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ANDEAN AMAZON

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

ANNUAL REVIEW: FISCAL YEAR 2009
(OCTOBER 1, 2008 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2009)



APRIL 2010

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Cover Photo: The Sustainable Livelihoods Consortium is training small coffee producers in the implementation of socially and environmentally sustainable standards and certification of their practices in the Florencia, Caquetá valley in Colombia. Photo Credit: Thomas Muller

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ACRONYMS

ACA	Amazon Conservation Association
ACATISEMA	Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva del Mataven (Colombia - Association of Town Councils and Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Mataven Forest)
ACCA	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica) (Peru - Amazon Basin Conservation Association)
ACONAMAC	Asociación de Comunidades Nativas Ashanincas, Ashenincas Masisea y Calleria (Peru - Association of Native Communities of Ashanincas and Ashenincas Masisea y Calleria)
AED	Academy for Educational Development
ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (Brazil)
ATFFS	Administración Técnica Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre Forest (Peru - Wildlife Technical Administration)
BICECA	Building Informed Civic Engagement for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
CCBA	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CCLA	Concesión de Conservación Los Amigos (Peru - Los Amigos Conservation Concession)
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CIPLA	Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo (Bolivia - Organization of the Leco de Apolo Indigenous Peoples)
CIPTA	Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Takana (Bolivia - Indigenous Council of the Takana People)
CODENPE	Consejo de Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Nacionalidades del Ecuador (Council for the Development of the Ecuadorian Peoples and Nationalities)
COFOPRI	Comisión de Formalización de la Propiedad Informal (Peru - Commission to Formalize Informal Properties)
COICA	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin)
CPILAP	Central de Pueblos Indígenas de La Paz (Bolivia - Organization of Indigenous Peoples of La Paz)
DGFFS	Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (Peru - General Forest and Wildlife Directorate) (Peru)
DRAU	Dirección Regional Agraria de Ucayali (Peru - Regional Agrarian Directorate of Ucayali)

DTTP	Distance Training for Trainers Program
FAN	Fondo Ambiental Nacional (Peru - National Environment Fund)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)
FECONAPIA	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Puerto Inca y Afluentes (Peru - Federation of Native Communities of Puerto Inca and Tributaries)
FECONAU	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali (Peru - Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali)
FEINCE	Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (Indigenous Federation of the Cofán Peoples of Ecuador)
FENACOCA	Federación Nativa de Comunidades Cacataibo (Peru - Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities)
FENAMAD	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes (Peru - Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Affluents)
FONDAM	Fondo de Las Américas (Peru - Fund for the Americas)
FSC	Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán (Ecuador - Foundation for the Survival of the Cofán People)
FTA	Free trade agreement
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Global Conservation Fund
GOREMAD	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (Peru - Regional Government of Madre de Dios)
GOREU	Gobierno Regional de Ucayali (Peru - Regional Government of Ucayali)
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GRADE	Grupo de Analisis y Desarrollo (Peru - Analysis and Development Group)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBC	Instituto del Bien Común (Peru – Common Good Institute)
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
ICCA	Instituto de Conservación y Capacitación Ambiental (Ecuador - Institute for Conservation and Environmental Training)
IIRSA	Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Sudamericana (Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure)

IL	Indigenous Landscapes Consortium
IPAM	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Brazil - Amazonian Environment Research Institute)
IR	Intermediate Result
IRG	International Resources Group
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IWG	Infrastructure Working Group
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAE	Ministerio del Ambiente del Ecuador (Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment)
MMCC	Madidi-Manu Conservation Complex Consortium
M-P	Madre de Dios – Pando Consortium
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NRM	Natural resources management
PEMD	Proyecto Especial Madre de Dios (Peru - Special Project Madre de Dios)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PILCOL	Pueblos Indígenas Lecos y Comunidades Originarias de Larecaja (Bolivia - Indigenous Peoples of Lecos and Communities of Larecaja)
PLARs	Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPG-7	Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest
PROFONANPE	Fondo Nacional para Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas)
PUMA	Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente (Bolivia - Foundation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Environment)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPIA	Seminario Permanente de Investigación Agraria (Peru - Permanent Seminar for Agrarian Research)
SERNANP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Peru – National Service for Natural Protected Areas)

SERNAP	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (Bolivia - National Service for Protected Areas)
SI	Social Impact, Inc.
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods Consortium
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)
TCO	Tierras Comunitarias de Origen (Bolivia - Indigenous Communal Lands)
TMI	The Mountain Institute
TMWG - CC	Territorial Management Working Group - Climate Change
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UAP	Universidad Amazónica de Pando (Bolivia - Amazonian University of Pando) (Bolivia)
UNAMAD	Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios (Peru - National Amazonian University of Madre de Dios)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 (FY09) (October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009), presents the structure, objectives, and accomplishments of the five consortia that comprise the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). By taking an approach akin to venture philanthropy, ICAA aims to improve stewardship of the Amazon Basin's globally and nationally important biological diversity and environmental services through new ideas and partnerships. Because conservation is an inherently social process, its success depends upon efforts to build diverse constituencies for conservation, at different scales, including adequate and meaningful representation by ethnic groups, women, youth, and other stakeholders. ICAA places a special emphasis on building the capacities of indigenous, traditional, and other local stakeholder communities and organizations to enable them to protect and manage conservation and special-use areas under their management and/or control. To address the threats and opportunities in this region, USAID aims to provide financial support for generating ideas and facilitating implementation of national decisions, while at the same time fully respecting the parameters, interests, and sovereignty of the national governments where ICAA has activities.

ICAA, a five-year program (FY07-11), includes US \$37 million in support from USAID and US \$10 million in cost sharing support from implementing partners. Through ICAA, USAID funds 21 partner organizations organized under four field consortia and an ICAA Support Unit (ISU). Work is underway in the four countries of the Andean Amazon: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Exhibit 1 summarizes work locations, objectives and partners for each consortium. In addition, the ICAA consortia coordinate closely with USAID's bilateral Mission programs in the region, as well as with national governments, universities and other Amazonian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and networks.

Exhibit I. Partners in the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon

Consortium	Where They Work	Objective	Who Is Involved?
Conserving the Madidi-Manu Landscape of Bolivia and Peru (MMCC)	Southwest Amazon; Peru and Bolivia	Improve landscape planning and implementation, develop community-based eco-enterprises, and build environmental governance	Wildlife Conservation Society Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica Fondo de las Américas Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
Indigenous Landscapes (IL)	Ecuador and Peru	Strengthen environmental management of indigenous lands by building the capacity of indigenous and partner organizations to plan, manage and protect these lands.	The Nature Conservancy Instituto del Bien Común Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
Strengthening Environmental Management in Madre de Dios, Peru and Pando, Bolivia (M-P)	Southwest Amazon; Peru and Bolivia	Reduce the loss of biodiversity and environmental services, and serve as an example for international collaboration on transboundary issues in	The University of Florida Woods Hole Research Center Herencia Universidad Amazónica de Pando Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios

		the Andean Amazon.	Proyecto Especial Madre de Dios - Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios
Sustainable Livelihoods in the Western Amazon (SL)	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru	Reduce environmental degradation and improve community livelihoods by increasing the sales volume and revenue of certified sustainable timber, non-timber forest products, agriculture and tourism products.	Rainforest Alliance Fundación Natura Conservación y Desarrollo
ICAA Support Unit (ISU)	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru	Build upon efforts of ICAA partners to ensure that the whole is more than the sum of its parts and strengthen institutional capacities.	International Resources Group Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental Academy for Educational Development Social Impact, Inc.

All of the ICAA consortia work under a shared strategic framework and six shared reporting indicators. ICAA’s Five-Year Result, “Amazonian networks and institutions strengthened to improve conservation,” will be achieved via three Intermediate Results related to capacity building, improved policy and increased financing. Exhibit 2 presents ICAA’s shared indicators and the results achieved to date.

Exhibit 2. ICAA Shared Indicators and Achievements

Intermediate Results (IRs)	Shared Indicators
IR 1: Capacity of Amazonian institutions and networks improved for conservation and organizational development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2,763,246 hectares under improved natural resources management as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance. 2,084,906 hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance. 32,449 people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.
IR 2: Implementation of sustainable Amazonian policies improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 62 policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. 169 co-sponsored, stakeholder dialogue activities, focused on policies, laws, agreements or regulations for more sustainable Amazon resource use, initiated as a result of USG assistance.
IR 3: Funding for ICAA partner organizations increased	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> US \$4,286,692 additional funds/resources leveraged by ICAA partners for Andean Amazon activities.

CHALLENGES AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

ICAA Partners faced important challenges (obstacles and opportunities) during FY 2009 and through Adaptive Management strategies were able to implement their activities and achieve their expected results. Successful strategies and adaptations included:

ICAA partners implement creative training strategies to build stakeholder capacities. Access to remote communities and complicated travel has tested but not constrained the ICAA program. Partners have planned training events closer to native communities and rural stakeholders using radio programs to inform and train and using internet-based distance training in order to overcome logistic difficulties. For example, the ICAA-funded indigenous exchanges organized in Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru supported 33 indigenous representatives from 12 ethnic groups in the four countries that exchanged experiences on territorial management and biodiversity conservation. The IIRSA Distance Training of Trainers Course organized by ISU had 105 participants including local NGOs, indigenous organizations and other civil society groups who normally do not have access to this type of courses and will disseminate key experiences in their communities and organizations. FONDAM's and ICAA's Small Grants Programs have proven to be excellent platforms to reach numerous beneficiaries by supporting training and capacity-building activities through community participatory processes. WCS from the MMCC consortium implements a training strategy based on participatory processes with structured meetings and workshops that provide a unique capacity building and training opportunity for hundreds of indigenous peoples¹; the Permanent Forum of the Indigenous Peoples of Ucayali (an SGP grantee) is making use of the radio program "Amazon Awakening", where key biodiversity and natural resources management messages are transmitted to an estimated 20,000 listeners in the Ucayali region.

ICAA activities were implemented despite political unrest. Instability at the local and sub-national level has a ripple effect on the ability of ICAA partners to conduct normal business and field operations. During FY09 at least three consortia confronted socio-political unrest in Bolivia, which required proactive and flexible responses. Activities were re-oriented and re-defined or moved to a new location. The Sustainable Livelihoods Consortium suspended forestry work in Pando and moved activities to Northern La Paz and Madre de Dios in Peru. The Madre de Dios – Pando Consortium focused activities in Peru and in other regions of Pando. ICAA partners reacted strategically to changes in constitutions and legal frameworks, indigenous rights and institutional arrangements through regular communication with key government stakeholders.

The new focus on payment for ecosystem services and climate change has been incorporated into ICAA action plans as a cross-cutting theme. ICAA partners worked efficiently to get "ahead of the game" and understand the concepts and implications of climate change, REDD+, and PES. For example, ICAA Partners have participated in discussions of the practical utility of REDD+ and PES as mechanisms to reduce deforestation while at the same time leveraging additional funds for conservation programs. Community leaders, government officials and private sector entrepreneurs have shown interest in understanding carbon capture and the value of ecosystems services by incorporating these concepts into management and/or life plans. ICAA Partners have responded to the demand for increased capacity by planning basic PES and climate change training with local partners throughout the region.

ICAA partner administrative and management upgrades have improved implementation and results. ICAA program performance has been improved by implementing key recommendations and changes in partner administrative structure.

¹ According to WCS in the MMCC FY10 Workplan: *The effectiveness of this approach as a sustainability and natural resource management training mechanism for remote communities and indigenous people is reflected in the work with the Takana people over the last nine years, and similar results with the Lecos communities around Apolo and Guanay.*

Definition of selection criteria requires careful analysis prior to issuing grant agreements.

Controversial issues such as clear land title and tenure security and resolution of conflicts with neighboring communities and organizations require review to improve small grant project impact.

ICAA's Infrastructure and Territorial Management – Climate Change Working Groups play a key role in convening local stakeholders and promoting civil society participation. ICAA's leadership has established civil society "watch groups" that will continue to function after ICAA completes the first phase in 2011. ICAA-led training, information sharing and dissemination, and public debate regarding proposed infrastructure impacts and adaptation to climate change will empower the local population to serve as observers and monitoring agents of proposed Amazonian infrastructure projects.

Communication outreach and key messages are critical to expanded regional impacts and improved conservation of biodiversity. The ISU has been reaching out to regional journalist associations and coordinating with ICAA partners' communications staff to highlight success stories.

RESULTS

Fiscal Year 2009 was both a challenging and an exciting year for the five ICAA consortia (Annex A summarizes the regional and country-specific context during this period). Despite challenges ranging from logistical issues to the construction of new infrastructure and political instability, the partners showed creativity, flexibility, and strategic thinking to implement activities and achieve targets regardless of difficult situations. Collaborative work in FY09 resulted in key achievements:

More than 4.8 million hectares of Andean Amazon forests are now considered to be under improved management. This means that formal land titling, stakeholder participation, management plan development, and financial plans/resources for these lands are now in place. Approximately 2.1 million of these hectares are classified as biologically significant.

Over 32,000 Andean Amazon stakeholders, technical experts, and institutional representatives participated in ICAA-sponsored training related to natural resources management, climate change, gender issues, territorial planning, and management.

The ICAA partners initiated 169 stakeholder and civil society dialogue events on policies, laws, agreements, and regulations affecting the Andean Amazon region, including threats and opportunities for conservation and sustainable development. USAID resources were leveraged for these events through co-sponsorship among ICAA partners and with other Amazonian organizations and networks. In addition, **implementation of 62 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations** was initiated.

Non-USAID funds and ICAA partner cost-share totaled approximately US \$6.6 million in FY09. USAID's support in FY09 equaled US\$ 6.7 million. ICAA partners nearly equaled these investments through their own resources as cost-share contribution (US \$2.3 million) and resources attracted from other sources (US \$4.3 million).

OVERVIEW OF ICAA

This annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 (FY09), covering the period from October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2009, presents the structure, objectives, and accomplishments of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). Designed in a two-year regional assessment and consultative process, ICAA is a regional USAID program with activities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. USAID is prioritizing the Andean Amazon because of its exceptionally high level of biological and cultural diversity and its regional and global importance. Total funding for the 5-year period (FY07 – 11) is projected to be US \$47 million.



The Andean Amazon Region

The Andes serve as the headwaters for critical Amazonian watersheds. However, the region faces rapid and large-scale changes in response to infrastructure development, agricultural and cattle-ranching expansion, fire, drought, and logging. If current trends continue, scientists expect that 55 percent of the humid Amazon forest will be either deforested or severely damaged by 2030.² Through ICAA, USAID is taking action while there are still significant opportunities to support sustainable conservation and development.

ICAA builds upon USAID’s long and effective history of conservation and development activities in the region and collaborates with USAID Country Missions. The ICAA partners work collaboratively to achieve a Five-Year Result, “Amazonian networks and institutions strengthened to improve conservation.” Because conservation is inherently a social process, one of ICAA’s primary goals is to help organizations form partnerships with others, both within and across borders, in order to address conservation threats and opportunities. ICAA aims to strengthen organizations and partnerships, build diverse constituencies for conservation at different scales and ensure that there is adequate, meaningful and broad-based representation in decision-making. ICAA has placed a special emphasis on building the conservation and technical management capacities of indigenous/traditional stakeholder communities and organizations. ICAA supports activities which facilitate the implementation of national decisions by governments and civil society, while at the same time fully respecting the parameters, interests, and sovereignty of the national governments of the Andean Amazon countries.

² Nepstad, D. 2007. *Los círculos viciosos de la Amazonia. Sequía y fuego en el invernadero*. Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza – WWF.

USAID used a competitive process in 2006 to select the field-based consortia³ and Support Unit.

Exhibit 1 (see the Executive Summary) summarizes work locations, objectives and partners for each consortium.⁴ The selected field-based consortia are known as the Madre de Dios-Pando (M-P), Indigenous Landscapes (IL), Madidi-Manu Conservation Complex (MMCC) and Sustainable Livelihoods (SL). They work with USAID under cooperative agreements with the lead institution. The partner organizations include both international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focused on conservation, indigenous peoples, environmental training, law, communications, and research; one government agency; American and local universities; and for-profit firms. Many work closely with host-country governments at different levels. All have extensive on-the-ground experience in one or more of the four ICAA countries. Under ICAA, the field-based consortia direct their efforts towards several major themes: large-scale landscape conservation, indigenous territorial management, environmental governance, and development of markets for sustainable products and services. In addition, the ICAA Support Unit (ISU) provides logistical and administrative support for the Initiative and catalyzes greater regional collaboration through networking, knowledge management, training, policy dialogue, performance monitoring, management of a small grants program, and support in the development of conservation alliances.

CONSORTIUM OBJECTIVES AND GEOGRAPHIC WORK AREAS

MADRE DE DIOS-PANDO CONSORTIUM (PERU, BOLIVIA)



M-P Consortium's Geographic Focus

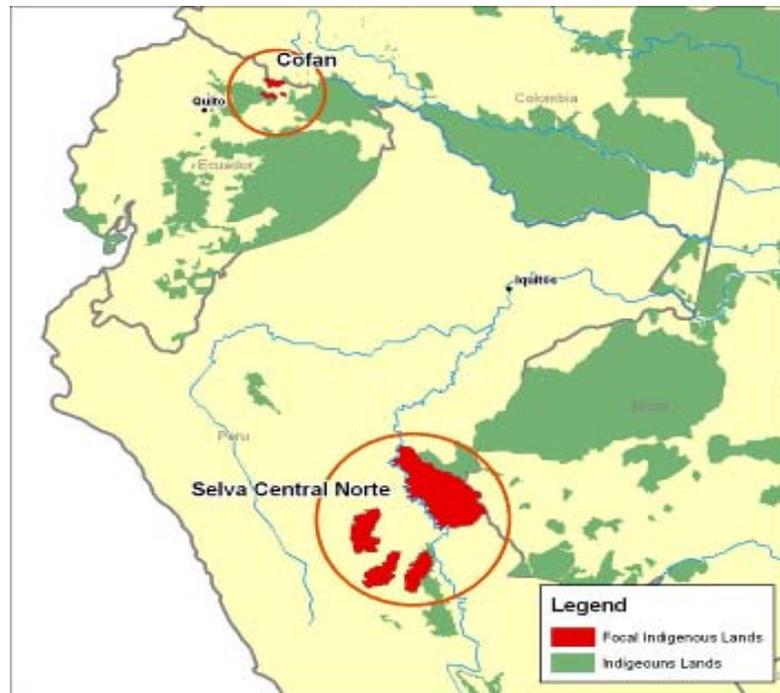
³ Initially, the regional program was named the Amazon Basin Conservation Initiative and included five field consortia with 27 partners in five countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru) and a contracted Secretariat. During the Program Design phase, the program transitioned to become the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon, work in Brazil became part of an expanded USAID bilateral environmental program, and the Secretariat became the ICAA Support Unit based in Lima with offices in Quito, Santa Cruz, and Washington, DC.

⁴ During FY09, the IL consortium added one new partner organization, the Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA), which has increased ICAA's total number of partners to 21.

The M-P consortium's objective is to mitigate the loss of biodiversity from deforestation and settlements resulting from large infrastructure projects in the Departments of Madre de Dios, Peru, and Pando, Bolivia. This group's work is based on a model of local, national and international collaboration through integrated management plans of the affected basins and sub-basins, and a prioritization of ecosystem maintenance and restoration. The consortium invests in capacity building (both at the school and university levels) and in institutional strengthening to improve long-term environmental management.

INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPES CONSORTIUM (ECUADOR, PERU)

The IL Consortium was specifically designed to increase participation by indigenous peoples and organizations in policy decision-making on resource distribution and economic, social, and political changes in the Andean Amazon. The Consortium's approach strengthens the capacities of indigenous organizations to influence public policies to promote sustainable development and environmental management. Their geographic focuses are four target areas the Cofán territory in Ecuador and the northern Selva Central mosaic of Peru.



IL Consortium's Geographic Focus

MADIDI-MANU CONSERVATION COMPLEX CONSORTIUM (PERU, BOLIVIA)

The MMCC consortium's objective is to conserve the natural corridor (of approximately 19 million hectares) found between the Manu National Park in Peru and the Madidi National Park in Bolivia, which includes a wide diversity of ecosystems between 150 and 6,000 meters above sea level. They work with national and regional governments, indigenous peoples, and local institutions to create capacities for the joint development of integrated strategies for landscape management. They also conduct research for conservation and support local governments in establishing municipal and regional conservation areas, biodiversity management, sustainable productive alternatives such as Brazil nut management, protection of protected areas, and consolidation of indigenous territories.



MMCC Consortium's Geographic Focus

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS CONSORTIUM (COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA)

The SL Consortium promotes the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources through the production and marketing of wood, coffee, cocoa, non-timber forest products and tourism services, based on best management practices and certification standards. They focus geographically on the Amazonian regions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.



SL Consortium's Geographic Focus

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The ICAA consortia work under a shared strategic framework and monitoring systems with six shared reporting indicators. To achieve ICAA’s Five-Year Result, “Amazonian networks and institutions strengthened to improve conservation,” the ICAA consortia work on three Intermediate Results related to capacity building, improved policy, and increased financing. Progress is reported annually via six Shared Indicators which were selected by the ICAA partners. Four are standard USAID environmental indicators and two were customized for the initiative. Exhibit 3 elaborates the indicators and their associated Intermediate Results. For ICAA Intermediate Result 1 (Capacity), our framework assumes that ICAA training activities will lead to increased human and organizational capacity, which in turn will result in more land under improved management. The working hypothesis for ICAA Intermediate Result 2 (Policy) is that both co-sponsored stakeholder dialogue events and improved capacity will enable our Amazonian partners to make progress on implementation of policies, laws, agreements, and/or regulations (PLARs). Intermediate Result 3 (Leveraged Funds) assumes that as ICAA partners grow stronger and develop new partnerships, they will be more likely to attract increased external resources for their well-managed programs.

Exhibit 3. ICAA Shared Indicators

Intermediate Results (IRs)	Shared Indicators
IR 1: Capacity of Amazonian institutions and networks improved for conservation and organizational development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of hectares under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance. 2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance. 3. Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.
<p>The ICAA strategic framework links training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation to improved natural resources management outcomes. ICAA hypothesizes that trained participants will become more capable of contributing to improved land management outcomes. Accordingly, ICAA reports on standardized USAID indicators related to the numbers of trained participants, as well as two indicators which report numbers of hectares under improved management. To increase the consistency of measurement across the ICAA consortia, the initiative uses an Improved Management Scorecard for the hectares indicators which tracks progress toward “improved management” by noting the status of efforts related to formal land titling, stakeholder participation, management plan development, and financial plans/resources.</p>	
IR 2: Implementation of sustainable Amazonian policies improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance 5. Number of co-sponsored, stakeholder dialogue activities, focused on policies, laws, agreements or regulations for more sustainable Amazon resource use, initiated as a result of USG assistance
<p>Collectively, ICAA and USAID refer to laws, agreements, and regulations as policy in a broad sense, and do not limit the term policy to only public policy. While some consortia may prioritize formal government policies, others focus on informal policies that can be endorsed by other levels of governmental or non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector stakeholders (e.g., associations of sectoral enterprises), communities, and resource user groups. In all cases, the ICAA partners are focused on policies that strengthen sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) and conservation.</p>	
IR 3: Funding for ICAA partner organizations increased	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Amount of funds/resources leveraged by ICAA partners for Andean Amazon activities
<p>Each ICAA field consortium contributes matching funds, but they are also expected to attract and report to USAID about additional funding and resources that they have secured for ICAA and complementary activities. These external resources include monetary and in-kind funding from international, regional, and bilateral donors; national and sub-national governments; and private foundations and other endowment funds.</p>	

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY09

SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 2009 proved to be a highly productive period for the five ICAA consortia (Exhibit 4), and most targets were achieved or nearly achieved. Since the beginning of ICAA, partner efforts have improved the management of over 4.8 million hectares. A little over 32,000 Andean Amazon citizens, technical experts and institutional representatives participated in ICAA-sponsored trainings related to natural resources management and conservation. ICAA partners initiated about 160 stakeholder dialogue events on policies, laws, agreements, and regulations affecting the Andean Amazon region, addressing threats and opportunities for conservation and sustainable development. USAID resources were leveraged for these events through co-sponsorship among ICAA partners or with other Amazonian organizations and networks. In addition, 62 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations were in various stages of implementation. ICAA resources were further leveraged through both cost-share contributions from the ICAA partners and resources attracted from other funders. These non-USAID funds totaled approximately \$4.29 million during this period.

Annex A describes the regional and country-specific context faced by ICAA partners during FY09, while Annex B presents two of the Success Stories published by ICAA during this period.

Exhibit 4. FY09 ICAA Cumulative Targets and Achievements⁵

FY 2009 Targets	FY 2009 Achievements ⁶					
2,872,248 hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of United States Government assistance.	2,763,246 hectares (96% of target achieved) <i>Notes: Three ICAA consortia report on this target (M-P, IL & SL).</i>					
	M-P 0	IL 1,440,106	MMCC Not adopted	SL 1,323,140	ISU Not adopted	TOTAL 2,763,246
1,414,119 hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of United States Government assistance.	2,084,906 hectares (147% of target achieved) <i>Notes: Three ICAA consortia report on this target (M-P, IL & SL).</i>					
	M-P Not adopted	IL 559,037	MMCC 1,452,500	SL 73,369	ISU Not adopted	TOTAL 2,084,906
8,307 people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of United States Government assistance.	32,449 people (391% of target achieved)⁷ <i>Notes: All ICAA consortia report on this indicator. Training participants included representatives of indigenous organizations, producer associations, local and national government agencies, companies, and nongovernmental organizations (including ICAA partner organizations). Topics included organizational and technical issues.</i>					

⁵ All Target and Achievements values are cumulative except for Indicator 6.

⁶ The baseline value is zero for all indicators, except for the two indicators in hectares. The MMCC consortium began with a baseline of 50,000 hectares for Indicator #2. IL consortium started with a baseline of 1,099,235 hectares for Indicator #1. SL consortium began with a baseline of 1,109,235 hectares for Indicator #1 and 1,000 hectares for Indicator #2.

⁷ Monitoring specialists meeting with partners this year discovered one partner was not counting trainings consistently. Across the board partners were to count each individual at each training, even if an individual had attended another training. One partner had only been counting each individual only once, even if that person received multiple, different trainings. The 2009 target looks very low because of this misunderstanding.

	M-P 1,033	IL 933	MMCC 18,948	SL 10,571	ISU 694	TOTAL 32,449
33 policies, laws, agreements or regulations (PLARs) promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of United States Government assistance.	62 PLARs implemented (188% of target achieved) <i>Notes: Now three consortia report on this indicator (M-P, IL & MMCC). Several PLARs were partially implemented, but had not yet achieved the level needed to claim implementation, as defined by the standardized ICAA scorecard methodology.</i>					
	M-P 0	IL 30	MMCC 32	SL Not adopted	ISU Not adopted	TOTAL 62
132 co-sponsored, stakeholder dialogue activities, focused on policies, laws, agreements or regulations for more sustainable Amazon resource use, initiated as a result of United States Government assistance.	169 policy-related dialogue events (128% of target achieved) <i>Notes: All four consortia that have committed to this indicator exceeded their targets.</i>					
	M-P 12	IL 50	MMCC 87	SL Not adopted	ISU 20	TOTAL 169
Amount of leveraged resources for Andean Amazon activities increased. The indicator was changed by decision of USAID and there is no annual target.	\$4,286,692 (no target for this indicator) <i>Notes: Only three of the four field consortia reported on leveraged funds (category 2: Leverage that the project has attracted to complement project activities, "magnet funds")</i>					
	M-P 998,286	IL \$887,238	MMCC 1,637,907	SL \$763,261	ISU Not adopted	TOTAL \$4,286,692

IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

By the end of FY09, ICAA activities had resulted in improved management of a total of 4,848,152 hectares in the Andean Amazon (Exhibit 5). This number represents 113 percent of the target established for this period. Annex C presents maps produced by each consortium showing their work areas and the land under improved management.

Highlighted ICAA achievements related to improved resource management included the following:

FORMAL LAND TITLING

Thanks to IL member IBC's active advisory role with indigenous organizations in Peru, the legal recognition by the Peruvian Government of two indigenous federations, FECONAU and FECONAPIA, and the native community of *Saasa*, was finally achieved after four years of completing the necessary paperwork. This recognition also includes acceptance of land rights, and constitutes the step prior to the land titling. In addition, the *Las Golondrinas* community, a member of FECONAPIA, obtained its legal land title.

Within the IL consortium, FECONAU, through its Territory and Natural Resources Program, has promoted inter-institutional meetings to address the issue of land titling in communities. Relevant public institutions such as the Regional Agrarian Directorate of Ucayali (Dirección Regional Agraria de Ucayali, DRAU), the Forest and Wildlife Technical Administration (Administración Técnica Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, ATFFS), the Commission to Formalize Informal Properties (Comisión de Formalización de la Propiedad Informal, COFOPRI), and the Peruvian Ombudsman (Defensoría del Pueblo) have all committed to support these important processes. The dialogue also generated greater interest at the regional level in the state institutions with authority over matters related to the territorial management of the native communities.

Thanks to the leadership of FSC and FEINCE of the IL consortium, the process to legally declare the 70,000 hectare La Bonita Municipal Reserve with the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment is now nearly finished, with only the registration of the Reserve title left to be completed. This would be the first-ever municipal reserve to be created in Ecuador. The Reserve now has the official title of La Bonita-Cofanes-Chingual Ecological Conservation Area (Área Ecológica de Conservación La Bonita-Cofanes-Chingual). This process has attracted



Indigenous Landscape partners, FSC and FEINCE, have successfully partnered with local government to establish the first municipal reserve, in Ecuador - the La Bonita-Cofanes-Chingual Ecological Conservation Area, located on the border of the Rio Cofanes territory. Photo credit: IL Consortium

other local actors, such as neighboring municipal governments and groups across the border in Colombia, to become more involved in conservation management activities in bordering areas. The creation of the reserve represents a great achievement in the efforts to extend the mosaic of protected and well-managed lands surrounding the Cofán territory.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

In June 2009, the passage of free trade-related decrees without prior consultation and informed consent in Peru triggered protests in Bagua, which turned violent and caused many deaths. As a result, the President of the Council of Ministries supervised the formation of a National Dialogue Working Group and four other Working Groups (*mesas de diálogo*) to formulate an integrated sustainable development plan for indigenous peoples including education, health, land titling, and legalizing lands. FENACOCA, a member of the IL consortium, has been actively involved in this process and IBC (also in the IL consortium) supported and advised the Federation’s leaders in their participation in the National Dialogue Working Group.

In Ecuador, work by IL members The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and FEINCE to update FEINCE’s Strategic Plan has evolved into an internal reflection on where the Cofán nationality wants to go with its territories and future development priorities. Because of this ICAA-supported process, leaders are more empowered to make strategic decisions about what projects they take on and how that will guide their organization in the future. FEINCE leaders and the facilitators undertook field visits to conduct participatory workshops and interviews in five Cofán communities, which have strengthened communications and the relationship between FEINCE’s leaders and its grassroots communities. Following this field work, the results included a five-year Strategic Plan outlining programs and activities for the organization to prioritize in the areas of Health, Education, Territory, Productive Development and Environment. The plan was presented by the FEINCE Board to the Assembly in September 2009 and was approved for official adoption.

MANAGEMENT AND WORK PLAN DEVELOPMENT

With support from ICAA, IL consortium member FECONAU’s organizational structure was improved by the implementation of a “Territory and Natural Resources Program.” In addition, the “Women and Gender Program” was strengthened through meetings and discussions with indigenous women leaders and the

Federation's organizational capacities were increased by efforts to reinforce its use of planning tools. Finally, FECONAU's members reaffirmed their unity at their Annual Congress, as well as their commitment to working with the grassroots communities. The Federation's 2009 work plan was approved and its statutes



ICAA support emphasizing the importance of quality to Guana cacao producers was organized by WCS and the Association of Municipalities of Tropical Northern La Paz. Photo Credit: Edwin Trujillo

were used to solve problems that arose during the past year. All these activities will have a direct impact in the Federation's and community members' capacities to better manage their natural resources, through improved strategies and plans that aim for long-term sustainability.

FECONAPIA's Board of Directors adopted strategic planning tools to improve the implementation of its actions. As a result, eight work areas were established with a manager assigned for each program: i) Territory and Natural Resources, ii) Organization, iii) Communication, iv) Economy, v) Health, vi) Education, vii) Cultural Identity, and viii) Gender and Family. All these components have sections related to improving the communities' capacities to manage their natural

resources, conserve and protect biodiversity and strategies for the long-term sustainability of the Federation.

Within the MMCC consortium, ACA/ACCA significantly increased the number of hectares of Brazil nuts in Madre de Dios that have been mapped and tagged with ID markers and supported the creation and submission of a number of management plans to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval. As soon as these are approved, 167,000 hectares will be under improved management and work plans, totaling 447,000 hectares will be implemented by ACA/ACCA's beneficiaries. Important steps have also been taken with local communities in the area of rubber tree (*Hevea brasilienses*) concessions, with nearly 6,000 hectares under management to date.



ICAA supported grafting demonstration to Guanay cacao producers organized by WCS and the Association of Municipalities of Tropical Northern La Paz. Photo Credit: Edwin Trujillo

Also within the MMCC consortium, WCS continued to work with the Association of Municipalities of Northern La Paz (Mancomunidad del Norte Paceño) to provide technical and financial support in the completion and publication of their Strategic Plan

for the Integrated and Sustainable Development for Amazonian La Paz. The Association has also developed an inter-institutional committee for the development of cacao (chocolate) production in northern La Paz.

FINANCIAL PLANS/RESOURCES

In Ecuador, the ICAA program has once again played a crucial role in covering FEINCE and FSC's operational costs for all of their institutional programs. This has enabled them to use their funds on other core activities, such as strengthening the political leadership of the Cofán nation and the Cofán park guard program. It is expected that the strengthening process being undertaken with FEINCE will continue to bear fruit, and that by 2011, FEINCE will have alternate sources of funding for administrative needs that will carry it institutionally onward for the next five years at least.

The IL consortium solidifies FEINCE's and FSC's long-term sustainability:

Strengthening an already established long-term technical staff who will not be subject to political changes. As a formally recognized group, this technical staff is no longer funded by resources from individual projects, thus creating long term stability that will earn the organization increased confidence from donors, government agencies, and other potential funders.

Continuing work with government funding agencies at both local and national levels to access funding for individual projects as well as actively seeking funding from the NGO and foundation community.

Developing environmental services related strategies such as the *Socio Bosque* program, which presently provides FEINCE with \$49,000 per year for environmental services related to the *Río Cofanes* Territory.

MARKETING VENTURES

The MMCC Consortium, through ACA/ACCA, has continued work with the Takana indigenous community in Northern La Paz to establish a sustainable income from Brazil nut management, and also in strengthening their territorial land claim, which is a land titling process in Bolivia. This effort has led to the conservation of over 113,000 hectares, with the potential to increase that amount in upcoming years.

Likewise, in Peru, MMCC is working with rubber tappers, an effort that can provide benefits on many levels. The socio-economic benefits are significant due to the amount of natural leather products which can be sold locally. The local economic market is notably high at the moment due to the increased population resulting from the construction of the Inter-oceanic highway. This addition to the non-timber forest product portfolio of ACA/ACCA's beneficiaries has proven to be a sound conservation strategy that also yields increased benefits to rubber harvesters.

The ACA/ACCA Consolidated Management Plan for the Los Amigos Conservation Concession (Concesión de Conservación Los Amigos, CCLA) has been approved by Peru's General Forests and Wildlife Directorate (Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, DGFFS). This enables the MMCC members to continue management of the CCLA for the next five years, from 2009- 2014. The innovative inclusion of a "Payments for Environmental Services" chapter in this Management Plan is groundbreaking in Peru and opens the door for the use of carbon as a financial sustainability mechanism. This important step has allowed ACA/ACCA to sign an addendum to the concession agreement with the Peruvian government that specifies that they can market carbon. Now environmental services can help offer tangible benefits to local communities, and improve their participation in protecting these forests in the future.

The Sustainable Livelihoods consortium has incorporated 3,050 new tourism, forestry, and agriculture operations into their certification systems, thus increasing the area of land under improved management in the Andean Amazon. Through certification, in addition to conservation benefits, it is expected that these operations will be able to increase their incomes through greater market penetration or a price premium.

Exhibit 5. FY09 Cumulative Hectares under Improved Management by Consortium

	M-P	IL	MMCC	SL	ISU	Total
NRM (Non-Biologically Significant) Hectares	0	1,440,106	Indicator not adopted	1,323,140	Indicator not adopted	2,763,246
Biologically Significant Hectares	Indicator not adopted	559,037	1,452,500	73,369	Indicator not adopted	2,084,906

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In FY09, a total of 32,449 stakeholders in the Andean Amazon participated in training and capacity building events organized by the ICAA consortia (Exhibit 6). This number represents 391 percent of the target established for this period.⁸

CAPACITY BUILDING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The ICAA partners have focused on specific skills, including leadership, gender, cultural identity, territorial management, use of GPS, climate change and REDD projects, park patrol methodology, and project management and reporting. For example, in Peru, the Institute for Well-Being (Instituto del Bien Común, IBC) and the Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali (Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali, FECONAU) from the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium organized a “Women’s Meeting” at which most of the communities affiliated with the Federation participated. Shipibo women leaders from other federations also attended and shared their experiences. Women were trained in leadership, gender, and cultural identity issues. Additionally, IBC trained members of the communities affiliated to FECONAU and the Federation of Native Communities of Port Inca and Tributaries (Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Puerto Inca y Afluentes, FECONAPIA) on territorial management and GPS handling, so that the communities can support the federations in activities related to territorial and natural resources management. In Bolivia, the Foundation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Environment (Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente, Fundación PUMA), part of the Madidi-Manu Conservation Complex consortium, held its Seventh Management School at which representatives of the Cavineño, Chácobo – Pacahuara and Mositén indigenous groups presented projects. Participants received training on the presentation of project implementation reports and on gathering supporting technical and administrative documentation.

In August, the Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA), part of the IL consortium, collaborated with the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Amazonian Environment Research Institute (Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia, IPAM) to hold an international training workshop on climate change and REDD. The workshop, which included indigenous representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, had two modules: i) an introductory course for indigenous leaders who would later replicate the workshop in their countries, and ii) an advanced module for leaders who would be participating in the United Nations climate change meetings in Bangkok and Copenhagen. Another IL Consortium member, the Institute for Conservation and Environmental Training (Instituto de Conservación y Capacitación Ambiental, ICCA) funded by WCS-USAID, conducted a park guard course in April with a group of Colombian Cofanes Indians who will undertake patrolling activities in various Cofán communities on the Colombian side of the border, and also in the newly declared 10,204 hectare Orito Ing – Ande Medicinal Plants Sanctuary. The ICCA headquarters in Quito served as the site for this training course, and the Cofán park guard program as the model. Internet and blogs were also themes in training workshops delivered by IBC to the Native

⁸ Monitoring specialists meeting with partners this year discovered one partner was not counting trainings consistently. Across the board partners were to count each individual at each training, even if an individual had attended another training. One partner had only been counting each individual only once, even if that person received multiple, different trainings. The 2009 target looks very low because of this misunderstanding.

Federation of Cacataibo Communities (Federación Nativa de Comunidades Cacataibo, FENACOCA) Board of Directors.

ICAA SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

During FY09 the ISU awarded 14 competitive grants and disbursed a total of US \$481,744 in the four Andean Amazon countries (see project distribution in the map below). All grants were awarded to indigenous organizations who seek to improve their capacities to adequately manage their territories, their natural resources and in general, improve the conservation of biodiversity in their lands. Applicants had been previously trained during FY08 by ISU through Grant Application Clinics in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The clinics provided an overview of application forms, explained USAID rules and regulations and assisted participants in the development of higher quality applications.

For the signing of the first agreements, public ceremonies were held in Peru (January 2009) and Ecuador (May 2009). These ceremonies were opened and attended by high-level USAID and government officials, including the Ministers of Environment of each country and the respective USAID Mission directors. The



Peru signing ceremony. From left: Jessica Hidalgo (ISU Director), Segundina Cumapa (Foro Permanente de Ucayal), Martha Puga (Small Grants Program Administrator), Eliseo Mishari, (Legal Representative of ECOSIRA), Paul Weisenfeld, (USAID/Peru Mission Director), Lidia Rengifo (ARPI grantee). Antonio Brack, (Peruvian Minister of the Environment), Doug Pool (ISU Program Coordinator) and Jose Alberto Kaibi (Legal Representative of ECA-MAENI). Photo credit: Iliana Urtecho.

extensive press coverage was coordinated between USAID and the ISU Communications Coordinator (see Annex D).

Thanks to the activities funded through ICAA's SGP, a total of 3,417 indigenous peoples were trained, of which 38 percent were women. Training themes included: Territorial Management, Development of Communications Tools, Strengthening of Indigenous Administrative Skills, use of GIS tools, and Development of Life Plans. The indigenous groups who have benefitted from the SGP include the Shuar from Ecuador; Takana, Ayoreo and Chiquitanos from Bolivia; Yanasha and Shipibo/Konibo from Peru; and the Tikuna Uitoto and Tikuna Cocama from Colombia.

During FY09, ISU and USAID staff visited projects in Ecuador, Peru and Colombia where they participated in an indigenous

assembly to develop a community life plan (FFLA/CONFENIAE project) and a bilingual workshop organized by the Rabin Rama Mother's Club together with CIPA

During this period, five small grant projects were completed.

1. **Developing the capacities of indigenous communities for territorial and natural resources management on the FIPSE territory** implemented by the Federation of the Shuar Peoples of Ecuador (Federación del Pueblo Shuar del Ecuador, FIPSE) with support from the Amazonian Forest Service Foundation (Fundación Servicio Forestal Amazónico, SFA).

The methodology implemented by FIPSE to award lands to new associates resulted in no land tenure conflicts arising, something that had not happened in previous processes. The community will replicate this methodology in the future.

The women found opportunities to receive training on GIS and also in generating additional incomes through the preparation of meals and snacks during the training events.

2. **Strengthening the administrative and project monitoring capacities of the Lecos de Apolo Indigenous Association** implemented by the Lecos de Apolo Indigenous Association (Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo, CIPLA) with support from the Foundation for the Development of the National Protected Areas System of Bolivia, FUNDESNAIP).

Regarding the CIPLA project, apart from the improving their administrative and managerial skills, an unplanned activity with an important positive impact resulted: after all the training events, the leaders and representatives of the communities saw the need to revise their statutes and develop internal Regulations to improve their political, social and administrative management. This has been seen as an important outcome by the 3,000 inhabitants of the 17 communities that form CIPLA.

3. **Permanent Forum of the Indigenous Peoples of Ucayali** implemented by the Permanent Forum of the Indigenous Peoples of Ucayali (Foro Permanente de Pueblos Indígenas del Ucayali, FORO) with support from the Peruvian Foundation for Nature Conservation (Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, PRONATURALEZA).

The FORO project contributed to 14 indigenous communities in the Ucayali region (approximately 55,000 inhabitants or 12 percent of the regional population) by including local issues on the regional government's agenda. The organization of open meetings, the publication of a book and a radio program on natural resource management were project products. Due to ICAA support, the communities have developed eight project proposals which have been presented to potential donors.



ICAA supported Rabin Rama Mother's Club preparing material for the bilingual workshop in Ecuador. Photo credit: Martha Puga

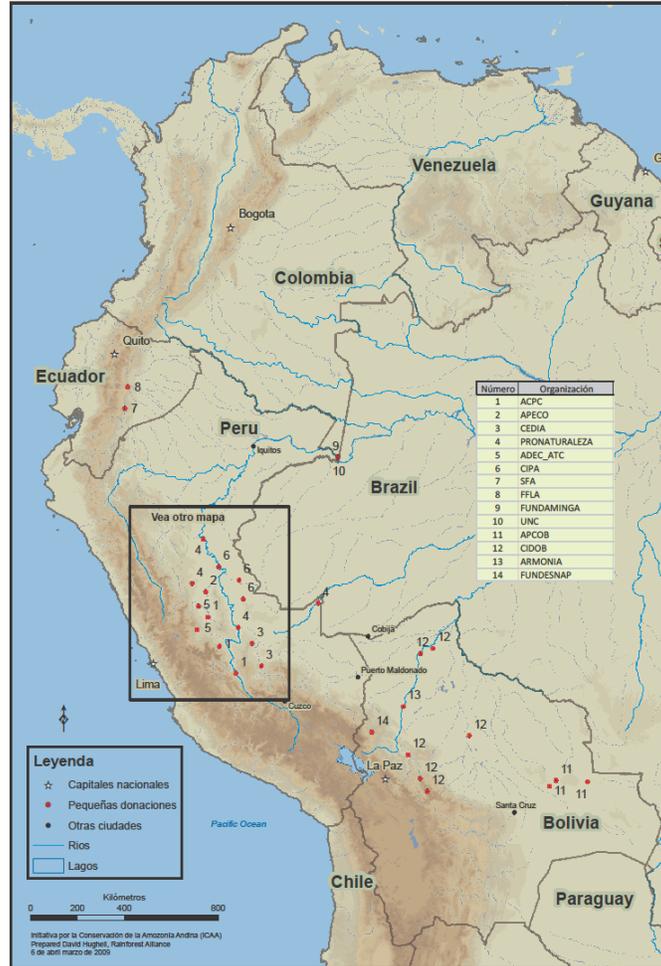
4. **Participatory process to disseminate FECONAYA's Life Plan** implemented by the Federation of Native Yanasha Communities (Federación de Comunidades Nativas Yaneshas – FECONAYA) with support from the Association Work for Development (Asociación Laborar para el Desarrollo, ADEC-ATC).

Through ICAA support, the FECONAYA community leaders have upgraded their leadership capacity allowing them to communicate better with the community members and with government institutions. The training has also resulted in a greater leadership role and participation of women. The project also supported the legalization process of the Federation which provides FECONAYA the needed legitimacy to move the indigenous issues forward.

5. **Training young adults in communications, geo-referenced data gathering and creation of a GIS platform** implemented by the Council of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of *Resguardo* Tikuna Uitoto Km. 6 y 11 (Consejo de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas del Resguardo Tikuna Uitoto Km. 6 y 11) with support from FUNDAMINGA Foundation.

One achievements of the Resguardo Tikuna project has been the creation of a women's delegation as part of the Council of Traditional Indigenous Authorities, something inexistent until now. Eight grandmothers and two women from five different indigenous groups form this delegation and provide advice and support during decision making processes. Additionally, seven young adults now have the capacity to implement GIS-related activities and support territorial management and protection activities.

The ISU awarded six non-competitive grants totaling US \$104,171 for indigenous participation and travel to international events and courses, direct support to COICA for planning meetings, training of COFAN park guards, and support to attend the indigenous exchanges (CEIC).



Location of ICAA Small Grants in the Andean Amazon

INDIGENOUS EXCHANGES

Three “Sharing Indigenous Conservation Experiences” (Compartiendo Experiencias Indígenas para la Conservación, CEIC) were organized by the ISU between February and September, in close collaboration with ICAA partners and USAID Missions.

Ecuador Exchange February 25 – March 1, 2009

Thirty one representatives from 13 indigenous organizations from the four ICAA countries participated in a visit to Cofán territory in Ecuador. Participants experienced the Cofán culture, observed local territorial management practices, and learned about climate change and payments for environmental services. The group learned about the organizational structure of the Federation of the Indigenous Nation of the Cofán of Ecuador (FEINCE). They met with indigenous guards who were part of the community-protected area patrolling system. They learned how the Cofán have developed fish and wildlife production as a food source

and also how to reduce biodiversity loss. The Cofán also shared their experiences with establishing a biological corridor and purchasing land to consolidate their territory. The group learned about practical mechanisms to address the threats from colonization, hunting and extractive industries which exploit natural resources on Cofán lands. TNC and EcoDecisión worked with ISU to offer a seminar on Climate Change and Environmental Services during the CEIC.



Indigenous exchange participants in Takana territory, Bolivia. Photo credit: Sebastian Suito

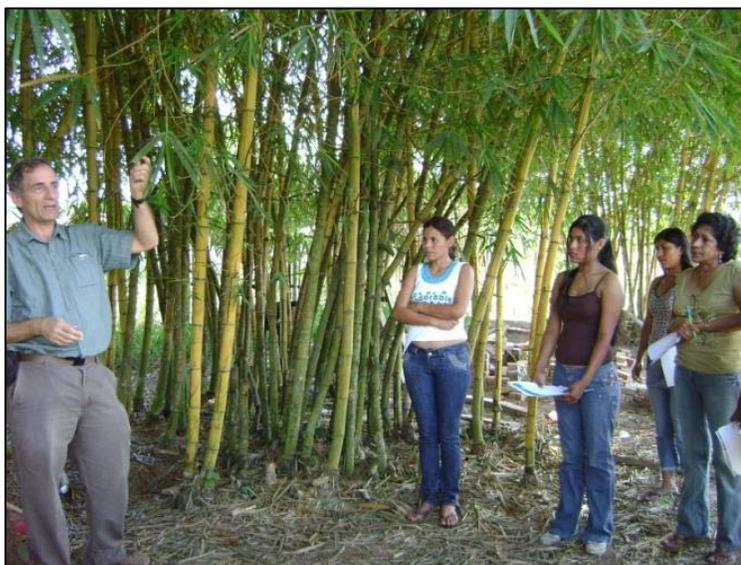
Bolivia Exchange May 24 – 29, 2009

In the second exchange, 35 representatives from 11 indigenous organizations in Bolivia, Colombia Ecuador, and Peru visited the Takana communities of San Miguel de Bala, Villa Alcira, Maccahua, and Tumupasha, which are located in Madidi National Park's buffer zone in Bolivia. The Takanas shared their techniques for managing different types of indigenous community activities such as eco-tourism, adventure tourism, and cattle ranching. Participants were very interested in learning about how community enterprises were established, identifying practical methods to distribute income within the communities, and developing alliances with the private sector through business relationships. Participants benefited greatly from the participation of CIPTA (Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Takana (Bolivia – Indigenous Council of the Takana People) which is the organization that represents all Takana people and provides funding for some of these projects. Once underway, the projects are required to distribute their

profits among community members and CIPTA. Indigenous participants were anxious to replicate CIPTA's role and experiences in their own communities.

Peru Exchange September 13 – 18, 2009

The last exchange in FY09 was conducted in the territory of the Shipibo indigenous group in Ucayali, Peru, 18 representatives from nine indigenous organizations from the four countries participated. Participants learned about forest management and handicraft artisan projects and the Shipibo experience regarding political representation and bilingual education. As part of the activities, participants visited the Shipibo community of San Francisco. They discussed the loss of native culture after watching a video on Shipibo livelihoods from fifty years ago. Participants compared the Shipibo situation with other groups in Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador, regarding clothing, music, rituals, food, and language. During this visit, they also received a presentation on



Foster Brown explaining photosynthesis and carbon sequestration to UNAMAD students, Iberia, Peru. Photo credit: Stephen Perz, UF

the management of the center for women artisans, including its financial management and their access to national and international markets. At the Universidad Nacional Intercultural Amazónica (National Intercultural Amazon University, UNIA) participants joined a forum on indigenous participation in politics. They exchanged ideas with mayors, other local government officers and regional authorities. The group also visited the indigenous community of Callería, where they learned about the Shipibo experience with forest management. The Shipibo people, with assistance from the Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER), have obtained voluntary forest certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). This certification has enabled them to have access to international markets, although they still have not obtained significant achievements at the local market.

TRAINING FOR BEST PRACTICES, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Activities designed for participants from both indigenous and non-indigenous populations focused on topics such as environmental education, business management, best management practices for Brazil nut production, development of forest management plans, and ecotourism related skills, among others. In Peru, the M-P Consortium delivered training workshops aimed at professors and students of public schools and universities in Tahuamanu, Madre de Dios, and Pando in Bolivia. The National Amazonian University of Madre de Dios (Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios, UNAMAD) trained school teachers to incorporate environmental education into the public school curricula, and the Amazonian University of Pando (Universidad Amazónica de Pando, UAP) led several environmental education seminars for teachers and students, focusing on reforestation and improved waste management.

Additionally, post-doctoral students working with the M-P Consortium have begun technical capacity training for UNAMAD and UAP students, focusing on land cover change analysis as a means of assessing carbon stocks and fluxes from forest clearing. In the first half of 2009, the Amazon Conservation Association (Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica, ACCA), part of the MMCC Consortium, held several workshops and training sessions for Brazil nut harvesters focusing on business management strategies and post-harvest handling. ACCA also trained rubber tappers (*shiringueros*) in preparing Forest Management Plans and on the importance of zoning and mapping of their forests. Also as part of the MMCC consortium, in a joint effort between ACCA, Fondo Flamenco, and the Rainforest Alliance, trainings were held on certification. Specialists supported by Fund for the Americas (Fondo de Las Américas, FONDAM) (a partner of the MMCC consortium) trained local stakeholders in business management and accounting, nursery management, implementation of agroforestry sustainable production systems, conservation and management of natural resources, and handicraft production.

Regional government personnel were trained by ICAA partners to improve their capacity in environmental law and natural resource management. For example, the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental, SPDA), organized two capacity building courses focused on environmental law aspects of natural protected areas, forestry governance and the allocation of forestry rights, authority and responsibility of management and oversight institutions, land titling procedures and decentralization. The



Sustainable Livelihoods training workshop: Cocoa Quality in the Community Sani Isla – Province of Sucumbios, Ecuador. August, 2009. Photo credit: SL Consortium

Sustainable Livelihoods consortium trained internal auditors and agriculture technicians in best management practices and certification standards. SL has organized field trips by Colombian coffee farmers to visit Peruvian coffee farms to share experiences best management practices, producer group organization, and commercialization.

The ISU implemented a Distance Training for Trainers Program (DTTP) in April 2009 focused on the Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure (Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Sudamericana, IIRSA)

infrastructure projects and their potential socio-economic impacts. Sixty-two percent of the participants were indigenous peoples and women, suggesting that distance learning is a good tool for targeting these ICAA priority audiences. In close coordination with Rainforest Alliance, ISU also organized the course “Entrepreneur Models for the Sustainable Development of the Amazon.” During this four-day course, 10 specialists presented analyses of tourism and agricultural case studies from Bolivia, Ecuador,



The M-P Consortium has supported a UNAMAP conservation curriculum including this mapping exercise, Alerta, Peru. Photo credit: Sonia Yufra, UNAMAD

Peru and Guatemala. The speakers focused on best practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods. The ISU with the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) co-sponsored the “Economic Tools for Conservation and Comprehensive Analysis of Projects” course in September 2009 and leveraging additional funding from the MacArthur Foundation and the Universidad del Pacífico (UP). The 30 course participants benefited from an in-depth review of concepts and application of cost-benefit analytical tools to assess development projects and calculate natural resource valuation and impacts on conservation of biodiversity. Finally, the ISU collaborated with the US State Department, USAID/Peru, EGAT and The Mountain Institute (TMI) to co-sponsoring a climate change workshop in Huaraz, Peru addressing the impacts and proposed adaptations of disappearing Andean glaciers.

Exhibit 6. FY09 Cumulative Training Results by Consortium

	M-P	IL	MMCC	SL	ISU	Total
Number of Participants Trained	1,033	933	18,948	10,571	964	32,449

POLICY DIALOGUE AND IMPLEMENTATION

In FY09, a total of 169 policy and civil society dialogue events were co-sponsored by ICAA partners, and 62 policies, laws, agreements and regulations were implemented or near implementation, thanks to ICAA partners’ efforts (Exhibit 7). These numbers represent 188 and 128 percent respectively of the targets established for this period.

SECURING INDIGENOUS TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

The Indigenous Landscapes consortium was involved in completing the physical and legal regularization of the communities of Dos Unidos and Las Golondrinas in Peru, although invasions by settlers complicated the task of defining the communities' boundaries. Also in Peru, with support from the IL consortium, increased State involvement in the problems of titling the native community of Unipacuyacu resulted in increased cohesion among communities affiliated with IL partner FENACOCA and brought them together with neighboring villages, easing long-running border disputes. A territorial border agreement reached between the community of Unipacuyacu and the Village of Pampa Hermosa will make it possible to obtain definitive title of this community's lands and should eventually involve the Cacataibo community of Yamino in the patrolling of its territory and the protection of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.

In part due to organizational strengthening undertaken with ICAA support, FECONAU is increasingly considered an important partner by government agencies involved in the process of ensuring the territorial rights of indigenous communities in the Callería River Basin and the protection of the Sierra del Divisor Reserved Zone region. This also led to the native community of Saasa being registered in the Ministry of Agriculture Registry of Native Communities, meaning that its existence and rights have been formally recognized by the Peruvian government. With the IL consortium's support, land titling and expansion processes began for the native communities of Patria Nueva and Nuevo Saposoa, and activities were carried out to improve the territorial management of Nuevo Saposoa in Callería District by carrying out participatory mapping of the community's lands.



Fernando Estrella conducting the ICAA-supported territorial rights and mapping workshop in the Yamino Community, Peru. Photo credit: Diego Villegas

WCS, lead organization of the MMCC consortium, has made important contributions to strengthening mechanisms for the participation of indigenous people in protected area management. In Bolivia, the Pilon Lajas Management and Life Plan was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Water following a management plan process that was led by the National Protected Areas Service (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, SERNAP) with technical support from WCS and financial support from Conservation International. This process is seen by SERNAP as a model for participation and construction of compatible visions between indigenous territories overlapping with protected areas and will be the basis of the co-management agreement between SERNAP and the Tsimane Mosekene Regional Council (another important indigenous group in the area).

Also through WCS's leadership, ICAA funds have supported the development of a proposal for co-management of Madidi National Park by the La Paz Indigenous People Regional Organization (Central Indígena de Pueblos de La Paz, CPILAP) in representation of the indigenous people with overlapping territorial rights with this protected area: San Jose de Uchupiamonas, Takana, Lecos Apolo, and Lecos Larecaja. This proposal has been presented by CPILAP as a complementary input to the discussions regarding the co-management of the protected area system (*gestión compartida*).

ANALYZING AND MITIGATING INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACTS

FENACOCA and IBC, of the Indigenous Landscapes consortium, are official and active participants in the Cordillera Azul National Park Management Committee, which is central to the Selva Central mosaic in Peru. During the Management Committee's annual meeting, its 2009 annual work plan was developed with the active participation of indigenous and non-indigenous communities. The committee managed to significantly reduce oil block number 107, which was threatening the northern section of the proposed Cacataibo Reserve and other indigenous territories. This was the result of several interventions by IBC and FENACOCA since 2007 by mapping out the areas where oil exploration will occur and overlaying on the indigenous lands and park area. In negotiation meetings with the oil company, the amount and place of the seismic explorations were reduced.

In Northern La Paz, Bolivia, the conflict around the lack of prior consultation and informed consent regarding the Lliquimuni hydrocarbon concession has caused internal division among the indigenous organizations, as well as tensions between the government and the indigenous organizations. Recently, the Ombudsman was trying to mediate but, in the context of the upcoming presidential elections in December 2009, positions have become sufficiently polarized that a solution will be difficult to achieve in the short term. WCS, lead organization of the MMCC consortium, is working to develop the capacity for negotiation within indigenous organizations so they may be better prepared to face the imminent threat from hydrocarbon exploration in the Lliquimuni concession, road and dam proposals.

ICAA's Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)⁹ was very active during FY09, participating in, organizing and convening policy-related events. The IWG's involvement has been at the regional level, with IIRSA, Inter American Development Bank (IADB), Permanent Seminar for Agrarian Research (Seminario Permanente de Investigación Agraria, SEPIA) Forum, IWG News (GTI Noticias) and Case Studies; at the local level, with the Northern Corridor in Bolivia and Southern Stretch of Interoceanic Highway in Peru, the Coca-Codo Sinclair hydroelectric power plant in Ecuador, infrastructure projects in Ucayali; and at the international level, with infrastructure projects in the border region of Pucallpa – Brazil). Key achievements included:

On behalf of more than 18 civil society organizations, the IWG drafted a letter to IIRSA's Executive Direction Committee's Director requesting a comprehensive evaluation of IIRSA, specifically to discuss two basic issues: a) civil society participation in the planning of IIRSA and other regional integration mechanisms and, b) the implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for groups of IIRSA projects. In response, the CDE agreed to organize a Strategic Analysis Forum for the first quarter of 2009. The IWG was also able to provide ideas to the IIRSA Forum regarding the strategic thinking process. IWG co-sponsored, with Building Informed Civic Engagement for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (BICECA), IBC, Labor, WWF, Law Environment and Natural Resources (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, DAR), and Forum Solidaridad, the Peruvian National IIRSA Working Group's Annual Meeting. The meeting's main objective was to agree on mechanisms and tools to strengthen advocacy actions related to IIRSA projects in Peru. IWG's Coordinator actively participated on this meeting's experts' panel.

The IWG established a dialogue with IADB to improve regulation and implementation of Strategic Environmental Evaluations (SEAs). As a direct result of ICAA's participation at the VIII IADB – Civil Society Meeting at Montevideo, ICAA, BICECA and IADB co-sponsored a workshop on SEA where ICAA, through the IWG, was able to establish a leadership role in the discussion and definition of next steps. At the IADB – Civil Society Meeting in Medellin, Colombia, the IWG made a presentation on *Governance and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)*, which described both the IWG's proposals on SEA and past experiences with environmental impact assessment-regulations for both policies and megaprojects. IADB officials agreed with the ICAA proposals, which were then forwarded to IADB's Vice President and will be included in the draft IADB SEA Guidelines.

⁹ The IWG is coordinated by the ISU and is composed of representatives from the ICAA partner organizations.

ISU co-sponsored a special roundtable based on an ISU-funded report titled “Analysis of social and environmental conflicts resulting from infrastructure mega-projects in the Andean Amazon basin in Peru.” The final version of the report, including the input provided by panelists and other participants, will be published by SEPIA and ISU at the beginning of FY10.

Thirty-four issues of GTI Noticias (IWG News) were produced and distributed during FY09, including special editions on the political, legal, and social situations in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. ICAA received positive feedback on the most recent issues of GTI Noticias from individuals in diverse sectors, including the IADB, the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment, civil society, and NGOs, among others.



Experts from Bolivia, Brazil and Peru participated in the ICAA infrastructure working group scenario modeling workshop in Puerto Maldonado, Peru. Photo credit: ICAA/ISU

Through field visits, the IWG gained understanding of current conditions and the perspective of local partners and stakeholders regarding the

Interoceanic Highway near Puerto Maldonado, Peru and the Northern Corridor in Bolivia near Cobija, Bolivia. In meetings with ICAA partners, the Working Group for the southern stretch of the Interoceanica Sur Highway (Grupo de Trabajo IOSur), USAID/Bolivia, and local authorities and organizations promoted the exchange of information and strategies regarding the social - environmental conditions of the Northern Corridor (Bolivia). Other IOSur activities which the ISU co-sponsored or participated in included a coordinators meeting of Southern Stretch of Interoceanic Highway Working Group, which resulted in a permanent informational alert system for news and proposed laws relevant to the IOSur; the formation of a special group to address mining issues; and an agreement to promote exchanges between Madre de Dios regional government officials and other regional governments. In addition, the IWG and IPAM (Brazil) co-sponsored a workshop in Puerto Maldonado for public and private sector groups working in Madre de Dios, Acre, and Pando (MAP) where participants learned more about how to develop scenarios for analyzing and modeling the impact of infrastructure projects in the region. Other funders, including the Moore Foundation and GTZ, have shown interest in contributing to this policy work. Finally, in close collaboration with the MMCC Consortium, the IWG revised and edited a WCS-financed study on integrated impacts of the Southern Portion of the Interoceanic Highway.

ISU, the CSA, the Whitley Fund for Nature, and World Wildlife Fund – Peru, co-sponsored the symposium “Sustainable Hydroelectric Development in the Amazon and the Case of the Madeira River Basin (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru)” to provide an overview of the ecological and political threats to, and opportunities for, the Amazon region from the accumulation of infrastructure mega-projects (e.g., roads and hydroelectric plants) being promoted by IIRSA and the Brazilian Plan to Accelerate Growth.

In March 2009, the IWG Coordinator participated in a dialogue between the Cofán, IL Consortium members FEINCE, FSC and TNC, the Ecuadorian Ministry of the Environment and the Coca-Codo Sinclair electric company. The purpose of this meeting was to request more transparency with local communities and indigenous organizations about the Coca-Codo Sinclair project. As a result, the Ministry of the Environment and the company agreed to recognize the Cofán as a group that is directly impacted by the proposed project. The parties also agreed to create a mechanism for official dialogue, prepare a joint proposal for the integrated management of the affected area and design project evaluation and follow-up procedures. The IWG

Coordinator also provided legal assistance to members of the IL Consortium in their preparations for comments on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Coca-Codo Sinclair Hydroelectric Plant Project.

Likewise, the ICAA Climate Change – Territorial Management Working Group (TMWG-CC)¹⁰ and ISU have been active during FY09. The TMWG-CC has been mainly involved in supporting COICA and disseminating key information to partners and other institutions related to territorial management. Key achievements include:

ISU, TNC, WCS, and COICA signed a Letter of Intent (in Lima, November 2008) to build alliances that will contribute to policy implementation on issues that are fundamental for the quality of life and conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, and environmental services in the Andean Amazon. COICA, ISU, and WCS agreed to develop and implement an agenda and a framework collaboration agreement. In a related initiative, COICA, ISU, TNC, and WCS developed a collaborative agreement to build alliances. The agreement articulates local and regional interests, needs, and resources. One purpose of the alliances is to develop sustainable long-term alternatives for the integrated management of indigenous territories and environment.

The ISU prepared an assessment highlighting state-of-the-art conceptual approaches, regulations on territorial management, best practices/lessons learned, trends, and key issues in all four Andean Amazon countries. Territorial management of indigenous lands and climate change were identified as critical issues.

To increase the impact of ISU and ICAA work in territorial management, ISU has opted to expand the focus of the TMWG to also include climate change. This proposal has the full support of the ICAA partners. The working group will now be called “Climate Change and Territorial Management Working Group (TMWG-CC)” and will develop a new strategy in early FY10.

ADVANCING INDIGENOUS CAPACITY AND INTERESTS

In Peru, IL consortium members FECONAU and FECONAPIA, with IBC’s technical assistance, took part in the government’s participatory budgeting mechanism in which local constituents propose priority local and regional public expenditures for local development projects. FECONAPIA has already obtained approval for two productive projects and FECONAU has secured the commitment of the relevant public institutions to expand two native communities. This expansion is important to ensure proper management and conservation of the Northern Central Selva mosaic. As a result of these accomplishments, both federations are now more empowered to expand their contacts with governmental institutions.

In June 2009, the IL Consortium, through TNC, in collaboration with WCS and CI, organized a workshop with the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment (Ministerio del Ambiente del Ecuador, MAE)’s Socio Bosque program, “Socialization of the Socio Bosque Program with Indigenous and Community Organizations.” The workshop brought together representatives of communities already receiving funds from the Socio Bosque program with those of communities still skeptical of joining the program. Participants heard firsthand from other indigenous groups how they negotiated with the government and went through the process of working with Socio Bosque. This program is an innovative one that provides funds for communities and private landowners who conserve their forested lands intact. The government pays an amount per hectare that depends on the total size of the land to be conserved.

In Peru, following a lengthy participatory process supported by FONDAM, member of the MMCC Consortium, an Agroforestry Regional Plan was approved by the Regional Government of Madre de Dios. In addition, FONDAM helped to broker an agreement between the Wanamei Indigenous Tourism Company and members of the Shipetiari Community, which has allowed the construction of a complete eco-lodge that is now being managed by the Wanamei Indigenous Tourism Company.

¹⁰ The TMWG-CC was previously known as the TMWG.

PROMOTING LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS AND INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO ICAA ACTIVITIES

Over the last year, the Director of WCS in Bolivia has worked with the Bolivian government to develop and sign agreements with the Vice Ministry for the Environment and the National Protected Areas Service. The basis of the agreements is to frame WCS's (and the MMCC consortium's) work within the structure of the government's development plan and show clearly how their partnerships with a series of local actors respond to the priorities within the government plan. The agreement with the Vice Ministry has been signed and the agreement with SERNAP should be signed in the near future. These agreements will allow WCS and the MMCC consortium to intensify relationships and work with the Bolivian protected areas over the next year.

The MMCC Consortium, through ACA/ACCA, played an important role in coordination and knowledge dissemination about REDD polices in Peru. During 2009, ACA/ACCA increased its involvement and communication with the Peruvian government through several meetings with the Environment Ministry, resulting in the creation of a REDD working group. ACA/ACCA is now actively bringing knowledge to the country through its contacts with private initiatives in the voluntary carbon market in the United States. ACA/ACCA is now developing a variety of REDD strategies, taking into consideration all of the many possibilities in the region, including Brazil nut harvester interest in REDD, among others. ACA/ACCA was selected to participate in a Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) training course to strengthen its knowledge in these standards and to enable the consortium to look at REDD as a sustainability mechanism for Brazil nut concessions and other areas in the region.

During FY 2009, SPDA (a member of both the MMCC consortium and the ISU) was involved in defining the competences, faculties, and structure of the new Peruvian Ministry of Environment. SPDA also has been working very closely with the new natural protected areas authority, SERNANP. In addition, SPDA was engaged in the process leading to enactment of Legislative Decrees regarding the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Peru – USA by presenting professional opinions regarding the decrees' possible effects, especially those regarding forestry and agriculture, and making recommendations on modifications/changes this new forestry framework could include in order to prevent the creation of possible perverse incentives.

Exhibit 7. FY09 Cumulative Policy-Related Results by Consortium

	M-P	IL	MMCC	SL	ISU	Total
Number of Co-sponsored Policy Dialogue Events	12	50	87	Indicator not adopted	20	169
Numbers of Policies, Laws, Agreements, and Regulations Implemented	0	30	32	Indicator not adopted	Indicator not adopted	62

LEVERAGING NEW RESOURCES FOR ANDEAN AMAZON CONSERVATION

In FY09, four ICAA consortia reported a total of \$4,286,692 of new non-USAID resources and an additional \$2.3 million from partner cost share leveraged for Andean Amazon conservation activities (Exhibit 8).

Highlights of the ICAA leveraging successes include the following:

In Peru, IBC has leveraged ICAA funds with several other projects that complement the Consortium's objectives. In 2009, IBC began the research project called "Construction of Collaborative Governance Models to Protect Aquatic and Amazon Resources by Involving Municipalities and Indigenous Communities," financed by Canada's International Development Research Center. Activities under this project are being implemented in the communities linked to FECONAPIA and FENACOCA. A project

titled “Territorial Protection for the Cacataibo Indigenous Peoples,” financed by the Moore Foundation, also began activities in the communities linked to FENACOCA. The activities for the project “Creation and Consolidation of a Mosaic of Protected Areas, Indigenous Reserves and Sustainable Use Areas in the Border Region of Sierra del Divisor,” financed by the Moore Foundation through ProNaturaleza, began in communities linked to FECONAU.

In Ecuador, FSC has recently secured a new MacArthur grant for 2010-2012, which will support the Cofán Park Guard program and the Cofán Young Leadership Development Program. FSC has obtained additional funds from the Blue Moon Fund for 2009-2010 to finance park guard salaries.

At the regional level, COICA has been able to incorporate into its project portfolio other alliances with entities such as GTZ, WWF, IUCN, WCS, and the ICAA Support Unit. These alliances have helped COICA to expand its technical capacity to respond to various demands at the international level. They are also renegotiating with Oxfam International the establishment of the endowment fund.

TNC has managed to secure additional funds to work more closely with indigenous groups in the Vichada department of Colombia, whose leaders from the Association of Town Councils and Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Mataven Forest (Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva del Mataven, ACATISEMA) participated in the ICAA Indigenous Exchange. COICA’s training program on climate change was leveraged with funds from Norway and the material generated for this workshop will be used at future training events. In Peru, TNC is working with ProNaturaleza and IBC, with Moore Foundation funds, in the Sierra del Divisor area, just north of the Northern Central Selva. This project will emphasize indigenous participation and also local government engagement in threat reduction and the curbing of deforestation.

ACA/ACCA has a three-year, \$2.1 million grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to create the Los Amigos-Tambopata Conservation Corridor, which will cover 210,000 hectares used for several purposes, including agriculture, timber concessions, and ecotourism concessions. The goal of this corridor is to make a substantial contribution to conservation in the region by complementing existing projects, such as ACA/ACCA’s USAID/ICAA work with Brazil nut harvesters and other regional sustainable forest product harvesters. The creation of this corridor will keep pressures such as increased population, logging, and mining away from the Brazil nut concessions. Without this corridor, many currently successful projects including Brazil nut concessions would be highly threatened by these mounting risks.

FONDAM has also obtained funds through complementary activities that are not the result of project leverage. The “Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Resources in the Vilcabamba Amoro Conservation Corridor” Program is an initiative that was undertaken between FONDAM and Conservation International Peru. They created a financing window for a total of US\$ 1,000,000 with equal contributions from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and FONDAM.

SPDA has retained additional funding from iSur for private and community-based conservation in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve. Additional funding from the Blue Moon Fund has been obtained for improvement of legislation on forestry, conservation, and mining issues at the Los Amigos-Tambopata corridor as well as for improving the environmental management capacities of municipal authorities of the Tahuamanu province.

Exhibit 8. Leveraging Results in FY09 by Consortium (\$)

	M-P	IL	MMCC	SL	ISU	Total
Amount of leveraged resources (Category 2 funds from Table 4 of the Annual Performance Reports of each consortium)	\$998,286	\$887,238	\$1,637,907	\$763,261	Indicator not adopted	\$4,286,692

CHALLENGES AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

ICAA Partners faced important challenges (obstacles and opportunities) during FY09 and through Adaptive Management strategies were able to implement their activities and achieve their expected results. Successful strategies and adaptations included:

ICAA partners implement creative training strategies to build stakeholder capacities. Access to remote communities and complicated travel has tested but not constrained the ICAA program. Partners have planned training events closer to native communities and rural stakeholders using radio programs to inform and train and using internet-based distance training in order to overcome logistic difficulties. For example, the ICAA-funded indigenous exchanges organized in Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru supported 33 indigenous representatives from 12 ethnic groups in the four countries that exchanged experiences on territorial management and biodiversity conservation. The IIRSA Distance Training of Trainers Course organized by ISU had 105 participants including local NGOs, indigenous organizations and other civil society groups who normally do not have access to this type of courses and will disseminate key experiences in their communities and organizations. FONDAM's and ICAA's Small Grants Programs have proven to be excellent platforms to reach numerous beneficiaries by supporting training and capacity-building activities through community participatory processes. WCS from the MMCC consortium implements a training strategy based on participatory processes with structured meetings and workshops that provide a unique capacity building and training opportunity for hundreds of indigenous peoples¹¹; the Permanent Forum of the Indigenous Peoples of Ucayali (an SGP grantee) is making use of the radio program "Amazon Awakening", where key biodiversity and natural resources management messages are transmitted to an estimated 20,000 listeners in the Ucayali region.

ICAA activities were implemented despite political unrest. Instability at the local and sub-national level has a ripple effect on the ability of ICAA partners to conduct normal business and field operations. During FY09 at least three consortia confronted socio-political unrest in Bolivia, which required proactive and flexible responses. Activities were re-oriented and re-defined or moved to a new location. The Sustainable Livelihoods Consortium suspended forestry work in Pando and moved activities to Northern La Paz and Madre de Dios in Peru. The Madre de Dios – Pando Consortium focused activities in Peru and in other regions of Pando. ICAA partners reacted strategically to changes in constitutions and legal frameworks, indigenous rights and institutional arrangements through regular communication with key government stakeholders.

The new focus on payment for ecosystem services and climate change has been incorporated into ICAA action plans as a cross-cutting theme. ICAA partners worked efficiently to get "ahead of the game" and understand the concepts and implications of climate change, REDD+, and PES. For example, ICAA Partners have participated in discussions of the practical utility of REDD+ and PES as mechanisms to reduce deforestation while at the same time leveraging additional funds for conservation programs. Community

¹¹ According to WCS in the MMCC FY10 Workplan: *The effectiveness of this approach as a sustainability and natural resource management training mechanism for remote communities and indigenous people is reflected in the work with the Takana people over the last nine years, and similar results with the Lecos communities around Apolo and Guanay.*

leaders, government officials and private sector entrepreneurs have shown interest in understanding carbon capture and the value of ecosystems services by incorporating them into management and/or life plans. ICAA Partners have responded to the demand for increased capacity by incorporating basic PES and climate change training will local partners throughout the region.

ICAA partner administrative and management upgrades have improved implementation and results.

ICAA program performance has been improved by implementing key recommendations and changes in partner administrative structure.

Definition of selection criteria requires careful analysis prior to issuing grant agreements.

Controversial issues such as clear land title and tenure security and resolution of conflicts with neighboring communities and organizations require review to improve small grant project impact.

ICAA’s Infrastructure and Territorial Management – Climate Change Working Groups play a key role in convening local stakeholders and promoting civil society participation. ICAA’s leadership has established civil society “watch groups” that will continue to function after ICAA completes the first phase in 2011. ICAA-led training, information sharing and dissemination, and public debate regarding proposed infrastructure impacts and adaptation to climate change will empower the local population to serve as observers and monitoring agents of proposed Amazonian infrastructure projects.

Communication outreach and key messages are critical to expanded regional impacts and improved conservation of biodiversity. The ISU has been reaching out to regional journalist associations and coordinating with ICAA partners’ communications staff to highlight success stories.

CONCLUSION

Fiscal Year 2009 was both a challenging and productive year for the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon. Despite challenges varying from logistical issues to delicate political situations, implementing partners showed creativity, flexibility and strategic thinking in implementing activities and achieving targets despite sometimes difficult situations. The strength of the ICAA partner organizations and their commitment to conservation were key components of their success during this period. Furthermore, lessons learned by the partners will be applied through adaptive management to help them improve their individual and collective performance during the next two years of the project.

Thanks to the ICAA partners' continued efforts and collaborative work, in FY09 the program reached the milestone of more than 4.8 million hectares under improved management since the beginning of ICAA. During FY09, more than 32,000 Andean Amazon citizens, technical experts, and institutional representatives participated in ICAA-sponsored training. ICAA held 169 stakeholder and civil society dialogue events to discuss policies, laws, agreements and regulations affecting the Andean Amazon region, including threats and opportunities for conservation and sustainable development; 62 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations are now well underway in terms of implementation. ICAA further leveraged \$6.6 million during this period.

ANNEX A: ANDEAN AMAZON CONTEXT

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Both ongoing threats to conservation and new developments were significant to the implementation of ICAA during FY09:

- Long-standing problems with government transparency and inadequate inclusion of civil society in policy-making processes resulted in violent political conflict and other tensions. For example, the passage of free trade-related decrees without prior consultation and informed consent in Peru triggered protests in Bagua which turned violent, resulting in 33 deaths (including police officers, indigenous peoples and local inhabitants) in June 2009. In Bolivia, conflict around the lack of prior consultation and informed consent for the Lliquimuni hydrocarbon concession in Northern La Paz caused internal divisions among the indigenous organizations involved, as well as tensions with the government. In Ecuador, the indigenous peoples made a formal statement in which they declared that they would not accept any type of agreements or REDD-related projects in their territories unless they participated and were previously informed of these processes.¹² For too long, decision makers have provided too little information to the affected communities and civil society organizations and they have seldom solicited stakeholder inputs on important decisions.¹³
- The frontier areas of the Andean Amazon continue to exhibit very high population growth rates, compared to other areas of these countries. For example, Puerto Maldonado, the capital of Madre de Dios, has a growth rate of 4.8 percent – the highest for Peru.¹⁴ In Bolivia, the Government announced a new settlement plan for the Pando region in the Amazon. More than 2000 families from elsewhere in Bolivia will be resettled in Pando, increasing the population by 16 percent over a four-month period.¹⁵
- Because of their negative impacts on areas of high biological diversity and on peoples in voluntary isolation, a number of infrastructure mega-projects present special concerns for ICAA, including the Coca-Codo Sinclair hydroelectric project in Ecuador, the Lliquimuni hydrocarbon concession in indigenous territories in Northern La Paz in Bolivia, the Southern Interoceanic Highway, the hydroelectric power plant of Inambari, and the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul Highway. During the past year, ICAA partners (through ICAA's Infrastructure Working Group, IWG) and civil society in general demanded from the prioritized projects greater transparency in their planning and implementation processes, compliance with minimum national social and environmental standards, and compliance with requirements for adequate support to and participation from stakeholders.
- In anticipation of the December 2009 meeting in Copenhagen, the Conference of the Parties (COP) 15 for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, conservationists and policymakers in the Andean Amazon increasingly began to discuss the extent and impacts of climate change in the region.

¹² Declaraciones de la Confederación de las Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (CONFENIAE). 2009. <http://www.servindi.org/actualidad/14994>

¹³ Declaraciones Titular de Defensoría <http://www.servindi.org/actualidad/16103#more-16103>

¹⁴ Dirección General de Políticas y Desarrollo Social del Perú. 2009. Propuesta de Plan Nacional de Población 2009 – 2014 . <http://www.apdp.org.pe/campusvirtual/documento2.pdf>

¹⁵ Gobierno autoriza dos asentamientos en Pando. Publicación en Diario El Deber. <http://www.eldeber.com.bo/2009/2009-08-11/vernotanacional.php?id=090810235222>

Considerable evidence documents climate change in the Andean region over the past three decades,¹⁶ including a 0.34 degree Celsius increase in temperature from 1974-1998. The El Niño phenomenon has long affected the Andean Amazon, but as a consequence of climate change, it is expected to increase in intensity and frequency. Observers note more flooding, stronger hailstorms and desertification in the region, with considerable losses in agricultural revenues. In terms of social impacts, those who are poorest are more likely to feel the direct impacts of climate change, especially the indigenous peoples and communities of the Andean Amazon who are highly dependent upon natural resources.^{17,18}

- Glacier melt of the Andes is also of great concern and has Amazonian impacts. For example, Peru's glaciers have been reduced by 22 percent in the last 30-35 years, and Bolivia's Chacaltaya Glacier lost 90 percent of its surface and 97 percent of its ice volume between 1992 and 2005.¹⁹ Scientists expect that the Andean glaciers will disappear over the next 15 years. As water runoff from the glaciers decreases, there will be less water available for agriculture and grazing and greater settlement pressure on the Amazon. Although it is evident that the vulnerability of the region is increasing, there is still very limited capacity to manage risks and responses to climate-related disasters.
- Venture capitalists are offering new sources of finance via voluntary Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) initiatives and credits from carbon sequestration. Many conservation NGOs and indigenous groups are turning their attention towards these mechanisms and are offering or receiving training related to proposal development and project implementation.
- In addition, some funders are supporting increased Amazon Basin activities. For example, the Walt Disney Company committed to investing seven million dollars in forest conservation projects in the U.S., the Congo Basin, and the Amazon in an effort to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

COUNTRY-LEVEL CONTEXT

Colombia

Colombia is the fifth most biologically diverse country in the world and is home to about 10 percent of the world's species. Primary forests are estimated to cover just over 53 million hectares and slightly more than 50 percent of the land area. Nearly 40 percent of Colombia's natural resources are under a category that promotes the conservation or sustainable use of natural resources (e.g. national parks, ethnic territories), but are still under threat. Each year, the United Nations estimates that Colombia loses nearly 200,000 hectares of natural forest – most of it illegally cleared primary forest. Deforestation in Colombia results primarily from small-scale agricultural activities, logging, mining, energy development, infrastructure construction, large-scale agriculture, and illicit crops. With respect to vulnerable social groups in the Colombian Amazon, indigenous groups face economic and social discrimination, including poor health care, limited education and poor infrastructure. They also face threats from the Colombian armed conflicts such as displacement and confinement. Colombia's laws accord indigenous groups perpetual rights to their ancestral lands; 710 indigenous territories are operated by traditional indigenous groups. These ethnic territories account for 30 percent of the country's territory. Nonetheless many indigenous communities have no legal title to the lands they claim and/or manage. In FY09, the conservation context in Colombia included these actions:

¹⁶ Resumido del reporte de: Comunidad Andina (CAN). 2008. *El Cambio Climático no tiene fronteras. Impacto del cambio climático en la Comunidad Andina*. Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina.

¹⁷ El Cambio Climático y los Pueblos Indígenas. Documento de Antecedentes del Foro Permanente de las Cuestiones Indígenas de las Naciones Unidas. http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/background%20climate_ESP_FORMATTED.pdf.

¹⁸ Carmen, A. 2009. *Climate Change, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples*. Submitted by IITC for 8th Session of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

¹⁹ Comunidad Andina (CAN). 2008. *El Cambio Climático no tiene fronteras. Impacto del cambio climático en la Comunidad Andina*. Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina.

- The Government of Colombia recognized climate change as one of the causes of forest degradation and decreasing water resources. The Colombian Congress recently announced that it will prioritize the issue of global warming on its agenda, promote debate and adopt clear policies.²⁰ The recent publication of the ombudsman's annual report²¹ notes that 21 million Colombians live in places with inadequate water availability. Recently, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) approved a loan of \$250 million dollars to support Colombia's climate change agenda.²² The IADB will also support Colombia's identification of opportunities for participation in the international carbon market.
- According to Human Rights Watch, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, FARC) killed 12 members of the Awá indigenous community in Nariño, a southern department of Colombia which borders Ecuador.²³ As a result, approximately 300 Awá's have left their territories in search of safer zones.²⁴
- The Colombian government granted large concessions to a South African gold mining company, AngloGold Ashanti, for mining in the Serranía de San Lucas.²⁵ The location is an underexplored rainforest-covered mass at 2,400 meters above sea level in northern Colombia with several endangered species. The forest has already been reduced to 10 percent of its original one million hectares due to agriculture, small and large-scale mining, and other human impacts.

Ecuador

Ecuador's primary forests now cover less than 15 percent of the country's total land area. As of 2009, approximately 19 percent of Ecuador is officially protected, although there is timber harvesting and other forest exploitation in protected areas. Ecuador has the highest deforestation rate in South America. Logging in Western Ecuador (coastal and low Andean) areas is responsible for the loss of 99 percent of the country's rainforest in this region. Between 1990 and 2005, Ecuador lost about 21.5 percent of its forest cover. The deforestation rate has increased by 17 percent since the close of the 1990s. The government has taken some steps to conserve what remains of Ecuador's wildlands. According to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the government subsidizes the establishment of plantations of native species in danger of extinction and establishment of protection forests. This incentive shows promise, with more than 50 percent of Ecuador's land degraded and suitable for reforestation.

Besides logging, oil exploration and road building have had a disastrous impact on Ecuador's primary rainforests and its peoples. The negative impacts of contamination from oil exploitation in Eastern Ecuador from 1964 to 1990 are now well-known. A \$27 billion class action law suit against Texaco involved 30,000 Amazon forest dwellers.

The 2008 Constitution strengthened the rights of indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian peoples, who comprise around 7 and 5 percent of the population, respectively, according to the 2001 census. Existing law also recognizes the rights of indigenous communities to hold property communally, to administer traditional community justice in certain cases, and to be consulted before natural resources are exploited in community territories. Indigenous people also have the same civil and political rights as other citizens. The former and new Constitutions grant indigenous peoples the right to participate in decisions about the exploitation of non-renewable resources that are located in their lands and that could affect their culture or environment.

²⁰ Milenio.com. 15 de septiembre 2009. *La prioridad en Colombia será el cambio climático*. [<http://www.milenio.com/node/285863>]

²¹ El tiempo.com. 9 de octubre 2009. *En riesgo, agua de 21 millones de colombianos, según Defensoría*. [http://www.eltiempo.com/verde/en-riesgo-agua-de-21-millones-de-colombianos-segun-la-defensoria_6320187-1]

²² ReliefWeb. 1 de Octubre 2009. *BID apoya agenda del cambio climático de Colombia*. [<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/VDUX-7WELT6?OpenDocument&RSS20=02-P>]

²³ Human Rights Watch, 02/18/2009.

²⁴ Servindi – Nota sobre desplazamiento Awá <http://www.servindi.org/actualidad/16177>

²⁵ Fundación ProAves. 2009. *Holocausto ecológico en la Serranía de San Lucas*. <http://www.prensarural.org/spip/spip.php?article2768>.

They allow indigenous people to participate in the benefits the projects may bring and to receive compensation for the damage that could result. The 2008 Constitution mandates, in the case of environmental damage, immediate corrective government action and full restitution from the responsible company. However, some indigenous organizations have asserted a lack of consultation and remedial action. Despite laws mandating reallocation and titling of lands, recognition and demarcation of indigenous lands have not been resolved. Indigenous people protested the government's failure to provide them with title to all of their claimed territories; they also objected to outside exploitation of their resources.

During FY09, the conservation context in Ecuador included the following:

- Ecuador is making progress on its REDD strategy, and currently the country is working on an institutional and legal framework for its participation in the international carbon market.²⁶ During FY09, Ecuador implemented the Forest Partner Program (Programa Socio Bosque)²⁷, which promotes the conservation of four million hectares of forest over the next seven years. This program is based on a policy of economic incentives for the voluntary conservation of forests and remnant vegetation.
- The Coca-Codo Sinclair hydroelectric power project, which is now under construction on Cofán ancestral lands in a national protected area, poses a significant threat to biodiversity and the local indigenous peoples. However, in a positive development, the construction company has agreed to recognize the ancestral presence of the Cofán Nation. This recognition has created opportunities for NGOs, civil society and indigenous groups to participate in the design of activities, formulate watershed management recommendations, and pursue potential compensation to the Cofán for the negative impacts.
- One challenge to conservation is the proposed General Law for Territorial Planning, Autonomy and Decentralization. Although this law includes the creation of Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian Territorial tenure, some argue that the process of territorial reorganization could fragment the Amazon territory by unifying territories which extend across the Amazon and the highlands²⁸. These changes may fragment indigenous organizations that were formed based on the current organization of indigenous territories.
- Ecuador's proposal to protect one of the world's most biodiverse rainforests from oil development failed to secure any funding ahead of the December 2009 deadline.²⁹

Peru

After Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Peru has the third largest area of tropical rainforests in the world and these forests are among the richest in the world, with respect to both biological diversity and natural resources (i.e., timber, energy, mineral resources). Of the half of Peru that is forested, more than 80 percent is classified as primary forest. Its rate of deforestation is estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be low compared to neighboring countries. Most of Peru's logging is illegal and enforcement is inadequate,³⁰ although the country has not yet experienced the industrial timber harvesting seen in other parts of the Amazon. Peru's forests are also under threat from oil and gas concessions; more

²⁶ Se esperaba un avance en Julio 2009 pero no se ha encontrado información adicional sobre este tema.

²⁷ Foro Latino-Americano de REDD. *Estado de implementación del Mecanismo REDD en Ecuador*. [http://images.fas-amazonas.org/arquivos/file/REDD-PSB-ECUADOR_final%5B1%5D%5B1%5D.pdf]

²⁸ Saavedra, L. 2009. *Ecuador – Indígenas amazónicos decididos a recuperar sus derechos*. Artículo publicado en Adital (Noticias de América Latina y el Caribe). <http://www.adital.org.br/site/noticia.asp?lang=ES&cod=39861>

²⁹ *Guardian Unlimited*. (10/09/2008)

³⁰ Source: <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20peru.htm>

than 70 percent of the Peruvian Amazon has been or is in the process of being concessioned for oil and gas extraction³¹.

During FY09, the Peruvian context for ICAA conservation activities included:

- Peru was one of the countries that better resisted the global crisis, not only in Latin America but worldwide. It had one of the highest economic growth rates in the region, with a GDP (real growth rate) of 9.8% in 2009³².
- Peru's Ministry of the Environment created in May 2008 was still solidifying itself as an institution during FY09. The mandate for the Ministry of Environment now includes the National Service for Protected Natural Areas (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, SERNANP) and the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for forest management and water issues. ICAA partners consider that, in general, this new organizational structure provides a more favorable context for their work and for others who are promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use in Peru.
- Several new laws including the Supreme Decree N° 012-2009-MINAM (National Environmental Policy), Law N° 29263 (that modifies several articles of the Criminal Code and the General Environmental Law) and the Supreme Decree N° 006-2008-MINAM (Regulation for the organization and functions of SERNANP), passed in Peru during FY09 have the potential to address conservation threats in a more comprehensive way, if enforced adequately. Additionally, the legislation through which the SERNANP was created, aims at having a more independent institution to manage protected areas.
- The Peruvian government took a loan of \$120 million dollars from the Japanese government to protect 55 million hectares of Amazon rainforest over the next ten years.³³ The areas that would benefit from this project are the natural protected areas, the forests belonging to indigenous Amazonian communities, and those declared as permanent forest, conservation and ecotourism areas.
- Peru's Ministry of the Environment approved the creation of the Matses National Reserve with 420,626 hectares 1,039,390 acres in 2009. protect the region's biodiversity, ensure its natural resources, and preserve the home of the Matses indigenous peoples The objective of this area is to protect biodiversity, preserve the home of the Matses indigenous peoples Long unknown to the world, the Matses people were first contacted in 1969 by Christian Missionaries. The indigenous group has since remained in nearly complete isolation, retaining their traditions and living through sustainable hunting and fishing.³⁴ Indigenous communities in Peru will be paid 5 soles (\$1.70) per hectare (\$0.68/acre) of preserved forest under a new conservation plan proposed by Peru's Ministry of Environment, reports the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) in its bi-monthly update.

Antonio Brack, Peru's Minister of Environment, says the scheme could generate \$18.3 million dollars for forest communities, which control some 11 million hectares of forest in the country, beginning in

³¹ Gamboa, C. 2009. *Amazonia, hidrocarburos y pueblos indígenas: Un estado de la cuestión en el caso peruano (2003-2008)*. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Lima. 22p. cited in: Dourojeanni, M., Barandiarán, A. y D. Dourojeanni. 2009. *Amazonia Peruana en 2021 – Explotación de recursos naturales e infraestructuras: ¿Qué está pasando? ¿Qué es lo que significan para el futuro?* Pronaturaleza, Lima, Perú. 162 p.

³² IndexMundi website: http://www.indexmundi.com/peru/gdp_real_growth_rate.htm

³³ Ministerio del Ambiente, Oficina de Comunicaciones, Lima, 22 de Septiembre de 2009. http://www.minam.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=437:gobierno-de-japon-ha-financiando-en-peru-mas-de-mil-millones-de-dolares-para-proyectos-ambientales&catid=1:noticias&Itemid=21

³⁴ Jeremy Hance. mongabay.com (August 30, 2009). New Amazonian reserve saves over a million acres in Peru. http://news.mongabay.com/2009/0830-hance_matses.html

2010. Brack says money has already been set aside for the program in the 2010 budget. US\$3.30 for every hectare of rainforest that they help to preserve. The \$3.30-per-hectare figure is low by international standards. Under a proposed mechanism that compensates countries for reducing deforestation (REDD), forest land could be worth \$800 or more per hectare for its carbon (225 tons of carbon/ha), depending on its level of threat. Forests in areas of high deforestation would be compensated at a higher rate than inaccessible forests at low-risk of development. Minister Brack left open the possibility that communities could receive higher payment if parties agree to include REDD compensation in a future climate framework.³⁵

- After violent protests in June 2009 in the town of Bagua,³⁶ which involved indigenous and civil society groups, and resulted in the deaths of 33 people, the Peruvian Congress overturned several controversial government decrees which were aimed at generating rapid, private sector-driven economic growth in the Amazon. Some ICAA partners consider that these changes would have made it easier for foreign developers to exploit hydrocarbons, timber and minerals on indigenous lands, facilitated energy exploration and mining by the private sector and did not adequately address contamination cleanup. Furthermore, there was inadequate dialogue between government, indigenous groups and civil society organizations. Under pressure, the government then revoked two of the ten decrees (Legislative Decrees 1090 and 1064) and the President of the Council of Ministries established a National Dialogue Working Group and four other Working Groups. The main purpose of these groups is to formulate an integrated sustainable development plan for indigenous peoples that addresses the main demands of the indigenous organizations in the Peruvian Amazon, including education, health, land titling and legalizing lands.
- In August 2009, there were other protests by indigenous communities in the departments of Loreto, Cusco, and Amazonas. To protect indigenous lands against incursions by external investors, they blocked roads, surrounded hydrocarbon installations, and threatened to halt the flow of energy resources.
- Discussions held in Peru during FY09 regarding climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures have created some interesting opportunities. The Minister of Environment, Antonio Brack, has publicly stated that the Government's objective is to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation by up to 50 percent. This announcement has opened the door for NGOs, indigenous groups, institutions and other interested parties who want to work jointly towards this goal. A workshop on REDD topics took place in the Amazon city of Tarapoto and resulted in the "Declaration of Tarapoto"³⁷ which states that, "REDD is considered a real and concrete opportunity to improve the efficiency of forest conservation and sustainable management in Peru, and that the participation of local communities should be prioritized, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples must be respected."

Bolivia

The Bolivian Amazon covers 59.6 million hectares of which roughly two-thirds is forested. About half of Bolivia's forest cover consists of primary forests. After a period of increased deforestation and poor reforestation rates in the 1990s, Bolivia has now certified more than two million hectares of its forests. It is the world leader in tropical forest certification, according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). In 2005, the certified forest sector in Bolivia generated \$16 million from exports, a substantial amount given Bolivia's

³⁵ mongabay.com (June 03, 2009). Tribes in Peru to get \$0.68/acre for protecting Amazon forest. <http://news.mongabay.com/2009/0603-peru.html>

³⁶ Stavenhagen, R. 2009. *Perú: Conflicto en la Amazonía*. Artículo de opinión publicado en: <http://www.servindi.org/actualidad/opinion/15600>

³⁷ REDD Peru. 2008. *Tarapoto Declaration: A commitment and an action plan for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in Peru*. [http://www.asb.cgiar.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/tarapoto_declaration_peru.pdf]

relatively paltry volume of reported wood exports (2,000 metric tons in 2002 according to FAO). There are still problems with illegal logging operations which smuggle timber into Brazil for exportation as Brazilian wood. Greater threats to Bolivia's forests come from oil and gas development, commercial agricultural expansion, subsistence agriculture and fuelwood collection, and land-clearing for cattle pasture.³⁸

In FY09, the Bolivian conservation context included the following:

- In contrast to the other ICAA countries, Bolivia has taken a different position on the role of the market for REDD activities. Bolivia's Vice Minister of Territorial and Environmental Planning recently indicated to the United Nations REDD mission, that "although it is possible to debate or reflect upon the relevance of the market focus, the [Bolivian] government's position against a market-based mechanism is government policy"³⁹ and this position will be presented to the COP 15 at Copenhagen.
- Forestry operations have been affected by the socio-political situation in Bolivia, the political insecurity generated by the presidential elections in December 2009 and the global perceptions of a riskier investment climate. The latter challenge affects operation costs, including the availability of diesel fuel for wood harvesting and processing. Consequently, forest companies in the Amazonian departments have faced difficulties in reaching international markets for certified products and maintaining their forest certification status.
- The department of Pando and northern La Paz in Bolivia faced particular conservation challenges. During FY09, there were conflicts surrounding the Lliquimuni hydrocarbon concession in Northern La Paz. This situation caused internal division among indigenous organizations, as well as tensions between the government and the indigenous peoples. The situation has become further polarized due to the presidential elections in December 2009, despite mediation efforts by the national Ombudsman. In Pando, there were widespread political tensions due to political divisions and the migration of settlers from elsewhere in Bolivia.

³⁸ Source: <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20bolivia.htm>

³⁹ FAO/PNUD/PNUMA. 2009. *Misión UN-REDD Bolivia – Principales Resultados. Minutas de la Reunión de cierre de la Misión UN-REDD con el Gobierno.*

ANNEX B: EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS STORIES

The ISU and ICAA Partners produce several documents such as success stories, e-bulletins, one-pagers, studies, etc. that present ICAA's successes and achievements. These can be found in our website: <http://www.amazonia-andina.org/>. Below are two success stories produced by the ISU during FY09.



ICAA Historia de Éxito

INICIATIVA PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN EN LA AMAZONÍA ANDINA

1 - mayo - 2009

www.amazonia-andina.org

“Mi castañal ha sido como un padre para mis hijos”

Sara Hurtado es productora y empresaria castañera. Maneja una concesión forestal de castaña desde 1984 cuando estas se entregaban por solo dos años. Ha sido dirigente castañera en Madre de Dios, región en la Amazonia peruana. Sara es de aquellas mujeres luchadoras a las que la adversidad no derrota, al contrario, las fortalece. “Yo soy padre y madre a la vez. Mi castañal ha sido como un padre para mis hijos; es el sustento con el que he podido criarlos y educarlos”. Hoy, ha formado una pequeña empresa de dulces de castaña que son para chuparse los dedos.

La castaña (*Bertholletia excelsa*) es uno de los pocos recursos no maderable del bosque amazónico que da importantes volúmenes de producción manteniendo intacto el bosque. Es un recurso al que sólo se necesita recolectar, procesar y darle valor agregado. La castaña contribuye a la conservación y al desarrollo porque a través de su ordenamiento, manejo y mercadeo se mantienen grandes extensiones de bosque tropicales casi intactos, importantes para mantener el balance del calentamiento global de la Tierra.

Sara Hurtado trabaja con la Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica - ACCA y desde el 2008 recibe el apoyo de la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonia Andina- ICAA de USAID, a través de ACCA, que apoya a la Asociación de Castañeros con Certificación Orgánica del Triunfo-ACCOT, de donde Sara es asociada.

La falda bien puesta en un mundo de hombres

Solo el 30% de las mujeres poseen una concesión castañera en Madre de Dios. Es una actividad principalmente dominada por hombres.

“Cuando me inicié en la dirigencia hace 5 años atrás había mucho machismo, decían que las mujeres debían encargarse de la parte doméstica”, comenta.

Alrededor del 25% de la población de Madre de Dios, aproximadamente 28 mil habitantes, depende directa e indirectamente de la actividad castañera.



ICAA / SEBASTIÁN SUTTO
“Si me he dedicado a esto es con la intención de hacer ver a mis compañeros del sector de que sí se pueden hacer muchas cosas”.

Durante su vida como dirigente castañera, Sara era la única mujer entre siete dirigentes. “Trabajando se dieron cuenta que era tan capaz y hasta mejor que ellos”, agrega. Sara ha abierto camino a las mujeres líderes castañeras. En la actualidad, nos cuenta Sara, todas las asociaciones y federaciones castañeras tienen al menos una mujer en la dirigencia.

Hoy en su castañal y en su empresa “Sarita”, especializada en la elaboración de dulces en base a castaña, da trabajo a ocho personas. “Todavía no he crecido mucho pero

Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonia Andina
www.amazonia-andina.org

ICAA - 1 -

ICAA Historia de Éxito

INICIATIVA PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN EN LA AMAZONÍA ANDINA

2 - agosto - 2009

www.amazonia-andina.org

“Los cofanes administramos nuestros propios fondos”

“Al iniciar la vida institucional de la FEINCE la organización recibió apoyo económico, pero por la falta de experiencia en la justificación de recursos se entró en una crisis institucional lo que provocó que nuestra organización inicie un proceso de superación”, comenta Luis Narváez, Presidente de la Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán en Ecuador (FEINCE). El fortalecimiento del manejo administrativo de fondos es crucial para la consolidación de las organizaciones indígenas así como para la conservación de sus recursos naturales.

La Fundación para la Sobrevivencia del Pueblo Cofán (FSC) y The Nature Conservancy (TNC), socias de la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina (ICAA) de USAID, trabajan con la FEINCE en su fortalecimiento, específicamente en el manejo sostenible administrativo y de sus recursos naturales.

Luis Narváez lleva seis años como presidente de la FEINCE y ha liderado el proceso de cambio. El trabajo fue duro, había que cambiar la percepción de que los Cofanes no podían administrar sus propios fondos. “Conociendo nuestra debilidad, salimos en búsqueda de fondos para fortalecerlos. USAID creyó en nosotros, nos capacitamos y hoy manejamos nuestros propios fondos con transparencia y responsabilidad” dice Luis.

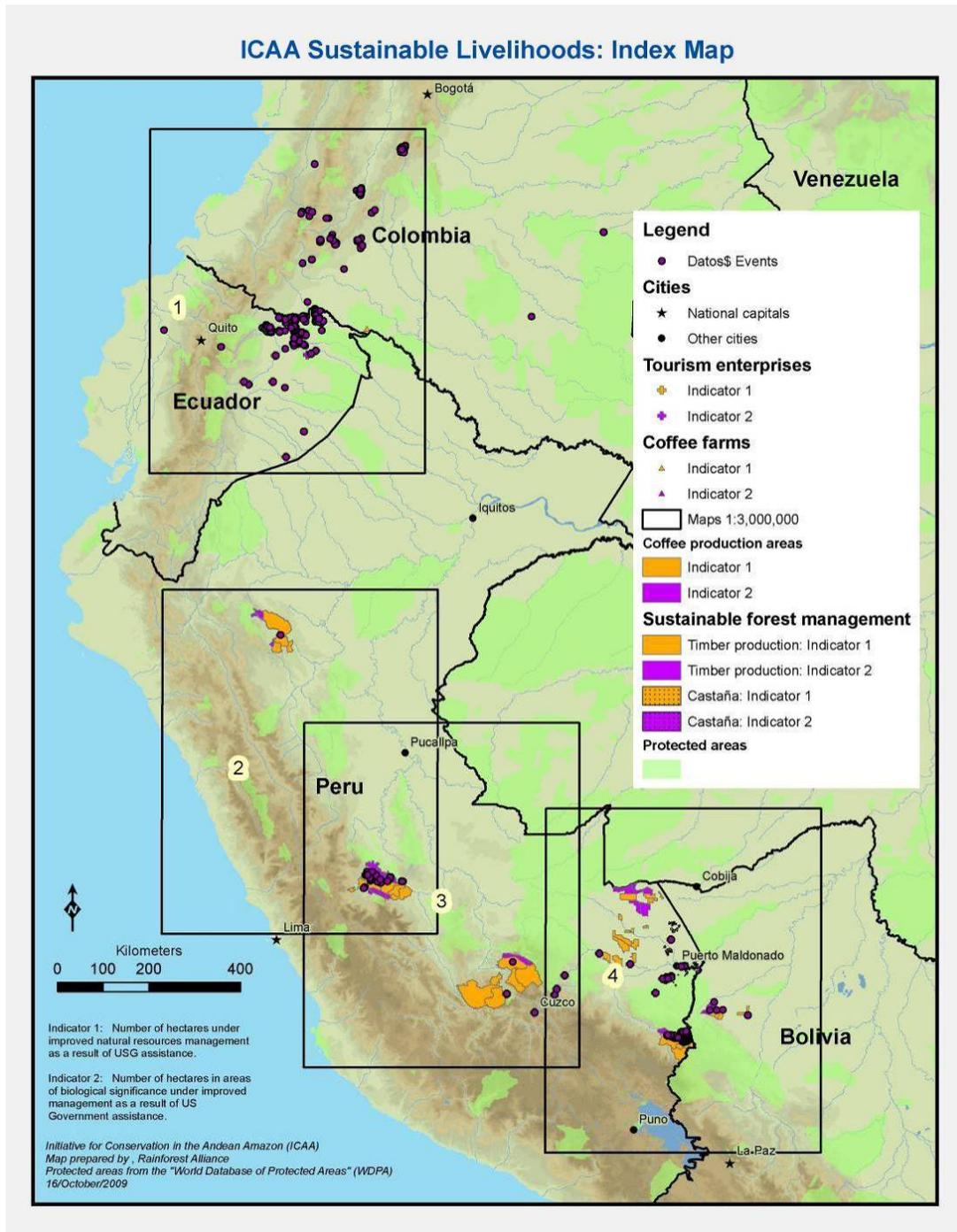


ICAA / INFORMACIÓN EL TIEMPO

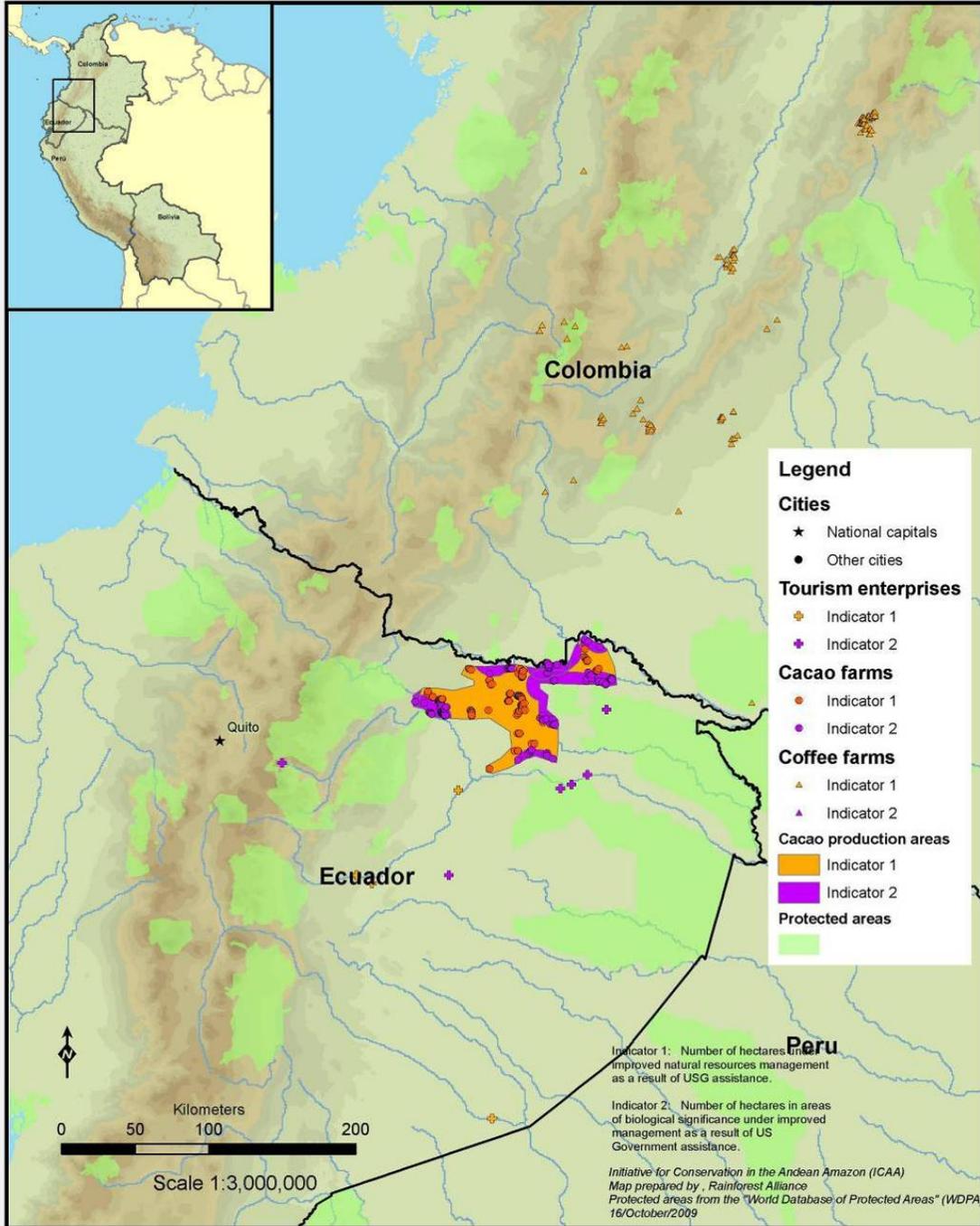
“Las rendiciones de cuenta se hacen a nivel comunitario. Hacemos asambleas anuales y reuniones de consejo de gobierno con los presidentes de cada comunidad. Tenemos la política bien clara, aquí no se hace nada a escondidas”, Luis Narváez, Presidente de la FEINCE.

USAID/Ecuador comenzó apoyar a los cofanes mediante el proyecto Caimán implementado por Chemonics. Hoy a través de ICAA le dan continuidad a estas actividades y junto a las organizaciones socias contribuyen en la realización del nuevo plan estratégico de la FEINCE y en temas relacionados a la gestión de sus territorios. Así mismo con el apoyo de USAID/Ecuador, la Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) actualmente viene implementando el proyecto Gestión Integrada en Territorios Indígenas.

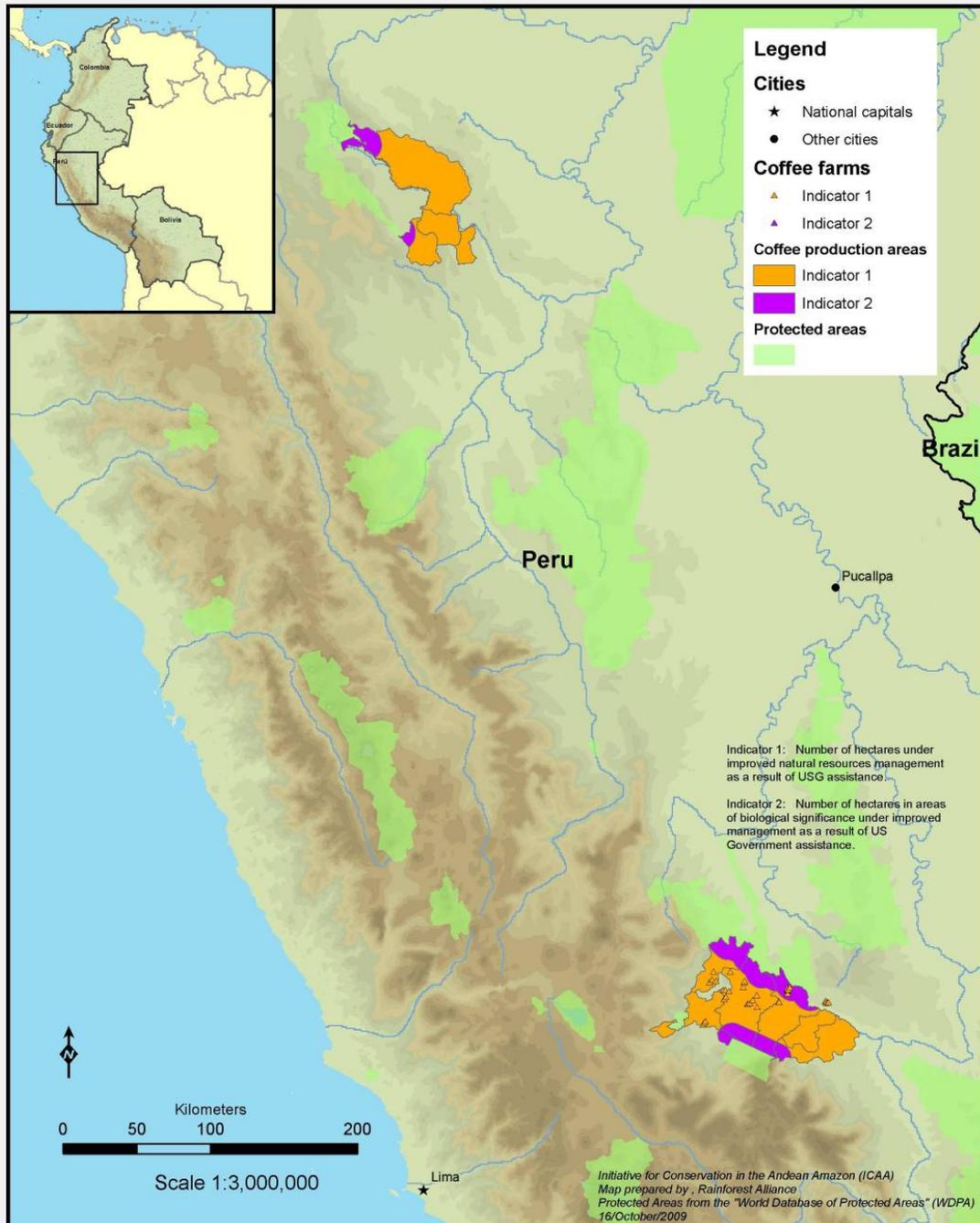
ANNEX C: AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT



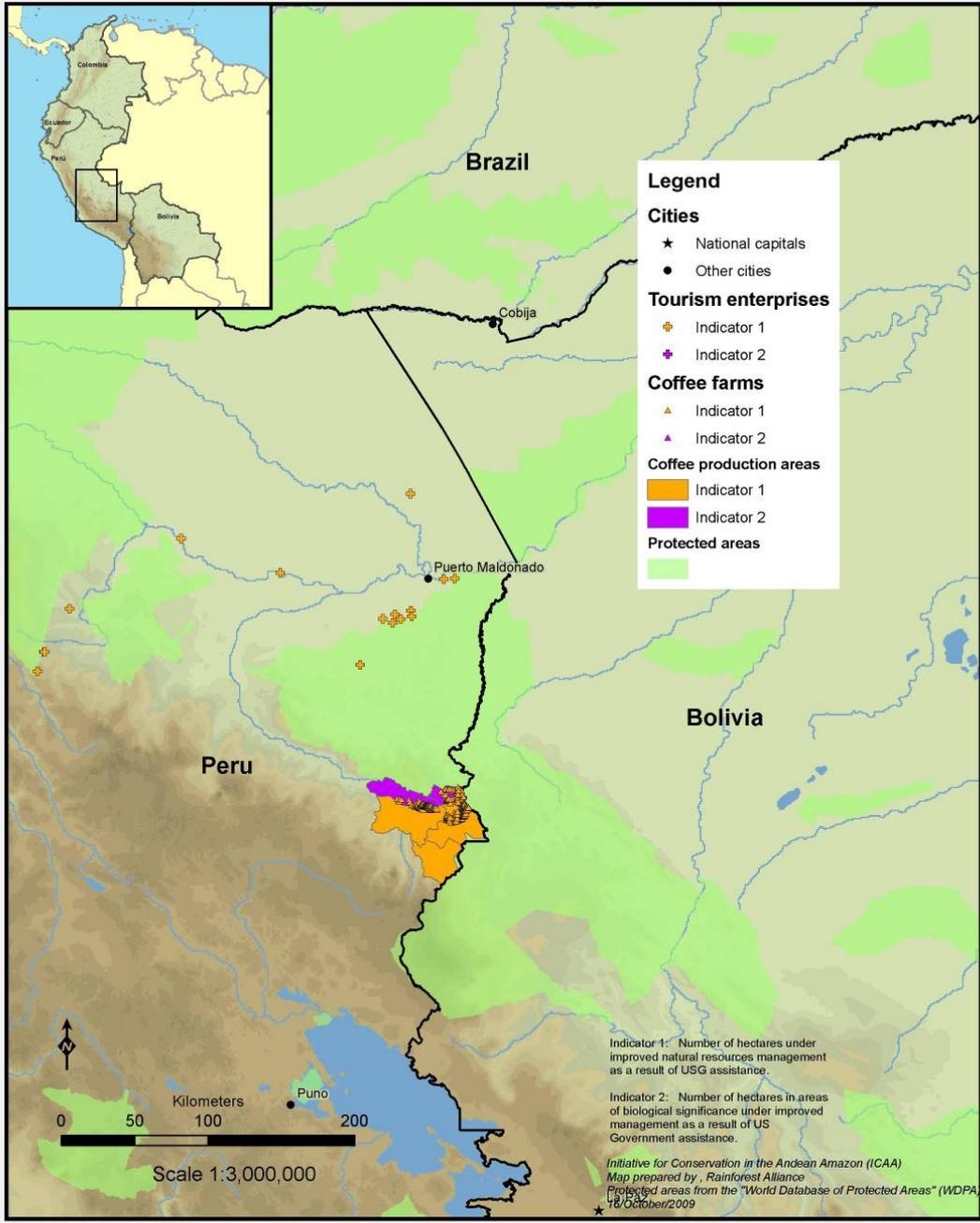
ICAA Sustainable Livelihoods: Map 1



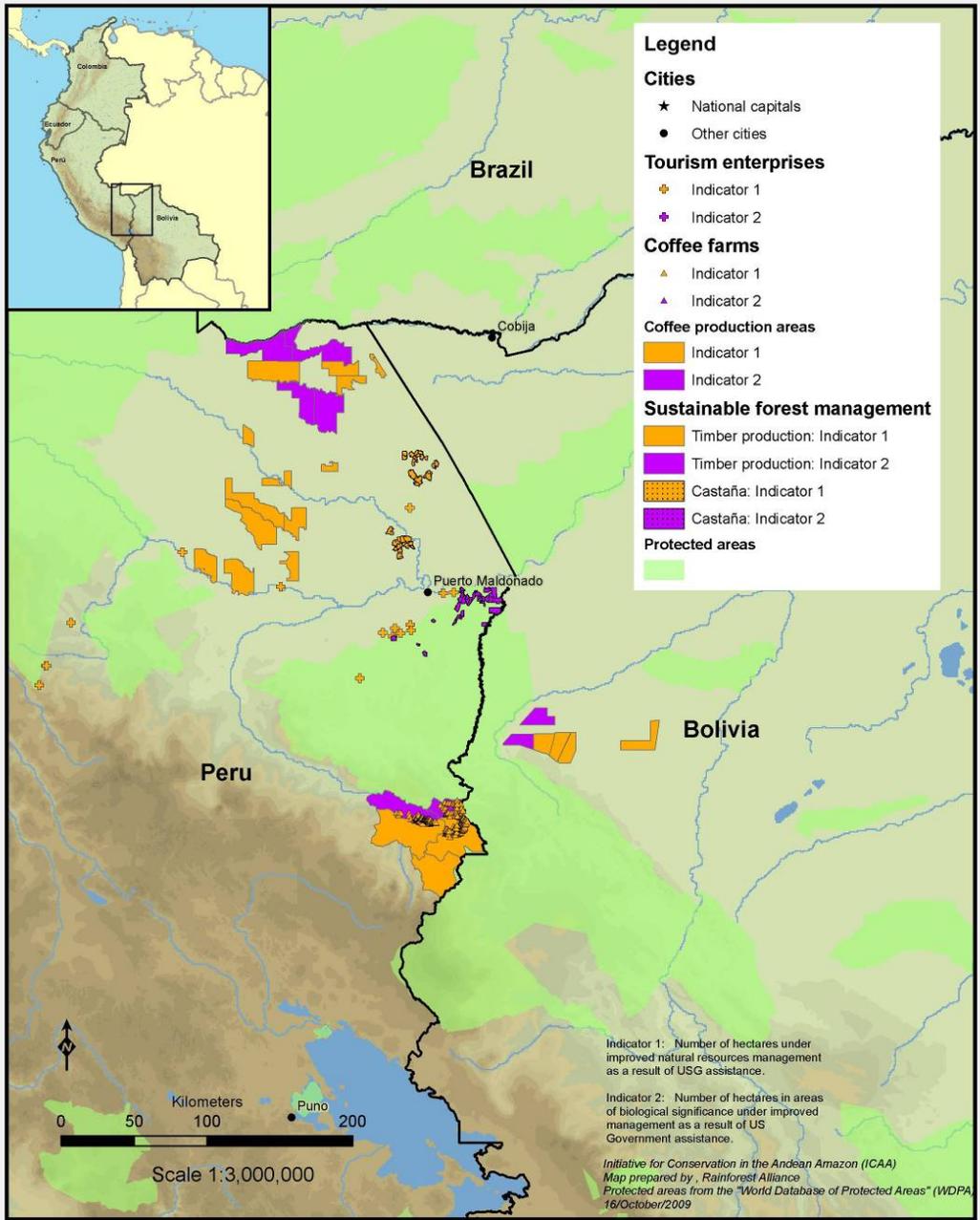
ICAA Sustainable Livelihoods: Map 2

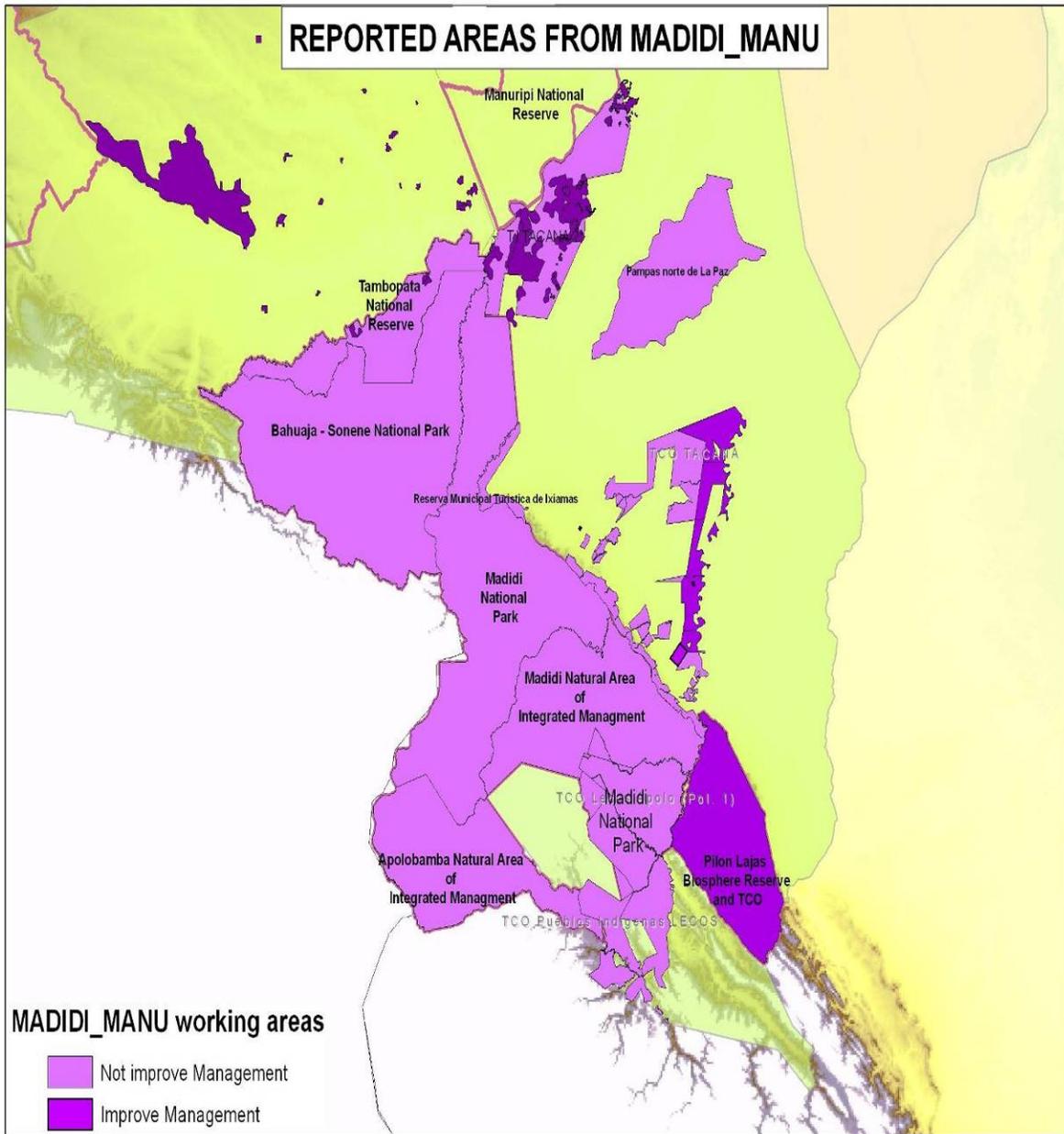


ICAA Sustainable Livelihoods: Map 3

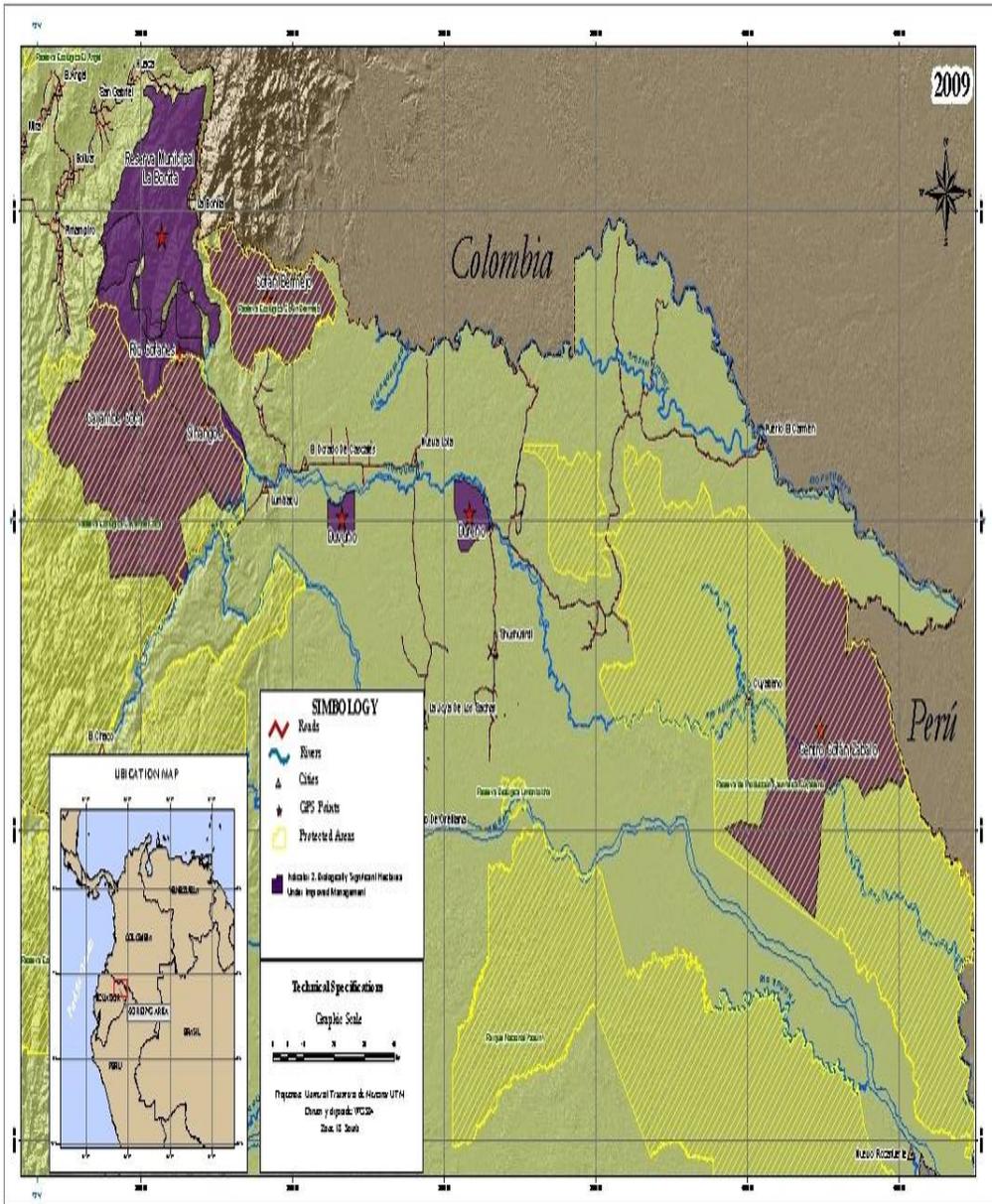


ICAA Sustainable Livelihoods: Map 4





Indigenous Landscapes reported Improved Management areas in Ecuador



ANNEX D. PRESS RELEASES ON SMALL GRANTS

El Peruano | Martes 13 de enero de 2009

ACT

OBJETIVO. APOYO BUSCA CONSOLIDAR EL DESARROLLO DE CAPACIDADES EN ESTA REGIÓN

USAID fortalece liderazgo de pueblos amazónicos

◆ Respalda seis proyectos que impulsan varias ONG en la selva peruana

◆ Manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales es la principal necesidad

JOSÉ VADILLO VILA
jvellido@editoraperu.com.pe

Una buena noticia para los pueblos amazónicos peruanos. USAID, a través de la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina (ICAA), favoreció a seis organizaciones no gubernamentales para desarrollar proyectos que favorezcan el desarrollo de las capacidades de organizaciones y pueblos indígenas, en apoyo al manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales.

El ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack, invitado a la ceremonia, explicó que "USAID siempre apoya en el Perú la conservación de los bosques, el manejo de los recursos forestales y los recursos de las comunidades amazónicas".

Recordó, por otro lado, que el manejo sostenible de los bosques amazónicos son un reto para el Estado peruano, la sociedad civil y los pueblos indígenas.

Hizo mención que el Estado destinó 15 millones de tierras a los pueblos amazónicos, de las cuales alrededor de 12 millones son hectáreas de bosques, tres veces la superficie de Costa Rica.

Proyectos

Las organizaciones se hicieron acreedoras a donaciones que recibirán de USAID, unos 45 mil dólares, para que ejecuten sus proyectos en un promedio de 10 y 24 meses.

Los proyectos deben tener por objetivo el fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales y el liderazgo de las organizaciones indígenas,



FOTO: ANDINA / RAFAEL CORNEJO

Protección. La conservación y el manejo de los recursos forestales y de la comunidad son preocupación de USAID.

Faltan policías ecológicos

Al menos tres mil efectivos especializados de la Policía Nacional se necesitan para salvaguardar los 66 millones de hectáreas de bosques que tiene el Perú, afirmó el ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack Egg.

Explicó que es imprescindible contar con esta numerosa cantidad de efectivos para hacer cumplir la ley; es decir, evitar la tala ilegal y controlar las invasiones a las áreas naturales protegidas".

"La Policía Ecológica cuenta actualmente con poco más de cien efectivos para estas labores. Tener agentes especializados y técnicos es una necesidad que incluso formó parte del Tratado de Libre Comercio con Estados Unidos", refirió.

Asimismo, sostuvo que conversó del tema con el ministro del Interior y estimó que concretar esta medida puede tomar un mediano plazo.

nas; también la mejora de las habilidades de comunicación y difusión de los pueblos indígenas y la conservación de las tierras indígenas.

Entre las ONG favorecidas por USAID se hallan la Asociación para la Conservación del Patrimonio del Cutivireni (ACPC) para un trabajo.

Uno de los ganadores es ejecutor del contrato de administración de la Reserva Comunal El Sira (Ecosira). Se trata de Eliseo Mishari, quien explicó que en su caso, este pequeño proyecto les permitirá el fortalecimiento institucional y la compra de radiofonía, entre otras acciones que favorecerán a 13 mil 800 familias de 69 comunidades nativas de Pasco, Huánuco, Junín y Ucayali.

Por su parte, Lidia Rengifo, de la Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central, (ARPI), ganadora de otro proyecto, dijo que podrán impulsar varias iniciativas, como la conservación de los recursos naturales y el trabajo de liderazgo con jóvenes, que les permitirá defender los derechos colectivos e individuales.

La República.pe

Publicado en (<http://www.larepublica.pe>)

USAID entrega US \$45 mil para desarrollar proyectos en selva peruana

Por editor

Creado el 12/01/2009 - 22:05



Seis organizaciones no gubernamentales ejecutarán diversos proyectos a favor al desarrollo de las capacidades de las organizaciones y Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID)

a 45 mil dólares en promedio, que les entregó USAID, a través de la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina (ICAA), y que les servirá de financiamiento para sus iniciativas a ejecutarse en plazos que van de 10 a 24 meses.

Cabe señalar que USAID es la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional.

Los proyectos en ciernes deben de tener entre sus objetivos fortalecer las capacidades institucionales y el liderazgo de las organizaciones indígenas, la mejora de las habilidades de comunicación y difusión de los pueblos indígenas y la conservación de las tierras indígenas.

El ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack, quien presenció la ceremonia realizada en un hotel miraflorentino, resaltó que “USAID siempre ha apoyado al Perú en la conservación de los bosques, el manejo de los recursos forestales y de los recursos de las comunidades amazónicas”.

Recordó que el manejo sostenible de los bosques amazónicos son un reto para el Estado peruano, la sociedad civil y los pueblos indígenas.

Añadió, que el Estado ha destinado 15 millones de tierras a los pueblos amazónicos, de las cuales alrededor de 12 millones son hectáreas de bosques que equivalen tres veces a la superficie de Costa Rica.

Entre las ONG favorecidas por USAID se encuentran la Asociación para la Conservación del Patrimonio del Cutivireni (ACPC), Ejecutor del Contrato de Administración de la Reserva Comunal El Sira (ECOSIRA), la Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central (ARPI). (Con información de Andina)

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USAID fortalece liderazgo de pueblos amazónicos para manejo sostenible de recursos



Ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack, participó en la firma de convenios entre ONG peruanas y la Iniciativa para la Conservación de la Amazonia Indígena de USAID. Foto: ANDINA / Rafael Cornejo

Lima, ene. 13 (ANDINA).- USAID, a través de la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina (ICAA), favoreció a seis organizaciones no gubernamentales para desarrollar proyectos que favorezcan el desarrollo de las capacidades de organizaciones y pueblos indígenas, en apoyo al manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales.

El ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack, invitado a la ceremonia, explicó que "USAID siempre apoya en el Perú la conservación de los bosques, el manejo de los recursos forestales y los recursos de las comunidades amazónicas".

Recordó, por otro lado, que el manejo sostenible de los bosques amazónicos son un reto para el Estado peruano, la sociedad civil y los pueblos indígenas. Hizo mención que el Estado destinó 15 millones de tierras a los pueblos amazónicos, de las cuales alrededor de 12 millones son hectáreas de bosques, tres veces la superficie de Costa Rica.

Proyectos

Las organizaciones se hicieron acreedoras a donaciones que recibirán de USAID, unos 45 mil dólares, para que ejecuten sus proyectos en un promedio de 10 y 24 meses.

Los proyectos deben tener por objetivo el fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales y el liderazgo de las organizaciones indígenas; también la mejora de las habilidades de comunicación y difusión de los pueblos indígenas y la conservación de las tierras indígenas.

Entre las ONG favorecidas por USAID se hallan la Asociación para la Conservación del Patrimonio del Cutivireni (ACPC) para un trabajo.

Uno de los ganadores es ejecutor del contrato de administración de la Reserva Comunal El Sira (Ecosira). Se trata de Eliseo Mishari, quien explicó que en su caso, este pequeño proyecto les permitirá el fortalecimiento institucional y la compra de radiofonía, entre otras acciones que favorecerán a 13 mil 800 familias de 69 comunidades nativas de Pasco, Huánuco, Junín y Ucayali.

Por su parte, Lidia Rengifo, de la Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central, (ARPI), ganadora de otro proyecto, dijo que podrán impulsar varias iniciativas, como la conservación de los recursos naturales y el trabajo de liderazgo con jóvenes, que les permitirá defender los derechos colectivos e individuales.

Faltan policías ecológicos

Al menos tres mil efectivos especializados de la Policía Nacional se necesitan para salvaguardar los 66 millones de hectáreas de bosques que tiene el Perú, afirmó el ministro del Ambiente, Antonio Brack Egg.

Explicó que es imprescindible contar con esta numerosa cantidad de efectivos para hacer cumplir la ley; es decir, evitar la tala ilegal y controlar las invasiones a las áreas naturales protegidas".

"La Policía Ecológica cuenta actualmente con poco más de cien efectivos para estas labores. Tener agentes especializados y técnicos es una necesidad que incluso formó parte del Tratado de Libre Comercio con

<p>Excurción culinaria</p> <p>Boleto de ida Por: Guillermo Reato</p> <p>Punto de Vuelo Por: Fernando Angulo</p> <p>Hábitat Por: Ánara del Campo</p> <p>Turismo sin Fronteras Por: Iván Mory</p> <p>Viajes en 2 ruedas Por: Yuri Mellet</p> <p>La montaña más esquiiva del mundo Por: Aldo Arceena</p> <p>El Verdadero Perú Por: Luis Verano</p> <p>Todo Ayacucho Por: Miguel G. Pooketti</p> <p>La vuelta al mundo en 10 años Por: Pablo y Anna</p> <p>Gringos Vagabundos Por: Andrew Whalen</p>	<h2>Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Andina podrán proteger sus recursos</h2> <p>Por: Instituciones, 9 de enero de 2009</p> <p>Seis organizaciones no gubernamentales peruanas han sido seleccionadas por la Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina (ICAA) para llevar a cabo proyectos que favorezcan el desarrollo de capacidades de organizaciones y pueblos indígenas en apoyo al manejo sostenible de recursos naturales. Como característica del Programa, los proyectos serán ejecutados en asociación con una organización indígena.</p>  <p>El programa también ha otorgado donaciones a dos ONGs colombianas y a dos ecuatorianas. Las seis ONGs seleccionadas por concurso para el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones "Estableciendo conexiones con nuevos actores para la conservación en la Amazonía Andina" que conduce la Unidad de Apoyo de ICAA son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asociación Laboral para el Desarrollo (ADEC-ATC) con la Federación de Comunidades Nativas Yaneshas (FECONAYA); - Asociación para la Conservación del Patrimonio de Cutivireni (ACPC) con la Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central (ARPI Selva Central AIDSESP); - Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (APECO), asociada al Ejecutor del Contrato de Administración de la Reserva Comunal El Sira (ECOSIRA); - Centro de Investigación y Promoción Amazónica (CIPA) con el Club de Madres Rabin Rama - Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico (CEDIA) con el Ejecutor del Contrato de Administración de la Reserva Comunal Machiguenga (ECA-Maeni) y - Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (Pronaturaleza) con el Foro Permanente de Pueblos Indígenas de Ucayali. <p>Estas organizaciones se han hecho acreedoras a donaciones de 45,000 dólares en promedio, para ejecutar en un plazo de entre 10 y 24 meses, proyectos que tengan como objetivos: el fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales y el liderazgo de las organizaciones indígenas, la mejora de las habilidades de comunicación y difusión de los pueblos indígenas y la conservación de tierras indígenas.</p> <p>ICAA es un programa liderado por la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) y conformado por cuatro consorcios que trabajan en la amazonía de Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia y Perú y cuya finalidad es construir capacidades y compromisos para la conservación y el aprovechamiento sostenible de la biodiversidad y los servicios ambientales de la cuenca. La Unidad de Apoyo de ICAA, con oficinas en Lima y Quito, administrará el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones.</p> <p>La ceremonia de firma de los convenios de donación que contará con la participación del Ministro de Ambiente, Antonio Brack Egg se llevará a cabo el día lunes 12 de enero a las 9 de la mañana en el local del Lima Hotel, Pardo y Aliaga 300, San Isidro. (Prensa USAID)</p> 
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