AMAZON
Sustainable
Landscapes Program

INTERNATIONAL FUNDING FOR AMAZON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

An analysis of grant funding from 2013 to 2022

January 2024

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About the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL Program), is an Impact Program funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) with the objective to improve integrated landscape management and ecosystem conservation in priority areas of the Amazon in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. It aims to strengthen management effectiveness of more than 87 million hectares of protected areas, facilitate the creation/expansion of 4.4 million hectares of protected areas, promote sustainable practices on 3.7 million hectares, restore 48,500 hectares of forests, and directly benefit 60,079 people. The ASL national projects are led by the countries' Ministries of Environment and are being executed collaboratively between public and private entities. The World Bank (lead agency), WWF, CAF, FAO, UNIDO, IFAD, and UNDP act as GEF Implementing Agencies providing support and supervision. A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank, provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries.

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Acronyms

AAF	Andes Amazon Fund
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AFD	French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
BMUV	German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America (Corporación Andina de Fomento)
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CI	Conservation International
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
DEFRA	UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
EU	European Union
FAB	Funders of the Amazon Basin
FCDO	UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFEM	French Facility for Global Environment
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GBMF	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Development Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
MACP	Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Foreword

The Amazon contains the largest and most diverse remaining forest on the planet. It provides essential ecosystem services that are critical not only for guaranteeing the social, environmental, and economic well-being of Amazonian people and communities, but for the rest of the world too. The Amazon regulates regional and global climate cycles, storing hundreds of billions of tons of carbon, and containing one-fifth of the world's flowing freshwater. Ten percent of the planet's known plant and animal species are found in the Amazon, demonstrating its extraordinary biodiversity. These ecosystem services require protection through measures related to environmental conservation, restoration, and sustainable management that safeguard the future of the region and its numerous benefits to the world.

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) is a regional initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the objective to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region. This impact program works at the local, national, and regional levels and currently includes projects in seven countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. National projects are led by the environmental authorities in each country and executed locally with support from public and civil society organizations. To achieve regional and national level goals, the ASL program prioritizes activities that enhance collaboration across stakeholders and sectors while sharing knowledge and information among beneficiaries and partners. As the ASL initiates a new phase that will bring together all eight countries across the region, the program has a unique opportunity to coalesce different actors toward its common goal.

As part of the broader objectives to promote collaboration, the ASL, under the World Bank's leadership, aims to enhance effective donor coordination in the Amazon through multiple activities. One of those activities builds on efforts initiated by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to track and analyze non-reimbursable funding for Amazon conservation. This study, which I am thrilled to introduce you to, extends the analysis of donor conservation funding to cover the entirety of the period from 2013 to 2022, providing an overview of financial resources distributed across the Amazon region towards conservation and sustainable development by year, country, funder, type of donor, type of grant recipient, and strategy. Together the last three studies have identified nearly US$5.81 billion that has been allocated in promoting the protection and sustainable management of this region since 2013.

While this number is significant, we know it is not enough to address the growing and inter-related crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the region. Larger commitments and innovative financing mechanisms from the global donor community, public budgets, and the private sector are needed. This study aims to serve as a resource for donors, Amazonian national governments, private sector, and civil society to understand the current funding scenario for the region, continue critical conversations on how these allocations can be increased and leverage greater impacts, and navigate how donors can work together to strengthen and coordinate their efforts. On behalf of the World Bank, as lead agency for the ASL coordination project, we thank all the donors and their teams for providing these data and for their involvement in our ongoing efforts to enhance collaboration in the Amazon to improve our chances of securing a livable Amazon that benefits its people and the global community.

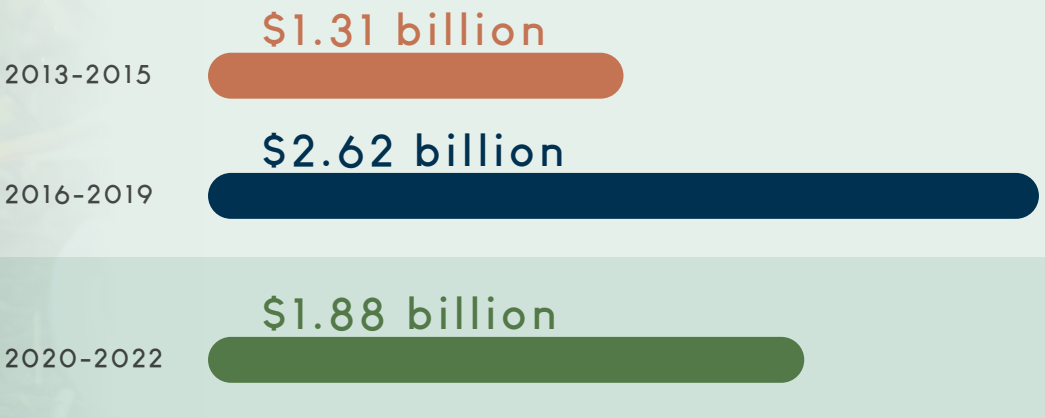
Genevieve Connors Practice Manager, Environment, Natural Resources, and the Blue Economy (ENB) Latin America and the Caribbean

Executive Summary

The Amazon holds a wealth of biological diversity, supplying critical ecosystem services not only for the region, but also for the rest of the world. As the largest intact rainforest remaining, it spans about 40 percent of South America, covering eight countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, and the overseas territory of French Guiana, providing a home for millions of people who represent enormous cultural heterogeneity. The Amazon operates as a significant carbon sink and plays a critical role in weather patterns and climate cycles, as well as storing twenty percent of the world's flowing freshwater. Despite its local, regional, and global importance, the Amazon is under pressure, and scientists warn that the opportunity to correct course is waning.

Recognizing the global importance of the Amazon, the diminishing time to turn things around, and the strategic role of international cooperation, the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) led by the World Bank produced this analysis to provide an updated assessment of international funding for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the Amazon. This study covers 2020 to 2022, providing a follow-up to previous studies developed by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF) in 2014 and 2017, and the ASL in 2021 (Castro de la Mata and Riega-Campos, 2014; Strelneck and Vilela, 2017; Hoover El Rashidy, 2021). Since 2013, the last three studies[1] have documented more than US$5.81 billion dollars of non-reimbursable grants distributed for Amazon conservation and sustainable development coming from bilateral and multilateral agencies, private foundations, international environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs),[2] and private sector companies.

Overall grant distributions per study period:



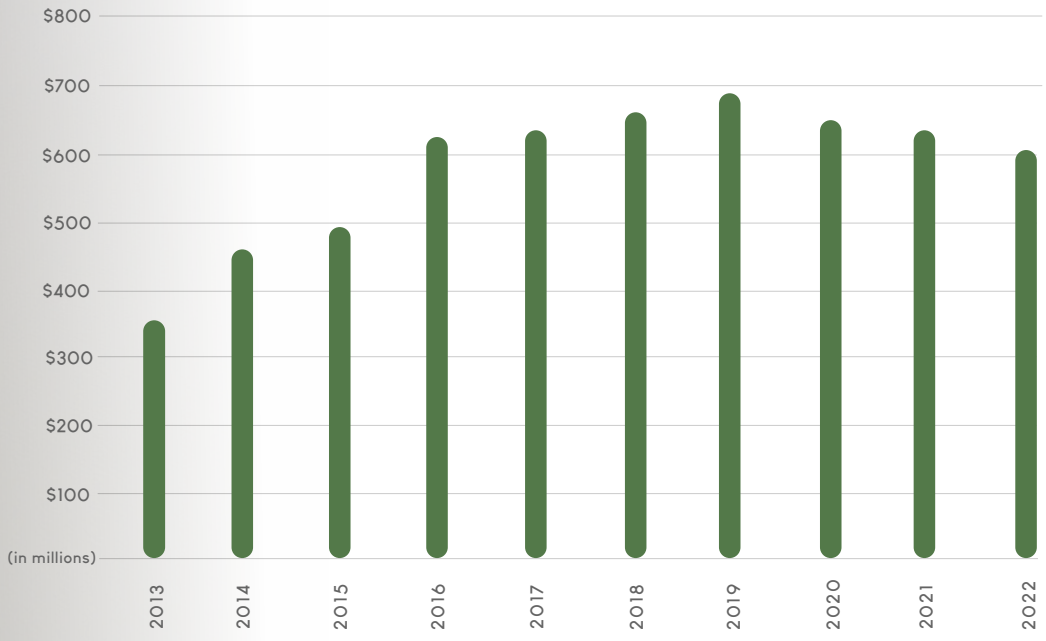
1. Project-level data from the 2007-2012 study period was not available, therefore it is not possible to include those years in the analysis. The first study shows aggregated data, but determining funding by year, country, type of funder, type of grant recipient, and strategy requires project-level data.

2. Several international NGOs serve as both funders and recipients, receiving money from other sources and re-granting to other organizations. This has been further explained in this publication.

Key takeaways from the current 2020-2022 analysis reveal:

- Donors distributed US$1.88 billion in grants to promote and strengthen conservation efforts in the Amazon.
- Norway, Germany, and the USA accounted for close to half of the total donations with grants totaling US$352.7 million, US$295.7 million, and US$167.7 million, respectively.
- Private foundations have emerged as significant conservation funders, representing 25 percent of total donations during the 2020-2022 period in large part due to the arrival of the Bezos Earth Fund, which granted over US$150 million in the time period.
- National governments - the largest recipient category - received over a quarter of the overall funding (30 percent); followed by international NGOs (28 percent), which have taken on a significant role in re-granting; and the private sector/entrepreneurs (18 percent), representing small enterprises, which receive funding from the recently created Amazon Bioeconomy Fund.
- Within the categories utilized for the 2017 study and subsequently followed, the greatest proportion of funding was directed to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs and policies (US$335 million). The second largest portion of funding went to initiatives to create and improve the management of protected areas (US$281 million), followed by projects to support Indigenous Peoples and lands[3] (US$172 million). Even with the large number of resources to support projects focused on Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous entities received less than 1 percent of total funding directly, as most of the funding went to intermediaries.
- There was an annual decrease in funding to support conservation and sustainable management throughout the region during the study period, which coincides with the years of the COVID-19 pandemic – see Figure 1.

FIGURE 1. **TOTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT FUNDING DISTRIBUTED IN THE AMAZON BY YEAR 2013-2022**



3. Funding for these projects primarily went directly to international NGOs and national NGOs, which then worked with Indigenous communities and associations; however, the latter did not receive funding directly from the original funding sources in the majority of cases.

Based on the methodology and results, this analysis puts forward four central recommendations:

1. Track and update international funding for conservation and sustainable management in the Amazon yearly, or at least every two years.
2. Enhance donor engagement and dialogue through donor working groups.
3. Recommend that donors track impacts of investments and compile results in a common platform. Dialogue and coordination among donors will facilitate this.
4. Share best practices to improve access to funding, especially for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).

This analysis provides important insights on funding for conservation and sustainable natural resources management in the Amazon, especially given its focus on the time period in which the COVID-19 pandemic occurred. This information can be used to inform and promote dialogue leading to enhanced donor coordination efforts. One key recommendation is to update these data regularly and use it to facilitate donor engagement to establish synergies and avoid duplication. Tracking donor funding and publishing the data publicly creates transparency that is useful not only for donors, but for the governments of Amazonian countries, and other grant recipients working in the region. Further studies are recommended to complement the current analysis. This study makes the updated funding data from 2013-2022 available in an interactive open access data visualization dashboard, which was created by the World Bank during the previous study.

Introduction

The Amazon Region, its Conservation and Sustainable Management

The Amazon[4] is one of the most diverse ecological regions representing the planet's largest remaining rainforest. It plays a fundamental role in global and regional climate cycles, storing 150-200 billion tons of carbon.[5] The Amazon basin discharges almost 20 percent of the global surface river flows.[6] It is one of the largest repositories of biodiversity in the world - one in ten known plant and animal species lives in the Amazon. The region includes 563 protected areas and 6,443 indigenous territories, accounting for 24.6 percent and 27.5 percent of its surface area, respectively. Over 47 million people live in the Amazon, including 410 indigenous groups[7] – 82 of which are in voluntary isolation -, with many deriving their livelihoods from its forests, rivers, and abundance of natural resources. Given its unique characteristics, the Amazon is critical for the world's environmental, social, and economic well-being.

The Amazon's water and forests are threatened by deforestation, land degradation, contamination, ecosystem fragmentation, and the over-exploitation of natural resources. Since 1985, close to 75 million hectares of natural vegetation cover – approximately 17 percent[8] of the Amazon – have been lost as a result of multiple activities, including expansive agriculture, illegal mining, and unsustainable infrastructure.[9] Deforestation remains a challenge for the region, even with national and international commitments to reach net zero deforestation targets. More than 1.98 million hectares of primary forest loss occurred in 2022, the second highest on record,[10] however a decrease in deforestation during 2023 could indicate positive trends. Experts still warn that the Amazon could be close to a tipping point in which the rainforest would turn into a fire-prone, dry savanna, estimated when deforestation levels reach 20-25 percent[11] – only another 3-8 percent from current loss.

4. Amazon, or Amazon region, in this report refers to the maximum limits of the Amazon, including the biome, administrative regions, and hydrographic basins. This is the classification used by the Amazonian Georeferenced Socio-environmental Information Network (RAISG).

5. Science Panel for the Amazon. https://www.theamazonwewant.org/amazon-assessment-report-2021/

6. Macedo, M., Castello, L., Maretti, C. C., Oliveira, D., & Charity, S. (2015). State of the Amazon: Freshwater Connectivity and Ecosystem Health. WWF Living Amazon Initiative. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.1.1192.9122

7. Executive Summary. Science Panel for the Amazon. https://www.theamazonwewant.org/amazon-assessment-report-2021/

8. https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.aba2949

9. https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/en/unprecedented-mapbiomas-amazonia-survey-loss-of-vegetation-cover-in-36-years-is-equivalent-to-one-chile

10. https://www.maaproject.org/2023/amazon-deforestation-fire-2022/

11. Nobre, Carlos and Lovejoy, Thomas. (2019) Amazon Tipping Point: Last Chance for Action. Science Advances.

Governments from the Amazon countries are striving to rebuild their economies, greatly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and satisfy the development needs of their populations while addressing the interlinked climate and biodiversity crises. Coordinated action is urgently needed to attain sustainable development in the Amazon and to avoid the tipping point. Some within the financial and banking sector have decreased their investments in harmful industries, redirecting it to nature-based solutions, while international organizations and foundations have ramped up their ambition and funding towards the region. The scientific community, national research institutions, and groups like the Science Panel for the Amazon,[12] are working to promote, disseminate, and scale solutions at the regional level for integrated conservation and sustainable development. Multilateral organizations are agreeing on common goals as demonstrated by the memorandum of understanding signed between the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Finally, national governments have continued to indicate interest in conserving the Amazon's forests and waters, delivering joint coordinated action with support from a strengthened Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), and as shown through the signing of the Belem Declaration[13] during the 2023 Amazon Summit in Brazil. This study comes at a time in which the Amazon is consistently being discussed in national and international forums, and global actors meet to determine funding allocations to conserve the world's natural resources.

ASL Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

ABOUT THE AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

Recognizing the urgency to curb deforestation and harness a regional approach to address the increasing threats in the Amazon, the GEF approved the ASL to improve integrated management and ecosystem conservation in priority areas of the Amazon in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname.[14] The ASL includes a regional Amazon Coordination Technical Assistance project led by the World Bank and designed to support capacity building and collaboration among national projects towards common goals. This objective is achieved through fostering intergovernmental, multi-sectoral and multiagency cooperation, tracking program-level progress, promoting south-south learning and capacity building opportunities, and developing communication and awareness-raising strategies.

One of the key activities entrusted to this regional project is to facilitate donor coordination in the Amazon. To date the ASL coordination team has developed a donor funding analysis in the Amazon covering the 2016-2019 period, as well as a publication on lessons learned in effective donor collaboration using six case studies from the Amazon. In addition, the ASL has facilitated the Amazon technical donor working group through regular meetings between all types of donors working toward conservation and sustainable development in the region. This study is part of that effort to enhance collaboration among donors active in the Amazon.

12. https://www.theamazonwewant.org/amazon-assessment-report-2021/

13. https://otca.org/en/get-to-know-the-belem-declaration-signed-by-the-amazon-countries-at-the-summit/

14. Initially approved in 2015 with country projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru under ASL1 and then expanded to Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname under ASL2. A third phase was approved in June 2023 with national projects in all Amazon countries, which are being designed at the time of publication of this study.

About this Report: Tracking Funding within the Amazon, 2007 – 2022

In 2014 and 2017, the GBMF commissioned two studies to identify the funding flows for conservation in the Amazon region (Castro de la Mata and Riega-Campos, 2014; Strelneck and Vilela, 2017). Building on these studies, the ASL coordination team conducted the third analysis to provide an updated assessment of international support for conservation in the Amazon covering the 2016-2019 period. These reports established an important dataset for the donor community and others to understand the amount of non-reimbursable finance flowing to the region, and which countries, recipients, and strategies are on the receiving end. With this fourth analysis, the ASL coordination team is again updating the data with the current study's objective to provide an overview of global donor resources that have been approved and distributed across the Amazon to strengthen and promote conservation of its natural resources by collecting and quantifying non-reimbursable funding towards conservation from 2020 to 2022 (see Table 1 for an overview of these studies).

TABLE 1. **OVERVIEW OF STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION FUNDING IN THE AMAZON**

Title	Funder	Study Period
An Analysis of International Conservation Funding in the Amazon	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	2007-2012
International Conservation Funding in the Amazon: An updated analysis • Amazon Funding Tool for 2013-2015	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	2013-2015
International Funding for Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Management: A Continued Analysis of Grant Funding across the Basin • Interactive Data Visualization Dashboard for 2013-2019	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program	2016-2019
International Funding for Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Management: A Continued Analysis of Grant Funding across the Region • Interactive Data Visualization Dashboard for 2013-2022	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program	2020-2022

This new study maintains the same methodology and format as the 2017 and 2021 studies to provide continuity and facilitate a deeper understanding of the multiple donors active in the region; how funding has changed over time; and how donors direct their funding by country, grantee, and strategy.[15] This study also includes another methodology, not used in the previous iterations, that was added as an annex due to feedback received from multiple donors during the data collection and analysis. The former, "Methodology by Distributions", divides funding commitments evenly across the number of award years to estimate investment across the years, such that the total award value of each grant is not applied to the single year the grant was approved. The latter, "Methodology by Awards" is the one added just for this study, whose results are in Annex 1, and which attributes the total value of each grant award to the year the grant was approved and does not divide funding awards across the duration approved for the project.

The ability to view funding trends provides important insights into donors' interests and priorities, but to track this funding is complex as it requires mapping a spread of resources across multiple countries from a wide range of donors, including bilateral agencies, multilateral agencies, private foundations, and NGOs, with money passing through multiple players before reaching the ground in many instances. To further complicate the collection of funding data, donors have different approaches, procedures, processes, cycles, and systems, which required significant time and dialogue to sort through.

This analysis acknowledges these complexities and intends to provide critical information for decision making on grant funding. The process to prepare the analysis and discuss it among donors aims to promote dialogue between them and other relevant actors in the region, facilitate collaboration to avoid duplication of efforts, and find synergies with the ultimate goal of maximizing the impact of their investments.

15. Given the methodological differences between the first study with the second and third studies, this report does not compare results to the first study period (2007-2012).

Methodology

The objective of the study is to provide an overview of global donor resources that have been approved and distributed across the Amazon to strengthen and promote conservation of its natural resources by collecting and quantifying non-reimbursable funding towards conservation from 2020 to 2022.

More specifically, this study aims to answer the following questions:

- How much was distributed for conservation in the region through non-reimbursable grants from 2020 to 2022?
- How does this amount compare to what was invested in conservation in the region in previous years?
- Who are the largest international funders of conservation in the Amazon?
- What is the primary conservation and sustainable management strategy of their investments?
- Which countries and types of organizations are the largest recipients of these funds?
- Does the strategic focus of the investments vary by funder type?

The study does not determine or evaluate the impact this funding has had on conservation, nor does it quantify the gap between what is needed and what is pledged.

Study Criteria

Time frame: The analysis focuses on projects that were approved from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. In order to preserve a clear cut off date to facilitate future surveys, no projects approved from 2023 onwards were included, even though some donors provided information about grants that were approved in 2023. There is data shown in the online dashboard for the year 2023 forward, but this represents estimated (see explanation below) future disbursements for funding that was committed in 2022 or before.

Commitments vs. Disbursements: Funds included in the study represent donor commitments. In a few cases, however, funding represents disbursement data instead of committed funds, since this was how several participants reported their data. Under the Methodology by Distributions, funding commitments that occurred between the time frame were divided evenly across the number of award years indicated by the donor. This allowed then to estimate investment across the years but does not represent actual annual disbursements as data was not uniformly available.[16] Annex 1 includes an additional analysis where results are reported according to the year that the total grant was awarded/approved/committed by the donor.

Currency: Cumulative project funds from different international donors are converted to US dollars, based on the award year.

Donor types: Donors are grouped into one of the following categories:

1. Bilateral institutions
2. Multilateral institutions
3. Private foundations
4. International NGOs

Grantees: Recipients are put into one of the following categories:

1. National governments
2. Subnational or local governments
3. International NGOs
4. National or local NGOs
5. Academic institutions
6. Researchers or research groups
7. Private sector or entrepreneurs
8. Indigenous entities[17]
9. Not specified
10. Other

16. Methodologically this may overestimate the rate of increase in cases when project disbursement is slow initially, but it does provide an estimate of average investments over time.

17. This category was added for this study due to growing interest in the international community to channel funds directly to Indigenous Peoples. This includes indigenous federations, organizations, or associations that donors reported directly receiving their funding.

MAP RAISG BIOGEOGRAFICO

Geographic focus: The study includes projects implemented in the Amazon, including in the following countries or territories:

1. Bolivia
2. Brazil
3. Colombia
4. Ecuador
5. French Guiana[18]
6. Guyana
7. Peru
8. Suriname
9. Venezuela
10. Region - Used as a category when donors have a regional intervention or when a project is implemented in multiple countries, and the donor is unable to specify a breakdown of funding across countries.

18. French Guiana is an overseas department and region of France. As such, it is not eligible to receive funding from a number of donors. It is not included in the analysis from this report, but the data can be explored in the online tool.

Conservation and sustainable management strategies: This survey preserves the same categories of strategies used in 2017 with the GBMF study and the subsequent World Bank 2021 study (see Table 2). These strategies differ from those originally mapped in the 2014 survey.

TABLE 2. PRIMARY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	GENERAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Analysis: Strategic, Economic, or Technical	Analyzing and comparing conservation approaches, policies, economic evaluations, or strategies
Big Infrastructure	Mitigating the negative impact of road development, dams, and other large physical infrastructure projects
Capacity Building, Education, Training	Providing institutional support or training to enable civil society, indigenous, commercial, or government interests to fulfill conservation roles
Climate Change Adaptation	Increasing social and ecological resilience and reducing risks of the likely impacts of climate change
Climate Change Mitigation (non-REDD)	Efforts to reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions and thus reduce climate change (non-REDD)
Commercial Agriculture	Mitigating the negative impact of large-scale commercial agriculture (beef, soy, coffee, etc.)
Compliance/Enforcement	Civil society or governments conducting oversight of landholders, companies, banks, policy institutions, international markets, agreements, etc.
Extractive Resources	Mitigating the negative impact of mining, oil/gas, etc.
Governance Systems	Enabling civil society, indigenous, commercial, or government interests to organize and govern effectively
Indigenous Peoples & Lands	Supporting the ability of indigenous peoples to lead the management and conservation of forest regions
Integrated Landscapes, Land Use	Planning integrating multiple and/or holistic landscape management approaches in specific geographic areas
New Finance Mechanisms	Developing new types of funds or financial market mechanisms that draw more conservation funding into the Amazon
Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	Developing markets or enterprises to value and compensate forest stewards for ecosystem services like water, pollination, genetic diversity, etc.
Protected Areas Creation & Management	Developing, strengthening, and maintaining Protected Areas
Public Communications & Transparency	Shifting politics, consumer behavior, or compliance by generating and distributing public information
Public Policy Development & Administration	Developing and administering national, local, and international public policies to strengthen Amazon conservation (non-REDD)
REDD+ Programs & Policies	Design or implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policies, methodologies, programs, projects targeted at the Amazon
Rural Livelihoods	Reducing poverty and fostering sustainable local economies, thus shifting the destructive & constructive pressures on forests
Science Research & Analysis	Scientific research or rapid assessments of ecology, species, or climate
Species Conservation	Focus on protection or trafficking of species of plants or animals
Timber/Forestry	Mitigating the negative impact of commercial timber harvesting
Upstream Markets & Value Chains	Changing international business practices and consumer markets in ways that reduce Amazon deforestation
Not Specified	Donor did not list a primary conservation strategy
Other	Other primary strategies not included on this list, or unclear primary strategies based on the available data

Data Gathering

The study utilized multiple approaches to collect data from a diverse range of funders with an environmental or climate focus. First, a virtual meeting was organized with donors to present the study's objectives, methodology, and timeline as well as answer any questions to promote engagement and participation. Then, questionnaires on the funding data were sent to funders, and those who participated in the previous analysis were provided with their data from the prior study to ease completion and ensure consistency. The study's author conducted follow-up calls with donor representatives for quality control to verify data and avoid any possible duplication with the previous study. These follow-up conversations and correspondence with the donors were an important element of the study as they enhanced the quality of the data provided. In a few cases, revisions or additions were made to previously included data as per donors' request. Some donors who had not participated in previous studies included data prior to 2020. This was incorporated in the current study, resulting in amounts that differ slightly from the ones originally delivered for the 2016-2019 period. The study's author also used online sites to verify and supplement data provided by donors. Overall, 98 percent of the donors contacted responded to the survey questionnaire to provide the data.

Important Considerations about the Data

This study maintains the same rationale of tracing funding back to its original source, which helps avoid double counting and provides a more accurate picture of total funding levels flowing to the region. Adding a second methodology (results in Annex 1) to provide two different streams of results added thoroughness in the analysis. Despite this, complexities were still present, and the analysis encountered three trade-offs worth highlighting:

1. Loss of precision in conservation strategies: The conservation strategies in this analysis reflect donor intentions, but their grant funding may have been implemented on the ground using a variety of different strategies. In other cases, a donor may award a large sum of money to a thematic fund, which then awards to organizations on the ground with more specific actions. This was especially true for some bilateral and multilateral donors that award larger sums, which then get sub-granted to other organizations via many smaller projects with different strategies than what the original source indicated for the study. For example, donors contributing to the Amazon Bioeconomy Fund classified their work under *Other* rather than rural livelihoods or capacity building and training.

2. Loss of precision in target country: Similarly, the allocation by country in this analysis reflects donor intentions. However, country allocation might change if for example awarding resources to a fund or to a re-granting organization which then sub-grants to several countries and the final destination is not possible to know upfront.

3. Primary grantees: The grantee categories in this study reflect the primary grant recipient and not subsequent re-granting or contracting that the primary recipient may do. Some of the donors included in this study, primarily the International NGOs, were both grantees and re-grantors.

The study addresses these trade-offs, when possible, by utilizing the detailed information on projects provided by re-granting organizations for the original donors' allocations. This survey does not include information from host countries' funding contributions to conservation in the Amazon, due to the risk of being double counted. Data collection from the private sector was not conducted for this survey as a separate category.[19] Funding amounts from participating NGOs include funds raised from entities which did not participate in this study, including individual donors, the private sector, and other organizations for conservation efforts. While involving certain trade-offs, tracing data back to the original source avoids double counting and ultimately ensures a more accurate picture of overall funding trends over time.

Another important consideration about the data is that while maintaining the same methodology (called "Methodology by Distributions" in this study) used in the previous studies ensures consistency and a more in-depth overview over time, that methodology misses an important piece of information, which is the total value of all grants approved in a given year. The methodology divides funding commitments evenly across the number of award years to estimate investment across the years, meaning the total award value of each grant is not applied to the year the grant was approved. While this helps to give a picture of the continuous flows of financing over the years – with the caveat that it does not represent actual disbursement data – it does not accurately portray how much money in new grants was pledged and awarded each year. It also does not consider that each donor has different replenishment cycles and lag times between grant approval and grant start date. To remedy this, and based on feedback received from participating donors, this study includes a second methodology as an annex (called "Methodology by Awards"), which attributes the total value of each grant award to the year the award was approved and does not divide funding awards across the duration of the project. This provides an accurate depiction of total resources approved annually to support conservation in the Amazon, which is different from the years the funding was implemented on the ground.

19. Private sector support in the data is primarily represented by Petrobras's support of the Amazon Fund and specified co-funding for projects from the GEF collected during the previous studies.

Results from Methodology by Distributions

Respondents

The study author approached a significant number of donor agencies to participate in the study, starting with those that had previously participated in the 2021 report. The final result was a total of 61 donor respondents, 20 of which were new participants (see Table 3). Of the 61 respondents, 98 percent provided survey responses via the questionnaire. Data for donors who did not respond were collected from secondary sources as in the previous studies. See Appendix 2 for the mission statement of each participating donor and Appendices 3, 4, and 5 for a list of donors included in the previous studies.

TABLE 3. **LIST OF DONORS INCLUDED IN 2020–2022 STUDY**

Private Foundation

Anonymous Foundations
Bezos Earth Fund
Bobolink Foundation
C.S. Mott Foundation
Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Eaglemere Foundation
Ford Foundation
Fundacion Avina
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Instituto Arapyau
Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies
Oak Foundation
Open Society Foundation
Packard Foundation
Quadrature Climate Foundation
Swift Foundation
Tinker Foundation
Wyss Foundation

Multilateral

Amazon Fund
CAF
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
Global Environment Facility
Green Climate Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
World Bank

Bilateral

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
USA

NGO

Andes Amazon Fund
Conservation International
Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
International Conservation Fund of Canada
Rainforest Trust
Re:wild
The Nature Conservancy
World Wildlife Fund

Aggregate Conservation Funding by Recipient Country

From 2020-2022, Brazil received the largest amount of overall funding, representing 42 percent of total funding, followed by Peru and Colombia at 20 percent and 17 percent respectively – see Figure 2a. Over the current study period, Venezuela received just over US$1 million, representing less than 1 percent of total funding. These allocations do not correspond to the percentage of the Amazon housed in each country, as shown in Figure 2b. For example, Brazil contains more than 60 percent of the Amazon yet receives just over 40 percent. Bolivia has the third largest percentage of the Amazon within its country borders and receives 5 percent of total funding for the region. On the flip side, Peru receives 20 percent of resources directed to the Amazon despite housing 11.4 percent of the region, while Ecuador receives 7 percent and contains the smallest amount of the region at 1.6 percent.[20]

FIGURE 2a. **TOTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY COUNTRY 2020-2022**

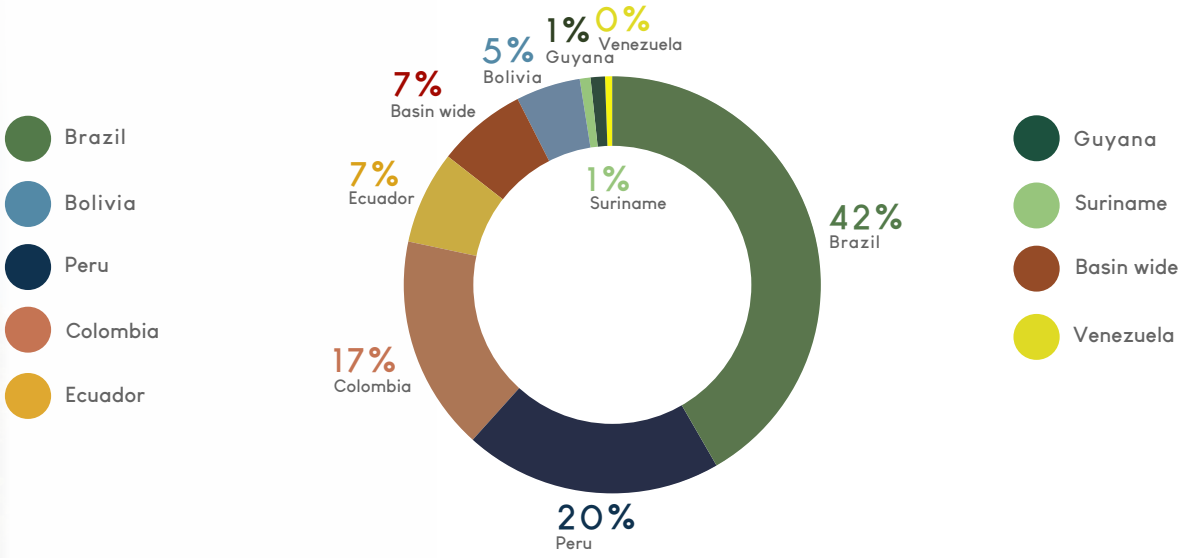
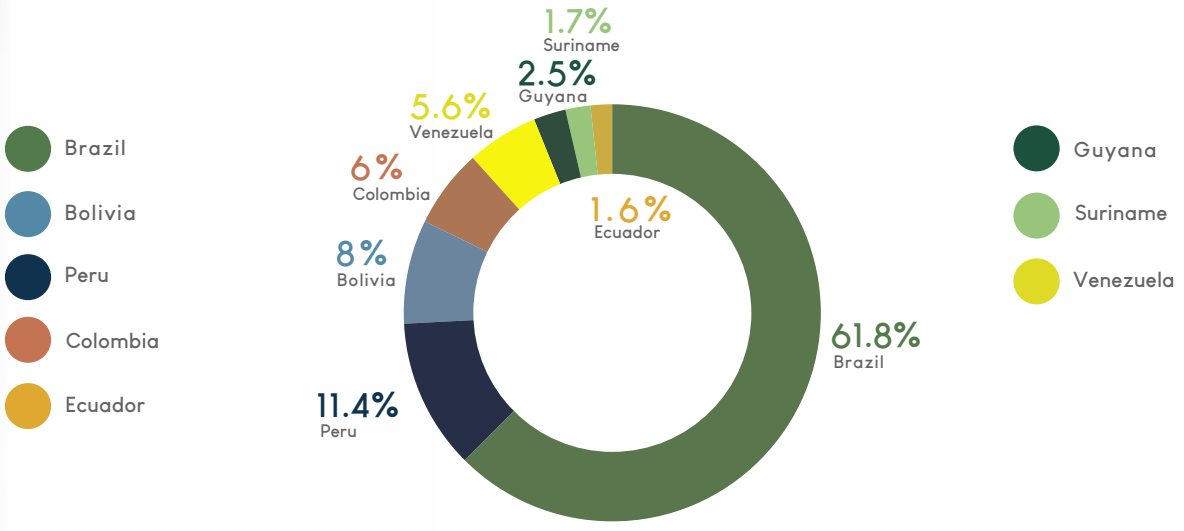


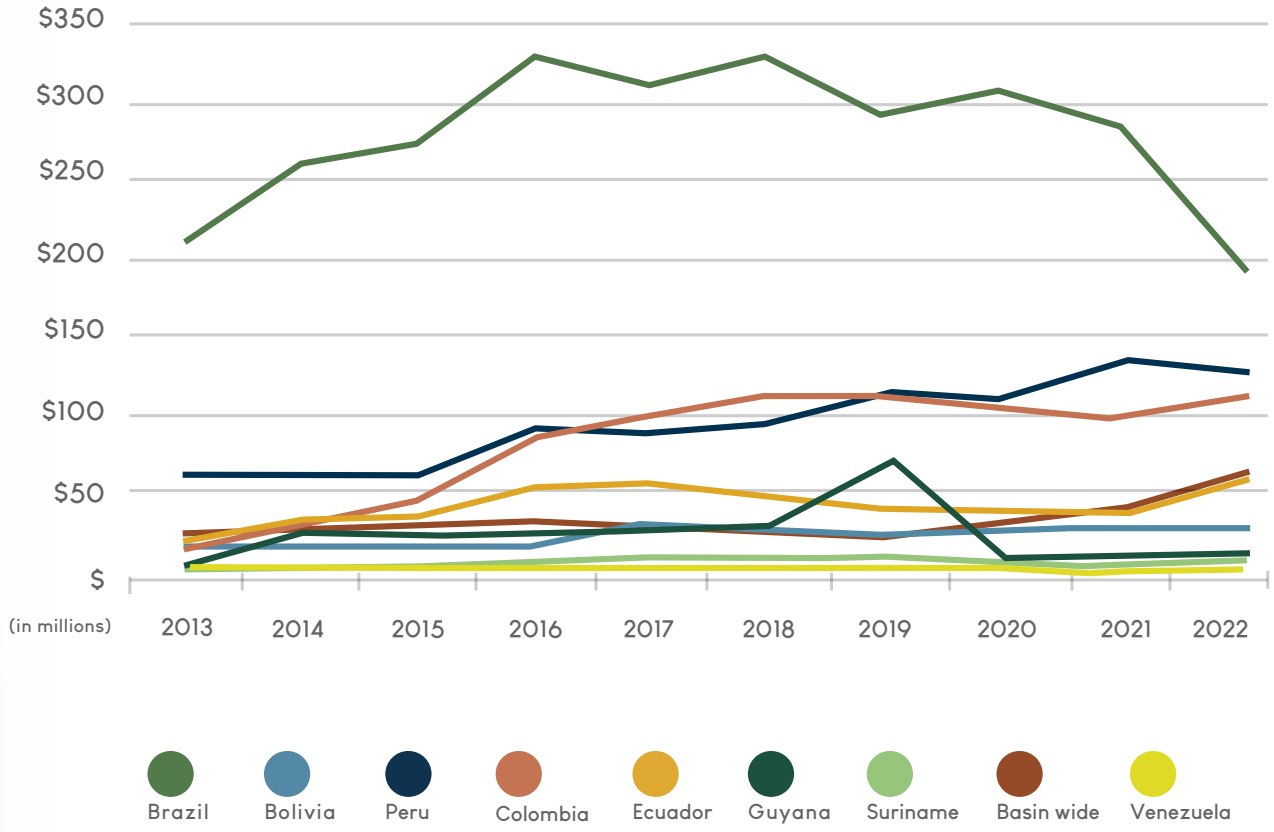
FIGURE 2b. **TOTAL PORTION OF AMAZON WITHIN COUNTRY BORDERS**



20. This analysis does not imply that the rationale to allocate funding should be based solely on the percentage of Amazon territory within each country. A diversity of factors come into play, ideally starting with needs and financing gaps.

During the 2013-2022 period, Brazil consistently received the largest portion of funding of all the countries; however, funding for the country has decreased over the last two years falling below 2013 levels. The smallest portion of funding has been directed to Venezuela over the same period. Colombia experienced the greatest increase in funding of all the countries in the last decade, followed by Peru – both of which received higher grant distributions nearly year after year. Guyana received increased funding in 2019 through the country's REDD+ Investment Fund, but funding decreased in the following years. For the remaining countries – Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname– funding levels have remained steady year after year during the 2013-2022 period – see Figure 3.

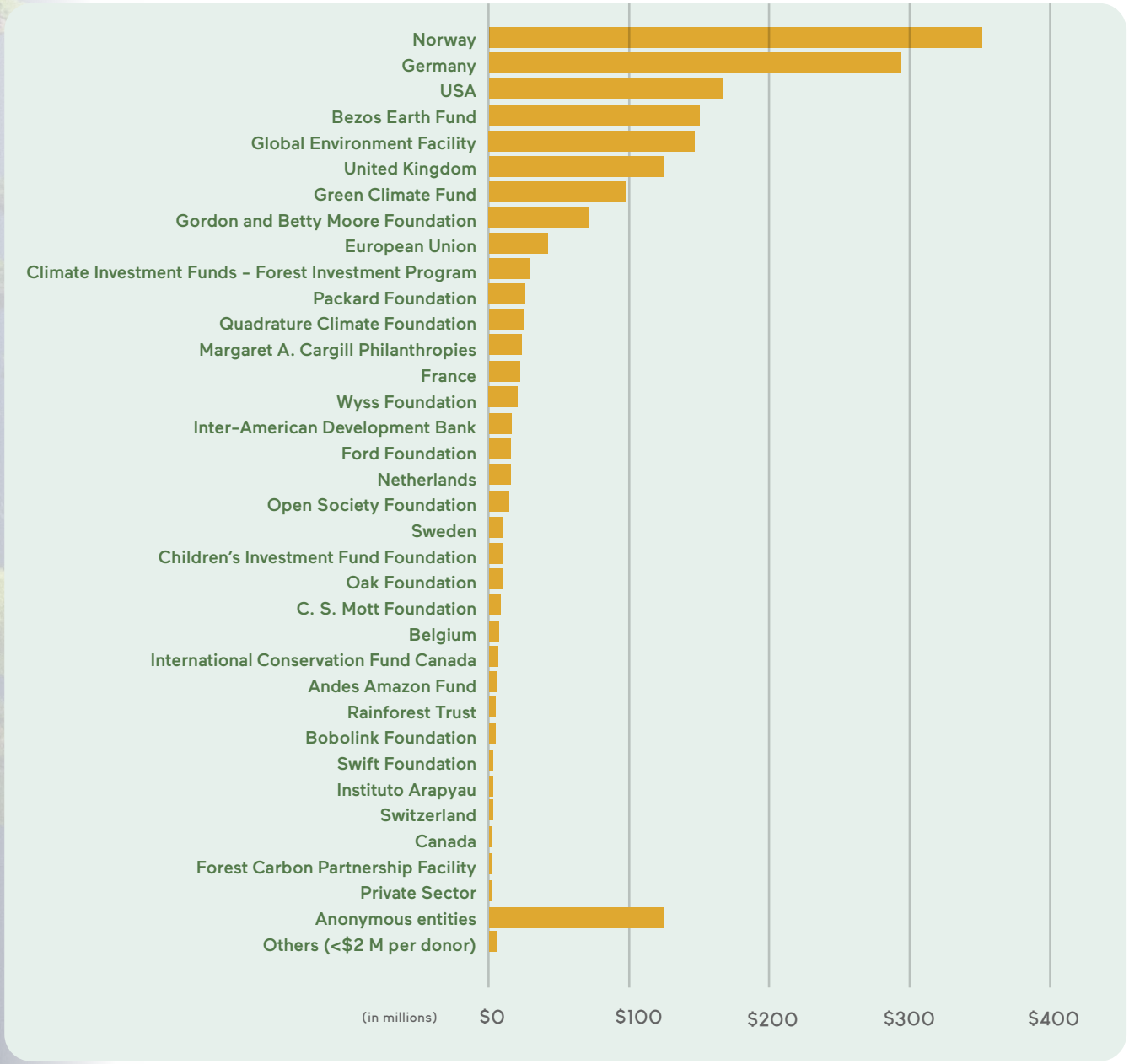
FIGURE 3. **TOTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY COUNTRY 2013-2022**



Donors

Over the most recent study period from 2020-2022, distributing yearly according to projects' duration, US$1.88 billion were granted for conservation in the Amazon - see Figure 4. Of that amount, nearly 60 percent was given by just five donors. Norway, Germany, and the USA provided close to half of the overall funding in the region, at US$352.7 million, US$295.7 million, and US$167.7 million, respectively. The Bezos Earth Fund emerged as a new top funder during this study period with funding close to US$151.1 million, representing 8 percent of total funding. GEF financing[21] accounted for 7.8 percent of all conservation funding at US$148.8 million.

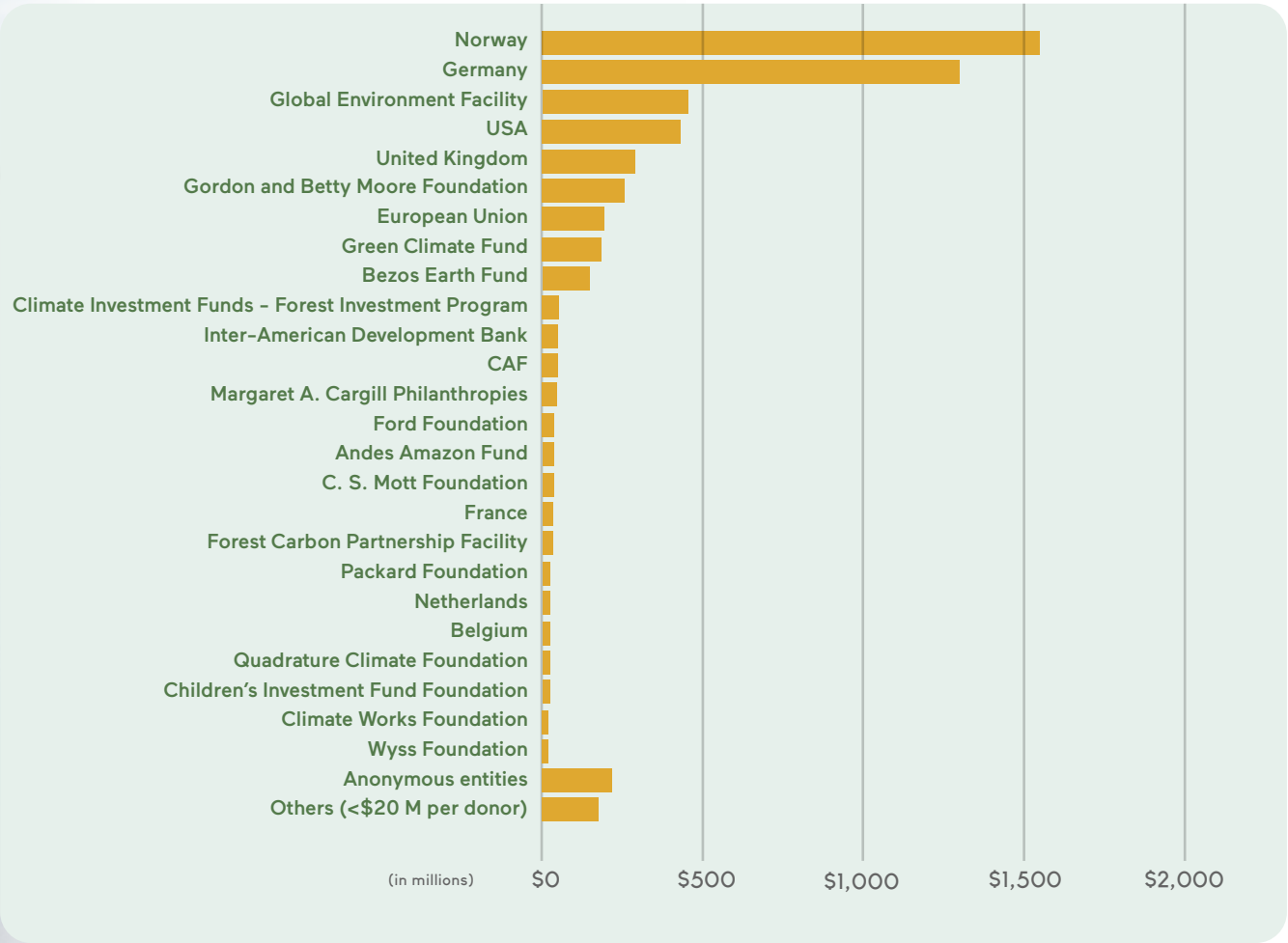
FIGURE 4. **DONOR FUNDING IN THE AMAZON, 2020-2022**



21. GEF has received contributions from 40 donor countries. For this study, funds allocated to the GEF by its member countries have been assigned to the GEF and not as bilateral funding contributions.

Over the 2013-2022 period, the top 10 funders have stayed the same, being led by Norway and Germany. The GEF and GCF remain within this group, while the two private foundations which have given the largest amount of funding in the last decade are the GBMF and the Bezos Earth Fund – see Figure 5.

FIGURE 5. **DONOR FUNDING IN THE AMAZON, 2013-2022**



Re-grantors, organizations which receive funding from original sources and then sub-grant to other organizations, play a critical role in allocating funding on the ground. As noted previously, this study maintains the same methodology as prior studies, and tracks funding as close to the original source as possible. Therefore, data provided by re-grantors has been allocated to the original funder when possible. A specific analysis to consider these re-grantors shows the top five for the 2020-2022 period in Table 4 listed in alphabetical order. Some of these organizations had grantmaking budgets during the 2020-2022 period comparable to grant allocations of several of the top ten original source funders, demonstrating the sizable amounts of funding they manage to subsequently sub-grant.

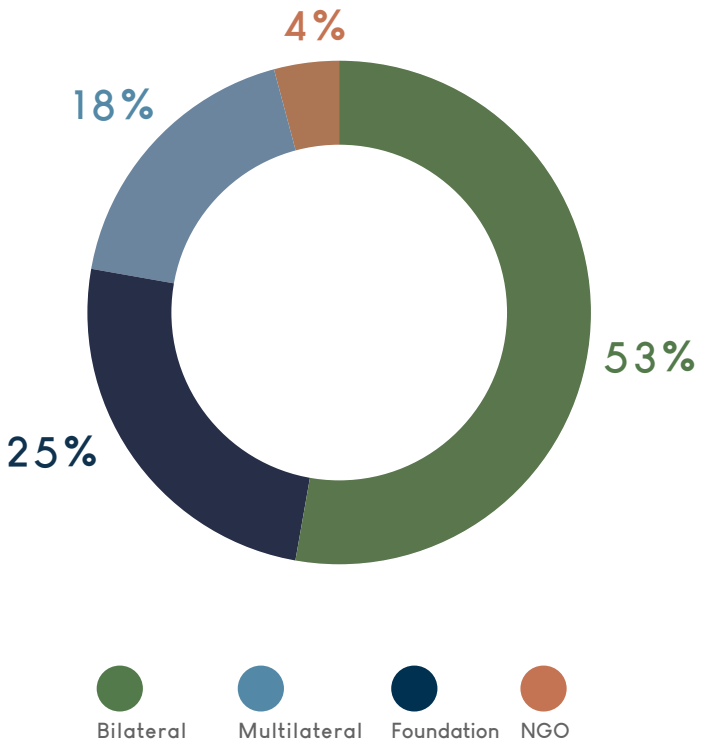
TABLE 4. **TOP 5 CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT RE-GRANTORS IN THE AMAZON 2020-2022**

1. Amazon Fund
2. Andes Amazon Fund
3. Conservation International
4. Rainforest Trust
5. World Wildlife Fund

Funding by Type of Donor Agency

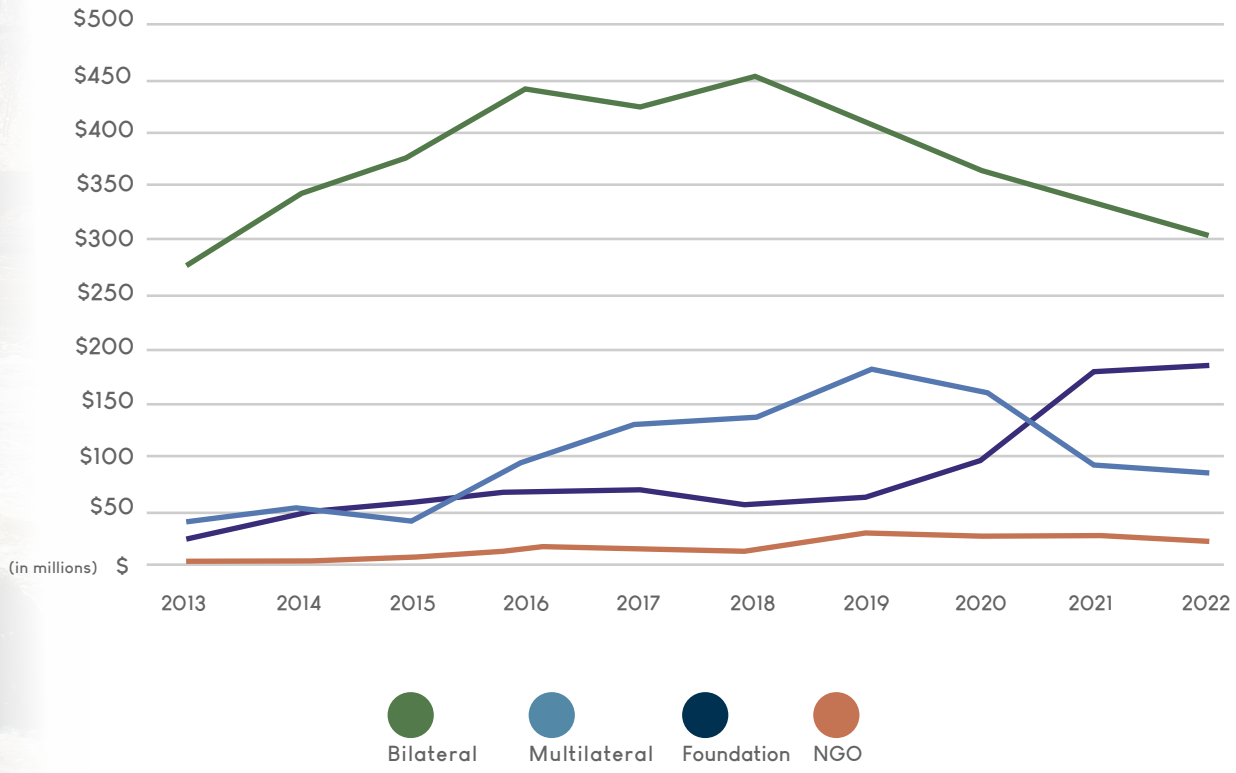
A breakdown of donor contributions by type of donor confirms the continued significance of bilateral donors as well as the emergence of private foundations as an increasingly important source of conservation funding as shown in Figure 6. For the 2020-2022 period, bilateral institutions' contributions accounted for 53 percent of total distributions, while private foundations made up 25 percent, multilateral institutions 18 percent, and international NGOs 4 percent.

FIGURE 6. **DONATIONS IN THE AMAZON BY DONOR TYPE, 2020-2022**



Even though bilateral institutions have remained the largest category of donors over the last decade, their funding levels have gradually decreased in comparison to other types of funders over the last several years – see Figure 7. This is most likely the result of the freezing of the Amazon Fund, which caused contributions from Norway and Germany to halt. The largest increase in funding by type of donor is for private foundations demonstrating a nearly four-fold growth in average yearly donations during the last 10 years. The increase in private foundation support is largely due to the arrival of the Bezos Earth Fund, which contributed over US$150 million from 2021-2022. The share of support from multilateral institutions has also increased in comparison to other funder types over the last decade although the last two years have seen a drop in multilateral funding. International NGOs have maintained consistent average yearly donations during the previous 10 years.

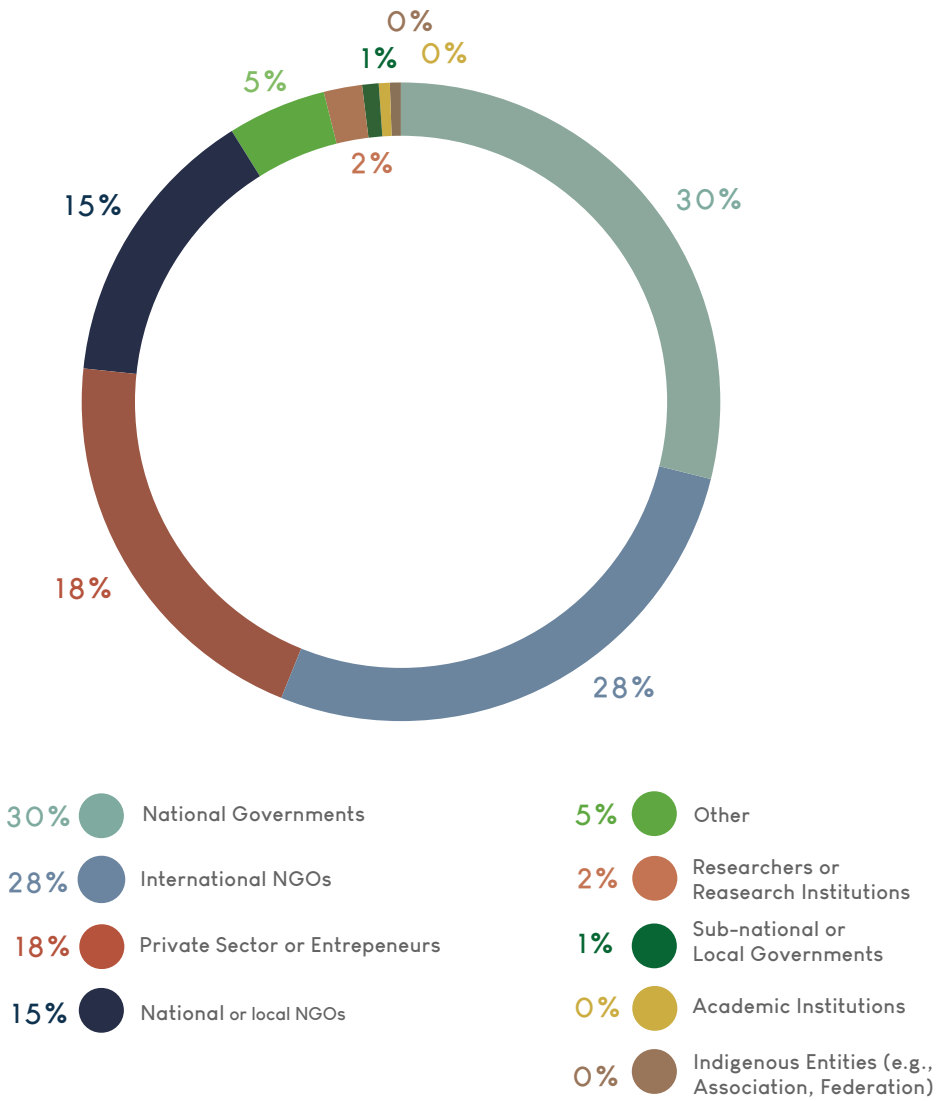
FIGURE 7. **DONATIONS IN THE AMAZON BY DONOR TYPE, 2013-2022**



Funding by Type of Grantee

A breakdown of donor contributions by type of primary grantee demonstrates that national governments received the largest proportion of funding at 30 percent during the current study period as shown in Figure 8, followed by international NGOs at 28 percent, private sector/ entrepreneurs at 18 percent, and national NGOs at 15 percent. Subnational governments, academic institutions, and research institutions[22] together received only 3 percent of conservation and management funding, and Indigenous entities, a new category added for this study, received less than 1 percent directly. These last four categories are most likely recipients of re-granting funds, especially Indigenous entities.

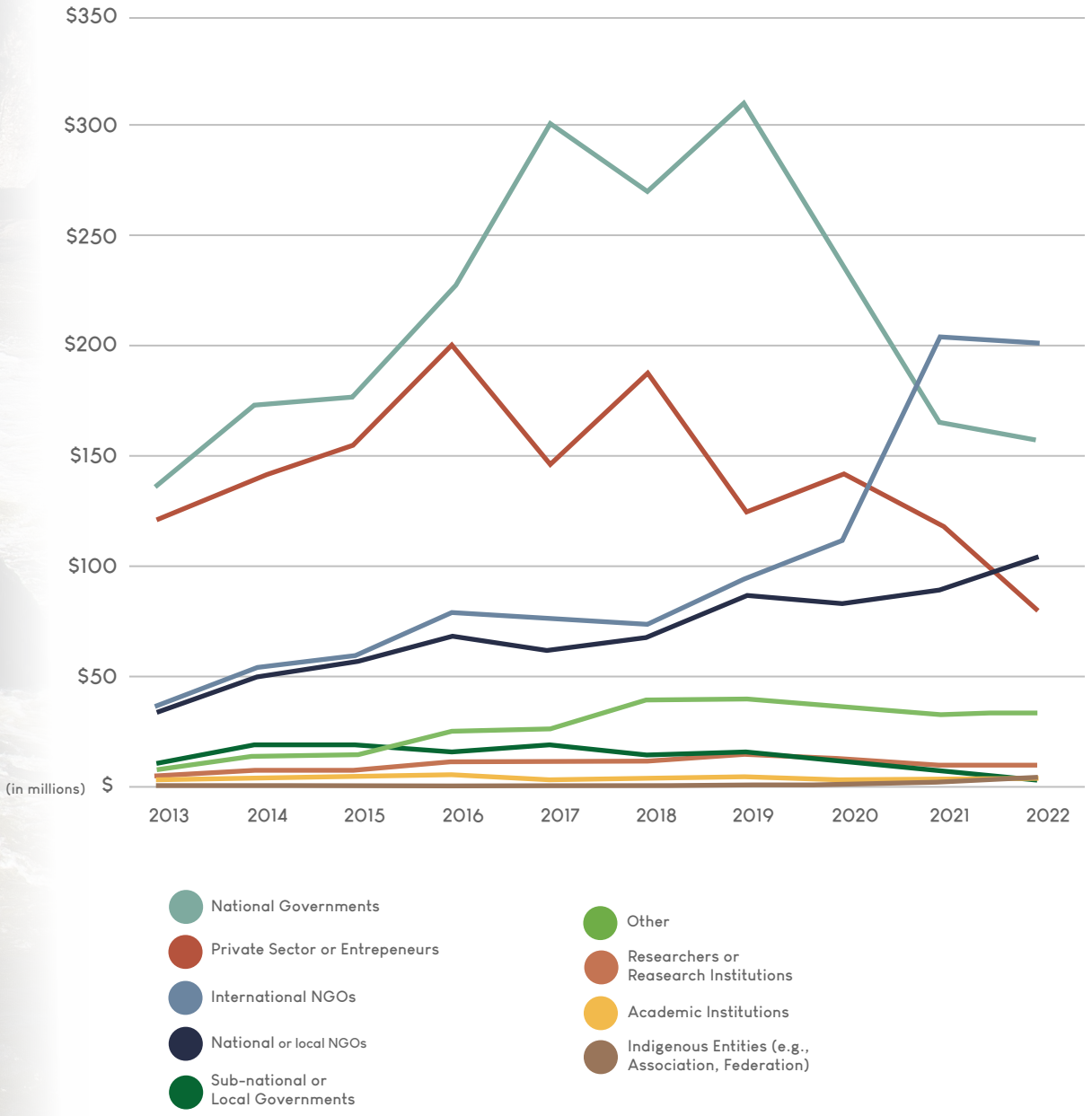
FIGURE 8. **PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY GRANTEE TYPE, 2020-2022**



22. Academic institutions are educational institutions dedicated to education, which grant academic degrees, such as universities; whereas research institutions are establishments founded for doing research, such as Sinchi Amazon Institute of Scientific Research.

The destination of funding by primary grantee has changed significantly since 2013. National governments received nearly half of all funding prior to the current study period and then experienced a drop in funding in the last few years – see Figure 9. This coincides with the decrease in bilateral and multilateral funding over the last couple of years as these donors direct the majority of their funding to national governments (35 percent and 80 percent, respectively). Funding to international NGOs has grown substantially in the last decade since many private foundations – such as the Bezos Earth Fund –, and NGOs themselves (with funds raised from individuals, private sector, etc.) are opting to transfer their resources to large international NGOs, which then sub-grant to other types of recipients in Amazon countries. National NGOs have also received increased funding over the last ten years.

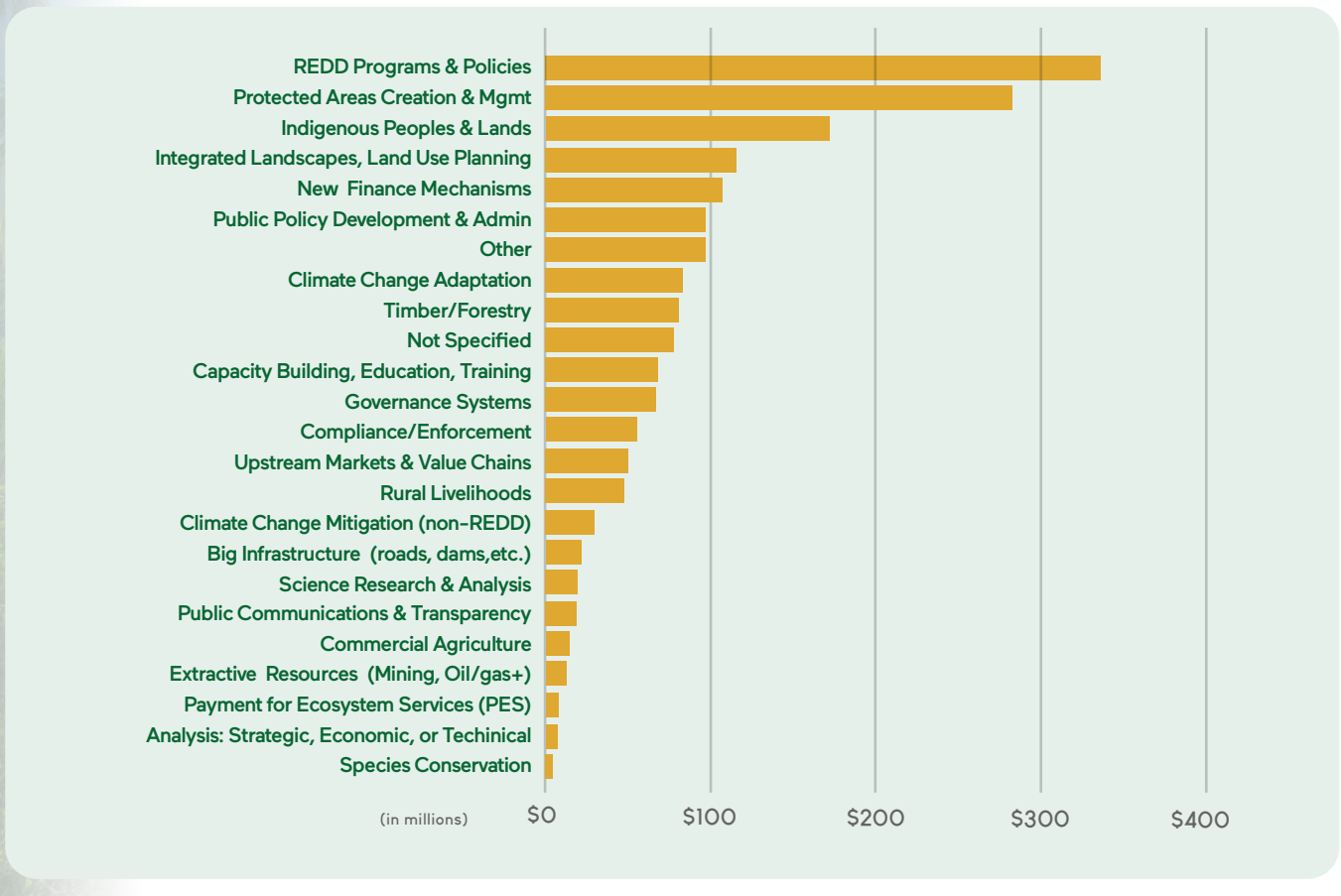
FIGURE 9. **PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY GRANTEE TYPE, 2013-2022**



Allocations across Conservation and Sustainable Management Strategies

Previous studies have shown how donors' primary conservation and sustainable management strategies have changed over time. During the first study period (2007- 2012), donors focused on legislation, policies, and law enforcement/compliance, which then shifted to protected area creation/management during the second period of analysis (2013-2015) and then to REDD+ programs and policies, protected areas creation/management, and integrated landscapes and land use planning during the third study period (2016-2019). This fourth study period (2020-2022) shows a continued donor focus on REDD+ programs and policies as well as protected areas creation/management, and increased focus on Indigenous Peoples and Lands - see Figure 10. Since bilateral and multilateral investments often involve large amounts of money geared toward one overall strategy, these institutions tend to drive what the top strategies are, as demonstrated by the case of the Amazon Fund, which receives funding from Norway and Germany who tag this funding to REDD+ programs and policies.[23]

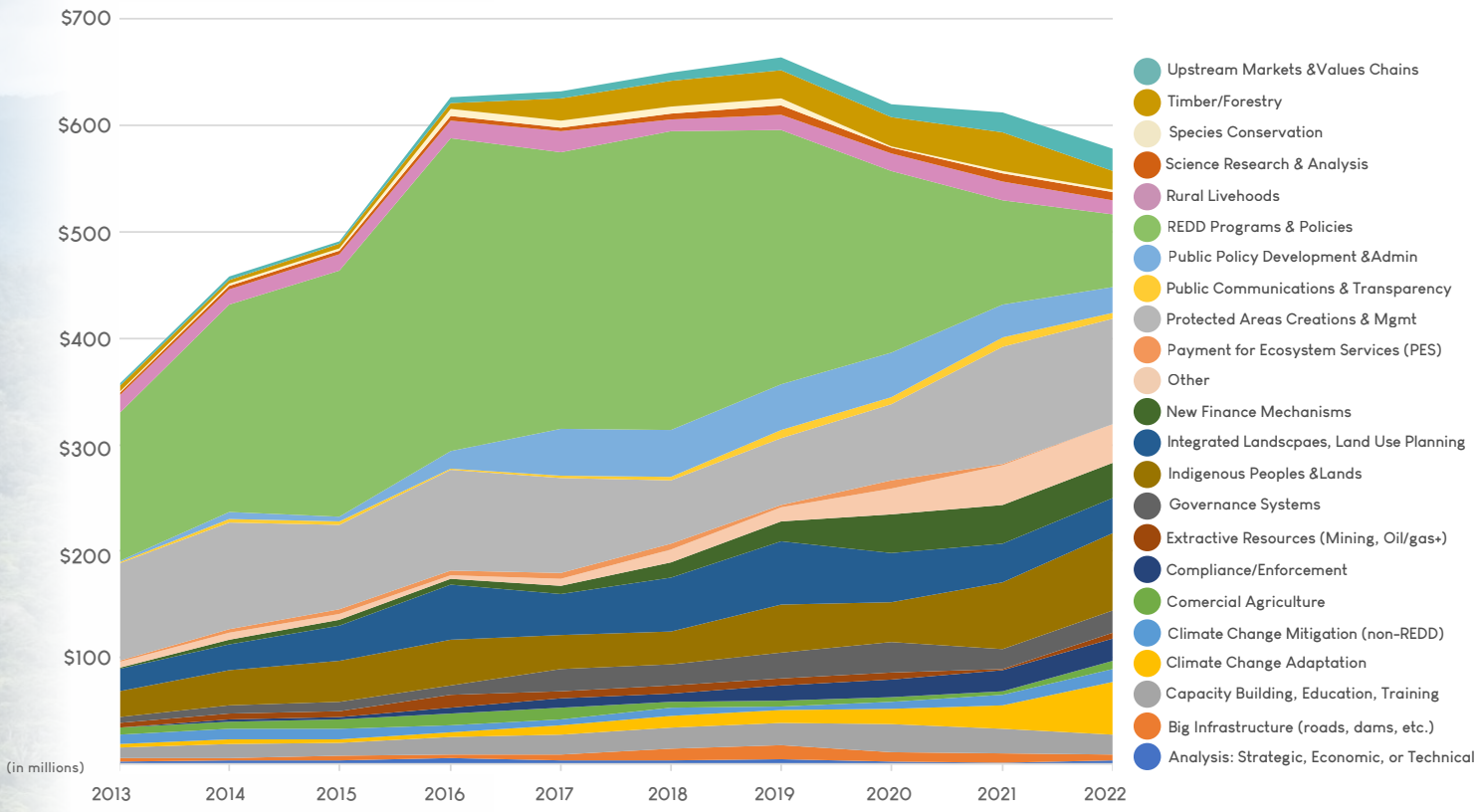
FIGURE 10. **OVERALL FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2020-2022**



23. This study incorporated the strategies defined for the initial studies. Projects tagged to REDD+ programs and policies could include activities that fall under other strategies, such as protected area management, integrated landscapes, etc.

Although REDD+ programs and policies have received the largest portion of funding over the years, that percentage has declined in the last three years as shown in Figure 11. This is most likely due to the pause in funding to the Amazon Fund, a REDD+ mechanism. The percentage of funding for protected areas creation and management has stayed consistent in the last decade, whereas the proportion of funding for Indigenous Peoples and Lands has increased in recent years.

FIGURE 11. **FUNDING IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2013-2022**



Recommendations

Based on the methodology, results, and the urgency to maximize investments' impact, this analysis puts forward four central recommendations. The recommendations are oriented toward the donor community active in the Amazon region and aim to enhance dialogue and collaboration among the various types of funders, increase access to funding, streamline the data tracking work, and increase the evidence behind funders' various strategies and approaches toward conservation. They fall into two categories: (I) analytical and technical, and (II) strategic.

ANALYTICAL AND TECHNICAL

Continue to track international funding for conservation and sustainable management in the Amazon: Significant time and effort was required for this study's data collection and the previous one. Timely collaboration from the donors to provide data and respond to inquiries if needed, is an essential piece to ensure prompt results. Updating the data should be done regularly, at least once every two years, and ideally every year to provide ongoing tracking information and input for donors' strategic planning. This will result in transparency and data exchange. Creating interoperability between the different grant databases used by donors would streamline data collection. In addition, partnerships between donor organizations to track and facilitate this data collection, such as within donor working groups (including those gathered per country or type of donor like the Funders of the Amazon Basin (FAB), comprised of private foundations), would ease the survey and response burden, and ensure more timely results.

Furthermore, the conservation strategies should be reviewed and adjusted for future studies. For example, many projects in this study were focused on bioeconomy, but since there is currently no category for bioeconomy, many donors tagged these projects to *Other*. Before embarking on the subsequent international funding analysis for the Amazon, a meeting with donors should be held to review and if needed, update these strategies. Finally, given the changing landscape of funders, and the growing influence of intermediary organizations as re-grantors, it is worth revisiting the categories of types of donors to be used in future studies.

A new study, for which ASL funding is available, could update the strategies to be used and include development funding attributed to other sectors that indirectly affects work in the conservation and sustainable management sphere, such as human rights work focused on Indigenous Peoples and combatting crime and illegality, among others. The study could also incorporate reimbursable financing and the private sector, instead of strictly grants, as well as investments made by country governments (including in-kind and annual capital, operations, and maintenance budgets) to give a greater picture of all the funding available for the Amazon. Finally,

a new study could use georeferenced data – to the extent such data is provided by donors – to provide more granular-level information on projects' geographic location and area of influence.

Measure the impacts / outcomes of investments: International grant financing for the Amazon is limited, and there is a need for better data and metrics to best assess which conservation strategies and activities have the highest return on their investment. This study does not attempt to measure the impact of investments; however, that is a need. There should be efforts by individual donors to collect additional data that is grant-specific to ensure projects are designed to allow for impact assessment on the ground or to have common metrics to compare outcomes. In addition, measuring the unintended consequences – price effects, governance effects, and marginalization effects to name a few - of conservation funding could facilitate decision making to ensure that resources go where they are needed the most, and are being delivered in ways that are effective, efficient, and impactful. The needs in the Amazon are great, and there is urgency to act now, which requires structured and rigorous evaluations of conservation and sustainable management strategies to inform donors on how best to invest their money; and recipients on how to direct/re-direct their interventions and submit proposals. This kind of information is not readily available, is outdated, conducted for a few cases, or in many cases, not tracked or disseminated. Having individual donors track this information and compiling it in a single platform would provide a valuable resource.

STRATEGIC

Enhance donor engagement and dialogue: Studies like this one highlight the importance of delivering joint analyses and having discussions on themes of common interest. Existing donor working groups provide a space to do so. As such, the ASL-facilitated donor working group can continue to bring together international donors in periodic virtual/in-person meetings to increase communication and collaboration. This is the only donor working group that includes bilateral agencies, multilateral agencies, and private foundations working in the Amazon region. It is important to reach out to new funders as they emerge and include them. Deeper engagement with this working group could be structured along thematic discussions according to specific areas of interest, geographies, or funding categories, for instance:

- Cooperation for transboundary watersheds like Putumayo-Içá River basin
- Financing towards Indigenous Peoples
- Collaboration towards supporting the ACTO and implementation of the Belem Declaration

Share best practices that could lead to improvements in access to funding:

The study shows that few resources go directly to Indigenous entities despite the significant international attention calling on funders to do so, therefore it is important to simplify the international funding landscape to make it more accessible, especially to IPLCs. Different donors require multiple applications with different formats, timelines, and requirements, which excludes groups – often those in the most need - from applying for funding. Funders could simplify and streamline the process, without compromising social and environmental safeguards and financial management compliance, to apply for awards thereby increasing the opportunities to channel funding directly to IPLCs. In addition, the global donor community could establish mechanisms to effectively allow active participation and decision-making by IPLCs on resource allocation and use.

Conclusion

This study builds on previous work on non-reimbursable financing in the Amazon and provides valuable new insights into funding for Amazon conservation. The analysis shows steady increases in support from 2013 to 2019, and a subsequent decrease in funding annually during the COVID-19 period from 2020 to 2022. This could be due in part to the freezing of the Amazon Fund since 2019, at which time the large donations from Norway and Germany halted. Average donations are greater than in an earlier study period. From 2013 to 2015 donations averaged US$435 million per year, and in this round from 2020 to 2022 donations averaged US$629 million per year. However, when considering the greater number of donor participants in this study, rising inflation, and the increasing urgency for action, distributions for conservation in the Amazon have not kept up at the needed pace, demonstrating a disconnect between the current state of giving and pledges and the financing needs and gaps.

Brazil, Peru, and Colombia continue to receive the largest proportion of funding, while Guyana, Suriname, and Venezuela have received the lowest proportion. However, these proportions do not correspond to the percentage of the Amazon housed in each country with the most extreme case of Bolivia, which has the third largest percentage of the Amazon within its country borders and receives 5 percent of total funding for the region. Conversely, Ecuador receives 7 percent and contains the smallest amount of the region at 1.6 percent. These numbers demonstrate a geographic mismatch in funding.

Bilateral institutions represent the largest category of donors, but their funding proportions have decreased. Private foundations have substantially increased their grant distributions for conservation in the Amazon in recent years, much of this due to the arrival of the Bezos Earth Fund, which contributed significant resources. As this study shows, national governments and international NGOs play an important role in promoting and ensuring conservation and sustainable management of the region and together receive half of the overall funding. Bilateral and multilateral agencies direct most of their funding to national governments, while private foundations target NGOs to receive their funding. This increased funding to international NGOs has transformed many of them into re-grantors, changing the process of grantmaking by having resources pass through multiple organizations before landing on the ground.

Nearly half of this support from international donors is directed toward four primary strategies: REDD+ program and policies, the creation and management of protected areas, Indigenous Peoples and lands, and integrated landscapes and land use planning. In the Amazon, Indigenous Territories represent roughly the same amount of land as protected areas. While funding for protected areas creation and management goes directly from original funding sources to government authorities in charge of these areas and NGOs, the same does not apply to funding for Indigenous Peoples and lands. Even with the large strategic focus on Indigenous Peoples and their lands, as a grant recipient Indigenous entities receive less than 1 percent of funding directly, another funding mismatch.

Countries in the Amazon are facing the need to conserve the Amazon's forests and waters, while recovering hard-hit economies from the COVID-19 pandemic and providing for their populations – all with scarce resources. The pandemic put a severe strain on public budgets, and in tandem the amount of resources distributed for the Amazon's conservation during this arduous period was reduced as shown by the study. This report provides an important baseline on non-reimbursable investments for conservation across the region, which donors, national governments, and others working in the Amazon can use during discussions on national-level and basin-wide targets and commitments.

Integrated conservation and sustainable development will require strategic collaboration and innovation now more than ever to meet the social, economic, and environmental needs of the region and promote its green, resilient, and inclusive recovery. These studies and the online dashboard allow donors to easily view funding trends and priorities within each of the countries, types of recipients, and conservation strategies. They represent a starting point for donors to work together, but the real effort falls to the donors to pool resources and design country level and regional strategies that reflect the needs of countries and recipients, while also promoting synergies that advance conservation efforts and working to strengthen a more sustainable future for the Amazon and those whose lives depend on it.

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Appendix 1

Methodology by Awards Results

The previous studies have analyzed the funding data collected and presented the results by dividing funding commitments from each donor evenly across the number of award years to estimate investment across the years. This study has done the same in the main results section but provides another analysis and presentation of the data using a different format. Instead of splitting funding commitments across the duration of the project years, this section shows the total value of each award only within the year the award was given.

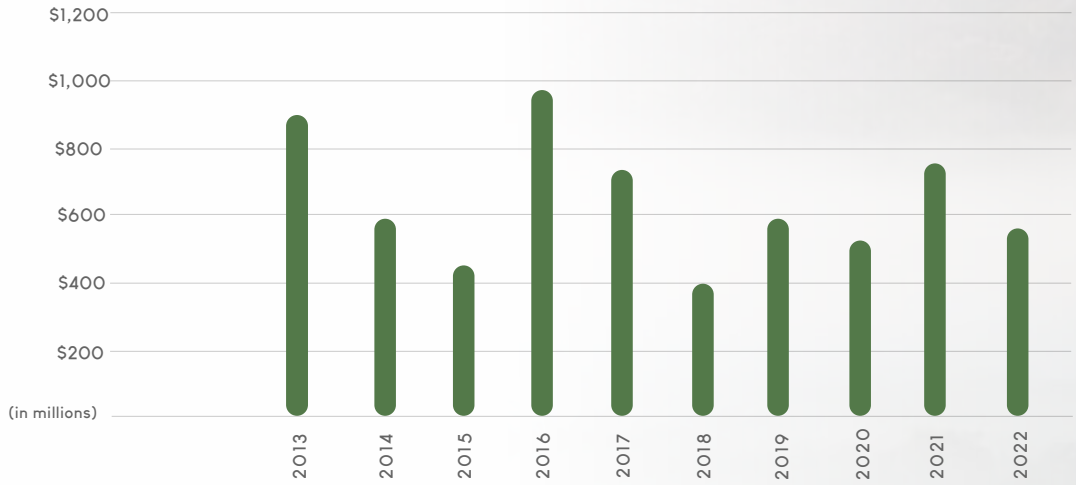
Utilizing Methodology by Awards, since 2013 the past three studies have documented more than US$6.4 billion dollars of non-reimbursable grants that have been approved for Amazon conservation and sustainable development coming from bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations, international environmental NGOs, and private sector companies.

Key takeaways from the 2020-2022 analysis reveal:

- Donors approved US$1.8 billion in grants to promote and strengthen conservation efforts in the Amazon.
- Norway was the largest funder in this period approving $281 million in new grants, followed by the GCF with $273 million in new grants (the bulk of that sum being used to support the Amazon Bioeconomy Fund as well as Colombia for climate change adaptation in agricultural production systems), and Germany, which approved $272 million in new grants.
- Private foundations represent significant conservation funders, accounting for 28 percent of total donations during the 2020-2022 period in large part due to the Bezos Earth Fund, which approved over US$150 million in the time period.
- International NGOs received close to a third of the overall funding (32 percent), representing the largest recipient, followed by the private sector/ entrepreneurs at 21 percent, and national governments at 20 percent.
- The greatest proportion of funding was directed to initiatives to create and improve the management of protected areas (US$276 million). The second largest portion of funding went to *Other* strategies[24] (US$253 million), with many of the projects for this selection supporting the Amazon Bioeconomy Fund, followed by Indigenous Peoples and lands (US$171 million).
- Overall, the total value of all grants approved in a given year has fluctuated year-to-year, with peaks tending to happen every three to five years. The years 2013, 2016, and 2021 represent the largest grant approval years with US$893 million, US$965 million, and US$749 million, respectively, awarded in new grants those years – see Figure 12.

24. This study includes a variety of conservation and sustainable management strategies, which donors tagged their projects to during the data collection process. *Other* was an option given for projects that did not fit within the list of strategies, or unclear strategies based on the available data.

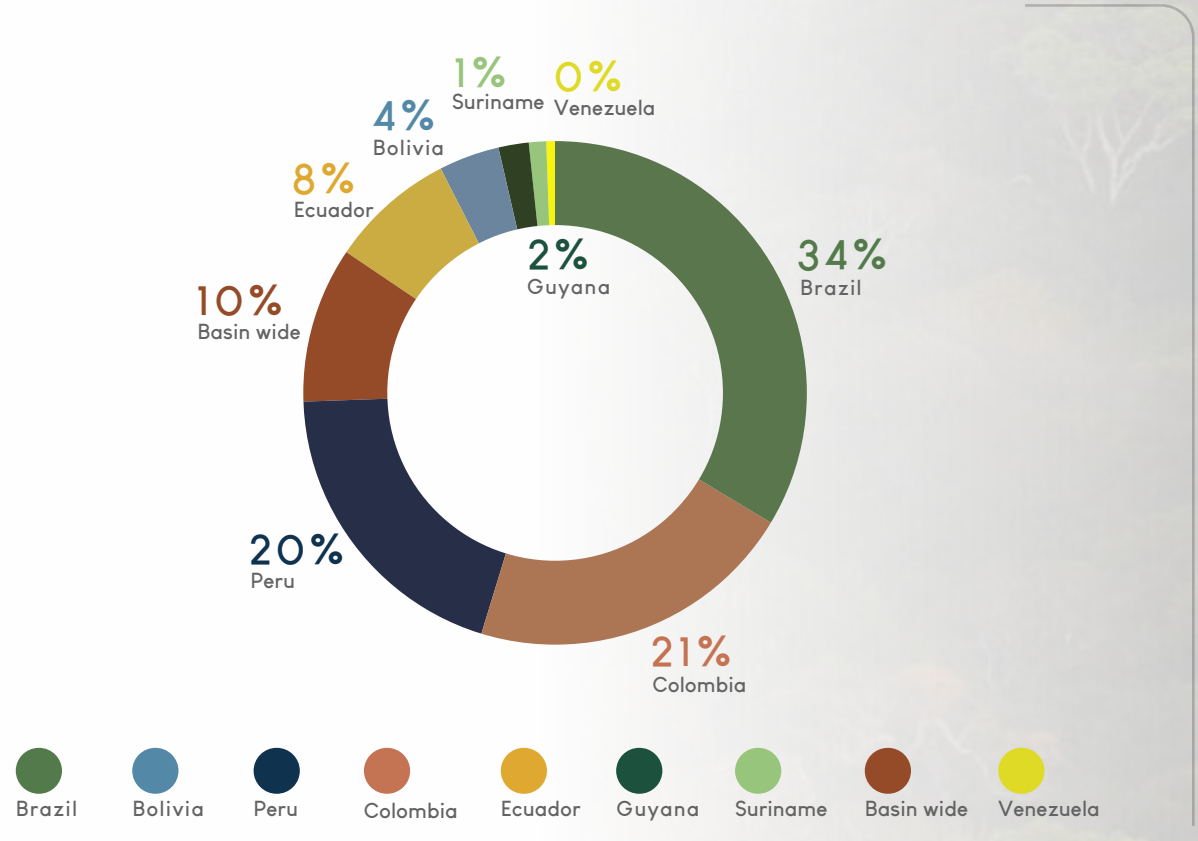
FIGURE 12. **TOTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT FUNDING APPROVED IN THE AMAZON BY YEAR 2013-2022**



Aggregate Conservation Funding by Recipient Country

From 2020-2022, Brazil received the largest amount of overall funding, representing 34 percent of total funding, followed by Colombia and Peru at 21 percent and 20 percent respectively – see Figure 13. Over the current study period, Venezuela received over US$2 million, representing less than 1 percent of total funding.

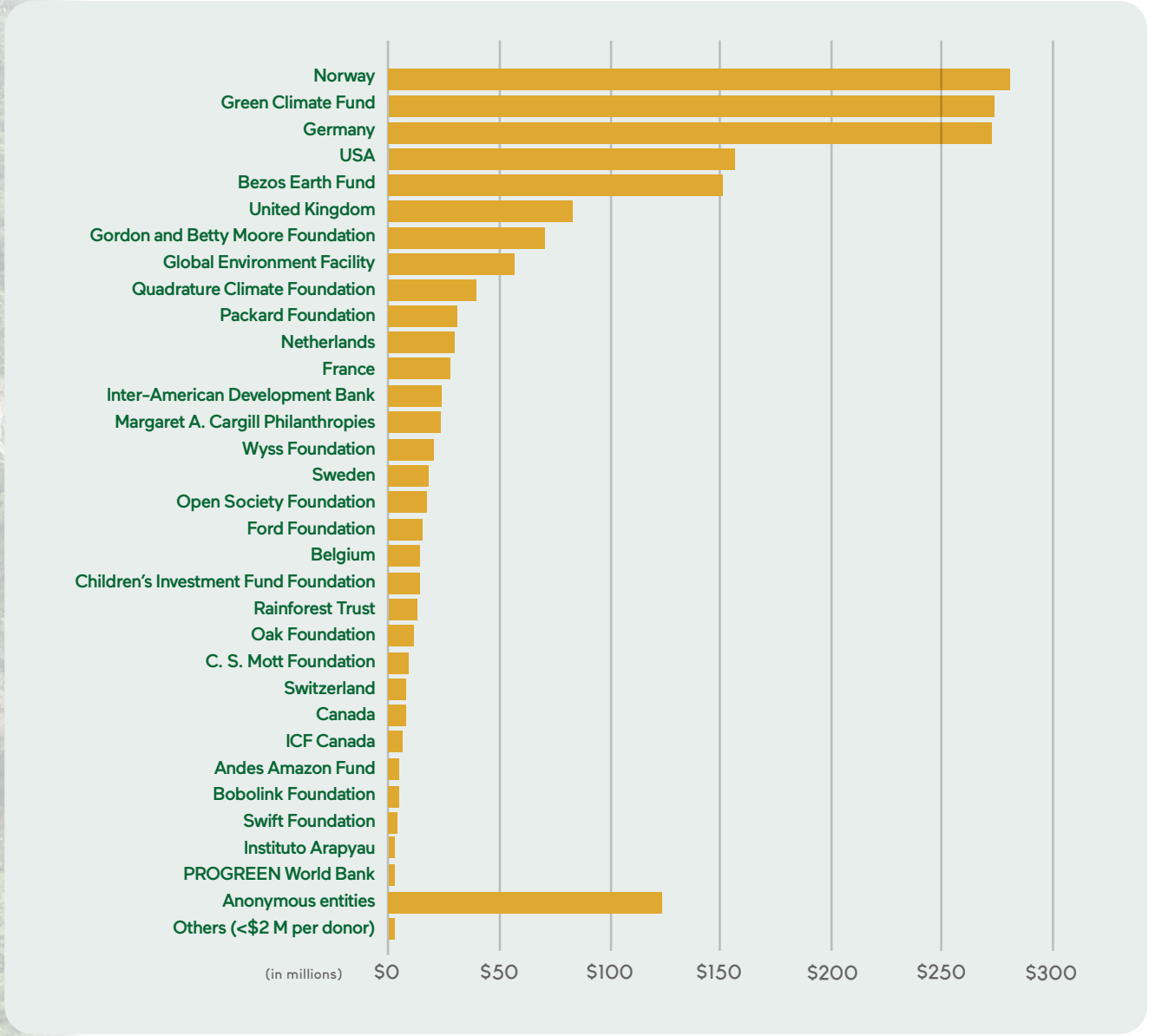
FIGURE 13. **TOTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT FUNDING APPROVED IN THE AMAZON BY COUNTRY 2020-2022**



Donors

Over the most recent study period from 2020 to 2022, donors approved US$1.8 billion in non-reimbursable grants for conservation in the Amazon - see Figure 14. Of that amount, over 60 percent was given by just five donors. Norway, GCF, and Germany approved close to half of the overall funding in the region, at US$281 million, US$273 million, and US$272 million, respectively. USA financing accounted for 8 percent of all conservation funding at US$156 million. The Bezos Earth Fund emerged as a new top funder during this study period with grant approvals close to US$151 million, representing 8 percent of total funding.

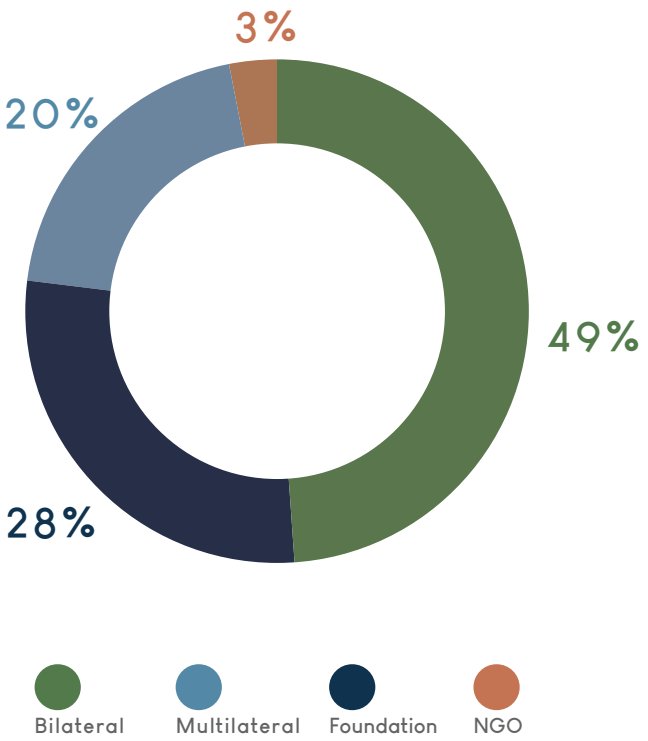
FIGURE 14. **DONOR GRANT APPROVALS IN THE AMAZON, 2020-2022**



Funding by Type of Donor Agency

For the 2020-2022 period bilateral contributions represented 49 percent of the total funding approved, while private foundations made up 28 percent, multilateral institutions 20 percent, and international NGOs 3 percent – see Figure 15.

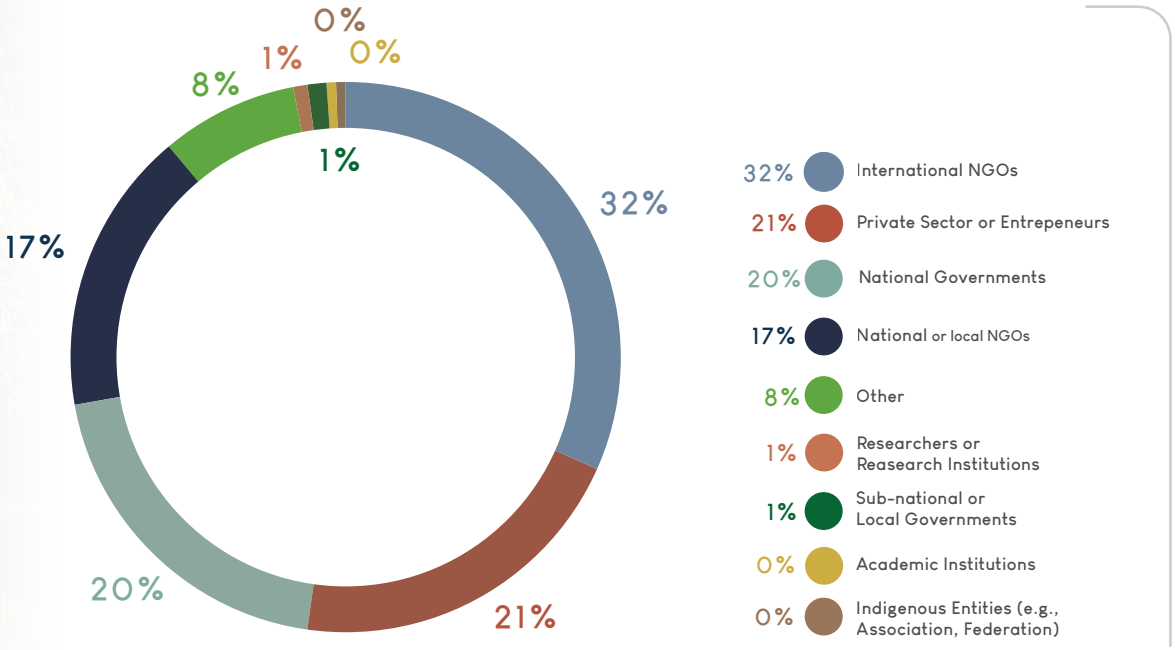
FIGURE 15. **DONATION APPROVALS IN THE AMAZON BY DONOR TYPE, 2020-2022**



Funding by Grantee

A breakdown of donor grant approvals by type of primary grantee demonstrates that international NGOs received the largest proportion of funding at 32 percent during the current study period as shown in Figure 16, followed by the private sector/entrepreneurs at 21 percent (in large part due to the Amazon Bioeconomy Fund which channels money to private enterprises), national governments at 20 percent, and national/local NGOs at 17 percent. "Other" entities, subnational governments, academic institutions, research institutions, and Indigenous entities together received the remaining 10 percent of conservation and management funding.

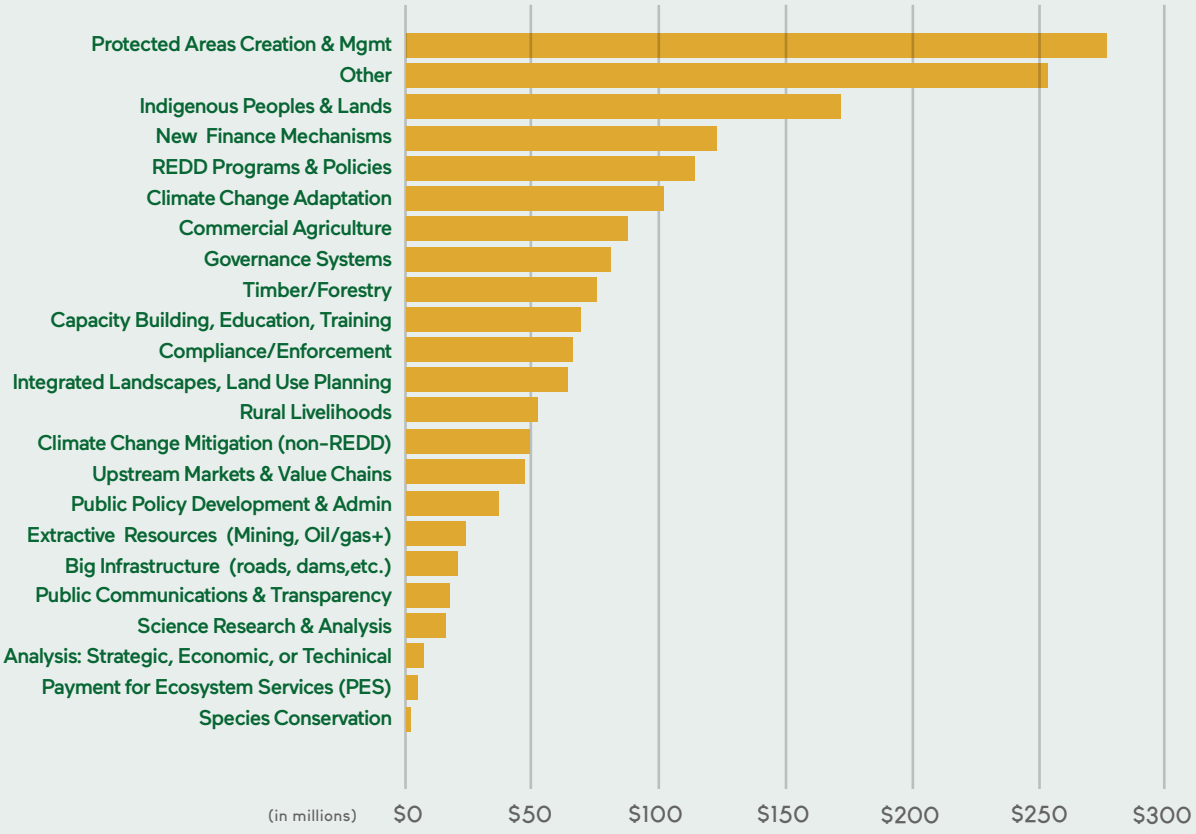
FIGURE 16. **PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL FUNDING APPROVED IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY GRANTEE TYPE, 2020-2022**



Allocations across Conservation and Sustainable Management Strategies

This fourth study period (2020-2022) shows a donor focus on protected areas creation/management, *Other* strategies, and Indigenous Peoples and lands - see Figure 17. The selection of *Other* reflects the many grants focused on bioeconomy, such as the GCF's grant to the IDB to set up the Amazon Bioeconomy Fund. Since bilateral and multilateral investments often involve large amounts of money geared toward one strategy, the strategies they tag their projects to tend to drive the strategic focus of the projects overall.

FIGURE 17. **GRANT APPROVALS IN THE AMAZON BY PRIMARY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2020-2022**



Appendix 2

BRIEFS ON PARTICIPATING DONORS

AMAZON FUND. The Amazon Fund is a REDD+ mechanism created to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use in the Brazilian Amazon. The Amazon Fund is managed by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), which is responsible for raising and investing funds, monitoring the projects supported, rendering accounts and communicating results obtained.

ANDES AMAZON FUND (AAF). To protect natural landscapes with rich or unique biodiversity in the Andes and the Amazon regions. Support the creation and expansion of protected areas and the legal recognition of indigenous lands with an integrated approach where nature and local peoples can flourish.

BELGIUM (Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation). The Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation is the cornerstone of Belgium's international policy. Through active diplomacy, it promotes the interests of Belgium and its citizens all over the world. Contributes to a safe, just and sustainable world, based on shared values, human rights and international rules.

BEZOS EARTH FUND. The Earth Fund was created by a commitment of $10 billion from Jeff Bezos in 2020 to be disbursed as grants to address climate and nature within the current decade.

BOBOLINK FOUNDATION. To advance conservation and stewardship of biodiversity through the protection of natural areas, education, and building local constituencies for nature.

CANADA (GLOBAL AFFAIRS). We define, shape and advance Canada's interests and values in a complex global environment. We manage diplomatic relations, promote international trade and provide consular assistance. We lead international development, humanitarian, and peace and security assistance efforts. We also contribute to national security and the development of international law.

C. S. MOTT FOUNDATION. Charles Stewart Mott was an automotive pioneer, community leader and philanthropist who cared about innovation, a just society and the strength of communities. Today, Mott Foundation employees in four offices in the U.S., England and South Africa continue his work on a global scale. By supporting nonprofits dedicated to civil society, education, the environment and our hometown of Flint, we aim to strengthen what Mr. Mott called "the capacity for accomplishment."

CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION (CIFF). CIFF is an independent philanthropic organisation, working with a range of partners seeking to transform the lives of children and adolescents. Our programmes are designed to support bold ideas to solve seemingly intractable problems.

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI). Since 1987, Conservation International has combined fieldwork with innovations in science, policy and finance to secure the critical benefits that nature provides to humanity.

CAF. We are a development bank committed to improving the quality of life for all Latin Americans and Caribbeans. Our actions promote sustainable development and regional integration. We aim to convert ourselves into the green and blue bank, and the one responsible for the economic and social reactivation of the region. We offer advice and financial support to the public and private sectors of our shareholder countries. In addition, we generate knowledge to strengthen public policies in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve the quality and impact of the projects we promote.

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND (CEPF). The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund was founded in 2000 to empower civil society in developing countries and transitional economies to protect the world's biodiversity hotspots, which are some of Earth's most biologically rich yet threatened terrestrial ecosystems. The fund is a joint program of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank.

DENMARK (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS). Denmark's development policy aims to combat fighting poverty through promotion of human rights and economic growth. Danida has responsibility for the planning, implementation and quality assurance of Denmark's development cooperation.

EAGLEMERE FOUNDATION. Eaglemere Foundation focuses primarily on environmental conservation with secondary attention to improving global health and combating injustice. We fund organizations large and small, global and local, that work toward those ends. Eaglemere seeks out organizations that pursue a pragmatic, science-based, multi-stakeholder approach and that cooperate and collaborate with other organizations, governments, businesses and individuals.

FORD FOUNDATION. We believe in the inherent dignity of all people. But around the world, too many people are excluded from the political, economic, and social institutions that shape their lives. In addressing this reality, we are guided by a vision of social justice—a world in which all individuals, communities, and peoples work toward the protection and full expression of their human rights; are active participants in the decisions that affect them; share equitably in the knowledge, wealth, and resources of society; and are free to achieve their full potential. Across eight decades, our mission has been to reduce poverty and injustice, strengthen democratic values, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement.

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF). The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, activities commonly referred to as REDD+. The FCPF works with 47 developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, along with 17 donors that have made contributions and commitments totaling $1.3 billion. The FCPF supports REDD+ efforts through its Readiness and Carbon Funds.

FRANCE (Agence Française de Développement -AFD and French Facility for Global Environment-FFEM). The Agence Française de Développement Group finances, supports and accelerates the transition to a fairer and more sustainable world. Peace, climate change, health, education: our teams are involved in more than 4,200 projects, which are having a major impact in 150 countries and French overseas departments. We contribute to the commitment of France and the French people to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals across the developing world. The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) has been working to reconcile the conservation of the environment and sustainable development in developing and emerging countries. For nearly 30 years, it encourages innovative initiatives and pilot projects that respond to global environment challenges and aim for environmental, social, and economic benefits. Its objective is to test solutions and learn lessons from them, and then to facilitate their dissemination and deployment in other places and/or on a broader scale. The distinctive features of the FFEM are innovation and replicability of action.

FUNDACION AVINA. Fundación Avina is a global organization that drives processes designed to change systems. Rooted in the global South, we impact the world through collaborative efforts that foster human dignity and care for the planet.

GCF. The GCF – a critical element of the historic Paris Agreement - is the world's largest climate fund, mandated to support developing countries raise and realize their Nationally Determined Contributions ambitions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways.

GEF. The GEF is a family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and strains on land and ocean health. Its grants, blended financing, and policy support help developing countries address their biggest environmental priorities and adhere to international environmental conventions. Over the past three decades, the GEF has provided more than $23 billion and mobilized $129 billion in co-financing for more than 5,000 national and regional projects.

GERMANY (Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety -BMUV and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ). The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) is responsible for a range of government policies that

are reflected in the name of the ministry itself. The ministry has been working over 30 years to protect the public from environmental toxins and radiation, to promote the wise and efficient use of raw materials, to advance climate action and to ensure that natural resources are used in a way that protects the diversity of animal and plant species and preserves their habitats. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) carries out a multitude of tasks. These include planning and programming German development cooperation, cooperating with civil society and the private sector, cooperating with partner countries and with multilateral organisations, and carrying out development information and education work.

GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION (GBMF). To create positive outcomes for future generations, via fostering path-breaking scientific discovery, environmental conservation, patient care improvements and preservation of the special character of the San Francisco Bay Area.

INSTITUTO ARAPYAÚ. Arapyaú was born in 2008 inspired by the belief that philanthropy can be a force for social, environmental and economic well-being. We believe in collaboration as the only way of confronting complex contemporary challenges. We value dialogue and seek to link different initiatives and sectors – social, private, public and academia – for the collective construction of innovative solutions. Within philanthropy our field of action is private social investment. We identify opportunities and voluntarily channel funds and strategic resources to organizations, networks and projects engaged in promoting sustainable development. We value long-term commitment and the measurement of results. We seek to strengthen collective initiatives that have great potential to transform society. We are part of Maraé, a group made up of companies, non-profit and impact investment organizations in essence committed to sustainability in all its dimensions.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB). With a history of results dating to 1959, we work to improve the quality of life of millions of people in our 26 borrowing countries. We have 48 member countries. We provide financial and technical support to national and sub-national governments and other entities in the region and conduct cutting-edge research. That is how we drive progress in health, education, infrastructure, climate action and diversity, among other fundamental issues, to reduce poverty and improve lives in our region. Working with our member countries, our goal is sustainable and inclusive development in the region.

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION FUND OF CANADA (ICFC). ICFC is Canada's leading international conservation organization. Since 2007, we have been partnering on projects with local conservation organizations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. They know best what needs doing and how to go about it. Our work is science based and we are committed to engaging local communities and securing lasting conservation gains in priority areas.

MARGARET A. CARGILL PHILANTHROPIES (MACP). Supports efforts to enhance quality of life and prevent and relieve suffering of children, families, and older adults; preserve and promote the environment and the arts; and encourage the humane treatment of animals.

NETHERLANDS (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the channel through which the Dutch Government communicates with foreign governments and international organisations. It coordinates and carries out Dutch foreign policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs works hard for Dutch nationals and for Dutch interests and values around the world. Together with other countries, we work to tackle global challenges.

NORWAY (NORWAY´S INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AND FOREST INITIATIVE-NICFI, THE NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION -NORAD). The Norwegian government launched NICFI in 2008, and the initiative has pledged up to 3 billion NOK a year to help save the world's tropical forests while improving the livelihoods of those who live there. NICFI is administered by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and the Environment in collaboration with Norad – The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. The initiative supports bilateral agreements with forest countries, multinational organizations and civil society. Norad manages significant parts of the NICFI funds under the climate and forest initiative on behalf of the Ministry, and is responsible for the initiative's grant scheme for civil society.

OAK FOUNDATION. Oak Foundation commits its resources to address issues of global, social, and environmental concern, particularly those that have a major impact on the lives of the disadvantaged. Through our grant-making, we support others to make the world a safer, fairer, and more sustainable place to live.

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS. The Open Society Foundations, founded by George Soros, are the world's largest private funder of independent groups working for justice, democratic governance, and human rights. We approach this mission through the illuminating principles of justice, equity, and expression—defining characteristics of any truly open society.

PACKARD FOUNDATION. We work with people and communities to create enduring solutions for just societies and a healthy, resilient natural world.

QUADRATURE CLIMATE FOUNDATION. Our mission is to unlock the critical solutions needed to avert and manage the worst climate impacts especially for the most vulnerable people and ecosystems. We take a science-based approach to investing across the full suite of climate solutions – reducing greenhouse gas emissions, finding and scaling ways to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, and managing current and inevitable climate change impacts. We focus on pragmatism without losing sight of ambition – a just climate transition requires a "big tent" approach that finds and champions leaders, and also brings others along.

RAINFOREST TRUST. Rainforest Trust saves endangered wildlife and protects our planet by creating rainforest reserves through partnerships, community engagement and donor support.

RE:WILD. Founded by a group of renowned conservation scientists together with Leonardo DiCaprio and combining more than 35 years of conservation impact, Re:wild is a force multiplier that brings together Indigenous peoples, local communities, influential leaders, nongovernmental organizations, governments, companies, and the public to protect and rewild at the scale and speed we need.

SWEDEN (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). Sida is Sweden's government agency for development cooperation. We strive to reduce poverty and oppression around the world. In cooperation with organisations, government agencies and the private sector we invest in sustainable development for all people.

SWIFT FOUNDATION. Swift Foundation supports peoples who protect the places they live, love, know, and share with all our relations.

SWITZERLAND (State Secretariat for Economic Affairs). The Economic Cooperation and Development division is part of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). It contributes to achieving the strategic objectives of Switzerland's foreign economic policy. The division engages with many different partner organisations at a bilateral and multilateral level, thereby making use of the expertise on economic and trade policy within SECO and the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research. It uses this knowledge in specific areas of development cooperation, for instance in the fields of economic, trade and labour market policy.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (TNC). The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental nonprofit working to create a world where people and nature can thrive.

TINKER FOUNDATION. To promote the development of an equitable, sustainable, and productive society in Latin America, by providing funding to organizations working to address the region's most pressing challenges.

UK (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs-DEFRA, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero- DESNZ, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office-FCDO). DEFRA is responsible for improving and protecting the environment. We aim to grow a green economy and sustain thriving rural communities. We also support our world-leading food, farming and fishing industries. DESNZ secures our long-term energy supply, brings down bills and halves inflation. FCDO safeguards the UK's security, defends our values, reduces poverty and tackles global challenges with our international partners.

USA (US Agency for International Development -USAID, US Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS, and US Forest Service - USFS). USAID works to promote and demonstrate democratic values abroad, and advance a free, peaceful, and prosperous world. In support of America's foreign policy, USAID leads the U.S. Government's international

development and disaster assistance through partnerships and investments that save lives, reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and help people emerge from humanitarian crises and progress beyond assistance, while protecting, restoring, and enhancing the world's diverse wildlife and their habitats. The mission of the USFWS is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The mission of the USFS is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

WORLD BANK GROUP. With 189 member countries, staff from more than 170 countries, and offices in over 130 locations, the World Bank Group is a unique global partnership: five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries. The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF). Our vision is to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature. To deliver this mission, we work to conserve and restore biodiversity, the web that supports all life on Earth; to reduce humanity's environmental footprint; and to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources to support current and future generations.

WYSS FOUNDATION. The Wyss Foundation is a private, charitable foundation dedicated to supporting innovative, lasting solutions that improve lives, empower communities, and strengthen connections to the land. To confront the global conservation crisis, the Wyss Foundation launched a $1.5 billion campaign, called the Wyss Campaign for Nature.

Appendix 3

DONORS FROM 2007-2012 GBMF STUDY

Table 5 shows the participants included in the 2007-2012 study on international conservation funding in the Amazon (Castro de la Mata and Riega-Campos, 2014). Data from these organizations are not included in the online data tool because the project-level data was not available – only the aggregated data shown in the first study was available.

TABLE 5. DONORS INCLUDED IN THE 2007-2012 STUDY

International Environmental NGOs

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
Conservation International (CI)
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Foundations

Blue Moon Fund
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
ClimateWorks Foundation
Ford Foundation
Fundación Avina
Fundo Vale
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
The Overbrook Foundation
Skoll Foundation

Multilateral Institutions

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
UN REDD
World Bank

Bilateral Institutions

Department for International Development (DFID) (United Kingdom)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
KfW Group (KfW)
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
USAID

Appendix 4

DONORS FROM 2013-2015 GBMF STUDY

Table 6 shows the participants from the 2013-2015 study (Strelneck and Vilela, 2017). Data from these organizations are included in the online data tool.

TABLE 6. DONORS INCLUDED IN THE 2013-2015 STUDY

NGO

Wildlife Conservation Society
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
Conservation International
Rainforest Foundation Norway
The Nature Conservancy
World Wildlife Fund

Foundation

The Overbrook Foundation
Mitsubishi Foundation for the Americas
Tinker Foundation
Fundación Avina
MacArthur Foundation
Skoll Foundation
C. S. Mott Foundation
Bobolink Foundation
Ford Foundation
Anonymous foundation
Andes Amazon Fund & Bluemoon
ClimateWorks
Fundo Vale
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

Private Sector

Various

Multilateral

World Bank
Green Climate Fund (UNFCCC)
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
European Union
United Nations - REDD
Forest Investment Program
Interamerican Development Bank
Corporación Andina de Fomento
Global Environmental Facility

Bilateral

Switzerland (SECO, SDC, COSUDE)
Italy
Spain
Korea
Finland
Sweden & Netherlands
Denmark - DANIDA
Belgium
United Kingdom (DFID, DEFRA, DECC)
USA (USAID, FWS)
Norway (NICFI, NORAD and related agencies)
Germany (KfW, IKI)

Appendix 5

DONORS FROM THE 2016-2019 ASL STUDY

Table 7 shows the participants from the 2016-2019 study (Hoover El Rashidy, 2021). Data from these organizations are included in the online data tool.

TABLE 7. DONORS INCLUDED IN THE 2016-2019 STUDY

NGO

Conservation International (CI)
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
GLobal Wildlife Conservation (GWC)
Rainforest Foundation Norway
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Foundation

Anonymous foundation
Andes Amazon Fund & Bluemoon (AAF)
Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
ClimateWorks Foundation (CWF)
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Ford Foundation
Fundación Avina
Fundo Vale
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Institut Arapyaú
MacArthur Foundation
Margaret A. Cargill Philantropies (MACP)
Mitsubishi Foundation for the Americas (MCFA)
Oak Foundation
The Overbrook Foundation
Skoll Foundation

Private Sector

Petrobras
Various

Multilateral

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
European Union (EU)
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Forest Investment Program (FIP)
Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Global Environmental Facility
United Nations - REDD
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO)

Bilateral

Belgium
France (AFD, FFEM)
Germany (BMZ, BMU)
Korea
Netherlands
Norway (NORAD, NICFI, MFA)
United Kingdom (BEIS, DEFRA)
United States of America (USAID, USFWS)


ASL
AMAZON
Sustainable
Landscapes Program