Project Proposal Application Form
GEF-Satoyama Project

SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

Consolidation of the participatory management of the Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession as a production landscape, and strengthening of partnerships for conservation, production and research in the Peruvian Amazon.

2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the subgrant project site

Perú/ Departments of San Martín and La Libertad/ Provinces Mariscal Cáceres and Huallaga (San Martín); Bolívar (La Libertad)/ Districts Huicungo and Saposoa (San Martín); Bolívar, Uchumarca and Ucuncha (La Libertad)/ Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession –AHCC and its buffer zone.

3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

June, 2016 - December, 2017.

4. Number of beneficiaries
   a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

230 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Direct beneficiaries are located in the Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession and its area of influence:

Eight families currently compose the Association of Beekeepers of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession (APA AHCC), benefiting 40 persons. The families belong to the population settlements of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, located inside AHCC.

Thirty-two families currently compose the Association of Quinoa Producers of the Province of Bolívar (APRODEQUI Bolívar), benefiting 160 persons. The families are users of the AHCC and inhabit its area of influence, in the province of Bolivar, La Libertad.

Monitors of the habitat of endangered primates are young people who belong to the settlements of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, and are currently composed of 6 participants, benefiting 30 persons.

   b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

92 242 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Indirect beneficiaries are located in the provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Huallaga, in the department of San Martin; and in the province of Bolivar, in the department of La Libertad:

The population of the provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Huallaga benefits from

the ecosystem services provided by the AHCC. The settled population in the middle and lower basin of Huayabamba river and the population of the middle basin of Huallaga river has a constant flow of water intended for consumption and for agriculture use (coffee, cocoa, and rice), aquaculture, industry and transport. According to the Departmental Statistic Compendium 2010 of San Martín, the population of both provinces in the 2007 census is 75 332 inhabitants.

Population of the province of Bolívar benefits from the presence of AHCC. The Yungas of the AHCC contribute to rainfall regime in the province; the presence of these forests allow the occurrence of the necessary humidity for the formation of clouds which cross the cordillera and precipitate subsequently, benefiting agricultural activities of the Peasant Communities of Bambamarca, Bolívar, Condormarca and Uchumarca, located in the province of Bolívar. Moreover, quinoa production of APRODEQUI Bolívar ensures the food security of the population of the province by making organic quinoa available for local consumption at affordable prices; in addition, it allows for the incorporation of new producers who will benefit from the technology package generated. According to the Departmental Statistic Compendium 2012 of La Libertad, the estimated population of the province of Bolívar in 2012 is 16 910 inhabitants.

5. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

6 711.99 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Thirty-two associates compose the Association of Quinoa Producers of the Province of Bolívar (APRODEQUI Bolívar), each producing an area of 0.25 hectares, occupying a total of 8 hectares of traditional cultivation.

Eight associates compose the Association of Beekeepers of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession (APA AHCC); the range of movement of bees for each apiary is a 3 km radius. According to this data, an area of 6 703.99 hectares was determined.

As a part of the participatory monitoring of the population status of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, led by young people in the communities, 16 trails of varying lengths were established, adding up the total of 7 718.56 meters. However, the area of influence of the trails is already considered in the area of influence of the production of wild honey.

6. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

621 151.46 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Producers of APRODEQUI Bolívar are located in the districts of Bolívar, Uchumarca and Ucuncha; the members of the Peasant Communities of Uchumarca, Bolívar and Bambamarca are users of the AHCC. In this context, the indirect area of influence is 173 524.43 hectares in the province of Bolívar.

Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession (AHCC) has an area of 143 928.09 ha,

and seeks for the protection of Peruvian Yungas and Paramos of the Central Cordillera ecoregions, which are inhabited by a diversity of endemic species; ensure water balance of the Huayabamba river, a significant tributary of Huallaga river; contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the populations located in the concession and its area of influence; and promote the active participation of communities in the conservation and sustainable management of natural and cultural heritage of the AHCC.

The Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession helps prevent the deforestation and degradation of the Yungas caused by migrants from the highlands of La Libertad, which seek new areas for agricultural production without ecological considerations. Management of the AHCC ensures that adjacent forests of the AHCC do not suffer anthropic pressure. It is worth mentioning that users or inhabitants of the AHCC compose the associations, with whom we sign conservation agreements in which they commit not to deforest and support the recovery of logged areas, AMPA, as the manager of the conservation initiative, supports them in the development of the entire value chain. Significant results have are already been achieved, deforestation has been reduced in recent years according to a comparative study conducted in 2015, also showing that wild honey has higher efficiency than the traditional crop - coffee, endangered species and higher incomes (see table below).

Efficiency levels of productive activities vs. forest conservation

Chilchos Private Conservation Area/Coffee	Alto Huayabamba CC/Honey
Incomes for the production: 2015: 9 qt/ha. 339.34 soles per year. Self-employment **Projection:** 15 qt/ha. 1399.68 soles per year.	**Incomes for the production:** **2015**: 3 269.40 soles annual per producer / 6 beehives / 20 kg / beehive in 2 harvests per year. **Projection:** maximum capacity of 30 kg / beehive in 3 harvests per year, income per producer 8 669.40 soles per year.
Deforestation reduction: **2010:** 0.16% annual, 18 ha per year on average **2011-2013:** 0.12%, 13 ha per year	**Deforestation reduction:** **2010:** 0.17% annual, 11 ha per year. **2011-2013:** 0.07% annual, 4 ha per year
Habitat conservation: Sighting probabilities of yellow-tailed woolly monkey of 1%.	**Habitat conservation:** Sighting probabilities of yellow-tailed woolly monkey of 6%.
Carbon storage: Agroforestry systems: 193.70 tC/ha	**Carbon storage:** Yungas forest: 465.80 tC/ha

7. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

One of the goals of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession is the generation of scientific knowledge for the management of the area. The species prioritized for conservation, determined by inventories of flora and fauna in AHCC, are the queñuales (*Polylepis multijuga*), the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), the andean night monkey (*Aotus miconax)* and the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), endemic

to the yungas and paramos, whom exhibit varying degrees of threat.

In flora, 27 species that occur in AHCC have some category of threat; 14 are listed on the IUCN Red List and 20 species are listed on the DS N ° 043-2006-AG, which classifies species of flora according to their threatened status in Peru. In addition, 6 endemic species inhabit or/and have probability of occurrence in AHCC. The mentioned species are:

- *Cedrela odorata* "cedar", Vulnerable - needs updating (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Swietenia macrophylla* "mahagony", Vulnerable - needs updating (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Juglans neotropica* "walnut", Endangered - needs updating (IUCN), Near Threatened (Peru)
- *Polylepis multijuga* "queñual", Vulnerable - needs updating (IUCN), Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Polylepis reticulata* "queñual", Vulnerable - needs updating (IUCN)
- *Polylepis racemosa* "queñual", Vulnerable - needs updating (IUCN), Critically Endangered (Perú)
- *Perezia coerulescens*, Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Kageneckia lanceolada* "lloque", Critically Endangered (Peru)
- *Escallonia pendula* "pauco", Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Escallonia resinosa* "pauco", Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Escallonia micrantha* "chanchacomo", Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Amburana cearensis* "ishpingo", Endangered – needs updating (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Alnus acuminata*, Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Lomatia hirsuta*, Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Begonia octopetala* "begonias", Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Brachyotum benthamianum*, Vulnerable – needs updating (IUCN)
- *Oreopanax raimondii* "maqui maqui", Vulnerable – needs updating (IUCN)
- *Myrsine bullata*, Vulnerable – needs updating (IUCN), endemic species
- *Brugmansia arborea* "borrachero", Extint in the Wild (IUCN)
- *Brugmansia sanguinea* "guamuco", Extint in the Wild (IUCN)
- *Jaltomata biflora*, Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Solanum bukasovii* "papa de zorro", Vulnerable (Peru) , endemic species
- *Buddleja incana*, Critically Endangered (Peru)
- *Tillandsia sagasteguii*, Endangered (Peru)
- *Cerroxylum crispus*, Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Mauria killipii*, Vulnerable – needs updating (IUCN), Vulnerable (Perú), endemic
- *Ilex anonoides*, Vulnerable – needs updating (IUCN), endemic

In fauna, 27 species that occur in AHCC have some category of threat; 25 are listed on the IUCN Red List and 23 species are listed on the DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI, which classifies species of wildlife according to their threatened status in Peru. In addition, 21 endemic species occur or have probability of occurrence in AHCC. The mentioned species are:

Amphibians

- *Atelopus peruensis* "Peru stubfoot toad", Critically Endangered (IUCN), Critically Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Ctenophryne carpish*, Endangered (IUCN), endemic species
- *Telmatobius truebae*, Endangered – needs updating (Peru), Endangered (Peru), endemic

Aves

- *Aburria aburri* "wattled guan", Near Threatened (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Leptosittaca branickii* "golden-plumed parakeet", Vulnerable (UICN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Poospiza rubecula* "rufous-breasted warbling-finch", Endangered (IUCN), Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Agriornis albicauda* "white-tailed shrike-tyrant ", Vulnerable (UICN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Vultur gryphus* "andean condor", Near Threatened (IUCN), Endangered (Peru)
- *Aulacorhynchus huallagae* "yellow-browed toucanet", Endangered (IUCN), Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Thripophaga berlepschi* "russet-mantled softtail", Vulnerable (IUCN), Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Doliornis sclateri* "bay-vented cotinga ", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic
- *Grallaria przewalskii* "rusty-tinged antpitta", Vulnerable (IUCN), endemic
- *Nothocercus nigrocapillus* "hooded tinamou", Vulnerable (IUCN), endemic
- *Hemispingus rufosuperciliaris* "rufous-browed hemispingus", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic urrence
- *Metallura theresiae* "coppery metaltail", Least Concern (IUCN), endemic species

Mammalia

- *Ateles belzebuth* "white-bellied spider monkey", Endangered (IUCN), Endangered (Peru)
- *Aotus miconax* "andean night monkey", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species
- *Oreonax flavicauda* " yellow-tailed woolly monkey", Critically Endangered (IUCN), Critically Endangered (Peru), endemic species
- *Tremarctos ornatus* "spectacled bear", Vulnerable (IUCN), vulnerable (Peru), endemic species
- *Mazama chunyi* "peruvian dwarf brocket", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species
- *Platyrrhinus ismaeli* "bat", Vulnerable (IUCN)
- *Dinomys branickii* "pacarana", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru)
- *Eremoryzomys polius* "gray rice rat", Data Deficient (UICN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic
- *Thomasomys apeco*, Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic
- *Thomasomys eleusis* "peruvian oldfield mouse", Least Concern (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species

- *Thomasomys incanus* "inca oldfield mouse", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species
- *Thomasomys kalinowskii* "kalinowski's oldfield mouse", Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species
- *Thomasomys macrotis,* Vulnerable (IUCN), Vulnerable (Peru), endemic species

8. Traditional knowledge that will be specifically conserved and/or promoted by the project (*if applicable*). Please describe, or write "n/a," here.

The quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is a native crop from the Andes, and historically, was one of the principal meals of the andean people. During the Spanish conquest era, several exotic agricultural products were introduced; some of them displaced native crops that were traditionally grown by peasant communities. Consequently, quinoa became a secondary crop that was relegated and developed marginally by indigenous people living in andean areas.

At present time, the reduction of the crop of quinoa has been considerable, and the nutritional value of the product is unknown. APRODEQUI Bolívar was established to recover quinoa production in the province, revalue the ancestral knowledge and adapt technology to boost the supply chain and ensuring food security for the people of the province.

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

AHCC limits on the south with KBA Abiseo Tayabamba (PER 77), which comprises Rio Abiseo National Park – PNRA. This area preserves cloud forests, and was recognized by UNESCO as a Cultural and Natural World Heritage Site in 1990. 12% of the surface of the AHCC belongs to the buffer zone of PNRA.

On the north east, AHCC partially overlap with the KBA Laguna de Los Cóndores (PER 52), considered an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA). Some of the highlighted species are *Thripophaga berlepschi*, *Hemispingus rufosuperciliaris* and *Aulacorhynchus huallagae*.

Concerning the location of the province of Bolívar, it is important to highlight the fact that it overlays with the north sector of the KBA Río Marañon (PER 80), area of importance because it preserves the Ecoregion of Marañon Dry Forests.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	**Name**	**Experience (years)**	**Role in the proposed project**
Project Supervisor	Rosa Trujillo López	10	Environmental Engineer, with extensive experience in the implementation and development of conservation and development projects, has been the director of AHCC up to 2014. She will fulfill the roles of monitoring compliance of the goals and

			advisory of the staff in the intervention strategies.
Project Coordinator	Marco Paulo Gutiérrez Canales	5	Forestry Engineer. Director of AHCC. He will fulfill the role of coordination of all the activities, planning, budget execution, quotations, acquisitions, data entry, publication and project diffusion.
Agricultural Technician	Carlos Correa Alvarado	4	Agricultural Technician, with experience in quinoa production. He will lead the technical assistance of the production of organic quinoa with APRODEQUI Bolivar.
Agricultural Technician	Victor Ramiro Valle Valdivia	10	Agricultural Technician, with experience in wild honey production. He will lead the technical assistance of the production of wild honey with APA AHCC.
Field Technician	Jeremías Garro Burgos	2	Field Technician trained in primate monitoring. He will lead the initiative of participative monitoring with monitors from Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso.

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant, and very briefly describe their roles in the project)

Association of Quinoa Producers of the Province of Bolívar – APRODEQUI Bolívar: Association of organic quinoa producers composed by users of the paramos of AHCC, whom will be direct beneficiaries of the project, seeking to strengthen the organization of their association.

Association of Beekeepers of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession-APACCAH: Association of wild honey producers composed by users of the yungas of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, located inside AHCC, whom will be direct beneficiaries of the project, seeking to strengthen the organization of their association.

Primate monitors: Group of young users of the yungas of AHCC who belong to the settlements of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso, who will continue their training to ensure continuity of the participatory monitoring.

Neotropical Primate Conservation – NPC: Non-profit organization focused on the conservation of primates and their habitats in tropical forests. Part of its goals is to develop scientific research on flora, fauna and ecosystems. Through the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), their flagship species, they promote the conservation of forests and biodiversity of the tropical northeastern Andes of Peru. The organization will be involved in the project by providing technical support in primate monitoring inside AHCC, which is being developed by monitors who belong to the settlements of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso.

National Institute of Agrarian Innovation – INIA: Public organism that leads investigation, transfer of technology, technical assistance and genetic resources conservation. As an institution, will give technical support, contributing to the growth of APRODEQUI Bolívar.

We Conserve by Nature – CxN: Organization that has the main goal of giving support to voluntary conservation initiatives and promote sustainable lifestyles. Their platform will

allow the articulation of wild honey from APA AHCC and quinoa from APRODEQUI Bolívar with markets that support conservation initiatives.

Sustainable Amazonia: Company that articulates products from the amazon andean biodiversity, positioning them in the gourmet market. It will position the wild honey and organic quinoa in its product portfolio.

12. Will the private sector be specifically involved in this project?
☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** / If yes, describe how in the box below?

The private sector is involved because it links the wild honey from montane forests and the organic quinoa to markets that appreciate the conservation and support the improvement of the quality of life of producers.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

1. Background (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*) (**Max. 500 words**)

Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession - AHCC (143,928.09 ha) was granted to AMPA by the Peruvian State for its administration for a period of 40 years in 2006, to conserve the Peruvian Yungas and Paramos ecoregions within the Tropical Andes Hotspots, which are habitats of priority species and also provide different ecosystem services to most of the population that inhabits Huayabamba and Huallaga basins. This area has experienced pressure from extensive animal husbandry by La Libertad highland people, due to migration to San Martin forests, until 2006 when AMPA began to administrate these forests. Many villagers have migrated looking for new productive areas under the misconception that these areas were suitable for agricultural production. As a result, these people are even poorer and are the main driver behind Yungas deforestation and Paramos degradation.

Part of AMPA's work focuses on implementing alternative productive activities compatible with conservation. APRODEQUI Bolívar has emerged from the promotion of organic quinoa farming as an alternative for AHCC users to reduce extensive animal husbandry that degrades Paramos. Likewise, APA AHCC was developed to promote wild honey produced thanks to the standing forests in Yungas. Wild honey allows us to conceive the forest as an integral part of a productive landscape. Also we are achieving reductions in the deforestation rate and thus the yellow-tailed woolly monkey habitat is being conserved, an endemic and critically endangered species. In this context, there were developed the capacities of young people from Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso who previously hunted primates to now promote their conservation and generate knowledge, making its sustainable management easier.

The challenge is to involve the entire user population in the management of the area. There are many different users (family groups that settled here before 2006 whose right to use this conservation area we respect) that do productive activities inside the AHCC. Likewise, neighboring peasant communities pasture their cattle within the AHCC Paramos.

The strategy is based on the subscription, implementation and monitoring of economic

incentives for conservation through the signing of agreements where they are involved in the participative management of AHCC, committing to reduce their intervention impacts: a) Reduce deforestation (for honey producers) and b) reduce fire use for their pasturing zones (for quinoa producers)

APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC members, between 2014 and 2015, received training in various technical and organizational issues. Now we aim to consolidate these associations through reinforcement of the given technological packages, organizational strengthening, generation of administrative and accounting capacities, and leadership and gender equality development, which will allow associations to be more competitive and self-sustaining.

Regarding monitors strengthening, there are trained young people who perform participatory monitoring of yellow-tailed woolly monkey and other primates. We are looking to empower these people without secondary education in order to specialize them in biological monitoring of conservation initiatives and biodiversity research techniques. Likewise, training the associations will allow them to consolidate and be a reference for other associations who will see conservation as an opportunity to enhance their quality of their life.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please write **no more than 3 sentences**.

Guarantee conservation of the priority areas of Peruvian Yungas and Paramos ecoregions, and contribute to improving the quality of life of people settled in AHCC and its buffer zone through consolidation of wild bee honey and organic quinoa productive chains and develop capacities of local young people in Yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*) habitat research and monitoring.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary, but do not include more than 5 components.

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcome
Component 1: Development of sustainable productive activities	Activity 1: Technical and personalized assistance to APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers.	Outcome 1: Organic quinoa and wild bee honey producers have strengthened their capacities for productive chains processes.
	Activity 2: Four training events about sowing, phytosanitary control, harvest and post-harvest of organic quinoa to APRODEQUI Bolívar producers	Outcome 2: Organic quinoa producers have strengthened their capacities for organic quinoa technical management.
	Activity 3: Three training sessions about harvest and post-harvest of wild bee honey to APA AHCC producers	Outcome 3: Wild bee honey producers have strengthened their capacities for wild bee honey technical management.
Component 2: Organizational and business reinforcement for associations	Activity 1: Two training events about the benefits of association to APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers.	Outcome 1: APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers are aware of the benefits of association.
	Activity 2: Two training events about business management of productive units to APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers.	Outcome 2: APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers can identify the determining factors for the business management of their productive units.
	Activity 3: Two workshops in accounting and tax basics to APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC boards of directors.	Outcome 3: Members of the boards can manage their accounting and tax records properly.
	Activity 4: Two workshops on the importance of family participation and involvement in activities to APRODEQUI Bolívar and APA AHCC producers' families.	Outcome 4: Partners' families understand the importance of all family members participation
	Activity 5: Formalization of quinoa producers association.	Outcome 5: The association of quinoa producers is duly registered in public records and has legal status, being able to formally integrate to the marketing stage of the product.
	Activity 6: National organic certification of quinoa	Outcome 6: Quinoa obtains its organic certification, providing a price premium.
Component 3: Promoting sustainable management of ecosystems	Activity 1: An educational module on ecosystem services provided by Yungas to APA AHCC members' families.	Outcome 1: APA AHCC and their members are aware of the multiple benefits provided by forests.
	Activity 2: Two educational modules on productive activities with forest conservation as an alternative to traditional productive activities to APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolívar members.	Outcome 2: APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolivar members and their families understand the benefits of developing productive activities compatible with forest conservation

	Activity 3: An educational module on Yellow-tailed woolly monkey and its ecological importance in Yungas to APA AHCC members and their families	Outcome 3: APA AHCC members and their families understand the importance of yellow-tailed woolly monkey and its habitat conservation.
	Activity 4: An educational module on the importance of ancestral crops as a basis for food security in the province of Bolívar aimed at APRODEQUI Bolívar members.	Outcome 4: APRODEQUI Bolívar members and their families understand the role of the production of ancestral crops and their importance for the province development.
	Activity 5: Two educational modules about conservation agreements and their importance in participatory management of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession aimed at APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolívar.	Outcome 5: APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolívar members and their families understand the benefits of conservation agreements in the management of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession.
Component 4: Participatory monitoring	Activity 1: A reinforcement event on research methods related to AHCC primates aimed at Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso monitors.	Outcome 1: Monitors have research methods related to AHCC primates.
	Activity 2: Collection of data about density, abundance and composition of primates' populations from AHCC.	Outcome 2: Monitors collect data about density, abundance and composition of primates' populations from AHCC.
	Activity 3: Knowledge and skills development for Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso monitors about monitoring of hotspots in AHCC.	Outcome 3: Monitors have knowledge and skills about monitoring of hot pixels in AHCC.
	Activity 4: Hotspots monitoring in the AHCC primates' habitat.	Outcome 4: During fieldwork, monitors validate information about hotspots recorded in the AHCC primates' habitat.

Guides for completing the Subgrant Project Results Framework (delete before submission)

- ***Components****: components are sub-sections of a project. They are used to group issues within a project into smaller and manageable parts in terms of size, duration, and responsibility (e.g., systems, subsystems, components, tasks, sub-tasks, and work packages), which include all steps necessary to achieve the objective.*
- ***Key activities****: major undertakings proposed under each component to achieve the objectives of the project.*
- ***Outcomes****: the intended or achieved short and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes respond to the question of "what are the short and medium term impacts or results of the project?" There can be several outcomes for each component.*
- ***Feel free to add up to five Components, as necessary.***

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

Implementation Schedule[1]

Year/month / Component / Key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018-9)											
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
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※Please indicate the activity durations **by shading the boxes**. Feel free to add rows for more activities, if necessary.
※In the notation of the months, 4: April, 5: May, … 12: December, … 3: March.

[1] The project duration must be contained in the period shown, but it can be shorter.

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	**Level** (low-medium-high)	**Mitigation Strategy**
Deforestation	High	To APA AHCC, wild honey production is an alternative development compatible with conservation of the Yungas, and that generate competitive returns in respect of traditional activities; also workshops will be developed for the public on the importance of the ecosystems of the AHCC and ecosystem services they provide.
Illegal logging	Medium	As part of the work area management, patrols are done to eliminate this activity, also lectures are performed in the various peasant communities to explain that this action is illegal and has criminal penalty, having been in cooperation with the Regional Environmental Authority and the Bolívar Police.
Extensive animal husbandry	Medium	The PRODEQUI Bolívar was established as an alternative economic development to AHCC users to reduce the pressure on the Paramos of AHCC by extensive animal husbandry.
Invasion of migrants inside the concession areas	Medium	Workshops for people to raise awareness of the need to protect the Yungas and Paramos, and the benefits they provide ecosystem services, generating wealth in the area of influence, through the promotion of more sustainable and productive activities compatible with the conservation of the territory outside the area, this threat is becoming smaller.
Climatic variations on accounts of the El Niño Southern Oscillation	Low	Capacity building of producers' associations will help them better respond in the case of adverse weather conditions.

6. Key Features of the Project
   Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:
   a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

According to the goals of Peru concerning the NBSAP, we have the following goals that are compatible with the project:

Target 1: By 2021 sustainable and effective management of biodiversity in at least 17% of the land area and 10% of the marine environment in various forms consolidates

conservation and management in situ.

By Ecological and Economic Zoning-ZEE in the region, it was determined that 65% of the San Martín territory is for conservation and ecosystem restoration, and that the region is critical for watershed management. The AHCC emerges as an idea to protect the head of Huayabamba river basin. The AHCC ensures sustainable and effective management of the biodiversity of the yungas and paramos ecoregions, and conservation under this system supports achieving the goal of consolidating sustainable and effective management of biodiversity in at least 17% of the land area. It will also ensure that the largest water reserve in San Martin remains viable.

Target 4: By 2021, have put in value five ecosystem services, ensuring the integrity of ecosystems and respect for indigenous peoples involved, and promoted equal number of competitive bio-business, preferably oriented bio model, achieving market two new value-added products.

AHCC users recognize the value of standing forest for the production of wild honey because, the forest gives them a flower to be pollinated by bees which gives the honey a unique flavour. The wild honey is destined for markets in bio-supporting populations that want to conserve forests. Also organic quinoa is a development alternative for users AHCC in replacement of traditional unsustainable extensive animal husbandry degrades the paramos of the concession.

Target 6: By 2021, has increased by 20% awareness and appreciation of the Peruvians on the contribution of biodiversity to development and national welfare.

The project seeks to articulate products of wild honey and organic quinoa, emphasizing that they come from a conservation area and that buying is supporting conservation and improving the quality of life of users who produce these products.

Target 7: By 2021, has been reduced by 5% the rate of degradation of ecosystems, with emphasis on forest and fragile ecosystems.

This project aims to incentivize the population of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso to preserved their local ecosystems because they understand that the standing forest ensures the production of wild honey, are aware of the many benefits afforded them by the forest, and as a result reduce traditional activities which cause ecological harm such as extensive animal husbandry and land clearing for agricultural production.

Target 10: By 2021, has increased scientific knowledge, the development of technology and innovation, integrating the scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Information on the conservation status of the habitat of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey serves for future research studies, and also contributes to technical support in making decisions for the conservation of the species.

According to Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the following goals are compatible with the project to be implemented:

Target 5: By 2020, it had been reduced by at least half and, where feasible, will have been

reduced to a value close to zero the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, and will have been reduced significant degradation and fragmentation way.

As responsible for the AHCC, AMPA takes on the challenge of preserving the yungas and paramos ecoregions, and as a goal seeks to reduce the loss of forests to less than 20 ha / year.

Target 12: By 2020, he had prevented the extinction of endangered species identified and has been improved and sustained their conservation status, particularly of the species of greatest decline.

Both participatory monitoring of primates as awareness events aimed at users of Nuevo Bolívar and El Progreso ensure conservation of yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), in addition reducing the pressure on the AHCC paramos by extensive animal husbandry ensures the conservation of the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

Target 14: By 2020, have been restored and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including ecosystem services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

The AHCC is at the head of Huayabamba river basin, a major tributary of the Huallaga River, the AHCC ensures the conservation of these ecoregions and provides many ecosystem services to populations Huayabamba basin river and Huallaga river.

Finally, respect to SDGs, we have following goals that are compatible with the project:

Target 1: Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.

The project aims to consolidate the APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolívar as a model associations seeking the benefit of its partners, with rising incomes, and while conservation of ecosystems is ensured.

Target 2: Ending hunger, achieving food security, better nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

One of the objectives of the creation of the APRODEQUI Bolívar is the revalue quinoa as a basic food of the people of the province of Bolívar, so that child malnutrition was reduced across the province.

Target 5: Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

The project encourages the participation of the whole family at the level of associations.

Target 15: To protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, arrest and reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity.

The AHCC comes as interest in protecting yungas and paramos ecoregions, all activities implemented AMPA seek the protection of the biodiversity, and the development of settled populations through compatible with conservation of forests productive alternatives.

b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

All AMPA initiatives seek to balance the four axes of sustainable territorial development (environmental, socio-cultural, institutional politics and economic production), the interaction of the four axes contributes to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, generating improved quality of life of the population and at the same time makes them participants in decision-making, based on the land use.

In this regard, we actively participate in decision-making spaces at national, regional and local levels. Nationally our close relationship with the Ministry of Environment - MINAM, specifically the Programa Bosques, where at the level of the Amazon urge the goal of zero deforestation by 2021; we are allies of the Regional Government of San Martin since 2006, supporting them directly in the application of a mandatory territory management tool the Economic Ecological Zoning - ZEE, providing spaces for the development and adoption of Territorial Policies that were approved in 2012. Today we actively collaborate, to consolidate both private and communal conservation initiatives, as part of policies through the development of sustainable economic activities compatible with the zoning of the territory; with particular emphasis on other forest products such as wild honey production.

The AHCC threats come from the surrounding communities, the strategy of generating wealth through competitive productive activities, such as quinoa, is generating good results, and we have an agreement with the local government of Bolivar, and 2015 prioritized public investment project for replication of our experience in other districts of the province that are not within our intervention. Product diversification and sustainable use of biodiversity are the challenges for development in the Peruvian Andean amazon. We aim to show that the standing forest and diversified organic production is more profitable than a monoculture, as an example to prioritize public policies of the national, sub national and local.

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

The project aims at consolidate APA AHCC and APRODEQUI Bolívar so that at the end of the project both associations achieve organizational maturity and technical skills to ensure optimal production to the market and articulate the wild honey and organic quinoa, with part of the incomes generated use to fund monitoring activities. In addition, AMPA has signed a contract with the Peruvian government to preserve the area for a renewable period of 40 years, with the intention to manage the area long-term, the consolidation of these initiatives will allow reducing the costs of control and monitoring, developing relations with producers as our best allies.

d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

The project seeks to demonstrate that productive forest activities can generate higher income to users of the AHCC. Forest conservation ensures optimal production of wild honey, and also the standing forest benefits users with various ecosystem services as compared to incompatible agriculture and extensive animal husbandry which causes forest loss.

It also seeks to demonstrate that conservation is a powerful tool to position the wild honey and organic quinoa in select markets that support these initiatives and pay higher

prices as an incentive to conserve.

The most important innovation is that we demonstrate an important model of how both conservation and development are fully supported by conserving priority ecosystems and generating wealth in the local population. The sustainable use of forests is an important driving force for the development of the Amazon and the country in a way that is not reliant on extractive and traditional activities which generate ecological harm and social conflict and inequality in the distribution of benefits.

e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

The project ensures that the entire procedure is performed with a gender based activities, since AMPA intervention policy is to involve all members of the family unity; training will also be provided to raise the issue to both associations, so that the role of women be strengthened in decision-making to balance their roles. Also the participation of children as active participants will be encouraged, to generate knowledge and continue activities during generational changes.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD 50,000 and 100,000)

USD 94,699.69

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1 (Month, Year – Month, Year)	Year 2 (Month, Year – Month, Year)	Year 3 (Month, Year – Month, Year)	Total
Personnel salaries and benefits	16,406.25	28,125.00	-	44,531.25
Professional services	6,501.64	4,810.86	-	11,312.50
Travel and Accommodations	7,538.49	6,302.14	-	13,840.63
Meetings and Workshops	1,262.50	925.00	-	2,187.50
Grants and Agreements	-	-	-	-
Equipment	2,500.00	-	-	2,500.00
Other direct costs	8,639.14	3,079.61	-	11,718.75
Total direct cost	42,848.03	43,242.60	-	86,090.63
Indirect cost[a)]	4,284.80	4,324.26	-	8,609.06
Grand total	94,699.69			

[a)] Indirect costs can be up to 15% of the total direct cost or up to the institutional policy,

whichever the lower.

3. Co-financing
   Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

Name of Co-Financier	Amount (USD)	Type (Cash or In-Kind)	Relevant Component
AMPA	25,700.00	In-Kind	Salaries, equipment, travel expenses
APRODEQUI Bolívar	55,662.34	In-Kind	Equipment, goods and salaries
APA CCAH	33,831.54	In-Kind	Equipment, goods and salaries
Total	**115,193.88**		

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?
   □ **Yes** □**No**
   If yes please explain:

2. Involuntary resettlement of residents? □ **Yes** □**No**
   If yes please explain:

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement (http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Please keep **within 1 page**. Also, *please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation*.

Name of the organization	**Asociación Amazónicos por la Amazonía - AMPA**	Representative of the organization (title and name): Executive Director: **Rosa Karina Pinasco Vela**
Address of the main office	Mz. N Lote 1 Urbanización Vista Alegre TEL: ++51 42 342798/ ++511995396796 Email: ampa@ampaperu.info / ampa_peru@yahoo.es	
Type of organization	**Civil Society Organizations** – Non Governmental Organization (NGO)	
Established:	2004/10/13	
Staff	Permanent staff 20 persons	Temporary staff 16 persons
History of the organization	The Asociación Amazónicos por la Amazonía – AMPA (Association Amazonians for the Amazon), represents for its members, rather than an organization, a life project, where all the Amazonian visionaries, born or by choice, have the opportunity of building dreams, to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and the sustainable territorial management of the population of the Andean Amazon basin. AMPA was born under an important juncture in the department of San Martin; in which the Ecological Economic Zoning put in evidence the urgent necessity of preserving and protecting the headwaters of the Huayabamba river basin. This basin belongs to an important natural and cultural corridor and contains the main water network of San Martin, making AMPA one of the main contributors of the regional process, and additionally supporters in a local and communal scope.	
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	Vision: AMPA is a non-profit organization, committed and consistent with the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and to the improvement of the quality of life and sustainable territorial development of the peoples of the Andean Amazon. Mission: AMPA conserves life to share it with everyone, understanding conservation as the sustainable management and use of natural and cultural heritage.	
Legal status of the organization	✚ **Legally registered** (Number 11006066) □ Not registere	

Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years (please provide the period)

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2013 USD
Gross revenue	981,906.85	515,091.00	533,574.00
Gross expenditure	490,000.00	533,574.00	323,031.00
Website of the organization	http:// www.ampaperu.info		

Focal point of communication	Mailing Address: Mz. N. Lote 1. Urb. Vista Alegre. Moyobamba. San Martín. Perú. Name: Rosa Karina Pinasco Vela TEL: ++511 995306796 E-mail: k.pinasco@ampaperu.info / kpinasco@gmail.com

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Sustainable use of montane forests of San Martin-habitat of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, critically endangered specie	2014-2015	International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN	55,726	The project sought to conserve the habitat of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*) through the sustainable use of Peruvian Yungas in benefit of the settled users located in the area; in addition it sought to generate information of the status of the primate as a baseline for its conservation.
Applied investigation for the promotion of the quinoa cultivation (*Chenopodium quinoa*) in the province of Bolívar – La Libertad, influence area of the Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession	2013-2015	Fondo de las Américas - FONDAM	99,998	The project created a production model of organic quinoa according to the province of Bolívar in a participatory and concerted manner with producers and stakeholders. Producers benefited with increased incomes from the production of organic quinoa. In addition, food security of the province was enhanced.
Sustainable use and production of wild honey in the Yungas of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession, district of Huicungo, San Martin region	2014	Fondo de las Américas - FONDAM	99,956.80	The project promoted the production of wild honey as a productive and compatible alternative with the conservation of the Yungas. APA AHCC was created with the purpose of associating and empowering the Yungas users. Their quality of life improved because they generate new incomes with the production of wild honey.
Consolidation of the REDD+	2012-2013	Fondo de Conservación	100,000	Through the REDD+ Project, AHCC was validated under the

and Restoration of biological corridors Project in the Peruvian Yungas of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession		de Bosques Tropicales - FCBT		Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards-Gold Level. In addition, degraded areas were restored in paramos and Yungas of AHCC, promoting the participation of the user population.
Development of pilot experiences of Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in community settings of three regions in the Peruvian Andean Amazon	2011-2012	Conservation International CI	121,785.71	The project sought to inform local population and users of Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession on the REDD+ project and develop a baseline of the project with them (economic, social and biological); carbon stock inventories and projected historical deforestation, finishing with the participatory development of the PDD.

Feedback) How did you learn about this call for proposals?

- □ GEF-Satoyama website
- □ CEPF mailing list
- □ IPSI mailing list/newsletter
- □ UNU-IAS mailing list
- □ IGES mailing list/newsletter
- □ Internet search engines
- □ Friend, colleague
- □ Other _____(please specify)

Permission) Application materials can contain very valuable information on the status of and threats to SEPLS in the world. The GEF-Satoyama Project would like to use such information to deepen the understanding of SEPLS globally (as part of the study under the Component 2 of the GEF-Satoyama Project). **May the information you provide in the application form be used by the GEF-Satoyama Project for the purpose of such study?** (Your choice here will not affect your consideration for the grant)

□ **YES** / □ NO

Application Checklist

Please make sure that the following materials are attached to the email when you apply:

 Project Proposal Summary Sheet
 Completed Application form
 Map of subgrant project site
 Copy of document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation