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ANDEAN AMAZON

INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

ANNUAL OUTLOOK
FISCAL YEAR 2010



March 2010

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Cover Photo: Fundacion Natura via the Sustainable Livelihoods consortium provides technical assistance to Colombian coffee growers implementing best management practices and certification standards. Photo credit: Thomas Muller, ICAA

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ACRONYMS

ACCA	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (Peru – Association for the Conservation of the Amazon Basin)
AED	Academy for Educational Development
ASL	Agrupación Social del Lugar (Bolivia, Local Social Association)
CECOVASA	Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras de los Valles de Sandia (Peru - Central Coffee Growers Cooperative of the Sandia Valleys)
COCLA	Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras (Peru - Central Coffee Growers Cooperative)
COICA	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin)
FENACOCA	Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (Peru - Federación Nativa de Comunidades Cacataibo)
FECONAPIA	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Puerto Inca y Afluentes (Peru - Federation of Native Communities of Port Inca and Tributaries)
FECONAU	Federación de Comunidades de Ucayali (Peru - Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali)
FEINCE	Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (Ecuador - Indigenous Federation of the Cofan Nation of Ecuador)
FONDAM	Fondo de las Américas (Fund for the Americas)
FSC	Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán (Ecuador - Foundation for Cofan Survival) ()
FY	Fiscal Year
IBC	Instituto del Bien Común (Peru - Common Good Institute)
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IR	Intermediate Result
IRG	International Resources Group
IL	Indigenous Landscapes, an ICAA consortium
ISU	Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon Support Unit
MMCC	Madidi-Manu Conservation Complex, an ICAA consortium
M-P	Madre de Dios, Peru, and Pando, Bolivia, an ICAA consortium
NLP	Northern La Paz (Bolivia)

ORAU	Organización Regional de Pueblos del Ucayali (Peru - Regional Organization of the Ucayali Peoples)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PLARs	Policies, Laws, Agreements and Regulations
PROFONANPE	Perú Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SI	Social Impact, Inc.
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods, an ICAA consortium
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)
TCO	Tierra Comunitaria de Origen (Bolivia – Indigenous Territory)
UNAMAD	Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios (Peru - National Amazonian University of Madre de Dios)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Outlook for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 (October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010) presents the overall workplan of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) regional project for the Amazon, the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). This Outlook is organized around ICAA’s Performance Management Plan and its three Intermediate Results:

- Capacity building,
- Policy implementation, and
- Leveraging new resources for conservation.

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 a Support Unit. Work is underway in the four countries of the Andean Amazon: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. 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 1 summarizes work locations, objectives and partners for each consortium.

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)	Peru and Ecuador	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 Andean Amazon.	The University of Florida Woods Hole Research Center Herencia Universidad Amazónica de Pando Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios – Proyecto Especial 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 & 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.

The ICAA partners have ambitious targets for their shared and consortium-specific indicators. The six shared ICAA indicators measure achievements in capacity building; policy dialogue and implementation; and leveraging new resources. By the end of FY 2010 ICAA expects to have reached the following results:

- **Management will be improved on approximately five million hectares in the Andean Amazon**, including internationally or nationally prioritized areas of biological significance, as well as lands with valuable natural resources. These hectare targets reflect the work of three consortia.
- **At least 14,000 people will be trained**, including: indigenous people, producers, local and national government officials, business people and technical staff of nongovernmental organizations (including ICAA partner organizations). All five consortia will conduct training on natural resources and biodiversity topics.
- **An estimated 60 policies, laws, agreements, or regulations will be implemented.** Two consortia will report on this indicator in FY 2010.
- **More than 180 co-sponsored policy-related dialogue events will be convened** on topics related to the core ICAA-wide themes of regional infrastructure, climate change and territorial management. Four of the five consortia will organize these events.
- **The field-based consortia will leverage at least \$3,000,000 on top of their required cost-share amount as additional conservation resources as a result of the presence of ICAA funding.** Targets for this indicator will require additional refinement with time, particularly given that funding may be even more unpredictable in the future due to the global economic recession. Three of the four field consortia have submitted targets for this indicator.

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Outlook provides a snapshot of the proposed activities from implementing partners of USAID's regional project for the Amazon, the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) for Fiscal Year 2010 (October 1, 2009-September 30, 2010). ICAA's Outlook is organized around the Initiative's Performance Management Plan and presents the overall work plan of the 21 ICAA partner organizations that carry out conservation-related activities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.



The Andean Amazon Region

OVERVIEW OF ICAA

ICAA is a five-year program to improve stewardship of the Amazon Basin's globally and nationally important biological diversity and environmental services. Four field-based consortia implement activities in the four Andean Amazon countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia). Their work is supported by a contracted ICAA Support Unit (ISU), with staff based in Lima, Quito, Santa Cruz, and Washington, D.C. The Andean Amazon activities are managed by the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau of USAID in Washington, D.C. Program funding comes from USAID, with cost-sharing resources from each field-based consortium. Exhibit 1 (in the Executive Summary) provides a snapshot of each consortium, their objectives and geographic focus.

Over the remaining 1.5 years of the Initiative, ICAA aims to continue strengthening Andean Amazonian institutions and networks for improved conservation. Its overall vision is to build commitment, capacity, and cooperation for environmental conservation across the four countries. ICAA's strategic framework emphasizes capacity building (Intermediate Result 1 or IR1), policy dialogue and implementation (Intermediate Result 2 or IR2), and leveraging resources for sustainable financing (Intermediate Result 3 or IR3). Exhibit 2 shows the shared indicators for each of these objectives. One of the hypotheses underlying ICAA activities is that training will result in increased human and organizational capacity to improve conservation. Through co-sponsored stakeholder dialogue events and improved capacity, Amazonian partners will be able to make progress on implementation of policies, laws, agreements, and/or regulations. As ICAA partners grow stronger and develop new partnerships, they are more likely to attract increased external resources for their well-managed programs.

Exhibit 2. 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 United States Government assistance. 2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of United States Government assistance. 3. Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of United States Government assistance.
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 United States Government 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 United States Government assistance
IR 3: Funding for ICAA partner organizations increased	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Amount of leveraged resources for Andean Amazon activities increased.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES DURING FY 2009

Fiscal Year 2009 (FY 2009) was a very challenging and exciting year for the five ICAA consortia. Despite challenges varying from logistical to political situations, the partners showed creativity, flexibility and strategic thinking to implement their activities and achieve their targets regardless of conflicting situations. The strength of the ICAA partner organizations and their commitment to conservation were key to their success during this period. Furthermore, many lessons learned by the partners will help them improve their performance and work better as a regional initiative in the next two years of the project.

ICAA as a whole and each consortium made progress in becoming much more than the sum of its parts. Networking and collaborative activities are well under way at the local, national, and regional levels across the Andean Amazon. The partners continue to work closely with local communities and other conservation partners to expand conservation constituencies in the region. Through the annual partners' meeting, capacity-building courses, policy dialogue meetings on infrastructure and territorial management, and several inter-consortia memorandums of understanding, the ICAA partners have found synergies and learned best practices from each other. The use of social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter, and low-cost distance training technologies have been key in improving ICAA's visibility and showing its regional impact on conservation to the national and international community.

The screenshot shows the Facebook page for 'Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina'. The page title is 'Iniciativa para la Conservación en la Amazonía Andina ESPERAMOS SUS OPINIONES SOBRE EL CASO INAMBARI Y EL ACUERDO ENERGETICO El jueves Borrar'. The page has 1,219 fans and 1,700 publications. The main content area features a post from 'Actualidad Ambiental Spda' about an agreement with Brazil, and another post from 'Carretera bloqueada por paro contra hidroeléctrica Inambari | LaRepublica.pe' about a road blockade. The left sidebar includes sections for 'Información', 'Estadísticas', and 'Fans'. The right sidebar has a 'Consigue más fans' section and a 'Hazte fan' button.

ICAA's Facebook page, with 1,219 followers as of March 2010.

LOOKING AHEAD AT FY 2010

ICAA partners have ambitious plans for FY 2010 that aim to further expand networks, build capacity, and strengthen constituency in support of Amazon conservation and sustainable development. Targets for the ICAA shared indicators, listed by consortium and overall, are presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3. FY 2010 Targets for ICAA Shared Indicators¹

Indicators	M-P	IL	MMCC	SL	ISU	ICAA-Wide TOTALS
Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of United States Government assistance.	169,000	1,355,685	Indicator not adopted	1,591,739	Indicator not adopted	3,116,424
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of United States Government assistance.	Indicator not adopted	739,208	1,032,000	166,168	Indicator not adopted	1,937,376
Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of United States Government assistance.	2,049	366	2,745	8,500	605	14,265
Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations (PLARs) promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of United States Government assistance.	6	51	Indicator not adopted	Indicator not adopted	Indicator not adopted	57
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 United States Government assistance.	19	64	83	Indicator not adopted	15	181
Amount of resources for Andean Amazon activities increased.	\$1,500,000	\$250,000	\$260,000	\$1,329,015	Indicator not adopted	\$ 3,339,015

¹ FY 2010 targets were based on information reported in each consortium's FY 2010 workplan received from USAID on January 28, 2010.

BUILDING CAPACITY

THE ANDEAN AMAZON CONTEXT

ICAA consortia face formidable challenges in addressing the Amazon's large-scale conservation threats and opportunities:

- Threats to conservation of biodiversity include regional mega-projects (e.g., highways, oil-and-gas explorations, dams, etc.) of increasing number and size, which are rapidly opening up formerly isolated and forested areas. These activities affect sustainable land management by traditional communities, as well as protected area management. Because of the remoteness of these areas or because activities impact the border areas of one or more countries, there has been limited capacity for communication, information sharing, and coordination among communities, local organizations, and government agencies.
- The frontier and border regions of the Andean Amazon continue to exhibit very high population growth rates compared to other areas of these countries, due to migration, high gold prices, and illicit activities. For example, Puerto Maldonado, the capital of Madre de Dios, has a growth rate of 4.8 percent—the highest for Peru.² 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.³
- 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 began to discuss the extent and impacts of climate change in the region. Considerable evidence documents climate change in the Andean region over the past three decades,⁴ 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 increased flooding, stronger hailstorms and expanded desertification in the region, with considerable losses in agricultural production. In terms of social impacts, the poorest are most vulnerable and 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.^{5,6} 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 events.
- Opportunities also exist for advancing conservation objectives. New advances in communications technology and social networking (Facebook and Twitter, for example) as well as distance learning courses, support the sharing of effective strategies for preventing and mitigating the negative impacts of infrastructure. New information about climate change and the importance of conserving large

² 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>

³ Gobierno autoriza dos asentamientos en Pando. Publicación en Diario El Deber. <http://www.eldeber.com.bo/2009/2009-08-11/vernotanacional.php?id=090810235222>

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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/unpfii/documents/backgrounder%20climate_ESP_FORMATTED.pdf.

⁶ Carmen, A. 2009. *Climate Change, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples*. Submitted by IITC for 8th Session of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

landscapes provides an important impetus for maintaining forest cover and hydrologic functions. Nature-based enterprises and bio-commerce are expanding and present new opportunities for sustainably financing conservation and livelihoods for traditional communities.

- Capacity building is a central element of addressing Andean Amazon threats and maximizing opportunities. Amazon stakeholder organizations, particularly conservation and indigenous groups, require new kinds of organizational capacity. There is a significant demand to professionalize the conservation and sustainable development cadre in the region through university level training, as well as professional development for government officials and the staff of ICAA partner organizations. As conservation and environmental management responsibilities and related national income accounts are increasingly decentralized from central government agencies, local and regional technical staff from government and also political leaders require greater technical capacity in natural resources management and conservation topics.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Additional land areas under improved management are expected to result from ICAA training and other complementary activities. ICAA will report on two separate USAID indicators related to hectares under improved management.⁷ One indicator focuses on hectares categorized as areas of biological significance, and the other emphasizes hectares in other types of areas. Improved management for biologically significant areas includes “...activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biologically significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes.” For all other areas, improved management includes “...activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, e.g., sustaining soil and/or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture, etc.” To increase the consistency of measurement across the consortia, ICAA has developed a four-part improved management scorecard for both indicators, which was derived from regional and global USAID experience. The scorecard focuses on the status of efforts related to formal land titling, stakeholder participation, management plan development, and financial plans/resources. Hectare targets for FY 2010 can be found in Exhibits 4 and 5 below.

Exhibit 4. Targets for FY 2010: Hectares under Improved Management (Areas Not Classified as Biologically Significant)

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-Wide
1,591,739	1,355,685	169,000	Indicator not adopted	Indicator not adopted	3,116,424

Exhibit 5. Targets for FY 2010: Hectares under Improved Management (Areas Classified as Biologically Significant)

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-WIDE
166,168	739,208	Indicator not adopted	1,032,000	Indicator not adopted	1,937,376

ICAA activities focus on selected areas and are expected to be replicable on larger areas. The M-P consortium works in the Madre de Dios department of Peru and the Pando department of Bolivia in the southwestern Amazon. The MMCC consortium in northern Bolivia and southern Peru operates in a conservation corridor that covers approximately 19 million hectares. Implementing activities in large areas requires both a wide

⁷ Source: Office of the Director of United States Foreign Assistance. *Indicators: Descriptions and Definitions, Annex 5, Indicator Handbook - Economic Growth*, January 8, 2007

focus for tasks such as landscape-level planning and securing political buy-in at national and regional levels and practical knowledge of ecological and socioeconomic data at the local levels. Illustrative activities planned to improve management of natural resources include the following:

The **SL consortium** works with different types of land-holders and will increase the adoption of best management practices by agriculture, forestry, and tourism operations in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The consortium will also focus on increasing the number of biologically significant hectares under improved management by working with areas set aside as strict reserves within sustainably managed or certified forest operations (i.e., High Conservation Value Forests in Peru and Bolivia) and with agriculture, agroforestry, and tourism activities in protected area buffer zones (i.e., cocoa in Ecuador, coffee in Peru and Colombia, and tourism in Peru and Ecuador).

- The Cocoa component in Ecuador will work with the farmers from the Sucumbios Research and Service Center (CISAS) and the Sumac Muyu farmer's group. Through diagnostic audits the consortium will determine which farms can be considered under improved natural resources management and/or be certified by the Rainforest Alliance. Continued capacity building of internal auditors from the San Carlos and Kallari Associations will be key to insuring that improved management or certification is maintained by the target groups. Work will also focus on farms around the Napo River in Sucumbios and Orellana and Cofan indigenous farms in biologically important sites.
- In Colombia, the Coffee component will work jointly with the Global Environmental Facility Biodiversity Conservation in Coffee project to determine which farms qualify as under improved natural resource management. The consortium also expects that during this FY, farms associated with the Meta Department Coffee Committee and the Aromacafe group in Caquetá will receive certification. The consortium will precisely identify the locations of the National Parks of Cordillera de los Picachos, Sierra de la Macarena and Tinigua, as well as the nearby project farms, to establish the land area of farms located within the defined 10 Km radius of these protected areas. In Peru, the consortium will strengthen its relationships in the Junin Region with Corporación Café Perú, ECOTERRA and Bioazul, among others; in Cusco, with Central COCLA and Bioazul; in Puno with CECOVASA; and in San Martín, with PRONATUR. The focus during this FY will be to implement workshops geared towards continuous improvement by existing producer groups to increase the number of operations and hectares under improved natural resource management. The workshops will be designed to address the weaknesses identified in the diagnostic and certification audits previously carried out. The consortium will also target those coffee farmers adjacent to or in a 10 Km radius of the Alto Mayo Protected Forest in the San Martín, San Matias, San Carlos and Pui Pui protected forests in the Pasco and Junín regions, the Megantoni National Sanctuary in Cusco or the Bahuaja Sonene National Park in Puno.



Pablo Ramos, a Fundacion Natura coffee extensionist discusses Rainforest Alliance standards with Colombian coffee growers seeking certification status. Photo credit: Thomas Muller, ICAA

- The Forestry component in Bolivia will work towards improved forest management and/or forest certification of Local Social Associations (Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar - ASLs) (e.g. La Candelaria, Siete Palmas, Copacabana, Idiama and San Antonio) and the Takana San Pedro indigenous territory (Tierra Comunitaria de Origen, TCO) in Northern La Paz. With the exception of the activities related to Brazil nut, all of the activities that were planned to be carried out in Pando are currently being carried out in NLP. With a larger team in place in Northern La Paz (two forest engineers and three consultants), SL will focus on strengthening the common social, environmental and business-related weaknesses found in the forest management operations through direct technical assistance and training. Two biologically significant sites, the ASLs Idiama and San Antonio, are within a 10 km radius of the Madidi National Park. In addition, using a practical methodology and the guides developed to identify the reserve areas and high conservation value forests within operations, SL will assist project operations to identify and demarcate set asides as strict nature reserves and high conservation value forests. In Peru, the Forestry component will work mainly with promoting improved natural resource management and certification of concessions found inside a 10 km radius of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park in Madre de Dios. Additionally, SL will coordinate with the Peruvian Council for Voluntary Certification (Consejo Peruano de Certificación Forestal Voluntaria, CPCFV), in assisting the forest operations in the identification of the reserve areas and high conservation value forests within their forests.

The **SL consortium** recently received funding from the Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador for a project that will help meet FY 2010 tourism targets for operations and hectares under improved management. The project will introduce best management practices into an additional 25 tourism operations. In addition, the new SmartVoyager certification for tour operators to be finalized during FY10 will also increase the number of certified operations. The inclusion of Ecuador Tour Operators (OPTUR) in the ICAA project should provide around 20 new certified operations, thereby creating a greater impact on biodiversity since the operators work in areas of high biodiversity importance.

Fifteen of the new operations will be located in the area of Banos, a transition zone for Amazonian Andes. SL will promote the participation of the community tourism operations such as NAE (Kapawi), Shiwiar (Tangunsa and Juyuntsa), OISE (Secoya Remolino) and Kichwas (Shayari), through the provision of specialized technical assistance for implementing best management practices. They will also work with the private operator, Advantage Travel Manatee - the only operator to Napo River lower basin - through a full-time technician for three months to ensure effective implementation of best management practices in at least four communities with the highest tourism potential that are part of the Rio Napo Responsible Tourism Network. Two operations are located near Machu Picchu Historical Sanctuary - Cusco, three are near Manu National Park - Cusco and Madre de Dios, and three are near Tambopata National Reserve – Madre de Dios.



IL Strategic Planning Meeting with FEINCE, Ecuador. Photo Credit: Paulina Arroyo, TNC

The **IL consortium** will enhance territorial protection and management of two land mosaics that combine two indigenous territories and protected areas (i.e., the Selva Central Norte in Peru and the Cofán in Ecuador). For the Cofán territories and buffer zone communities of the Kichwa, La Bonita, Secoyas, and Shuar peoples, FSC and FEINCE will focus on sustainable conservation management models. Plans include

sustainable livelihoods for communities, strong indigenous organizations, a viable local-level conservation network, and long-term plans for a trinational mega-reserve (Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia) and a binational park between Ecuador and Colombia and between two Cofan areas. In Peru, the IL consortium will continue to develop strategies and mechanisms with the FENACOCA and FECONAU federations for the protection of the Cacataibo and Isconahua reserves (groups who maintain themselves in voluntary isolation). Besides organizational capacity building and legal procedures to secure land rights, activities will include the participatory development of territorial management plans and presentation of indigenous-led proposals to regional forums such as the Forest Management Committees.

The **M-P consortium** plans to hold dialogue events and reach implementation of management plans in both Pando and Madre de Dios. In Pando, a municipal road impact mitigation plan via improved use of fire and a fire/flood monitoring and response system in the municipality of El Sena is a priority. Depending on the outcome of elections and colonization, a similar plan in the Bella Flor municipality will be implemented. In Madre de Dios, the consortium will work with the community of Pacahuara to develop a management plan outlining land demarcation and fire control, as well as with the Native Community of Bélgica, where they plan to implement an integrated community management plan involving both forest and river resources. Also in Madre de Dios, M-P anticipates the completion of the Yaverija watershed management plan.

The **MMCC consortium** anticipates that during FY 2010 the entire Takana I TCO will be considered under improved management given that control and vigilance strategies are implemented in the TCO and the formal land-use plan currently under consideration

receives approval from the government. Similar initiatives for formal land-use plans will start with the Lecos TCOs in Apolo and Guanay. For the Takana II TCO, the land-titling process will begin during this period as CIPTA has recently reached agreement with the Bolivian government to move forward with this process. The consortium also plans to help develop commercial contracts with Brazil nut harvesters, a project associated with the Southern Inter-oceanic Highway alliance (Odebrecht, CONIRSA, Conservation International, ProNaturaleza and ACCA) as a means to help Brazil nut concessionaires achieve financial sustainability. With support from the Fund for the Americas (Fondo de las Americas, FONDAM), MMCC expects to increase the area under improved management in Peru through two grants-funded projects: “Forest Management through Reforestation, Agroforestry and/or Forest Enrichment with Native Species in Boca Colorado and other Local Towns of the Madre de Dios District, Manu” and “Forest Management through Reforestation, Agroforestry and/or Forest Enrichment with Native Species in the Districts of Inambari and Laberinto, Tambopata”. Workshops on business administration, nursery management and agroforestry systems, FSC policies and principles for forest management, will be conducted for local stakeholders. These projects highlight the intervention model that FONDAM promotes to reforest degraded areas which reduces the pressure on the forest. Additionally, they become more interesting when one considers that they are located in areas with threats like mining and infrastructure. Although the number of hectares under improved management may seem insignificant, it is important for its potential to be replicated and reinforce previous interventions in the zone. MMCC will also work with the Regional Government of Peru for the adoption of a Madre de Dios’ “Regional Conservation System,” which would focus on protection of prioritized areas (such as conservation concessions and other areas not fully



An ICAA grant managed by FONDAM was awarded to Empresa Nuevo Eden for improved Brazil nut management. Photo Credit: Ana Cecilia Pérez, FONDAM

categorized such as Lake Valencia and other lakes or “cochas”), and coordinating actions for improved management for sustainable use (such as other forestry concessions), and support for the Regional Government of Madre de Dios in forestry governance, focusing on the new authority and responsibility that the Regional Government is assuming as a result of decentralization.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

ICAA’s central premise is that increased capacity and coordination will enable formerly isolated organizations to address large-scale conservation threats and opportunities and to more effectively impact biodiversity conservation. ICAA offers relevant professional development training in each of the four countries and in locations outside of major urban centers. The Initiative’s capacity building activities focus on identified needs and gaps, such as land management, managerial skills, climate change and Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) initiatives, economic analysis, gender, communications, implementation of best management practices, alliance building, and institutional development issues, including performance monitoring.

Exhibit 6 shows the training participant targets for FY 2010, by consortium and ICAA-wide.

Exhibit 6. Targets for FY 2010: Number of Training Participants

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-WIDE
8,500	366	2,049	2,745	605	14,265

Illustrative activities for FY 2010 include:

The **SL consortium** will continue to offer certification-related training and technical assistance on best management practices for producers of four products (cocoa, coffee, timber, and Brazil nuts) and those involved with sustainable tourism. The SL consortium works with new groups seeking certification, as well as maintaining certification status and expanding sales.

- Cocoa-related training in Ecuador will be based on farmer field schools for producers based on the Sustainable Agriculture Network⁸ certification standard focusing on sustainable management of cocoa production and biodiversity protection. Through workshops and technical assistance, SL will also build capacity in basic business concepts such as marketing and negotiation, business skills and development of commercial alliances. Ecuadorian trainees for certified cocoa will include members of the Kichwa and Cofan indigenous farmers, as well groups of peasants near the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve and Yasuni National Park.
- Selected coffee-related training activities will be conducted in the Meta and Caqueta Departments of Colombia via a partnership with the extensionists of the National Coffee-Growers Federation. Coffee training in Peru will focus mostly on members of coffee producer organizations, such as the Central Coffee Growers Cooperative (Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras, COCLA), PRONATUR and Central Coffee Growers Cooperative of the Sandía Valleys (Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Cafetaleras de los Valles de Sandía, CECOVASA). Training in both countries will focus on natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation and business skills. Capacity building will be focused on business strengthening, increasing market knowledge, and improving coffee quality. Social and environmental practices will be strengthened through capacity building workshops for coffee group technicians and administrators in the formulation of social and environmental management systems, and in waste management. The consortium will also continue implementing farmer field schools with Rainforest Alliance certified coffee producers as an intervention methodology. In Peru, to assist in capacity building activities, alliances will be sought

⁸ Known as the SAN, and of which Rainforest Alliance is the Secretariat

with the National Learning Service (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje, SENA) and the Amazon University.

- Forestry training and technical assistance will continue to focus on natural resources management, market access, value-added product development, production efficiency, product quality, and business skills in Madre de Dios, Peru and Northern La Paz⁹ (NLP) in Bolivia. Trainees will include forest (Tawari and Madebol in Peru) and Brazil nut concessionaires (especially those working with Candela Peru), indigenous groups (including the TCO San Pedro in Bolivia and municipal concessions (including La Calendaria and Siete Palmas in Bolivia), primary and secondary processing operations, and auditors. To increase the efficacy of the capacity building activities, the SL consortium will promote alliances between concessions and Brazil nut buyers, and for timber between the private sector and communities.



Brazil nut drying facilities promoted by ACCA that improve quality in Madre de Dios, Peru. Photo credit: Douglas Pool, ICAA

- In tourism, SL will train and provide technical assistance to tourism operators in and around protected areas and indigenous communities in Ecuador and Peru. Indigenous community-based tourism operations for the Kichwa, Secoya, Shiwiar, and Waorani groups in Ecuador and the Ese' eja, Harakmbuts, Matsigenkas, and Yines in Peru constitute SL's clientele for this activity. Training will be provided on business skills, natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation, and the implementation of best management practices for tourism. With assistance from the new Ministry of Tourism project, SL will be providing direct technical assistance in business skills and sustainable tourism to new operations in the Amazon through the elaboration and implementation of best management practices implementation plans. The four Best Management Practices Guidelines on the subjects of sustainable tourism, tour guides, transportation, and food and beverage will be completed during this fiscal year and distributed to the operations involved in the best management practices program. Internal auditors from OPTUR will also be trained in the SmartVoyager certification using an internal auditors' guide.

The **Indigenous Landscapes** consortium will continue to focus its capacity-building activities on the needs of the Cofan, Shuar Secoyas, Kichwa, and La Bonita groups in Ecuador and several ethnic groups in Peru (i.e., Ashaninka, Cacataibos, Isconahua, Shipibo-Conibo, and Yanasha). IL works directly with communities and also with indigenous organizations and federations, such as Foundation for Cofan Survival (Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán or FSC), Indigenous Federation of the Cofan Nation of Ecuador (Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador or FEINCE), Federation of Native Communities of Port Inca and Tributaries (Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Puerto Inca y Afluentes or FECONAPIA), Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali (Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali or FECONAU), and Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (Federación Nativa de Comunidades Cacataibo or FENACOCA), the latter three representing the Ashaninka, Yanasha, and Cacataibos, respectively. Training in

⁹ Given the political instability in the Department of Pando, where this consortium had initially focused its work, they have decided that, with the exception of the activities related to Brazil nut, all of the activities that were planned to be carried out in Pando are currently being carried out in Northern La Paz.

Ecuador will be related to consolidating land management and protection of the Cofán territories through a new park guard program, improving conservation knowledge, skills and management, and Spanish language training for Cofán women to enhance their participation in planning and policy-making activities. The driver's training program will also continue so more community members have the skills to advance logistical aspects of conservation management systems. In Peru, the training of the Federations will cover indigenous rights (including environmental aspects, extraction activities, conflict management and territorial security matters), organizational development (e.g., fundraising and financial management), territorial management and protection, and internal and external communications skills and strategies.

For the **M-P consortium**, a new program dimension will accelerate the capacity-building component and simultaneously strengthen directed research to help resolve issues of forest conservation and sustainable development. Two PhD professionals (post-doctorates assigned to each of the consortium's universities) will conduct research and related training on climate change and social vulnerability with applied pilot studies that can exemplify the path for mitigation and adaptation plans. More specifically, they plan to generate quantitative data on deforestation rates, carbon stocks, carbon emissions/fixation via agriculture and energy production. They will estimate the impact of logging on carbon stocks in collaborative research with local actors in specific pilot studies. Via field training with local researchers at each university and other local organizations, the consortium will build local capacity for use of monitoring tools such as GIS and topics such as environmental services as a basis for conservation, as well as carbon monitoring in the context of REDD. This training and research will benefit from collaboration with Dr. Greg Asner (Carnegie Institute and leader of the Government of Peru-sanctioned forest carbon measuring program in Madre de Dios) and the Woods Hole Research Center, a consortium member. In addition to local researchers and university professionals, the consortium has other target clientele for its training component. Training, capacity-building and technical assistance will have a "train the trainer" focus, via teacher training in environmental education, expanded to direct contact with students in both Madre de Dios and Pando. Middle and high school students will be trained on topics ranging from climate change to waste management to watershed conservation. Community leaders and local government technical staff will be trained on environmental monitoring to support management planning concerning climate/fire monitoring and response.

Training and other capacity-building activities vary from technical, administrative, and information management skills needed to market goods, to expanding the capacity of regional government officials to understand natural resource legislation and policies. For local cooperatives and Brazil nut concessionaire holders, the **MMCC consortium**, through its partner ACCA, will build sustainable harvesting and processing skills and provide planning and mapping training to improve concession management. The consortium will build enterprise skills related to agroforestry, ecotourism, and handicraft production. To carry out community projects of the Sustainable Protection and Use of the Environment (Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente or PUMA) Foundation in Bolivia, MMCC will support a Management School for the PUMA technical team, the community project implementers and beneficiaries as well as support for multiproject training on sustainable community enterprise models for use in the MMCC



Third Partner's Meeting 2009. Marcos Castellón explains the MMCC consortium's needs and strengths during the Talents' Tree Exercise. Photo Credit: Sebastian Suito, ICAA

landscape. MMCC's partner the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental or SPDA) will focus its training on increased awareness of new legal and policy frameworks related to natural resources management; governance, control and participatory oversight; legal issues related to the fight against deforestation and forest degradation for personnel of natural protected areas; and training of Regional Government officials on environmental law. The consortium lead, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), will continue to build indigenous capacities in territorial planning through participatory life-plan development in the Northern La Paz region.

The **ICAA Support Unit** will continue to focus on cross-consortia training and co-sponsored capacity-building with other ICAA partners or external organizations. The themes selected for the upcoming period resulted from an exercise during the Third Partner's Meeting in April 2009, where ICAA partners expressed their priority capacity-building needs through a Talents Tree (Arbol de Talentos) exercise. In FY 2010, plans for face-to-face training include workshops on "Communications Strategies for Conservation Managers and Journalists", "Environmental Law and Indigenous Rights" and "The post-Copenhagen Scenario"; a two-module series of regional exchange study tours for participants from indigenous organizations, that is, "Integrating Gender Strategies and Climate Change in Territorial Management" and "Project Management Capacities for Indigenous Organizations"; and two courses on "Markets for Sustainable Products" and "Gender, Conservation And Natural Resources Management: Concepts, Methodologies And Action Plans". Additionally, the ISU will organize one module of Distance Learning focused on "Climate Change – What will happen in Copenhagen?" The ISU disseminates a list of capacity-building events programmed for FY 2010 to USAID missions and ICAA partners (Exhibit 7).

Furthermore, the ISU is managing additional grant funds to be awarded to local organizations in the four Andean Amazon countries to strengthen the institutional capacity of local organizations to conserve biodiversity through adaptation to climate change and improved natural resources management.

Exhibit 7. ISU Capacity-building Events for FY 2010

ACTIVIDADES DE CAPACITACIÓN DE LA UNIDAD DE APOYO

Diciembre de 2009 – Octubre 2010

ENERO 2010

Evento: *Curso: Mercados para Productos y Servicios Sostenibles*
Co-auspiciadores: Rainforest Alliance
Fecha: 28 – 31 Enero 2010
Ubicación: Puerto Maldonado, Perú
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA y representantes de organizaciones que están trabajando en la Amazonía Andina enfocados en actividades productivas compatibles con la conservación de la biodiversidad.
Contacto: Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com

MARZO 2010

Evento: *Estrategias de comunicación para Gerentes de Conservación y Periodistas*
Fecha: Marzo 2010
Ubicación: Perú
Público objetivo: Directores de proyectos y comunicadores de socios de ICAA, comunicadores de otras ONGs, periodistas de medios interesados en temas ambientales.
Contacto: Sebastian Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Taller sobre REDD y Pago por Servicios Ambientales*
Co-auspiciadores: Forest Trends (por confirmar)
Fecha: Agosto 2010 (por confirmar)
Ubicación: Pando, Bolivia
Público objetivo: Organizaciones de la sociedad civil, agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, ONGs, empresas y colegios profesionales.
Contacto: Douglas Pool dpool@irgltd.com

Evento: *Estrategias de comunicación para Gerentes de Conservación y Periodistas*
Fecha: Marzo 2010
Ubicación: Bolivia
Público objetivo: Directores de proyectos y comunicadores de socios de ICAA, comunicadores de otras ONGs, periodistas de medios interesados en temas ambientales.
Contacto: Sebastian Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

ABRIL 2010

Evento: *Estrategias de comunicación para Gerentes de Conservación y Periodistas*
Fecha: Abril 2010
Ubicación: Ecuador
Público objetivo: Directores de proyectos y comunicadores de socios de ICAA, comunicadores de otras ONGs, periodistas de medios interesados en temas ambientales.
Contacto: Sebastian Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Estrategias de comunicación para Gerentes de Conservación y Periodistas*
Fecha: Abril 2010
Ubicación: Colombia
Público objetivo: Directores de proyectos y comunicadores de socios de ICAA, comunicadores de otras ONGs, periodistas de medios interesados en temas ambientales.
Contacto: Sebastian Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

MAYO 2010

Evento: **Cuarto Encuentro de Socios de ICAA**
Fecha: Mayo 2010 (semana del 17 de mayo)
Ubicación: Lima, Perú
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA y USAID.
Contacto: Jessica Hidalgo jhidalgo@spda.org.pe

Evento: **Curso: Fortaleciendo las capacidades de gestión de proyectos de las organizaciones indígenas**
Co-auspiciadores: Pro- Indígena, FONDAM y PUMA (por confirmar)
Fecha: Mayo 2010
Ubicación: Lima, Perú
Público objetivo: Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA y ejecutores de proyectos PPD.
Contacto: Martha Puga mpuga@spda.org.pe

JUNIO 2010

Evento: **Curso: Cambio Climático Post-Copenhague**
Co-auspiciadores: Articulación Regional Amazónica, Comunidad Andina, TNC, WCS y otros (por confirmar).
Fecha: Junio 2010
Ubicación: Perú
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto: Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com y Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: **Curso: Legislación ambiental y derechos indígenas**
Co-auspiciadores: SPDA en Perú y la Comunidad Andina (por confirmar)
Fecha: Junio 2010
Ubicación: Perú
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto: Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com

Evento: **Curso: Fortaleciendo las capacidades de gestión de proyectos de las organizaciones indígenas**
Co-auspiciadores: Pro- Indígena, FONDAM y PUMA (por confirmar)
Fecha: Junio 2010
Ubicación: Quito, Ecuador
Público objetivo: Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA y ejecutores de proyectos PPD.
Contacto: Martha Puga mpuga@spda.org.pe

Evento: **Curso: Cambio Climático Post-Copenhague**
Co-auspiciadores: Articulación Regional Amazónica, Comunidad Andina, TNC, WCS y otros (por confirmar).
Fecha: Junio 2010
Ubicación: Bolivia
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto: Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com y Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: **Curso: Legislación ambiental y derechos indígenas**
Co-auspiciadores: Sociedad Boliviana de Derecho Ambiental (SBDA) y la Comunidad Andina (por confirmar)
Fecha: Junio 2010
Ubicación: Bolivia
Público objetivo: Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto: Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com

JULIO 2010

Evento: **Taller sobre REDD y Pago por Servicios Ambientales**
Co-auspiciadores: Forest Trends (por confirmar)
Fecha: Julio-Agosto 2010 (por confirmar)
Ubicación: Madre de Dios, Perú
Público objetivo: Organizaciones de la sociedad civil, agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, ONGs, empresas y colegios profesionales.
Contacto: Douglas Pool dpool@irgltd.com

Evento:	Curso: Cambio Climático Post-Copenhague
Co-auspiciadores:	Articulación Regional Amazónica, Comunidad Andina, TNC, WCS y otros (por confirmar).
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto:	Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com y Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
Evento:	Curso: Legislación ambiental y derechos indígenas
Co-auspiciadores:	ECOLEX, Comunidad Andina y otros (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Socios ICAA, organizaciones indígenas, ONGs.
Contacto:	Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com
Evento:	Compartiendo experiencias indígenas para la conservación (CEIC)
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA.
Contacto:	Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com
Evento:	Curso: Cambio Climático Post-Copenhague
Co-auspiciadores:	Articulación Regional Amazónica, Comunidad Andina, TNC, WCS y otros (por confirmar).
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Colombia
Público objetivo:	Socios de ICAA, tomadores de decisión, organizaciones indígenas y ONGs.
Contacto:	Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com y Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
Evento:	Curso: Fortaleciendo las capacidades de gestión de proyectos de las organizaciones indígenas
Co-auspiciadores:	Pro- Indígena, FONDAM y PUMA (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Público objetivo:	Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA y ejecutores de proyectos PPD.
Contacto:	Martha Puga mpuga@spda.org.pe
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AGOSTO 2010	
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Evento:	Curso: Fortaleciendo las capacidades de gestión de proyectos de las organizaciones indígenas
Co-auspiciadores:	Pro- Indígena, FONDAM y PUMA (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Agosto 2010
Ubicación:	Colombia
Público objetivo:	Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA y ejecutores de proyectos PPD.
Contacto:	Martha Puga mpuga@spda.org.pe
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SEPTIEMBRE 2010	
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Evento:	Compartiendo experiencias indígenas para la conservación (CEIC)
Fecha:	Setiembre 2010
Ubicación:	Perú
Público objetivo:	Organizaciones indígenas que trabajan con socios ICAA.
Contacto:	Gonzalo Varillas gonzalovarillas@yahoo.com

POLICY DIALOGUE AND IMPLEMENTATION

THE ANDEAN AMAZON CONTEXT

Until recently, the development policies that affected the Amazon region rarely reached, much less crossed, national borders. Today, this situation has changed significantly with the implementation of major infrastructure projects and informal mining activities that have the potential for significant environmental and social damage, along with hoped-for development and integration benefits. Many of these projects open up areas that are home to the region's highest levels of biodiversity, as well as indigenous groups that have



Large-scale impact of informal gold mining in Madre de Dios. Photo credit: Douglas Pool, ICAA

remained culturally intact and isolated. These projects include roads, such as the partially paved Interoceanic Highway, which links the Amazonian regions of Brazil and Peru; oil and gas wells; and proposed hydroelectric dams. In all cases, the potential economic benefits of these projects must be balanced against their grave environmental and social risks.

Many of the policy decisions involving such projects have been made very quickly at the top levels of national governments, frequently in a nontransparent manner.

Decision makers have provided too little information to affected communities and civil society organizations, and in most cases, they have not sought stakeholder input. To diminish the negative environmental and social impacts of these projects, there is a need for increased transparency and participation by multiple stakeholders in the planning and implementation processes.

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 Iñambari (Peru), and the Peru leg of 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.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Because policy implementation can be a somewhat subjective process, the ICAA consortia have agreed to use a common scorecard to measure the adequacy of necessary institutional structure, capacity, and investment for carrying out changes related to existing or new laws. For FY 2010, only the IL and M-P consortia will report on this indicator. Exhibit 8 below shows the targets.

Exhibit 8. Targets for FY 2009: Policies, Laws, Agreements, or Regulations (PLARs) Implemented

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-WIDE
Indicator not adopted	51	6	Indicator not adopted	Indicator not adopted	57

Illustrative activities include the following:

The **IL consortium's** policy implementation work in Ecuador and Peru will focus on indigenous territories, including securing legal land rights for indigenous communities, building strong indigenous institutional structures and capacities, and developing financial plans.

- In Ecuador, the consortium's policy implementation agenda focuses on extending the territorial rights of the Cofan people, including the consolidation of the legal mechanism for a 70,000-hectare Municipal Reserve for the community of La Bonita. If the IL consortium and its Cofan partners (FEINCE and FSC) are successful in their efforts to negotiate compensation from the Coca-Codo Sinclair hydroelectric project and convince the Government of Ecuador to capitalize a Cofan endowment fund, there will be additional funds for policy implementation of sustainable land management and economic development for Cofan communities.
- In Peru, the policy implementation focuses on securing land titles for a proposed reserve for communities of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation, specifically the Cacataibos and Isconahua peoples, and protecting their buffer zone from settlers and oil exploration. The overall aim is to elaborate, promulgate, and implement a legal regulation that protects indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. The IL consortium will also help four indigenous federations in operational planning, advocacy activities, and financial planning.

The **M-P consortium's** forte in policy applications resides in putting into practice the aforementioned training and research results on forest carbon stocks, forest ecology conditions (drying forest conditions, altered fruiting and flowering of important forest species, etc.) and freshwater conditions (river level monitoring, etc.) This research informs public policy decision-making at a time of very rapid change in the M-P consortium area. Policy-related goals for FY10 include a municipal government road mitigation plan in Pando (Sena municipality), a forest management plan for the Pacahuara community (near Iberia in Peru) that will include land demarcation and fire control components, and completion and government approval of the Yaverija watershed

ICAA'S Focus on PLARS for FY 2010

- Territorial demarcation
- Protection of indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation
- Territorial management
- Multistakeholder partnership agreements for planning
- Infrastructure planning
- Mitigation of road development impacts
- Compensation from infrastructure activities on indigenous lands
- Co-management
- Community conservation
- New financial mechanisms for conservation
- Registration of indigenous federations

management plan that draws on strong local support for monitoring land use in order to conserve forest cover in the sub-basin.

CO-SPONSORED STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE EVENTS

For FY 2010, four of the five consortia (IL, M-P, MMCC, and the Support Unit) will implement activities related to dialogue about and implementation of policy. From USAID’s perspective, the term “policies” is used in the broadest sense to refer to Policies, Laws, Agreements, and Regulations (PLARs). The partners have selected policies that strengthen sustainable natural resource management, provide incentives for conservation, and minimize environmental threats. Although some consortia may prioritize formal government policies, others focus on informal policies that can be endorsed by other levels of governmental or nongovernmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector stakeholders (e.g., associations of sectoral enterprises), communities, and resource user groups. The targets established for FY 2010 are shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9. Targets for FY 2010: Number of Co-sponsored Policy Dialogue Events

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-WIDE
Indicator not adopted	64	19	83	15	181

Illustrative ICAA activities for FY 2010 focus primarily on infrastructure planning, territorial management and climate change, and include the following:

The **IL consortium** will support events that strengthen dialogue within and across existing networks and alliances of indigenous organizations in Ecuador and Peru, and other events focused on negotiating with governments for land rights and compensation from infrastructure activities. The indigenous dialogue meetings will provide opportunities for these groups to discuss common threats and effective strategies related to livelihood and territorial protection. Alliance building and networking activities will focus on three indigenous federations and the Regional Organization of Ucayali Peoples (Organización Regional de Pueblos del Ucayali or ORAU) in Peru. For policy dialogue activities among indigenous organizations, the IL consortium will support Cofan-Secoya dialogue about a future park guard program and options for a new trinational reserve among Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia; Cofan-Kichwa-Napo-Shuar dialogue on buffer zone management near the Cuyabeno Wildlife reserve in Ecuador and Cofan dialogue between Ecuadorian and Colombian groups about a binational park near Ecuador’s Cofan Bermejo Reserve. Regarding indigenous dialogue on policy with government in Ecuador, the IL consortium will support FSC negotiations regarding compensation from the proposed hydroelectric Coca-Codo Sinclair project; in Peru, policy work will focus on the participation of indigenous leaders in official forums, such as Forest Management Committees and the Regional Roundtable on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation. Through the Institute for the Common Good (Instituto del Bien Común, IBC), the IL consortium will continue to participate in the Infrastructure Monitoring Group



SPDA lawyer, Ramon Rivero, leads the public consultation on the revised Peruvian forestry law. Iberia, Peru. Photo credit: Douglas Pool, ICAA

and do follow-up activities related to the proposed Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul road and other proposed infrastructure projects. This consortium will also focus in strengthening the Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA's) involvement in international events related to climate change and the Convention on Biodiversity, as well as its communications with national and regional organizations.

The **M-P consortium** will hold numerous policy-related events focused on the participatory development of sub-basin watershed management plans and highway impact mitigation in Bolivia (Pando) and Peru (Madre de Dios). The participatory planning activities focused on sub-basin watersheds will include increased government–civil society dialogue and cooperation at the transboundary, regional government, and municipal levels. M-P will use a data-driven and capacity-building approach in its dialogue events with different social actors and their organizations (i.e., women, farmers, indigenous people, extractivists, and fishers). M-P will also disseminate local development plans and organize exchange visits designed to develop communication, strategic alliances, and bi- or tri-national projects for environmental management. For dialogue on highways, M-P will organize events with municipal and state government representatives, civil society groups, and community leaders to discuss road impacts on forests and biodiversity and discuss plans for the mitigation of impacts at local and regional levels. This FY, M-P will also initiate its strategic response to new threats such as the Inambari Dam and the Amazonian University of Madre de Dios (Universidad Amazónica de Madre de Dios, UNAMAD) has already planned a dialogue to seek strategic alliances for downstream dialogues and possible management planning regarding the energy issue in Madre de Dios.



Active participation from local authorities, miners and civil society at the Inambari Forum held in Puerto Maldonado, Peru.
Photo credit: Sebastian Suito, ICAA

The **MMCC consortium** will also undertake activities related to policy dialogues. In Bolivia, the consortium will conclude the Natural Resource Use and Access Regulations with the Lecos people of Apolo and hopefully Lecos Larecaja as well, similar to those developed with the Takana and published in 2008. This document is an important step in developing governance in the indigenous territories contemplating specific regulations and corresponding sanctions. Similarly, as mentioned above, MMCC anticipates developing formal land-use plans with the Lecos people and the four communities of the second Takana TCO develop specific regulations for managing natural resources in three protected areas (Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilon Lajas) and help indigenous communities regulate access to and use of their natural resources, distribute benefits equitably, and manage conflict. In Peru, the consortium will support the implementation of new regulations on *enforcement and compliance* issues within the new environmental public institutions such as the National Service for Natural Protected Areas (Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas, SERNANP) and the Forestry and Wild Fauna Directorate of Peru. The consortium also expects to consolidate the

regulatory framework on participatory monitoring and control of environmental and social implications of mega projects.

Through its capacity-building and convening activities, the **ICAA Support Unit** will facilitate civil society participation and help ICAA partners inform decision making more effectively on issues related to regional infrastructure development, territorial management and climate change.

ISU's policy activities for FY10 have been organized by geographic areas and themes. The priority areas within the Andean Amazon were selected based upon the location of proposed infrastructure projects which have a significant impact upon the partners' biodiversity conservation and use policies. The three proposed geographic areas are: Northern Andean Amazon: Napo – Sucumbios (Ecuador); Central Andean Amazon: Ucayali (Peru) and its frontier with Acre (Brazil); Southwestern Andean Amazon: Madre de Dios (Peru), Pando (Bolivia) and the frontier with Acre (Brazil) (see Exhibit 10).

In FY10, the ISU will continue to work on the prioritized cross-cutting themes as before, infrastructure and territorial management. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures will be integrated into the Territorial Management and Climate Change Working Group.

Exhibit 11 presents the ICAA/ISU Policy Working Group's planned activities for FY 2010.

Exhibit 10. Geographic Focus of the ISU Policy Working Groups



Exhibit II. ISU and Policy Working Group Schedule of Policy-Related Events

ACTIVIDADES DE LA UNIDAD DE APOYO Y EL GRUPO DE TRABAJO DE POLÍTICAS

Octubre 2009 — Septiembre 2010

NOVIEMBRE 2009

Evento: *Foro Regional “Central Hidroeléctrica de Inambari”*
Co-auspiciadores: Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios, Universidad Nacional Amazónica de Madre de Dios, Grupo de Trabajo de la Sociedad Civil para la Interoceánica Sur y Consorcio Madidi Manu.
Fecha: 9 de diciembre de 2009
Ubicación: Lima - Perú
Público objetivo: Funcionarios de las agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, colegios profesionales y público en general.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

DICIEMBRE 2009

Evento: *Evento de diálogo: Retos para el futuro de la minería artesanal, la gestión ambiental y el trabajo.*
Co-auspiciadores: Colegio de Abogados de Lima
Fecha: 9 de diciembre de 2009
Ubicación: Lima - Perú
Público objetivo: Representantes y líderes de los mineros artesanales, Congresistas de la República, funcionarios de las agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil y colegios profesionales.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Conversatorio: “El Convenio 169 de la OIT, un panorama global y nacional.”*
Co-auspiciadores: Articulación Regional Amazónica (ARA), Instituto Prensa y Sociedad (IPYS), y Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Programa de Comunicaciones)
Fecha: 16 de diciembre de 2009
Ubicación: Lima - Perú
Público objetivo: Periodistas
Contacto: Sebastian Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

ENERO 2010

Evento: *Conversatorio Informe sobre la Amazonía Peruana*
Co-auspiciadores: BICECA, Instituto Prensa y Sociedad (IPYS) y Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Programa de Comunicaciones)
Fecha: 26 de enero 2010
Ubicación: Lima, Perú
Público objetivo: Líderes de opinión pública y periodistas.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe y Sebastián Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Presentación de la publicación “Amazonía peruana en 2021 Explotación de recursos naturales e infraestructuras: ¿Qué está pasando? ¿Qué es lo que significa para el futuro?” por Marc Dourojeanni*
Co-auspiciadores: BICECA, PRONATURALEZA, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Fecha: 27 de enero 2010
Ubicación: Lima, Perú
Público objetivo: Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y colegios profesionales.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

FEBRERO 2010

Evento: *VI Reunión del Grupo Regional de Monitoreo de Megaproyectos de Ucayali.*
Co-auspiciadores: Consorcio Paisajes Indígenas
Fecha: 23 de febrero 2010
Ubicación: Pucallpa, Ucayali, Perú
Público objetivo: Representantes de organizaciones indígenas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil. Autoridades regionales.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: Presentación de la publicación *“Amazonía peruana en 2011 Explotación de recursos naturales e infraestructuras: ¿Qué está pasando? ¿Qué es lo que significa para el futuro?”* escrito por Marc Dourojeanni y presentación de la iniciativa para la realización de estudio *sobre escenarios para la región Ucayali*
Co-auspiciadores: IIAP, Gobierno Regional de Ucayali, Consorcio Paisajes Indígenas
Fecha: 23 de febrero 2010
Ubicación: Ucayali, Perú
Público objetivo: Representantes del Grupo Regional de monitoreo, organizaciones indígenas, agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y colegios profesionales.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

MARZO 2010

Evento: *Conversatorio con periodistas sobre el “Acuerdo de Integración Energética entre Perú y Brasil”*
Co-auspiciadores: PRONATURALEZA y Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
Fecha: 30 de marzo de 2010
Ubicación: Lima, Perú
Público objetivo: Líderes de opinión pública y periodistas.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe y Sebastián Suito socioaed@spda.org.pe

ABRIL 2010

Evento: *Evento de diálogo sobre proyecto Coca Codo Sinclair*
Co-auspiciadores: **TNC, FSC, FEINCE** (por confirmar)
Fecha: Abril 2010
Ubicación: Chaco, Ecuador
Público objetivo: Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Evento de diálogo sobre Plan de Acción de IIRSA 2010-2020*
Co-auspiciadores: Grupo Nacional Sociedad Civil de IIRSA-Perú, WWF, UICN-SUR (por confirmar)
Fecha: Abril 2010
Ubicación: Ucayali, Perú (por confirmar)
Público objetivo: Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

Evento: *Evento de diálogo sobre Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica del Corredor Vial Interoceánico Sur.*
Co-auspiciadores: Ministerio del Ambiente
Fecha: (por confirmar)
Ubicación: Madre de Dios, Perú
Público objetivo: Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto: Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

MAYO 2010

Evento: *Construcción y análisis de escenarios para la región Ucayali*

Fecha:	Mayo 2010
Ubicación:	Ucayali, Perú
Público objetivo:	Representantes del Grupo Regional de monitoreo, organizaciones indígenas, agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y colegios profesionales.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
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JUNIO 2010	
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Evento:	Taller sobre escenarios para proyectos hidroeléctricos
Co-auspiciadores:	Iniciativa MAP (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Junio 2010
Ubicación:	Madre de Dios, Perú
Público objetivo:	Representantes del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
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JULIO 2010	
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Evento:	Evento de diálogo sobre proyecto Coca Codo Sinclair
Co-auspiciadores:	TNC, FSC, FEINCE (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Julio 2010
Ubicación:	Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
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AGOSTO 2010	
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Evento:	Evento para compartir experiencias entre grupos de monitoreo de Ucayali y GTSCIOS
Fecha:	Agosto 2010
Ubicación:	Perú
Público objetivo:	Representantes del Grupo Regional de Monitoreo, organizaciones indígenas, agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y colegios profesionales.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
Evento:	Reunión de los Grupos de Trabajo sobre Infraestructura, Gestión Territorial y Cambio Climático
Fecha:	Agosto 2010
Ubicación:	Chaco, Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Miembros del GTI.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
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SEPTIEMBRE 2010	
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Evento:	Taller sobre evaluación ambiental estratégica y proyectos hidroeléctricos
Co-auspiciadores:	Iniciativa MAP
Fecha:	Septiembre 2010
Ubicación:	Cobija, Bolivia (por confirmar)
Público objetivo:	Representantes del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe
Evento:	Evento de diálogo sobre proyecto Coca Codo Sinclair
Co-auspiciadores:	TNC, FSC, FEINCE (por confirmar)
Fecha:	Septiembre 2010
Ubicación:	Ecuador
Público objetivo:	Representantes de agencias del gobierno central, regional y local, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Contacto:	Mariano Castro mcastrosm@spda.org.pe

LEVERAGING NEW RESOURCES FOR AMAZON CONSERVATION

THE ANDEAN AMAZON CONTEXT

During FY 2009, ICAA partners leveraged approximately US \$4.3 million on top of their USAID-approved grants to expand their activities in the Andean Amazon. However, due to the very poor performance of the United States stock market in 2008, the Council on Foundations reported an average 28 percent loss by the endowments of private charitable foundations. Accordingly, many donors have modified their giving strategies in 2008 and in 2009, with further reductions likely in 2010 unless the market rebounds quickly. Increasing threats to biodiversity may not be met by similar increases in donor support and other strategies are crucial for sustainability. Some opportunities include:

- Much more can be done to develop public-private partnerships for biodiversity conservation. Via its Global Development Alliance program, USAID has embraced many promising opportunities for partnerships with environmentally and socially responsible companies. In some cases, conservation or indigenous organization partners have received grant funding from the foundations established by for-profit entities working in the Amazon countries, including extractive industries in mining and in forestry, as well as cosmetic companies. In other cases, the alliances have been built around products and services at the community level. Payments for environmental services related to water quality or climate change mitigation represent another promising area for public-private conservation alliances. Although the GDA has not been involved in ICAA, it could be a future potential source of funding.
- Biodiversity trust funds, already established in the ICAA countries, can tap private sector investments in the region and have provided a steady source of financial support that is usually targeted to protected areas. For example, the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado or PROFONANPE) was managing \$93.2 million in 2004, including both endowment and other funds, just 12 years after its founding in 1992. The Peruvian Fund for the Americas (Fondo de las Américas or FONDAM), a member of the MMCC consortium, has disbursed more than \$15 million to date for projects involving environmental conservation, infant mortality, and water sanitation.
- The Government of Ecuador has established a mechanism in its National Development Plan to reduce the current deforestation rate by 50 percent. To do so, the Government is implementing a new model of forestry governance called the Forest Partners Program (Programa Socio Bosque in Spanish).

With Socio Bosque, the Government of Ecuador provides an annual economic incentive on a per hectare of forest basis to individuals or indigenous communities who voluntarily decide to protect their natural forest they own. With this program, the government intends to reduce logging and make the participants of the program active partners in defending the natural resources while supporting sustainable development. Socio Bosque aims to protect 4 million hectares of natural forest; reducing GHG emissions caused by deforestation; and improving the standard of living of one million people that are among the poorest of the country.

Forest Partners provides economic benefits in a direct and equitable manner to individuals or indigenous communities committed to conserving their forests. This way, the program achieves reconciliation between conservation and human well being.

- Venture capitalists are offering new sources of finance via voluntary Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), 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 US \$ 7 million in forest conservation projects in the United States, the Congo Basin, and the Amazon in an effort to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Some of the ICAA partners, particularly those in the SL consortium, are involved in producing economic goods and have actively engaged with private sector buyers. Others are beginning to explore how to increase the attractiveness of their technical or environmental services to private sector partners, including those involved in carbon markets, water, etc. By establishing a solid financial base, the ICAA partners will be able to expand conservation and sustainable development activities within the Andean Amazon region.

In addition to USAID's requirement for cost-share, the ICAA consortia will report on additional external funds attracted, specifically those received because of the presence of ICAA funding and those funds used for activities which complement ICAA project activities. All four field consortia currently report on such external resources invested above and beyond their required cost-share. External funding sources include funds from international, regional, and bilateral donors; national and subnational governments; and private foundations and other endowment funds. As described below, some of the consortia implement specific activities to increase sustainable financing for partners and client organizations. In FY 2010 the Support Unit will be actively looking for opportunities with the ICAA partners to develop, maintain, and expand public-private conservation alliances. Exhibit 12 summarizes the expected targets for leveraged resources by consortium and the ICAA total.

Exhibit 12. Targets for FY 2010: Funds Leveraged for ICAA Activities (US\$)

SL	IL	M-P	MMCC	ISU	ICAA-WIDE
\$1,329,015	\$250,000	\$1,500,000	\$260,000	Indicator not adopted	\$3,339,015

- The **SL consortium** is actively focused on brokering a large number of economic partnerships with buyers for the certified goods and services produced as a result of ICAA funding. Cocoa offers exciting opportunities for niche buyers, both local and international, who seek cocoa that comes from specific places (single origin), possesses a unique taste or smell or is produced by indigenous groups or some other unique type of producers. Demand is increasing from the United States, Europe and Japan for sustainably produced forest products, including timber and Brazil nuts.
- The **IL consortium** will continue to conduct capacity-building activities with indigenous organizations and federations to help them increase their fund-raising proficiency for natural resource management initiatives. FSC will continue to dialogue with both national governmental entities and international bodies to better understand the mechanisms that can lead to the creation of the Cofan endowment fund. In Ecuador, FSC will contract a full time specialist to create and implement a strategy for working with PES and REDD projects to provide long term financing for Cofan conservation initiatives and potentially for initiatives with neighboring groups.
- Two ICAA consortia will provide small grants to catalyze institutional development and better land management for indigenous organizations, which in turn should leverage additional funding from other donors. The **ICAA Support Unit** will disburse approximately \$1 million through its Small Grants Program to indigenous organizations, small and medium sized enterprises, and communities in all four

ICAA countries for new activities, new capacities, and new participants in sustainable resource management. The PUMA Foundation of the **MMCC consortium** aims to help grassroots organizations and producer organizations, both indigenous and non-indigenous, to develop ideas into fundable proposals through Project Schools.

- In association with territorial management activities, **MMCC** proposes supporting development of sustainable finance strategies for the Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilon Lajas protected areas, as well as the Tacana and Lecos indigenous territories. The consortium also expects to complete a process of previous and informed consultation with the Takana and if CIPTA and their communities agree to pursue this to complete a Project Description Document and verify it using Voluntary Carbon Standard and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard protocols. Through ACA, MMCC aims to begin implementation of the Los Amigos-Tambopata Corridor. Initial work will focus on socio-economic and biological baseline studies. These will serve to inform a Comprehensive Feasibility Study, which will include REDD and ecotourism strategies.. The study will also include an agroforestry component, in addition to looking into the potential for Brazil nut harvesting in the Inter-Oceanic Highway's area of influence.
- The **M-P consortium** will not only pursue negotiations with local governments for funds to support management plans, but partners will also solicit funds for parallel scientific and management activities. Woods Hole Research Center recently received funding for REDD activities from the Moore Foundation; and a proposal to NASA is pending approval. M-P anticipates other opportunities tied to REDD negotiations, depending on the post-Copenhagen discussions. To that end, the University of Florida, the current Program Manager and both post-docs have initiated conversations with potential collaborators and organizations to mount a land cover/carbon monitoring program in the M-P region that could support REDD-type clean development mechanisms.
- **The ISU** will provide support for capturing the economic benefits of ecosystem services resulting in a partnership(s) or conservation alliance(s). The support is intended to promote expansion of opportunities involving PES associated with USAID biodiversity conservation and development projects at the local, national, and regional level with special attention to the development of carbon market payments under the REDD approach. Based on activities begun in FY09, discussions with several organizations, and a review of partner work plans, the ISU has identified several initiatives that could potentially become conservation alliances. ISU's target for FY 2010 is to support the development of at least two conservation alliances.



IL Strategic Planning Meeting with FEINCE, Ecuador. Photo Credit: Paulina Arroyo, TNC

CONCLUSION

ICAA Consortia have developed their FY 2010 plans taking into account the valuable lessons learned during FY 2009 and previous years, as well as the recommendations from the external mid-term evaluation of ICAA. They have become more creative in overcoming obstacles to building stakeholder capacities and reaching remote communities; have developed the necessary flexibility and strategies to face the political instabilities and institutional reforms in the region; and are in the forefront in terms of new mechanisms to promote and fund conservation, such as PES and REDD mechanisms. All the Consortia plans are ambitious, have taken into consideration opportunities to create synergies and networking between and among themselves, and the systematization of lessons learned. Through synergies among consortia partners and other important organizations working on infrastructure, climate change and territorial management activities, ICAA expects to have an even greater impact on Andean Amazon conservation capacity, networking and constituency building in the year ahead.



Cascada San Rafael, Ecuador. Photo Credit: Paulina Arroyo, TNC

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