreto” (RACOL) in LOR; and “Infierno Native Community” and “Río La Torre Residents Association for the Sustainable Use of Ecotourism in Tambopata” (AMTUSET) in MDD. All four signed collaborative agreements in FY14 and have begun to execute their projects.

To address impacts of ill-planned infrastructure, during FY14, LMT promoted the strengthening of environmental certification processes for grand-scale investment projects by organizing a dialogue event in August to discuss key National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investment (SENACE) implementation issues. Representatives from the public sector, environmental consultancies, law firms, financial sector, and others attended with valuable inputs, which culminated in a working paper that identifies the principal challenges for SENACE implementation. Another complementary activity was assisting MINAM to promote an agenda regarding environmental offsets and consolidate a cooperation platform between the Peruvian government, international cooperation agencies, civil society, and the private sector to better address the matter. This platform is writing commentaries and inputs for the proposal for the implementation guidelines for the Environmental Offset Plan within the framework of SENACE. During this last reporting period, LMT published an informative document regarding the essential elements of environmental offsets, in particular the specific scenarios that require its implementation.

To improve local livelihoods and strengthen natural resource use governance, and through two calls for proposals and one complementary project, partner FONDAM awarded a total of 10 (5 in LOR and 5 in MT) projects. The following are the principal results of these projects during FY14 in terms of sustainable fisheries and agroforestry systems:

- 3 boards of ‘Artisanal Fisheries Associations’ (APA) boards, regulations and statutes were formalized and/or updated in the Ministry of Production and the Regional Production Authority (DIREPRO)’s records through technical and administrative support between all entities.
- Paiche and Arahua censuses were conducted in the Associations’ *cochas* as an input for management plans and harvest quotas.
- Fishery vigilance committees in the Yavarí-Mirín and Lower Putumayo watersheds are now recognized by DIREPRO, have approved vigilance plans, and are in the process of initializing.
- Arahua juveniles were sold to an aquarium enterprise by the APPAs “Los Cocodrilos” and “Arahua,” which augmented their income through the execution of their management plan and adherence to approved harvest quotas.
- Approval of relevant management and monitoring instruments, in particular the Fishery Management Program (PROMAPE) Putumayo (2013-2017) in LOR

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- Achuar families, in Huasaga and Huitoyacu watersheds in LOR, grew seedlings of native species and designed their currently degraded parcels for the installation of agroforestry systems that will contribute to food security and sustainable natural resource use.

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

Some of the activities and outcomes of LMT that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 also contribute to IR2. The most important achievements for this reporting period (1 October 2013 through 30 September 2014) under IR2 represent contributions to strengthen the governance for sustainable natural resource management (wildlife and fisheries in Loreto, Brazil nuts in Madre de Dios); to empower citizen participation on licensing processes of infrastructure projects; to address impacts of ill-planned infrastructure; to strengthen integrated land use planning, and to empower citizens in the defense of their rights against poachers.

In LOR, on sustainable wildlife and palm-leaves management, LMT continues to support the updating of the communal agreements, a mechanism that has proven effective for the sustainable governance and use of natural resources by the ACRCTT adjacent community members. This update will include an adaptive management approach and activities will be decided based on the results of the participatory monitoring by community members, also supported by LMT during FY14. These updates have been advanced throughout FY14 by supporting the management committee meetings of ACRCTT and the work with the communities “El Chino,” “Miraflores,” and “Buenavista.” One such update will include the strengthening of capacities in communal enterprises. The ACRCTT experience has been an example for other LMT-supported work in FY14, including an experience exchange among community members involved in the management of other Regional Conservation Areas (ACR) and ANP, such as ACR Ampiyacu Apayacu and National Reserve Pucacuro.

Also, fisheries governance was strengthened during FY14. LMT continuously supports PSNR fishermen in the formalization of two fishing associations in the communities Manco Cápac and San Carlos. Additionally, the proposal for Fishery Development in PSNR and its buffer zone, an important achievement for sustainable use of this resource. The “Directive for Recognition and Implementation of Local Fishing Agreements” and the “Directive for Recognition and Implementation of Entities for the Support of Control and Vigilance of Ornamental Fisheries,” both important norms for the ordering and rational use of fishery resources in LOR. At a larger scale, the PROMAPE for paiche in the Yarina zone of the Payaca watershed in PSNR was approved.

Moreover, during FY14, all regional governments in the Peruvian Amazon approved the Fisheries Management Regulations (ROP), as a result of a review and discussion process completed with technical and financial support of LMT. The ROP is currently only awaiting the final approval from the Ministry of Production and it will be a legitimate,

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consensual, and applicable legal instrument, significantly improving the governance of Peruvian Amazon fisheries. LMT assistance for DIREPRO in database management continued with by improving the database with the incorporation of data from the major landing sites from Loreto and assessing the feasibility of including ornamental fish data to the database.

In MDD, 5 management plans and 5 annual operative plans for the use of Brazil nuts in the indigenous communities Sonene, Palma Real, Tres Islas, Boca Pariamanu, and Puerto Arturo, were elaborated and presented to the Regional Directive of Forest and Wildlife Management (DRMFFS) with LMT support. These plans will allow communities to empower themselves with the sustainable management of the forest, conserving biodiversity of approximately 28,000 hectares. In order to implement these plans, the communities have an Internal Control System composed by three Brazil nut harvesters per community to assure that the management practices are in accordance with the Organic and Fair Trade Certification.

To address impacts of ill-planned infrastructure, in LOR we promoted citizen participation in licensing processes of infrastructure projects through the publication of the guide “Citizen Participation and Prior Consult for Hydroelectric Projects” and the development of capacity building workshops in Mazán, aimed at empowering the district’s citizens to participate in the evaluation project of the projected Mazán Hydroelectric Central, which may impact both ecosystems and people in this district.

During FY14, LMT made important progress in strengthening governance for integrated land use planning. In LOR, using econometric models and environmental evaluation methods, LMT completed a first stage in the generation of spatially explicit scenarios, considering potential impacts of infrastructure, energy, and extractive investments on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems at a regional scale. The resulting models and the instruments and methodologies developed in conjunction will all be important tools for the sustainable planning of development and the conservation of ecosystems at a regional scale. Additionally, the updating process of the Regional Wetlands Strategy’s is being supported by LMT in coordination of MINAM, who is in charge of the National Wetlands Strategy, through the development of capacity-building activities focusing on the preparation and presentation of a first map of the wetlands categories for Loreto.

In the MT Landscape, during FY14, 2 associations of municipalities, Association of Municipalities in the Puno Amazon (MMAAP) and Association of Municipalities in the Inambari Watershed (MMCI), were supported to incorporate integrated watershed management objectives and criteria in the evaluation and mitigation of social and environmental impacts of development investments. Additionally, LMT coordinated with MINAM and the Puno Technical Group for Biodiversity to elaborate in participatory manner the Action Plan for the Puno Biodiversity Regional Strategy, currently in the final approval phase. This Action Plan also includes activities for the Sandia and Carabaya provinces in the Andean Amazon, a region that was not previously included in the Biodiversity Strategy.

Finally, the Pro Bono Legal Clinic in FY14 continued in both LOR and MDD to promote the access to environmental justice in favor of forest users dedicated to sustainable activities threatened by illegal activities. During this year, the free legal clinic attended to 142 legal consultations and has continued to impulse emblematic cases in the judicial and administrative processes. In the same manner, capacity-building courses regarding environmental crimes in ACPs in both LOR and MDD have been developed to help management and conservation of these areas.

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 LMT that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 will also contribute to IR3. Highlights include:

The support for management plans for natural resources, mentioned in IR2, also contribute to the capacities of forest users to access incentive programs. For example, the Association for Indigenous Forestry in Madre de Dios (AFIMAD) gained the Fairtrade International (FLO) certification, and has recently also received the Master Certification European Community Regulation for Organic Production (CEE) and United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program certification. These certifications allow AFIMAD to obtain a prime economic price that will help implement the Development Plans of the indigenous communities of Palma Real, Sonene, Tres Islas, and Boca Pariamanu, and sustainably manage and market Brazil nuts within their territory. Through Alternative Marketing of Nontraditional Products and Development for Latin America (CANDELA) PERU, AFIMAD is able to sell their Brazil nut to US and Europe markets, gathering attention from other potential Brazil nut buyers, such as CANDOR LATAM. Additionally, with the certifications and the commercial alliance, AFIMAD has sold to the German GEPA (Ghana Export Promotion Authority) Fair-Trade Brazil nuts in two harvests, the latter of which was during FY14 and gathered \$11,000 additional income for AFIMAD. CANDELA PERU also provided a premium of S/.1 per kilo of organic Brazil nut sold by the indigenous harvesters.

The artisanal fishermen of LOR have also been supported in building their negotiation and administrative capacities so that APA partners will be able to collect and analyze economic data on their activity. LMT is also supporting the community members that are working towards peccary pelt and river turtle certifications. In the case of turtle certification, they have already finalized agreements for the certification guidelines. These agreements include the conservation of vulnerable aquatic animals, particularly in the Samiria watershed, and the restriction of hunting from the *tierra firme* left during the annual floods.

REDD+ efforts were supported by LMT with capacity-building workshops that have increased understanding regarding the legal framework for ecosystem services, both in

LOR and MDD, as well as the publication, “The Peruvian legal framework to implement REDD+”. This publication includes a review of the applicable norms for ecosystem services and identifies the benefits that one can obtain through carbon credits, as well as an analysis of the tributary implications. Lastly, after the publication of Law 30215: Law of Retribution Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services, LMT conducted an information dissemination workshop in Puerto Maldonado in August 2014 to engage citizenry on this topic.

2.1.4 IR4– Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues

In FY14, LMT was able to contribute towards the understanding of key fauna, flora, and ecosystem aspects. For example, the phenology monitoring of 300 timber trees in LACC was analyzed and different phenology stages were identified for the most important timber species of the region. This will be important in the planning of future reforestation projects with these threatened tree species. Additionally, 59 wildlife observations were registered in LACC allowing an understanding of the species patterns, as well as the publication of biological information and database systematization, which will be used to communicate findings to the local population and other interested users in the conservation of the area.

The systematized results of the investigation “Ecology and Biodiversity of PNBS” were presented to the PNBS staff, SERNANP, and the Regional Government of Puno (GOREPU) in an event convened by the PNBS authorities and co-organized with LMT. Other participants included students and professors from universities across the Puno region. The results included new species recorded for the park (including 100 butterfly species, 21 beetle species, 3 mammal species, 73 bird species), for the country (1 amphibian species and 7 fish species) and for science (3 species and 8 subspecies of insects and 5 fish species), the importance and the role of the park across the Yungas ecosystem and methodological recommendations for how to continue with these type of important studies. These results generated great interest among participants because little research has been done in this area of Puno and these results showed how little we know about this region.

In LOR, LMT developed the preliminary modeling of six deforestation and carbon stock scenarios, incorporating the evaluation of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, ecosystem services, economic dynamics, and infrastructure and energy development at a regional scale. This modeling will be completed during FY15 and will generate a baseline for environmental planning and management for the region, impact evaluations, and prioritization of ecosystems for the regional conservation strategy. Additionally in LOR, LMT continued monitoring indicator and key species to investigate the impacts of climate change in the RNPS and a paiche census was completed for 2014. Thanks to this census and the PROMAPE, a quota of 41 paiches was approved by DIREPRO, allowing people to benefit from this sustainable extraction. Both studies have been presented to the RNPS authorities.

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 (01 October 2013 – 30 September 2014), we contributed to create, improve or implement 45 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations. Our support was in the form of technical and legal assistance, as well as the organization of 44 supporting dialogue events with participation of 1,124 representatives of key stakeholder institutions. A few highlights included below:

At the landscape level, and to address illegal gold mining in Madre de Dios, SPDA and the Grupo de Trabajo de la Sociedad Civil de Madre de Dios (GTSC MDD), debated and contributed to develop a proposal to regulate the issuance of permits in cases of overlapping forestry and mining rights. The proposal is currently in hands of the High Commissioner for Formalization of Mining, Interdiction of Illegal Mining, and Environmental Remediation, who committed to share it with the Multisectorial Commission in charge of following up on the mining formalization process.

In the MT Landscape, important progress was made towards integrated land use planning thanks to LMT's technical and financial support. First, during FY14, the creation and registration of the MMCI was completed. Second, and after a series of workshops, technical working meetings, and direct technical assistance provided to the GOREPU, a final draft of the Action Plan for the Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy was completed and consulted with the Sandia and Carabaya provinces (both in the Amazon basin portion of Puno). Consultation with the highland provinces is still pending for final approval.

In LOR, we provided technical and financial assistance to the process of reviewing and discussing the ROP from the perspective of Loreto and the Peruvian Amazon. As a result of this process, all regional governments in the Peruvian Amazon approved the revised the ROP. The ROP is currently only awaiting the final approval from the Ministry of Production and it will be a legitimate, consensual, and applicable legal instrument, significantly improving the governance of Peruvian Amazon fisheries.

At the national level, during FY14, LMT supported the process of regulating the Forestry and Wildlife Law (N° 29763), which consultation process ended in February 2014. Specifically, we submitted normative proposals on a variety of topics, including forest zoning and management, funding and economic incentives, environmental services, and wildlife conservation and management. We also supported grassroots organizations in LOR and MDD, such as the Madre de Dios forest management

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committees and the ACRCCTT Management Committee, to organize and present their contributions. Finally, on September 30 and October 1st 2014, we participated as expert panelists in the presentation of the revised draft of the regulations before an intergovernmental group. FY15 will be determinant in finalizing the Forestry and Wildlife Law regulations and LMT will continue supporting this process.

We also provided active technical and legal support in the discussions leading to the publication of Law 30215 on retribution mechanisms for ecosystem services, in June 2014. This law establishes the necessary legal and institutional framework for the development/establishment of PES-like initiatives in Peru, including REDD+.

More specifically on fisheries, LMT provided technical and financial support to the process of updating the ROP, which is a necessary legal instrument to ensure sustainable fisheries management across the Peruvian Amazon. To date, all Peruvian Amazon regional governments have agreed on the proposed ROP update and this legal instrument is currently awaiting the approval by the Ministry of Production.

Most recently, in September 2014 we conducted an international exchange workshop in Bogotá – Colombia, with participation of representatives of protected area services of Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru, representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Department of Interior (DOI), ICAA, and WCS staff. The exchange workshop proved to be an excellent opportunity for PA services staff to share and discuss experiences, lessons, questions, tips and recommendations on law enforcement and monitoring in general, and spatially explicit law enforcement monitoring tools, in particular, SMART. As a result, SERNANP decided to test the, as an innovative alternative to systematize information generated by protected areas law enforcement and monitoring systems. If this pilot test demonstrates that SMART enables protected area authorities to make decisions based on specialized information, SERNANP will institutionalize the use of SMART at the national protected area system level.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

LMT is committed to increasing gender awareness and delivering gender-related outcomes through building a pragmatic and impact-oriented gender program to be applied in each of the activities planned for the four consortium strategies. The implementation of LMT Consortiums' Gender Action Plan for the life-of-project continued during FY14. LMT partner institutions continued to work on the design, validation, approval, and implementation of their institutional gender policies, and on strengthening the implementation of a gender approach in our conservation actions. We

also continued creating awareness on gender issues within our institutions and with partners, and complemented this with internal and external periodical training events. LMT participated in the ICAA Support Unit (ISU)-sponsored Gender Training Course provided by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and partner FONDAM is gathering the necessary resources to complete and revise a “Project Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Kit with Gender and Intercultural Approaches.” This initiative is part of the implementation of FONDAM’s Institutional Gender Policy.

Other interesting examples of the incorporation of a gender equity approach in LMT activities include the effort placed to ensure that there equal opportunities for women and men to participate in the boards of producers’ associations; the equitable participation of men and women equitably in meetings and training workshops; equitable participation of men and women in the communities’ allocation of Brazil nut areas; and equitable distribution of premiums from the sale of certified Brazil nuts, are carried out equitable between men and women.

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

LMT works with indigenous communities to their capacities for sustainable management resources and thus to improve their livelihoods and natural resource governance. This also strengthens their capacities to defend their rights, to negotiate with government and private stakeholders and in general to participate effectively in decisions over the use of their territories and resources. Highlights of this work include: Strengthening fisheries management and fishermen associations in the communities of Nueva Esperanza (of the Yagua Peoples); San Jacinto, San José de Samiria, and San Martín de Tipishca (of the KukamaKukamiria); APA “Los Cocodrilos” (of the Huitoto Peoples); and APA “Arahua” (of the Quechua Peoples).

Implementation of cacao-based agroforestry systems in 12 Achuar indigenous communities in the Huasaga and Huituyacu watersheds. The communities include Mamus, Chuintar, Uwintsa, Checherta, Galilea, Bethel, Sekuntsa, Nuevo Perú, Chintu, Shansho, Cocha, Wisun, and Rubina.

Support to sustainable tourism is provided to the indigenous communities Shipetiari, Tayacome, and Yomibato, all part of the Matsiguenga Peoples.

Community-based sustainable wildlife management activities in the Marañon and Samiria Rivers in the PSNR buffer zone are implemented with ribereño and indigenous communities of the Kukama Kukamiria Peoples.

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We are also working to secure tenure and legal recognition of lands under conservation management through private conservation strategies. This year we saw the creation of Puerto Prado Indigenous Community's Private Conservation Area (ACP), "Paraíso Natural Iwirati" (RM 010-2014-MINAM). This is the first ACP granted to an indigenous community in Peru. Puerto Prado is of the Kukama Kukamiria Peoples. Also, LMT completed training and dialogue events with two indigenous communities, Libertad in LOR (of the Kukama Kukamiria Peoples) and Santa Teresita in MDD (of the Yines Peoples), and with the Association of Indigenous Forestry in Madre de Dios (FENAMAD). These events aimed to develop and discuss a legal tool to formally recognize the contribution of indigenous communities lands to biodiversity conservation. The conclusions of this event will be included in a report and inform the proposed legal instrument in the coming months

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

2.2.6 Climate Change –Adaptation

Amazonian communities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change given their reliance on natural resources. Resources of the flooded forest, wildlife, palms and fish greatly contribute to human well-being by providing food security, and options for diversifying local livelihoods and protection from damaging climatic effects, such as the decline of wildlife populations due to extreme flooding events or extreme droughts in the

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Amazon, as showed by the results of LMT (as published in Fundación Latinoamericana para el Trópico Amazónico- FUNDAMAZONIA's *Cambio Climático y Fauna Silvestre en la Amazonía Peruana – Impacto de la sequía e inundaciones intensas en la Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria*). The LMT, through promoting effective resource management and by strengthening institutional capacities within local communities and local governments, reinforces ecological resilience of local communities to better adapt to the impacts of climate change. Climate change is expected to have multiple and possibly devastating effects on local communities like those found in the buffer zone of PA in Loreto. Successful adaptation to climate change is contingent on these communities being supported by for example, effective social institutions such as management committees of PA, APAs or organized communities that are monitoring, using their resources and managing the land (community or PA) in a sustainable manner.

2.2.7 Climate Change (Sustainable Landscapes, REDD+)

LMT 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 FY14, LMT directly contributed to conserve native ecosystems of almost 4.3 million hectares of forests in the Loreto Landscape and the Manu-Tambopata Landscape. However, the landscapes themselves are much larger and our efforts strategically contribute to maintaining the ecological integrity of two huge landscapes totaling almost forty seven million hectares.

2.1. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

2.2. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

LMT collaborated with the protected areas services of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Guatemala to strengthen protected areas management with an adaptive management approach. In March 2013 we supported their participation at the Central American Protected Areas Congress where initial exchanges and discussions took place, and an agreement was made to hold a second, technical meeting later in the year. In September 2014, with technical and financial support of LMT, REDPARQUES convened a regional exchange workshop in Bogotá (Colombia) that focused on law enforcement and the use of information to make management decisions, and had the participation of protected area services from Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru, FAO, DOI/ICAA, and WCS staff. As a result of this workshop, participants agreed to implement collaborative actions on the generation and analysis of information to strengthen protected areas management in Latin America. Complementary collaboration themes under REDPARQUES were also identified,

such as transboundary projects, strengthened PA governance through law enforcement and co-management mechanisms, shared management effectiveness indicators, and strengthened PA management through information management, communication, and dissemination for adequate decision making. Participants also committed to the preparation of case studies about participatory management experiences, with a focus on governance. These case studies will be shared at an upcoming follow-up international exchange workshop planned tentatively for March 2015.

2.3. NATIONAL LEVEL

LMT continued participating in the process of Peruvian environment management policies and standards for large-scale infrastructure, energy, and extractive industry investments. In FY14, we provided technical support and facilitated dialogue events and workshops focused on the licensing process, improvements to the EIA process and the environmental oversight, and strengthening MINAM, Environmental Assessment and Oversight Organism, SERNANP, and SENACE. We collaborated with CSF, Forest Trends, The Nature Conservancy, and other local NGOs to raise awareness on the importance of incorporating biodiversity offsets into planning and policy instruments. We published dissemination materials, organized informative workshops and meetings, and provided support to MINAM's efforts to strengthen regulations on these topics. Finally, we made important progress in consolidating collaboration with MINAM and Inter-American Development Bank to promote a regional agenda involving governments, international cooperation, civil society and private sector, focusing on environmental licensing and biodiversity offsets. We will continue these efforts and intensify the process of taking the information and lessons learned from this process to the LOR and Puno regions.

We collaborated closely with SERNANP and individual PA to systematize the process of management plan preparation for eight national protected areas, and produced three manuals on management plan preparation, implementation, and evaluation with an adaptive management approach. During FY14, we supported (1) the preparation of the new guidelines for developing PA management plans in nine pilot PAs selected with SERNANP (Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu, Reserva Nacional Paracas, PNBS, Reserva Comunal Matshiguenga, Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri, Parque Nacional Megantoni, Reserva Paisajística Cotahuasi, PSNR, Parque Nacional Otishi y Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa); (2) the development of shared indicators and monitoring protocols for common conservation objects; and (3) the implementation of shared threat monitoring efforts (Grid and SMART tools), drawing on the experience of other PA services (e.g. Colombia and Guatemala).

We actively participated in the public consultation process for the development of the regulations under the Forestry and Wildlife Law. We organized dialogue events and working meetings with key stakeholders such as forest users, government agencies, ICAA II FY14 ANNUAL REPORT

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private sector, universities and NGOs, resulting in consensus-based contributions to the proposed regulations. Throughout, we put special emphasis in enabling discussions and contributions within the MDD and LOR regions, and with national-level agencies and stakeholders.

2.4. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

As our landscapes boundaries are designed to coincide mostly 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, MDD, and Puno regions in Peru. However, one subnational collaboration to highlight is the work with the GOREL to update the Loreto Regional Wetlands Strategy, done in a coordinated way with MINAM to make sure it complements the National Wetlands Strategy and will continue fostering this collaboration during FY15.

2.5. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

In LOR, we work with PROCREL to strengthen management of ACRCCTT and other regional conservation areas and with SERNANP to strengthen management of national protected areas, while promoting coordination between both government agencies. In addition, we closely work with DIREPRO in fishery ordering and development; the Regional Forestry Program and Natural Resource Management Direction on forestry, wildlife, and climate change issues, and with the Planning Office on land use planning and infrastructure. Other important public partners include MINAM and IIAP. Civil society partners include IBC, AMPA, and PRONATURALEZA to strengthen fisheries management; FUNDAMAZONIA on community-based wildlife management, BIOSELVA on agroforestry systems, and DAR, among others.

Similarly, LMT seeks to replicate the successful experience of community based sustainable wildlife management in and around ACRCCTT, into other LOR ACR. In July 2014 we carried out a workshop/series of meetings among community leaders, hunters, hunting monitors, and protected area staff of ACRCCTT, ACR Ampiyacu-Apayacu, Reserva Nacional Pucacuro, WCS, and IBC. Besides sharing experiences on community-based wildlife management, the authorities of ACR Ampiyacu-Apayacu, ACRCCTT and Reserva Nacional Pucacuro agreed to collaborate and build an integrated monitoring system for the national and sub-national protected areas of LOR.

Finally, in LOR we continued supporting multiple-stakeholder, private-public coordination platforms, including the REDD+ Round table; Regional Environmental Commission and the Loreto Sustainable Development Forum.

In Manu-Tambopata, the LMT Consortium also works closely with the MDD and Puno. In MDD we contributed to prepare the Regional Regulation that creates the Regional

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Environmental and Forestry Authority and also worked with the Regional Office for Natural Resources and the Environment (GRRNyMA) to strengthen environmental certification and oversight processes for investment projects under GOREMADs purview. Also in MDD, during FY14 we continued coordinating with civil society organizations including AFIMAD, Association for Research and Integrative Development, CANDELA PERÚ, Rainforest Alliance, World Wildlife Fund, University of Florida, CONTECAL and Ecosystems Services Peru to strengthen the sustainable use of the forest (Brazil nuts, Shiringa, eco-tourism).

In Puno, we continued working closely with MMAP, MMCI, the Coffee Producers Cooperative Central of the Sandia Valleys (CECOVASA), and Fundación Cayetano Heredia to strengthen territorial management with an integrated basin management approach in the Upper Tambopata and Inambari watersheds.

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

As of September 2014, reported cost share reached US\$ 3.14 million and 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, and for further detail please see Table 5.

- GBMF provided critical complementary funding to promote increased participation of local communities in the management of Loreto Regional Conservation Areas, strengthen SERNANP and national protected areas management, and to support other conservation strategies in Peru. The John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation and the Blue Moon Fund also complemented these efforts.
- Cost share funds provided by partner ACA supported control and vigilance, and flora and fauna monitoring activities in the Los Amigos Conservation Concession in MDD, protecting the main fluvial gateway to the concession and collecting important information for the concession management plan.
- Con el objetivo de mejorar los medios de vida locales a través de actividades económicas sostenibles, los socios de FONDAM contribuyeron con US \$ 113.841,43 de contrapartida para el manejo de Sistemas Agroforestales con especies nativas, el desarrollo de capacidades en manejo pesquero sostenible y el establecimiento de un sistema de energía solar en Loreto.

- The LMT consortium also leveraged funds to address challenges of ill-planned large scale infrastructure projects and to strengthen Peruvian policies and standards in this area (e.g., building civil society consensus and proposals to strengthen SENACE with support of GBMF), the Inambari Dam in southeastern Peru and the San Buena Ventura – Ixiamas road in Bolivia).
- Support from the John T. D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation, and the blue moon fund complemented efforts to continue providing legal advice to the beneficiaries of the Loreto and Madre de Dios Pro Bono Legal Clinics, aiming to defend the rights of land and resource holders against encroachment and poaching.
- In addition, the LMT also leveraged funds from The John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation and funds from Packard Foundation to complement efforts to improve fisheries management with DIREPRO and to support wetlands conservation at the Loreto regional scale.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 1 (attached) describes attained shared indicator targets during fiscal year 2014, based on the targets set in the project work plan submitted on 4 November 2013 and later approved by USAID. No changes have been made to the Performance Management Plan during FY14.

6. SUCCESS STORIES

First Legally Recognized ACP in a Native Community: LMT has worked towards the formal recognition of the ACP, “Paraiso Natural Iwirati,” in Puerto Prado Native Community during this project period. This recognition is particularly important and represents a great achievement for the project, because it is the first ACP recognized in a native community in Peru. The hard work by the entire community, in particular its president Ema Tapullima, has allowed this formal recognition of the efforts to generate awareness regarding the importance of biodiversity conservation in the communal territory and the adjacent communities. In the case of Puerto Prado Native Community, it is important to highlight the gender and intercultural focus, because a great number of the conservation initiatives have been promoted by a group of artisan women lead by Ms. Tapullima, who in 2013 received the National Prize for Environmental Citizenship in the category “Environmental Traditions.” The ACP Paraiso Natural Iwirati was formally recognized in January 2014 by RM N° 010-2014-MINAM.

Formalization of two fishing associations: “Los Tucunarés Association of Artisanal Fishermen and Processers” of Manco Cápac Community and “Artisanal Fishermen

and Processers Association” of San Carlos Community: Since their formalization, these associations have been building capacity in matters of business and fishery management and administration. The PROMAPE for paiche (*Arapaima gigas*) in the Yarina Zone was approved by DIREPRO with a favorable opinion by the IIAP through the Directive Resolution N° 237-2014-GRL/DIREPRO. In the same manner, the “Directive for the recognition and implementation of the local fishing accords” was approved with the Directive Resolution N°610-2014-GRL/DIREPRO, as well as the “Directive for the recognition and implementation of the functions of control and vigilance entities for artisan fishing” by Directive Resolution N°618-2014-GRL/DIREPRO. Both of these Directives are huge contributions to the ordering and sustainable use of fish resources in Loreto.

Peasant Communities, Miraflores and Buena Vista, on the Verge of Titling: LMT has worked this year on the titling of peasant communities Miraflores and Buena Vista—two communities located in the buffer zone of ACRCTT that form part of the Management Committee of this PA. Currently, two directive resolutions from the Department of Physical and Legal Tenure of Agrarian Property in GOREL have been published, allowing the communities to register themselves in public records towards their definitive titling. This recognition by the state will without a doubt contribute to the strengthening of ACRCTT management, since a greater judicial security allows community members to be better positioned to develop sustainable economic initiatives. Additionally, they will be better able to carry out control and vigilance activities, necessary to support the communal wildlife management. Finally, this titling process will provide learned lessons that can be implemented by other communities, such as El Chino, also in the ACRCTT buffer zone, which has taken it upon themselves to achieve titling.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

A revised Environmental Threshold Decision (LAC-IEE-2-56) for our Cooperative Agreement was issued on 17 July 2014, and we continue working to complete pending Environmental Management Review forms for a few activities requiring them. With the award of nine new projects by partner organization FONDAM, we need to complete and obtain approval for new EMR forms for these new activities. We expect to complete this process by the end of the second quarter of FY15

8. SUMMARY

8.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

- SERNANP identified shared conservation objects for all lowland Amazonian PAs and committed to develop standard monitoring protocols for them. It also decided to test and adopt the SMART tool at the national level, to improve law enforcement and monitoring in PAs.

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- Four new ACP were created in F14; 2 in MT (*Amazon Shelter and Espíritu del Monte*) and 2 in Loreto (*Puerto Prado and Kakiri Uka*). Puerto Prado is also the first ACP created within an indigenous community.
- AFIMAD attained important international certificates, including Certificado Master Norma CEE; USDA NOP, and FAIRTRADE-FLO. The Certification Audit for the organic certification BCS OKO was also completed successfully. As a result AFIMAD Brazil Nut harvesters obtained Premium prices in the last two campaigns.

8.2 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS

- In addition to challenges associated with illegal mining in MT, in FY14 the roya plague caused a reduction in 90% of coffee production in the Upper Tambopata Valley, with resulting increase in coca leaves plantations, deforestation, and illegal timber logging. We are intensifying work with SERNANP and the municipalities to reduce this serious threat.
- FY14 was an electoral year for regional and local governments, resulting in increased staff rotation and frequent cancellations of activities with government staff. New governments were elected and start in office in January 2015. We are already contacting them to avoid further delays.
- A significant number of people from the Marañon communities are habituated to unsustainable wildlife use, which makes the establishment of certification systems difficult. FUNDAMAZONIA is intensifying work on awareness and information provision in order to change these attitudes. .
- The high staff rotation in GOREL, specifically in the Department of Physical and Legal Tenure of Agrarian Property causes serious delays with community titling processes. We have to submit several times copies of the same documents to the new officials.

9. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

- 9.1 TABLE 1. Targets and Achievements Table – ICAA-wide Indicators (Excel file).
- 9.2 TABLE 2. Funding Level
- 9.3 TABLE 3. Targets and Achievements Table – Partner Indicators (N/A – LMT does not report Partner Indicators)
- 9.4 TABLE 4. Activity Description
- 9.5 TABLE 5. Funding Sources

10. ANNEXES

- 9.1 Annex A – List of Acronyms

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- 9.2 Annex B – Maps Indicators 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 9.3 Annex C – Revised PMP

ANNEX A. ACRONYMS

ACA	Amazon Conservation Association (Manu-Tambopata)
ACR	Regional Conservation Area
ACRCTT	Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Communal Regional Conservation Area
ACP	Private Conservation Area
AFIMAD	Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios (Manu-Tambopata)
AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral
AMPA	Amazónicos para la Amazonía
APA	Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales
AOR	Agreement Office Representative
CANDELA	Comercio Alternativo de Productos No Tradicionales y Desarrollo para Latinoamérica or Alternative Marketing of Nontraditional Products and Development for Latin America
CAR	Regional Environmental Commission
CECOVASA	Coffee Producers Cooperative Central of the Sandia Valleys or Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras de los Valles de Sandia
CEE	European Community Regulation for Organic Production
COR	Contract Office Representative
CSF	Conservation Strategy Fund
DAR	Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
DIREPRO	Regional Production Authority or Dirección Regional de la Producción (Loreto)
DOI	Department of Interior
DRMFSS	Regional Directive of Forest and Wildlife Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

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FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FENAMAD	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes
FLO	Fairtrade International
FONDAM	Fondo de las Américas del Perú
FUNDAMAZONIA	Fundación Latinoamericana para el Trópico Amazónico
FY14	Fiscal Year 2014 (October 2013 – September 2014)
FY15	Fiscal Year 2015 (October 2014 – September 2015)
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GOREL	Loreto Regional Government or Gobierno Regional de Loreto
GOREPU	Puno Regional Government or Gobierno Regional de Puno
GTS MDD	Grupo de Trabajo de la Sociedad Civil de Madre de Dios
GRRNyMA	Regional Office for Natural Resources and the Environment (MDD)
IBC	Instituto para el Bien Común
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IIAP	Institute for Peruvian Amazonian Research
INTE-PUCP	Instituto de Ciencias de la Naturaleza, Territorio y Energías Renovables de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
IR	Intermediate Result
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LACC	Los Amigos Conservation Concession
LMT	Loreto and Manu-Tambopata Consortium
LOR	Loreto Landscape
MDD	Madre de Dios Department
MINAM	Ministry of Environment

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MMAP	Association of Municipalities in the Puno Amazon or Mancomunidad de Municipios de la Amazonía de Puno
MMCI	Association of Municipalities in the Inambari Watershed or Mancomunidad de Municipios en la Cuenca Inambari
MT	Manu-Tambopata Landscape
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OEFA	Environmental Assessment and Oversight Organism, or Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental
PA	Protected Area
PDC	Concerted Development Plan
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PLAR	Policy, Law, Agreement, and Regulation
PNBS	Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene (Bahuaja Sonene National Park)
PROCREL	Loreto Regional Conservation Program, or Programa de Conservación de la Región Loreto
PROMAPE	Programa de Manejo Pesquero
PRONATURALEZA	Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
PSNR	Pacaya Samiria National Reserve or Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria (Loreto)
RACOL	Red Amazónica de Conservación Loreto
REDD+	Reduced Emissions, Deforestation and Degradation
ROP	Fisheries Management Regulations or Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero
SENACE	National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investment (Perú)
SEPERU	Servicios Ecosistemicos Perú or Ecosystem Services Peru
SERFOR	National Wildlife and Forestry Service (Perú)

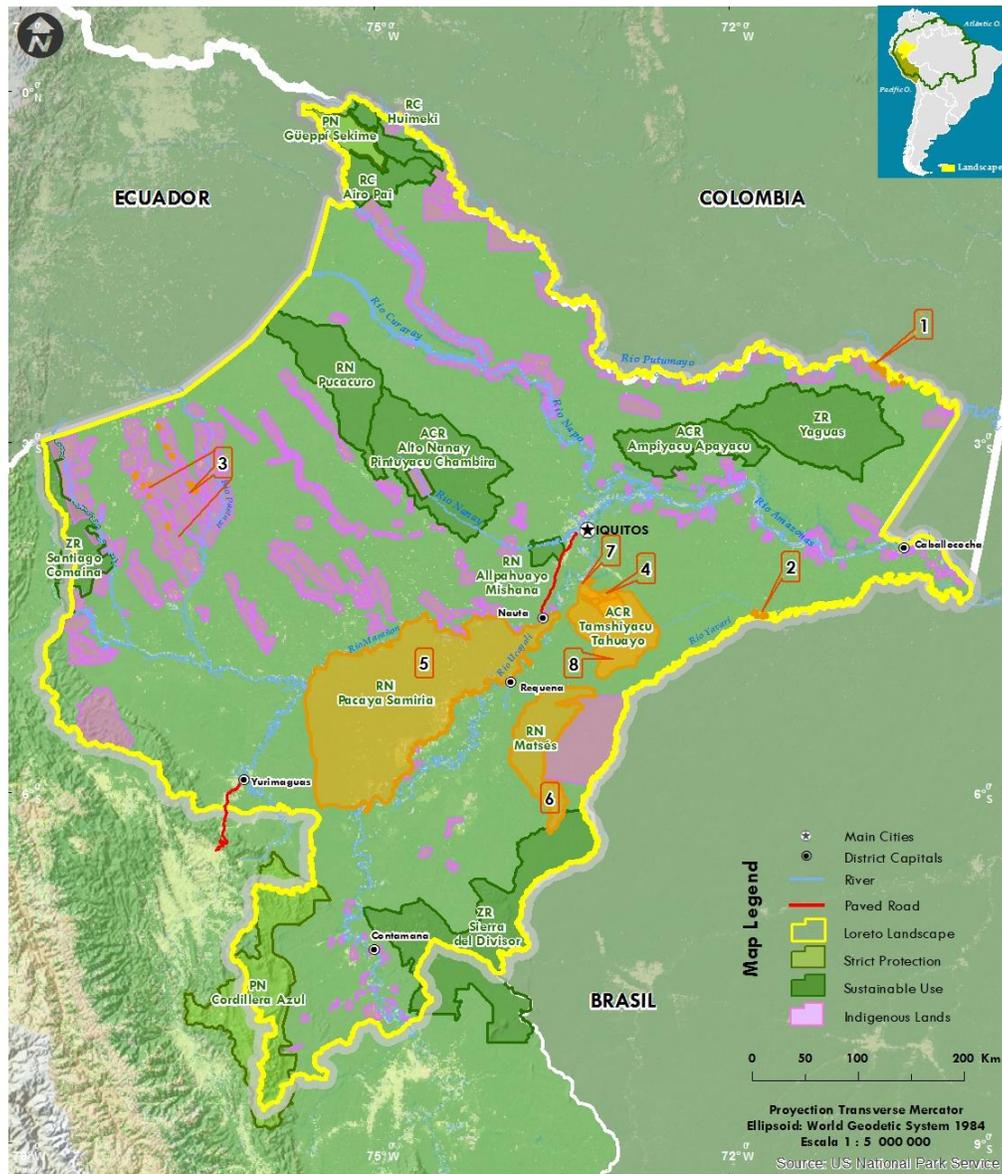
INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

SERNANP	National Peruvian Service of Natural Protected Areas or Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas
SINANPE	Peruvian National System of Protected Areas or Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado
SMART	Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
TNR	Tambopata National Reserve
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA NOP	United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
ZEE	Economic-Ecological Zoning

ANNEX B. LANDSCAPE MAPS

Map1. The Loreto Landscape

LORETO LANDSCAPE - FY14 REPORTED AREAS (IND. 1)



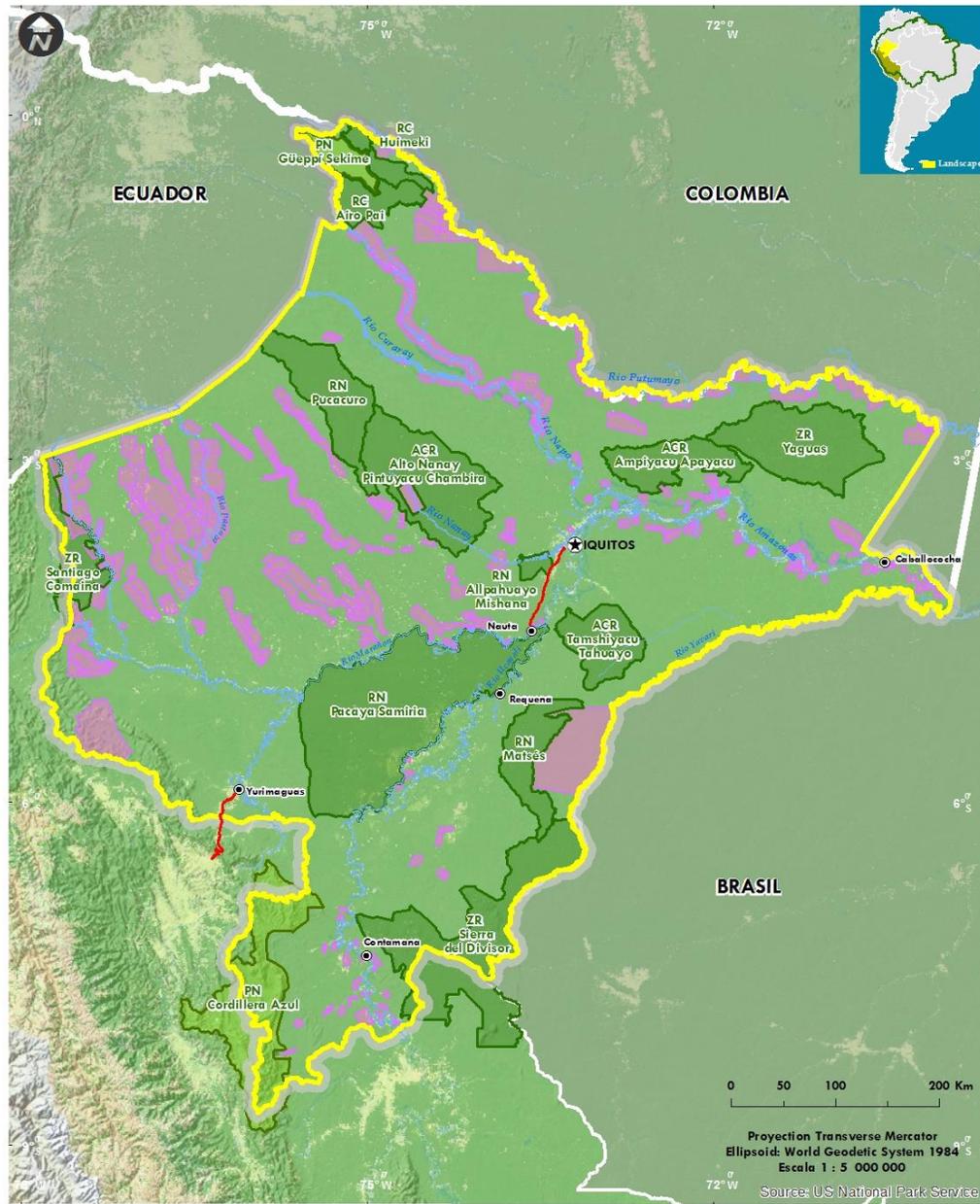
Ind.1 : Hectares under improved management of natural resources

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Lakes in Bajo Putumayo Basin | 5 | National Reserve Pacaya Samiria |
| 2 | Lakes in Native Community Nueva Esperanza | 6 | National Reserve Matsés |
| 3 | Plots in Huasaga and Huitoyacu Basin | 7 | Tahuayo and Quebrada Blanco Basin areas within the buffer zone of Conservation Regional Area Tamshiyacu Tahuayo. |
| 4 | Hunting area in Conservation Regional Area Tamshiyacu Tahuayo | 8 | Conservation Regional Area Tamshiyacu Tahuayo. |



Map2. The Loreto Landscape with Indicator 1

LORETO LANDSCAPE




USAID Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina - ICAA
 DEL REINO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA





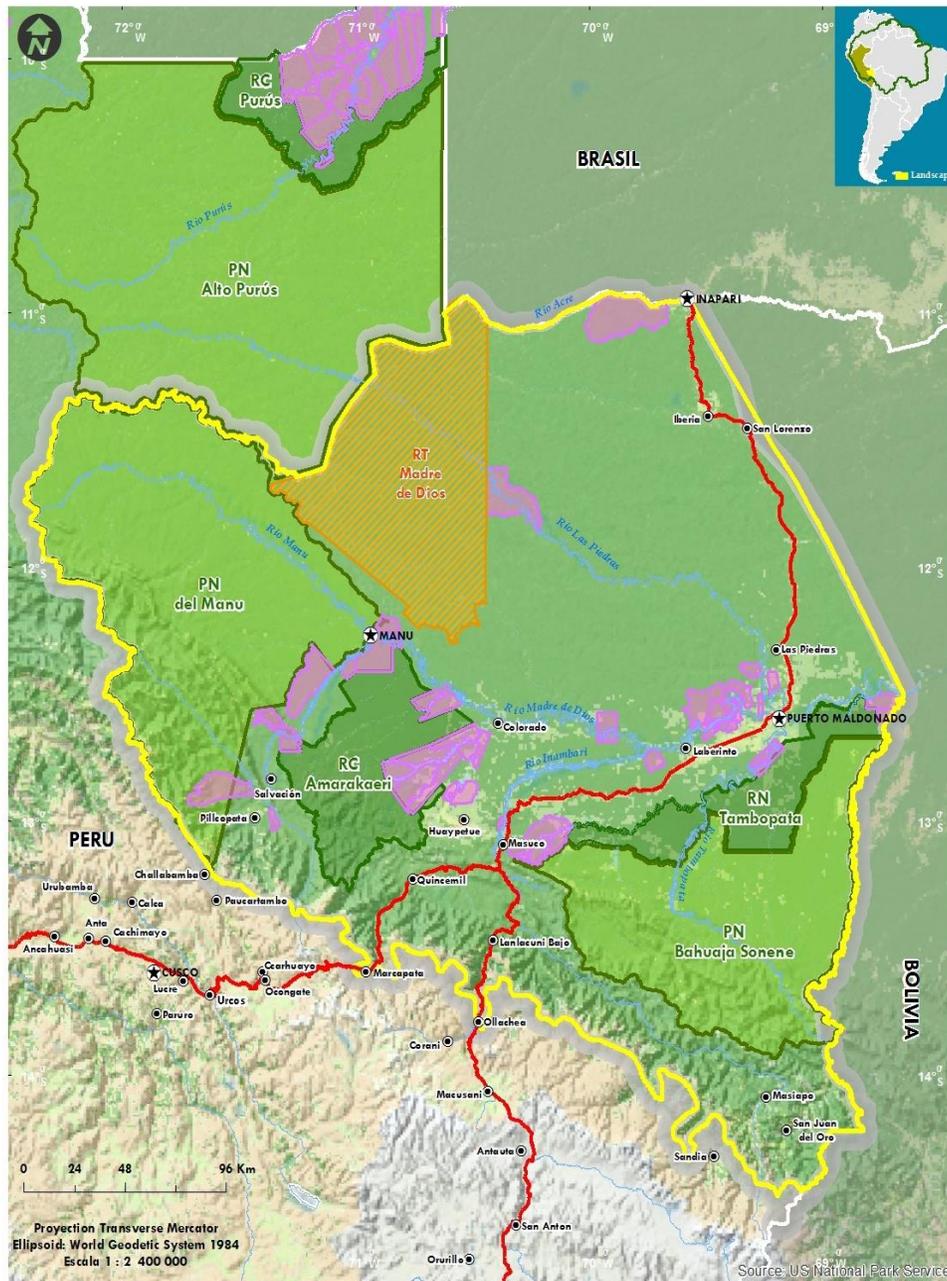
Consorcio Loreto y Manu-Tambopata

Map Legend

-  Main Cities
-  Provincial Capitals
-  River
-  Paved Road
-  Loreto Landscape
-  Strict Protection
-  Sustainable Use
-  Indigenous Lands
-  International Boundary

Map3. The Manu-Tambopata Landscape

MANU TAMBOPATA LANDSCAPE



USAID Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina - ICAA
 DEL PUERLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY
SPDA
FONDO DE LAS AMERICAS

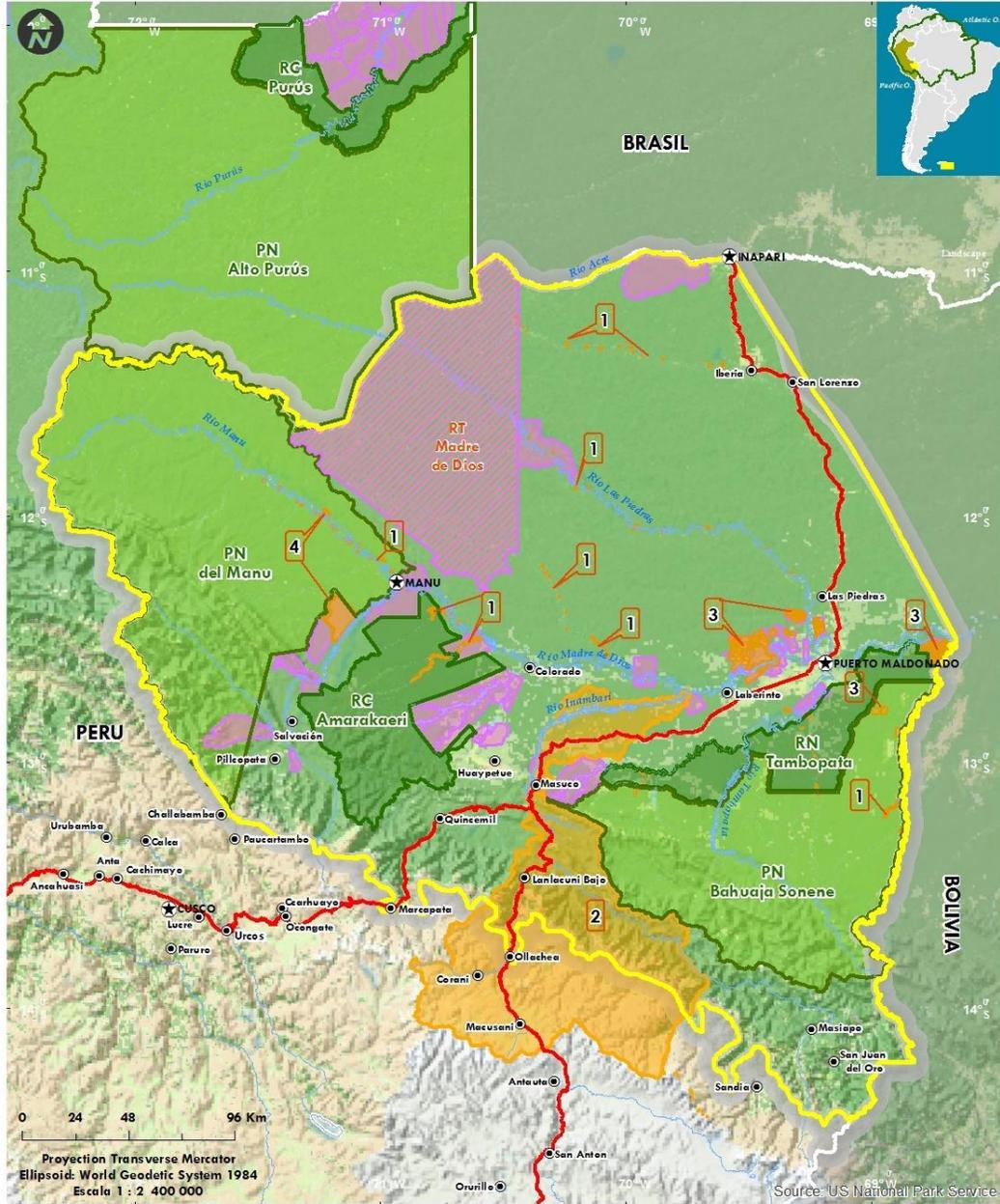
Consorcio Loreto y Manu-Tambopata

Map Legend

- Main Cities
- District Capitals
- River
- Interoceanic Road
- Manu Tambopata Landscape
- Strict Protection
- Sustainable Use
- Territorial Reserve
- Indigenous Lands
- International Boundary

Map6. The Manu-Tambopata Landscape with Indicator 1

MANU TAMBOPATA LANDSCAPE- FY14 REPORTED AREAS(IND.1)





USAID
DEL REINO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina - ICAA

Map Legend

- Main Cities
- District Capitals
- River
- Interoceanic Road
- Manu Tambopata Landscape
- Strict Protection
- Sustainable Use
- Territorial Reserve





Consorcio Loreto y Manu-Tambopata

Ind. 1: Hectares under improved management of natural resources

- 1 Giant River Otter Conservation in the Madre de Dios Region
- 2 Commonwealth of Inambari Basin
- 3 Brazil nut stand Palma Real, Sonene and Indigenous Lands
- 4 Tourism Initiatives in the Manu Biosphere Reserve: House Matsigenka and Pankotsi