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I. CHOCÓ MAGDALENA TUMBES BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

MAIN OBJECTIVE
Conservation of the Tropical Pacific Forests, Tropical Andes and Amazon through empowerment and social development.

A. TUMBES PROGRAM
Key Conservation Targets
Pacific Tropical Forests
Ecuadorian Capuchin Monkey (Cebus aequatorialis)
Golden-mantled howler monkey Alouatta palliatta
PARTNERS
NGO Yunkawasi, Peru
Cerros de Amotape National Park (PNCA), SERNANP, Peru
Universidad San Francisco de Quito (USFQ), Ecuador
Regional Government of Tumbes, Peru

FUNDING FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
Mohammed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund
Margot Marsh Species Biodiversity Fund

OVERALL PLANNED OUTCOMES
Binational Action Plan for Primates of the Tumbes Region
Biological baseline for key biodiversity
Communities with improved capacity for conservation actions

1. BINATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PRIMATES OF THE TUMBES REGION

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Management and Governance
- Project Lead: Monica Alzamora

The primates of the Tumbes region (the Golden-mantled howler monkey (Alouatta palliatta) and the Ecuadorian Capuchin monkey (Cebus aequatorialis) are critically endangered according to the IUCN Red List. There are no set policies in Peru for conservation actions for these species. In this context, we are working with our Ecuadorian peers on the construction of a Binational Action Plan for the conservation of the primates of the Tumbes region. The first step is for the Regional Government of Tumbes to create and approve a Regional Action Plan (PAR) for these species through a regional ordinance. The second step is to have this topic added on the Binational Cabinet agenda. The final step would be for this action plan to be approved and validated by the Binational Cabinet and included within the agreements of both governments. These processes would not be possible if not by RP playing a role as facilitator of the activities, by providing technical support, and funding the activities.
ACTIVITIES IN 2019
During 2019, RP helped coordinate two binational workshops were carried out in Peru and Ecuador to start the process of creating a Binational Action Plan. Participants in these workshops included representatives of the Regional Government of Tumbes, the National Park Service of Peru (SERNANP), the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador (MAE), Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Universidad de Machala, Peruvian NGO Yunkawasi, Peruvian NGO BioS, Peruvian NGO CINBIOTYC, the Tourism Chamber of Machala-Ecuador, and the Ministry of Education of Peru, among other participants. During these workshops six short term goals were agreed upon, and activities and commitments were presented by more than ten different national, regional and non-governmental institutions; corresponding with national and international policies, and empowerment of the regional authorities. The outcome of these workshops was a draft of a regional action plan that facilitated the addition of this topic to Peruvian Ministry of Environment’s agenda for the binational cabinet meeting of June 2020.

SUCCESSES
• Playing a key role in helping get a draft of a binational action plan
• Inclusion of this topic on the 2020 Peru-Ecuador Binational Cabinet agenda by Peru’s Ministry of Environment

CHALLENGES
Lack of capacity and human capital in the department of natural resources of the Regional Government of Tumbes, which delays the planned activities, such as the workshops with local governments

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
• Participatory workshop with local governments (province and district municipalities)
• Regional ordinance declaring a regional priority the conservation of the Tumbesian Primates
2. BIOLOGICAL BASELINE FOR KEY BIODIVERSITY

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Science
- Project Lead: Mónica Alzamora / Carlos Tello

There is very little information about the ecology and population status of the key conservation target of this landscape, the Ecuadorian Capuchin monkey. This species only occurs in a restricted range between Peru and Ecuador, and most sites where it is located in Ecuador are under heavy disturbance. However, in Peru, it is found in PNCA, a protected area with over 82,000 hectares (~200,000 acres) of Pacific Tropical Forests. Since a baseline of biological information is needed for appropriate conservation actions, such as the implementation of management plans for this species or its habitat, Rainforest Partnership is focusing on gathering that information. Because of the information we are gathering, in October 2019, this species was included in the list of the “25 most endangered Primates of the World”, where country director Fanny M. Cornejo is one of the co-authors (Appendix 1).

ACTIVITIES FOR 2019

In 2019, we focused on obtaining information on the population status of the Ecuadorian Capuchin Monkey (Cebus aequatorialis) at the “El Caucho” Biological Station in PNCA. We started activities in July by obtaining the research permit to carry out the investigation for a period of 12 months. Two Ecuadorian researchers, well-trained in studies with this capuchin monkey, visited Peru to provide training in field methods for our collaborators and researchers. Between the months of August and December, we carried the evaluations at the “El Caucho” Biological Station, with each evaluation lasting ten days. The evaluations consisted of executing diurnal linear transects to estimate populations and collecting opportunistic ecological information (feeding and social behavior mainly). The preliminary data was presented at the 3rd Peruvian Congress of Primatology (Appendix 2). During the first two months, data were collected by volunteers from NGO CINBIOTYC. The following three months data were collected by partner NGO Yunkawasi’s team member Lucia Carhuaricra. Currently, the project has funding for data collection until March 2020.
SUCCESES
• Five months of population data for a highly unknown species
• Attention from local and national authorities due to the species being named one of the “25 most endangered primates of the World”

CHALLENGES
• Funding for continuing the data collection beyond March 2020

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
• Monthly population assessments of the Ecuadorian Capuchin Monkey (Cebus aequatorialis) until March 2020
• Publication of data in a scientific journal

3. COMMUNITIES WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY FOR CONSERVATION ACTIONS
• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Community Engagement and Empowerment
• Project Lead: Monica Alzamora

Among the main issues regarding conservation of this landscape are: a) a lack of trained professionals that can contribute to conservation actions, and b) local communities are unaware of the importance of their surrounding ecosystems. We are tackling these issues by training young professionals and supporting conservation education activities in the region.
ACTIVITIES FOR 2019

To strengthen the capabilities of young professionals in Peru, we organized the “3rd Field Course for the Study of the Ecology, Behavior, and Conservation of Primates”. This course lasted ten days (August 3-12) and took place at the “El Caucho” Biological Station in PNCA. Ten Peruvian students from universities all over the country and one Ecuadorian student participated. The course was designed, led, and instructed by Stella de la Torre (USFQ), Fanny M. Cornejo (Rainforest Partnership), and Alejandra Duarte (invited instructor). Additional support was provided by Jossy Luna (Rainforest Partnership), Carolina Carbajal (invited photographer), and Evelyn Pain (Yunkawasi). The curriculum of the course focused on methods for ecological field work, conservation actions, policy making, and skills related to fund-raising, writing scientific articles and presenting at conferences.

To contribute to the goal of increasing community awareness of conservation, on August 16-17 we supported the Regional Government of Tumbes Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management in holding the first environmental education training for school teachers. The purpose of this activity was to train participants on the importance of the Tumbes Chocó Magdalena Biodiversity Hotspot and on the ecological aspects of threatened primates of the region.

In November, we helped organize “Wildlife Week” with the Regional Government of Tumbes, that included providing information, giving talks, and also the opening of the photographic exhibition “Endangered Primates of Peru” in the main square in Tumbes. The photographic exhibition was presented in the main auditorium of the Regional Government of Tumbes, then moved to the main square, afterwards it was showcased in a beach resort during the annual congress of district mayors of Peru, and finally, in the offices of the National Park Service in Tumbes. We estimate that over 5,000 people enjoyed the exhibition during a 3-week period.
SUCESSES

• Trained professionals, students, and park rangers
• Local population and authorities exposed to the topic of endangered primates of Peru
• Stronger relationship with the department of natural resources of the Regional Government of Tumbes, due to joint organization of multiple events.

CHALLENGES

Lack of capacity and human capital in the department of natural resources of the Regional Government of Tumbes, thus, we have to spend higher than average amount of time and resources in obtaining our planned outcomes.

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

• Perception analyses of communities adjacent to PNCA, related to attitude towards conservation and wildlife use
• Training workshop for students
• Educational activities with Regional Government of Tumbes
• Communication activities with National Park Service

November 2019. Presentation photographic exhibition “Endangered Primates of Peru” in the main square in Tumbes

August 2019 “3rd Field Course for the Study of the Ecology, Behavior, and Conservation of Primates” at the “El Caucho” Biological Station in PNCA
II. TROPICAL ANDES BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

Figure 2. MAP OF THE BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT tropical andes, WITH THE REGIONs OF amazonas (north) and junin (south) MARKED In RED arrows

MAIN OBJECTIVE
Conservation of the Tropical Andes through empowerment and social development

A. JUNIN PROGRAM
KEY CONSERVATION TARGETS

• Cloud forests of the eastern slope of the Andes
• Yellow-tailed woolly monkey (Lagothrix flavicauda)
• Amphibian community

PARTNERS
• Bosque de Protección Pui Pui (BPPP), SERNANP, Peru
• Municipality of Pampa Hermosa, Satipo, Peru
• Regional Government of Junin, Peru
• Puerta de Pui Pui Agroforestry Producers Association, San Antonio, Junin
• Community of San Antonio

FUNDING FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
• Holloman Price Foundation
• Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation
PLANNED OUTCOMES

• Communities with clear legal land tenure and the ability to make decisions regarding their territory and an adjacent national protected area (BPPP) with decreased social conflict, enforced protection, and land tenure integrity
• Biological baseline for key biodiversity
• Communities with strengthened capacity for conservation actions
• Communities with alternatives to their traditional economic activities

1. COMMUNITIES WITH CLEAR LEGAL LAND TENURE AND THE ABILITY TO MAKE DECISIONS REGARDING THEIR TERRITORY AND AN ADJACENT NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA (BPPP) WITH DECREASED SOCIAL CONFLICT, ENFORCED PROTECTION, AND LAND TENURE INTEGRITY

• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Management and Governance
• Project Lead: Monica Alzamora

A major country-wide problem in Peru is that local, rural (“campesino” in Spanish) and indigenous communities do not have clear land titles, with registered georeferenced maps. This situation prevents them from managing their territories and situates them in a vulnerable position when extractive industries overlap with their lands, often areas they have lived in for decades and which they consider their own. Furthermore, based on the analysis of the situation of Junin, it was evident that without land tenure, communities could not effectively take conservation action and, furthermore, the land tenure conflict represented a threat to BPPP. We decided to address this problem by supporting the land titling of 9 recognized campesino communities, all of which are located in the buffer zone of BPPP, and some of which are part of the proposed Bosque de Nubes de Toldopampa Regional Area of Conservation (ACR).
ACTIVITIES IN 2019

We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Government of Junin and the National Park Service (SERNANP) to support the legalization of the territories owned by 9 communities located in the buffer zone of the Protected Forest Pui Pui. The communities of Huanuco, Toldopampa, Punco, Marainioc, Runatullo, Talhuis, Marancocha, Huancamachay, and Calabaza are beneficiaries of this initiative. Between September and December 2019, the consultant Edwar Quispe successfully conducted the field work for georeferentiation of the 9 communities and their 120,303.39 hectares (297,276.15 acres) of combined territories.

SUCCESSES

We achieved the georeferentiation of 9 communities and their 120,303.39 hectares (297,276.15 acres) of combined territories.

CHALLENGES

High turnover of authorities: Director of Territoriality of Regional Agrarian Department (DRA) of the Regional Government of Junin, who was supposed to validate the product, was terminated in October 2019. The new director of territoriality is analyzing if steps towards validating the final product are correct and will send a report in 2020.

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

• Obtain validation of final product by the Regional Agrarian Department (DRA) of the Regional Government of Junin

• Submit documents to the National Public Registry (SUNARP) for the registration of the georeferenced territories of the communities
2. BIOLOGICAL BASELINE FOR KEY BIODIVERSITY

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Science
- Project Lead: Jhordy Orcuhuaranga

One of the main targets of conservation in this landscape is the critically endangered yellow-tailed woolly monkey (Lagothrix flavicauda). This species is endemic to Peru and can only be found in a highly endangered strip of cloud forests between 1,000 and 2,800 m above sea level. Since this species has only recently been discovered in the region of Junin (see McHugh et al. in press) during a mammal survey conducted in 2018 by Rainforest Partnership, we are gathering a biological baseline on the species and setting up a landscape genetics study to understand the effects of fragmented habitat on species genetic diversity, with partner institutions (Yunkawasi and Boston University). Additionally, given the high biodiversity expected within the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot, and to strengthen the proposal for any landscape conservation legal tool in the area, it is imperative to understand the diversity of key species groups. We have identified these key species groups as amphibians, birds, and small mammals. In fact, given the threats to the amphibian community and their uniqueness as representatives of cloud forests, we have selected them as key conservation targets of our conservation intervention.

ACTIVITIES IN 2019

As part of the agreement with Yunkawasi and Boston University (Appendix 4), a team led by Melissa Zarate (Boston University) and Lucía Carhuaricra (Yunkawasi) visited the San Antonio district annex between August 18 and September 5. They conducted fieldwork in three localities in the area, found two groups of yellow-tailed woolly monkeys, and collected 11 samples. We conducted two specific assessments, a herpetological survey to document the species of amphibians and reptiles in the area, and a mammalian survey focused on small mammals (i.e. small rodents, bats, marsupials), to complement Rainforest Partnership’s previous large mammal assessment conducted using camera stations. The top biodiversity scientists in Peru conducted these assessments, which we did in partnership with the Museum of Natural History of San Marcos National University and the Center of Ornithology and Biodiversity – CORBIDI, both premier scientific institutions in Peru.
We have found 24 species of frogs, 15 of reptiles, 22 small mammals, and 23 medium/large mammals in the area. Of these, five endemic species of frogs and four of mammals are found in this locality. Also, we found four potential new species of frogs and one of a snake. Furthermore, we have found eight species that are in urgent need of conservation actions, that are either Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered by the criteria of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or of the Peruvian Law through the Supreme Decree 004-2014-MINAGRI. See appendixes 4 and 5 for details.

SUCCESSES
• We obtained the first data on amphibians and reptiles in the area, including the discovery of new species to science
• We recorded more localities with the presence of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey
• Our publication about the presence of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey in Oryx was published

CHALLENGES
Lack of enough appropriate human capital for the management of the collected data in a timely manner to produce publications and educational material

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
• Bird survey in this region, for assessing the potential for birdwatching.
• Plant survey in this region for planning forest restoration activities.
3. COMMUNITIES WITH STRENGTHENED CAPACITY FOR CONSERVATION ACTIONS

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Community Engagement and Empowerment
- Project Lead: Jhordy Orcuhuaranga

In the district annex San Antonio we carried out a situational analysis of the presence of Rainforest Partnership in San Antonio and our relationship with the Puerta de Pui Pui Agroforestry Producers Association (the Association) based on interviews and participatory observation during the months of July and August (Appendix 5: “Situation of the San Antonio District Annex and the Puerta de Pui Pui Agroforestry Producers Association”). This report guided the decisions made regarding our future programs and work in San Antonio. Since we identified social conflict, we decided to maintain a permanent presence of team members in the area to avoid misunderstandings and to be able to manage situations of potential conflict right away. Moreover, Country Director Fanny M. Cornejo had a meeting with the members of the Association, and the conservation commitments of both RP and the Association were renewed through a series of agreements involving capacity building, alternative sustainable livelihoods, conservation science, and conservation actions (see Appendix 6).

Within the MOU with DRA and BPPP, we also agreed to develop an educational toolkit for community-based conservation that can be implemented in other communities in the region and across Peru, and to use this toolkit to inform communities about the actions they can take for landscape conservation.
ACTIVITIES IN 2019

As part of the agreements between RP and the Association, we arranged meetings with the membership, aiming to reach a consensus on maintaining working relationship with RP. It was identified that the Association had an expired public registry which needed to be renewed. To follow procedures, a new Board of Directors was elected and Mr. Eusebio Alanya was chosen as the President of the Association. The inclusion of new members was proposed at the request of the youngest members of the village, who were eager to have a more active role. As a result, the Association now includes 42 members, belonging to a total of 40 families who live in the annex of San Antonio. The process of legally updating the registration of the Association in the public records is underway.

To comply with our commitment to build the organizational capacity of the Association, we included in the team two volunteers, both anthropology students with training in community capacity building (Jorge Chacón, Jennifer Chavarria). They have been supporting the development and implementation of the actions defined in the work plan created with the members (see Appendix 6). Among the activities, we held workshops for children and workshops focused on strengthening the abilities of the Association. In addition, we showed movies with a conservation message to the community members. In total, six sets of workshops were held with the support of the volunteer team. The workshops for children were attended by 25 children on average, of which 20 were girls and 5 were boys. Topics included the importance of water and the surrounding ecosystems. The workshops held for the Association involved 20 members of the association, 6 women and 14 men.

During late August, as part of the actions to strengthen local authorities, we collaborated with the Municipality of Pampa Hermosa to host a team of the Regional Tourism Directorate of Junin who were responsible for the Strategic Tourism Plan (2020-2025) of the Junin region. Through our involvement, San Antonio was included in this plan, making it the only locality within the district of Pampa Hermosa to be included in the Strategic Tourism Plan. Also, we brought to the attention of the authorities the recent discovery of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the need to incorporate a landscape conservation approach in the tourism strategy. We also agreed to carry out joint actions in the future.
With the Municipality of Pampa Hermosa, we agreed to be part of the organizing committee for the celebration of International Tourism Day on September 27th, which took place in San Antonio. Our role involved the coordination of the activities required for this day. We collaborated on the design of a brochure that highlights the tourism attractions of the district of Pampa Hermosa. Given the relevance of this topic, we partnered with the municipality and hired a specialized consultant on rural tourism, who gave various training workshops about touristic services, where most members of the annex of San Antonio participated.

**SUCCESSES**
- Legal recognition of the Puerta de Pui Pui Agroforestry Producers Association
- Plan for capacity building for the association

**CHALLENGES**
- Attendance to workshops and events was still low and required an active role from field coordinator
- President of the association is frequently absent and is unable to coordinate activities, participate in meetings, and sign documents of the association
- Our impact is limited due to our work with only one district annex that doesn’t have land tenure over their surrounding forests
- Lack of involvement and support of key authorities in our actions
KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

• It is necessary to strengthen the association in San Antonio and continue with the capacity building workshops.
• We will move our office in San Antonio to the district capital of Mariposa, so we can coordinate activities directly with the municipality and replicate the capacity building and community engagement actions in all the annexes of the district.
• Perception analysis of the people relation and use with nature in selected annexes of the Pampa Hermosa district.
• Development of a conservation education strategy and implementation of a conservation education program.
• Design and implementation of an educational toolkit about the landscape conservation tools available (i.e. ACRs, private protected areas, environmental conservation areas, conservation concessions, among others), what are the benefits, commitments and responsibilities of communities involved in landscape conservation, and the importance of the ecosystems they live in.

Celebration of International Tourism Day on September 27th in San Antonio.
4. COMMUNITIES WITH ALTERNATIVES TO THEIR TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Sustainable Livelihoods
- Project Lead: Jhordy Orcuhraranga

As part of our commitments with the district annex of San Antonio, during workshops with members of the association we focused on their desire to have alternatives to their traditional economic activities. They requested support for the development of a native honey bee project, support to finalize the process for the butterfly sanctuary, and training in handicrafts. We proposed the strengthening of tourism activities given the inclusion of San Antonio’s prominent waterfall in the tourism circuit of the region.

Native honeybees
The farming of native honeybees is not currently a lucrative activity due to the lack of a market for the product and of technology for maximizing the production. This activity is carried out in other parts of Peru with the main goal of increasing the pollinators and providing food security to local people, since production is for their own consumption. In San Antonio, the population has high expectations about the potential of such activities and have not yet reconciled with the conservation value of such actions. Thus, we decided to put this activity on hold.

Butterfly sanctuary
We assessed work done to date, we invited a butterfly expert to visit the project, review documents and meet with community members. It was determined that the management plan needed an overhaul and that the design and construction of butterfly houses had issues that need attention. There are also issues with accessing legal markets for butterflies in Satipo and as such it was decided that we will put a hold on this activity for the time being.

Handicrafts
Women for the conservation association of the campesino community of Corosha visited San Antonio and carried out a workshop on the production of knitted and stuffed toys featuring the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean bear.
Tourism
In partnership with the municipality of Pampa Hermosa, we hired Liliana Nureña, a consultant with expertise in rural tourism development for the creation of a tourism development plan for the annex of San Antonio and to carry out training workshops related to tourism activities. The municipality agreed to pay for 50% of her honoraria and to aid in the coordination of activities. The consultant has visited the annex three times and carried out a total of 8 workshops. The proposed tourism development plan is set to be delivered in early 2020. Also, the women for the conservation association of the campesino community of Corosha visited San Antonio and carried out a workshop on homestays and cooking with the women of San Antonio.

SUCESSES
• Commitment from municipality of Pampa Hermosa to support tourism development activities in San Antonio
• Trained population in handicrafts and tourism activities

CHALLENGES
• The local population is in the process of comprehending the full benefits of conservation actions, and need for an income in the short-term prevents the development of various activities that could have long-term potential
• Previous work carried out in the annex created a gap in expectations and trust for members of the community; these needed a permanent presence and a focused strategy to alleviate.

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
Implementation of tourism development plan

16 November 2019 - San Antonio.
Workshop on the production of knitted toys featuring the yellow-tailed woolly monkey

16 November 2019 - San Antonio.
Workshop with Liliana Nureña, a consultant with expertise in rural tourism

Visit to the butterfly sanctuary in San Antonio with specialist Marivel Pereyra
B. AMAZONAS PROGRAM

KEY CONSERVATION OBJECTS
• Cloud forests of the eastern slope of the Andes
• Yellow-tailed woolly monkey Lagothrix flavicauda
• Andean night monkey Aotus miconax

PARTNERS
• Yunkawasi
• Regional Government of Amazonas
• Red AMA
• PROFONANPE
• Campesino Community of Corosha, Bongará
• Campesino Community of Choctamal, Luya
• Ministry of Environment (MINAM)
• National Park Services (SERNANP)
• National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR)

FUNDING FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
• Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
• Primate Conservation Inc.

PLANNED OUTCOMES
• Regional Action Plan for the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and Andean night monkey
• Biological baseline for key biodiversity
• Communities with improved capacity for conservation actions
• Communities with alternatives to their traditional economic activities
• Creation of community-owned protected areas

1. REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YELLOW-TAILED WOOLLY MONKEY & ANDEAN NIGHT MONKEY
• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Management and Governance
• Project Lead: Monica Alzamora
Our key conservation objects, the two endemic primates of the Amazonas region, the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean night monkey, are both critically endangered and endangered, respectively. Neither species has an explicit management or action plan for targeted explicit measurable conservation activities. Led by the Regional Government of Amazonas, and with support from RP, Yunkawasi, MINAM, SERFOR, and SERNANP, the roadmap for developing a regional action plan (PAR) has been outlined. This is the first time a regional government in Peru is taking action and leading conservation actions for endangered species through the creation of their own public policies.

**ACTIVITIES IN 2019**

During the II Congress of Peruvian Primatology, we organized the Symposium “State of Knowledge of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean night monkey”, where 10 scientists (RP’s Country Director among them) shared the collective knowledge on these two species. With this information as a baseline, together with the Regional Government of Amazonas and other partners, we organized the 1st and 2nd Participatory Workshop for the Creation of the Regional Action Plan of the Endangered Primates of the Amazonas region. These events were a success, with the participation of 67 people from 40 different organizations, including local governments (provincial and district municipalities), campesino communities, seven national protected areas, NGOs, among others. Participants of the workshops created a “problem tree” and a long-term vision for the PAR. Based on the 24 activities laid in the National Plan for the Conservation of Peruvian Primates (SERFOR, 2019), participants prioritized 16 activities for the region and institutions committed to a total of 75 actions. This product was validated and a technical group, led by RP team members, was created.

**SUCCESSES**

Final draft of regional action plan approved by workshop participants
Regional Ordinance declaring a regional priority and public need for the conservation of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean night monkey
Creation of a technical group, partially funded by the regional government itself, to carry the follow-up and implementation of the regional action plan
CHALLENGES

The approval of regional ordinances is a highly political activity that requires heavy involvement in meetings, and that we cannot directly control and plan or predict.

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

Regional Ordinance officially approving the regional action plan for the conservation of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean night monkey
Creation of the profile of a public investment project so the regional government can have central government funding to directly implement their commitments in the regional action plan.

2. BIOLOGICAL BASELINE FOR KEY BIODIVERSITY

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Conservation Science
- Project Lead: Monica Alzamora

We are continuing the scientific data collection on the ecology of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey population within the Communal Private Area of Conservation (ACP) Hierba Buena Allpayacu, property of the Campesino Community of Corosha. Additionally, in this region we also have activities in the framework of the agreement between RP, Boston University, and Yunkawasi (see Appendix 4).
ACTIVITIES IN 2019

We carried out monthly field trips for data collection of the space and resource use of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and phenological data on vegetation plots inside Communal Private Area of Conservation Hierba Buena Allpayacu. A team led by Melissa Zarate (Boston University) and Lucía Carhuaricra (Yunkawasi) visited the Private Protected Area (ACP) Bosques de Berlin and collected samples from various groups.

SUCCESSES

Five months of data collection for the yellow-tailed woolly monkeys

CHALLENGES

Lack of enough human capital to analyze and publish results in a timely manner

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

Continued monitoring of ecological characteristics of Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the phenological state of the vegetation in the ACP Hierba Buena Allpayacu

3. COMMUNITIES WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY FOR CONSERVATION ACTIONS

• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Community Engagement and Empowerment
• Project Lead: Rosa Gordillo

The Red AMA is a network of owners of private conservation areas (ACP) in the region of Amazonas, Peru. This network comprises 16 protected areas, which together amount to 165,000 hectares (412,500 acres) of protected rainforests. Ten of these protected areas belong to impoverished campesino communities. These communities have the will to conserve their rainforests because of their deep understanding of how their livelihoods are tied to the health of the rainforests around them.
However, without any conservation intervention, they do not have the tools and/or capacity needed to guarantee the integrity and long-term sustainability of these forests. The Red AMA is a network, has the objective of partnering communities for exchange of experiences, development of conservation actions, and pursuing the sustainable development of the communities that are part of it. As a grass-roots organization, the leaders acknowledge their need for capacity building activities. Communities were encouraged to create their own protected areas; however, no plans were made to build their capacity for the long-term management of the areas. Now, these community-owned protected areas are at risk of disappearing, unless there is social intervention that involves capacity building and construction of participatory management plans for the protected areas.

**ACTIVITIES IN 2019**

Country Director Fanny Cornejo and anthropologist Rosa Gordillo participated on September 23 in the general assembly on Red AMA. In this meeting they presented a proposal to collaborate with Red AMA in the following activities: (1) Build the capacities of the board of directors of the Red AMA for managing the network and create guidelines for their conservation interventions, (2) Conduct a social assessment and conservation perception analyses in the communities that have community-owned legally recognized protected areas, (3) Create a social strategy to change the perception of local people about conservation and make them conservation allies, and (4) Construction of participatory management plans for community-owned protected areas. This proposal was approved unanimously by all protected areas representatives. In the framework of this agreement, we initiated activities in the communities of Corosha and Copallin. The activities in both communities related to capacity building on associativity (the strategic importance of articulated work among peers), team-building workshops, organization of their community documents, and creation of associations.
SUCCESSES

• In the community of Corosha, we supported the formal creation of the “Conservation Association Golden Bear of Hierba Buena Allpayacu”
• In the community of Copallin we are part of the planning and implementing team of the government-led initiative “Forest Program”, which supports community-based conservation projects in communities adjacent to national protected areas
• Both communities are extremely open and willing to carry out conservation actions

CHALLENGES

Lack of enough human capital to do more!

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

Development of a conservation management plan for both communities
Strengthening of current associations


4. COMMUNITIES WITH ALTERNATIVES TO THEIR TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Sustainable Livelihoods
• Project Lead: Rosa Gordillo

As part of our agreement with the Peruvian NGO Yunkawasi, we are conducting conservation actions in partnership with the Campesino community of Corosha. Corosha is the campesino community leading conservation actions in the region and an example of community-based conservation in Peru. They own a 2,282 hectares (5,705 acres) ACP that is home to a long-term study of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and a resident Andean bear population, including the marvelous golden Andean bear, that can be seen from an overlook. They have an association (that we helped formalize) that manages tourism activities and works on finding alternative sustainable livelihoods. Since October 2019, we are supporting this community.

ACTIVITIES IN 2019

We supported the legal registration of the conservation association Golden Bear of Hierba Buena Allpayacu, which is now managing the tourism activities in the area and is eligible to apply to government funding. We carried out very frequent workshops on associativity (the strategic importance of articulated work among peers) and other topics and supported the actions of the association through technical and financial support. An example of the workshops with the association was a training weekend with a chef from the city of Chachapoyas that taught association members how to prepare dishes with local products.

We have carried out a pilot project on native honey bee production. The community understands that this is a not a serious income generating endeavor, and the main reason for their desire to carry out this project is related to increasing the number of pollinators and food security. We carried out two workshops and supported an internship to a native honey bee farm. Over 30 people attended these activities and now the community has a honeybee producers’ association.
Coffee production is one of the main economic activities in the community. To complement this activity, we carried out training workshops related to coffee production and consumption, that were attended by the totality of the coffee producers’ associations.

SUCCESSES
Trained and motivated population that can easily work with us on various topics and pilot projects

CHALLENGES
Lack of enough human capital to do more!

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
Development of a working strategy
Implementation of pilot projects
Fundraising for the community center

5. CREATION OF COMMUNITY OWNED PROTECTED AREAS

- Rainforest Partnership Thematic Line: Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Regeneration
- Project Lead: Jossy Luna

The campesino community of Corosha has requested our support for the formal recognition of part of their community territories as Private Areas of Conservations (ACPs) by SERNANP - Ministry of Environment. Our partner NGO Yunkawasi have previously worked with these communities and have gathered the required biological data for the technical report to justify the creation of the areas. Moreover, in Corosha there has been a previous social assessment for the creation of this area, which would be the second ACP in their territory.
ACTIVITIES IN 2019

We visited the campesino community of Corosha in early September to assess the feasibility of the formal recognition of their protected areas as a Private Area of Conservation (ACP). For this community, we have the technical reports ready for submission to SERNANP. Community members in Corosha are expectantly waiting for their area to be recognized. Also, as most communities in Peru, their land title does not include a georeferenced map and there is overlap with the neighboring communities. In both situations, these communities and their neighbors have reached informal agreements about boundaries and have the will to reach formal agreements that can provide them with clarity about their land titles. We have consulted with the Regional Agrarian Direction (DRA) about the strategy to resolve the boundary issues and had the community send them official letters.

SUCCESSES

• Develop a strategy for solving the boundary issues between communities in partnership with the Regional Government of Amazonas
• Fundraise for the implementation of the strategy
III. AMAZON BIOME CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

KEY CONSERVATION OBJECTS
• Amazon Rainforests

PARTNERS
• KAIP (Association of Promoters of Traditional Medicine)
• FENAP (Federation of the Achuar Nation of Peru)

FUNDING FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
Tomberg Family Philanthropies

PLANNED OUTCOME
Sustainable livelihoods for Achuar people based on their medicinal practices

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR ACHUAR PEOPLE BASED ON THEIR MEDICINAL PRACTICES
• Rainforest Partnership Thematic Lines: Community Engagement and Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods
• Project Lead: Jhordy Orcuhuaranga

The Achuar community’s territory and neighboring areas are designated as oil concession blocks. Historically there have been documented conflicts between various oil companies and the Achuar people. Some of the Achuar people continue to resist the intrusion of oil companies. The lack of economic opportunities available to the Achuar people resulted in the Achuar leadership asking RP to support them in the creation of a sustainable income from producing plant products and help finding markets for the products and establishing a viable revenue stream. They wanted a long-term sustainable income from forest plants that would allow them to conserve their rainforest. We focused on identifying the weaknesses of our direct beneficiary, KAIP (Association of Promoters of Traditional Medicine). RP’s two social anthropologists worked with this association in a series of workshops to identify their potential through a SWOT analysis. As a community association, appropriate governance and involvement of all the members is key for long-term success. We determined that strengthening the association’s capacity was a critical and necessary step before the association could launch their ability to manage and sell any products they create.
SUCCESSES
• 20 health promoters trained
• 30 people involved in knowledge exchange visits

CHALLENGES
• Achuar people decided against selling their products until further documentation of their techniques exist and we determined that this is driven by fear of their knowledge being stolen.
• The Achuar people’s deep concern and distrust of government policies and plans for their territory is a challenge for conducting necessary assessments.

KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020
At the moment we do not plan to continue our work in the area directly. We are instead connecting them with organizations focused on building infrastructure for health and education activities in rural settings. However, we will keep connected with KAIP and FENAP and once these basic needs are satisfied, we will revisit our conservation work in the area.

IV. COUNTRY WIDE INTERVENTION
Rainforest Partnership intervention in Peru is geared towards promoting the knowledge about rainforests and its species to a broader audience, improve the capacity of the upcoming generation of conservation practitioners, and empower women in conservation. This work is carried out in cooperation with multiple partners, however, our key partner for ensuring long-term sustainability of our actions is the Peruvian government through its various institutions.

KEY PARTNERS
• Ministry of Environment (MINAM)
• National Park Services (SERNANP)
• National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR)
A. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

1. TOURING PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OF ENDANGERED PRIMATES OF PERU

There are 54 species of primates in Peru, most of which are unknown to the general public. At least a third of them are at risk of extinction and currently protected by the Peruvian Law (D.S. 004-2014-MINAGRI). Together with the Ministry of Environment, Yunkawasi, and the Museum of Natural History of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (MUSM), we put together a photographic exhibition of the endangered primates of Peru. This exhibition was curated by Fanny M. Cornejo (RP) and Jackelyn Vega (MUSM), with the generous contribution of photographs by Mark Bowler, Michael Tweddle, Bernardo Roca-Rey, Noel Rowe, Elio Nuñez, and Fanny M. Cornejo. The exhibition comprises 17 photographs of 3 by 2 ft, printed in aluminum. This exhibition is expected to tour the country and raise awareness about the situation of these primate species and their habitats. The first stop was the temporary exhibition hall of MUSM, where the exhibition stayed for two months (August 14-October 13, 2019). The inauguration of the exhibition was on August 13 and the Vice-minister of Strategic Development of the Ministry of Environment and the Director of MUSM were part of the protocol act. The Ministry of Environment also released a guide to the photographic exhibition, which is stored in the official website of the Peruvian government https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/288751-guia-fotografica-primates-amenazados-del-peru (see Appendix 7).

This exhibition has toured Tumbes, Piura, Amazonas, and is expected to tour other five regions in 2020.

The exhibition was funded by Primate Action Fund, Nature and Culture International, and Rainforest Partnership.
B. PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

1. II CONGRESS OF PERUVIAN PRIMATOLOGY

In partnership with the Peruvian Primatological Association (APP), Yunkawasi, and San Diego Zoo, we organized the II Congress of Peruvian Primatology. This event lasted 4 days (August 14-17, 2019) and involved over 150 students and professionals from all around Latin America. Over 30 papers were presented and the best four presentations were awarded scientific books as prizes. During this congress it was the official presentation of the National Plan for the Conservation of Peruvian Primates by SERFOR, which attracted the participation of various media outlets. Also, the initiative to create a Regional Action Plan in the region of Amazonas was presented here, as the Symposium “State of Knowledge of the Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and the Andean night monkey”.

This conference was funded by Primate Action Fund, San Diego Zoo, the Ministry of Environment, SERFOR, German Primate Center, Fordekreis Deutscheprimatzzentrum, Primate Conservation Inc.
2. TRAINING COURSES

“4th Field Course for the Study of the Ecology, Behavior, and Conservation of Primates”

This course lasted 3 weeks days (August 19-September 13) and took place at the Cocha Cashu Biological Station inside Manu National Park. Ten Peruvian students from universities all over the country participated. The course was designed, led, and presented by Fanny M. Cornejo (Rainforest Partnership), Alejandra Duarte (invited instructor), César Flores (San Diego Zoo), and Anne Goldizen (University of Queens). Additional support was provided by Jossy Luna (Rainforest Partnership), Roxana Arauco (San Diego Zoo), Carolina Carbajal (invited photographer), and Evelyn Pain (Yunkawasi). The curriculum of the course focused on methods for ecological field work, conservation interventions, policy making, and skills related to fund-raising, writing scientific articles and presenting at conferences. This course was funded by a grant from Primate Action Fund and by San Diego Zoo.
C. GENDER FOCUS: WOMEN IN CONSERVATION

As an institution with strong women in positions of power, RP is committed to promoting equality, ensuring safety, and empowering women in the field of conservation. During the II Congress of Peruvian Primatology we organized the workshop “Women in Conservation”. During this workshop, a gender issues specialist trained 15 participants on different concepts related to sexism and women empowerment. Afterwards, participants discussed their experiences as women working in the field, related to discrimination and harassment. This workshop was part of a series of events preceding the encounter “Women in Conservation: Building the Agenda for Women in Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean”, that RP is co-organizing and funding. Three members of RP, Fanny M. Cornejo, Mónica Alzamora, and Jossy Luna, participated in the event on October 11 and 12, 2019.