



AMAZON

Sustainable Landscapes Program

Progress Report 2022

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The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program is an Integrated Program funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The ASL brings together seven countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname with the objective to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region. The ASL national projects are led by the countries' national-level environmental authorities, including Ministries of Environment, and are being executed collaboratively between public and private entities. The World Bank serves as lead agency, and GEF Agencies providing support and supervision include the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank, provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries.

This document compiles the results and progress achieved by the national and regional projects during 2022. This progress is a result of the strong collaboration among the national and subnational governments, executing agencies, GEF Agencies, and especially the effort put forth by the ASL teams, including the country and regional teams and associated partners.

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For more information about the ASL visit:

[ASL Community of Practice](#)

[ASL Website](#)



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A NOTE FROM THE ASL COORDINATOR

Prominent scientists, experts, governments, and local communities agree that this decade is critical in the efforts to safeguard the future of the Amazon, and consequently, the maintenance of key life support systems on which the entire global community depends for their well-being. As stated by the Science Panel for the Amazon, there is an urgency to promote, disseminate, and scale solutions and develop pathways for integrated landscape management, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable economic development in the region. Now, more than ever, collaboration between governments, institutions, and communities is needed to tackle a challenge of this magnitude and scale and avert an ever-approaching, yet avoidable, tipping point.

Global efforts, including the commitments made during the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 demonstrate the renewed attention towards forest ecosystems and the Amazon. COP27 was the first ever UNFCCC COP to include in the overarching cover decision text (Preamble) the role of nature, through nature-based solutions from terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems (such as those in the Amazon region), as an important pathway for food and water security. At the Biodiversity COP15, countries decided on a landmark agreement to guide global action on nature through 2030 under a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, bringing new commitments to prevent catastrophic biodiversity loss.

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) stands ready to support these commitments and those signed by each of the Amazon countries leading towards a conserved, restored, and sustainably managed Amazon that also brings socioeconomic and cultural well-being. This cannot be done in isolation and besides collaboration and sharing between the ASL national projects, we invite others (institutions and communities) to partner in a common effort. The World Bank is grateful for the vote of confidence from the GEF and country representatives to lead this effort, initiated in 2015 and now with a third phase in the making.

This annual report showcases the accomplishments, challenges, and lessons from each of the projects, all of which have been possible thanks to the commitments and hard work from governments and project teams. Partnerships with other organizations working in the Amazon have also enhanced impact and collaboration towards common goals.

Cordial abrazo,
Ana María

Ana María González Velosa
Senior Environmental Specialist
Program Coordinator
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program



ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
APA	Environmental protection area – <i>Área de Proteção Ambiental</i>
APP	Sustainable Amazon for Peace – <i>Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz</i>
ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
ASL1	First phase of the ASL
ASL2	Second phase of the ASL
ASPROC	Carauari Rural Producers Association
Br-ASL2	Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes project – <i>Paisagens Sustentáveis da Amazônia Brasil</i>
C4D	Collaboration for Development
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CAR	Regional Environmental Commission – <i>Comisión Ambiental Regional</i>
CBST	Community-based sustainable tourism
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico</i>
CI	Conservation International
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIPOAP	Center of Indigenous Peoples of the Pando Amazon – <i>Central Indígena de Pueblos Originarios de la Amazonía de Pando</i>
CoP	Community of Practice
COP26	26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties
Cormacarena	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Special Management Area La Macarena – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Área de Manejo La Macarena</i> –
Corpoamazonia	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonía</i>
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also known as 2019 novel coronavirus or SARS CoV-2)
CTF	Conservation Trust Funds
EFI	Estrella Fluvial de Inírida
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDS	Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development – <i>Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible</i>
FGV	Getulio Vargas Foundation – <i>Fundação Getulio Vargas</i>
FIOCRUZ	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation – <i>Fundação Oswaldo Cruz</i>
FLOTA	State Forest – <i>Floresta Estadual</i>
FUNBIO	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – <i>Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade</i>
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-5	Fifth Replenishment of the GEF
GEF-6	Six Replenishment of the GEF
GEF-7	Seven Replenishment of the GEF
GEFSEC	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
ha	Hectare/Hectares
HECO	Colombia Heritage Program – <i>Programa Herencia Colombia</i>
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IAPA	Integration of the Protected Areas of the Amazon Biome
ICMBIO	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – <i>Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade</i>
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – <i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i>
IDEFLOR-Bio – Pará	Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará – <i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal e da Biodiversidade do Estado do Pará</i>

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INVIAS	National Roads Institute of Colombia – <i>Instituto Nacional de Vías</i>
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KMPA	Kanuku Mountains Protected Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDAGRI	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation – <i>Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego</i> – Peru
MINAM	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente</i> – Peru
Minambiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i> – Colombia
MMA	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio do Meio Ambiente</i> – Brazil
mtCO2e	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NAA	North Amazon Alliance
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRW	North Rupununi Wetlands
OECD	Other effective area-based conservation measures
PAs	Protected Areas
PdP	Natural Heritage of Peru – <i>Patrimonio Natural del Perú</i>
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFP	Project Finance for Permanence
PNN	Natural National Park – <i>Parque Nacional Natural</i>
PNNAFIW	National Natural Park Alto Fragua Indiwasi – <i>Parque Nacional Natural Alto Fragua Indiwasi</i>
PNN SCH	Chiribiquete National Park – <i>Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete</i>
PNN SCHAW	National Natural Park Serranía de los Churumbelos – <i>Auka Wasi</i> – <i>Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Churumbelos</i> – <i>Auka Wasi</i>
PROFONANPE	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas – <i>Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú</i>
PSC	Program Steering Committee
RAISG	Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network – <i>Red Amazónica de Información Socioambiental Georreferenciada</i>
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RESEX	Extractive Reserve – <i>Reserva Extrativista</i>
RFPN	National Protected Forest Reserve – <i>Reserva Forestal Protectora Nacional</i>
RNN Nukak	National Natural Reserve Nukak – <i>Reserva Nacional Natural Nukak</i>
SEDAM RONDÔNIA	State Secretariat for Environmental Development of the State of Rondonia – <i>Secretaría de Estado do Desenvolvimento Ambiental do Estado de Rondônia</i>
SEMA Amapá	Environment Secretariat of the State of Amapá – <i>Secretaria de Estado Do Meio Ambiente de Amapá</i>
SEMA Amazonas	Environment Secretariat of the State of Amazonas – <i>Secretaria de Estado Do Meio Ambiente de Amazonas</i>
SEMAPI Acre	Environment and Indigenous Policies Secretariat of the State of Acre – <i>Secretaria de Estado Do Meio Ambiente e das Políticas Indígenas de Acre</i>
SEMAS Pará	Environment and Sustainability Secretary of the State of Pará – <i>Secretaria de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade do Estado de Pará</i>
SERNANP	National Service of Protected Natural Areas of Peru – <i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado</i>
SFB	Brazilian Forestry Service – <i>Serviço Florestal Brasileiro</i>
SINCHI	Amazonian Research Institute SINCHI – <i>Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas SINCHI</i>
SMBYC	Carbon and Forests Monitoring System – <i>Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono</i>
SNAP	National System of Protected Areas of Bolivia – <i>Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de Bolivia</i>
SPA	Science Panel for the Amazon
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Chapter 1.

AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The ASL is a regional effort for conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon, aiming to connect people and institutions to connect conserved and managed landscapes. The ASL integrates both national projects with interventions in participant Amazon countries and a regional coordination project.

Objective:

**To improve integrated landscape management
and conservation of ecosystems in
targeted areas in the Amazon region.**

The ASL national projects are led by environmental authorities in each participant Amazon country and are being executed collaboratively by national and international public and private agencies, supported by civil society and community organizations.

The [World Bank Group](#) is the ASL's lead agency. The World Wide Fund for Nature ([WWF](#)), and United Nations Development Programme ([UNDP](#)), the Development Bank of Latin America ([CAF](#)), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ([FAO](#)), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ([UNIDO](#)), and International Fund for Agricultural Development ([IFAD](#)) are the Global Environment Facility ([GEF](#)) agencies that provide support for the preparation and implementation of national projects. A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank, provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries and program partners.

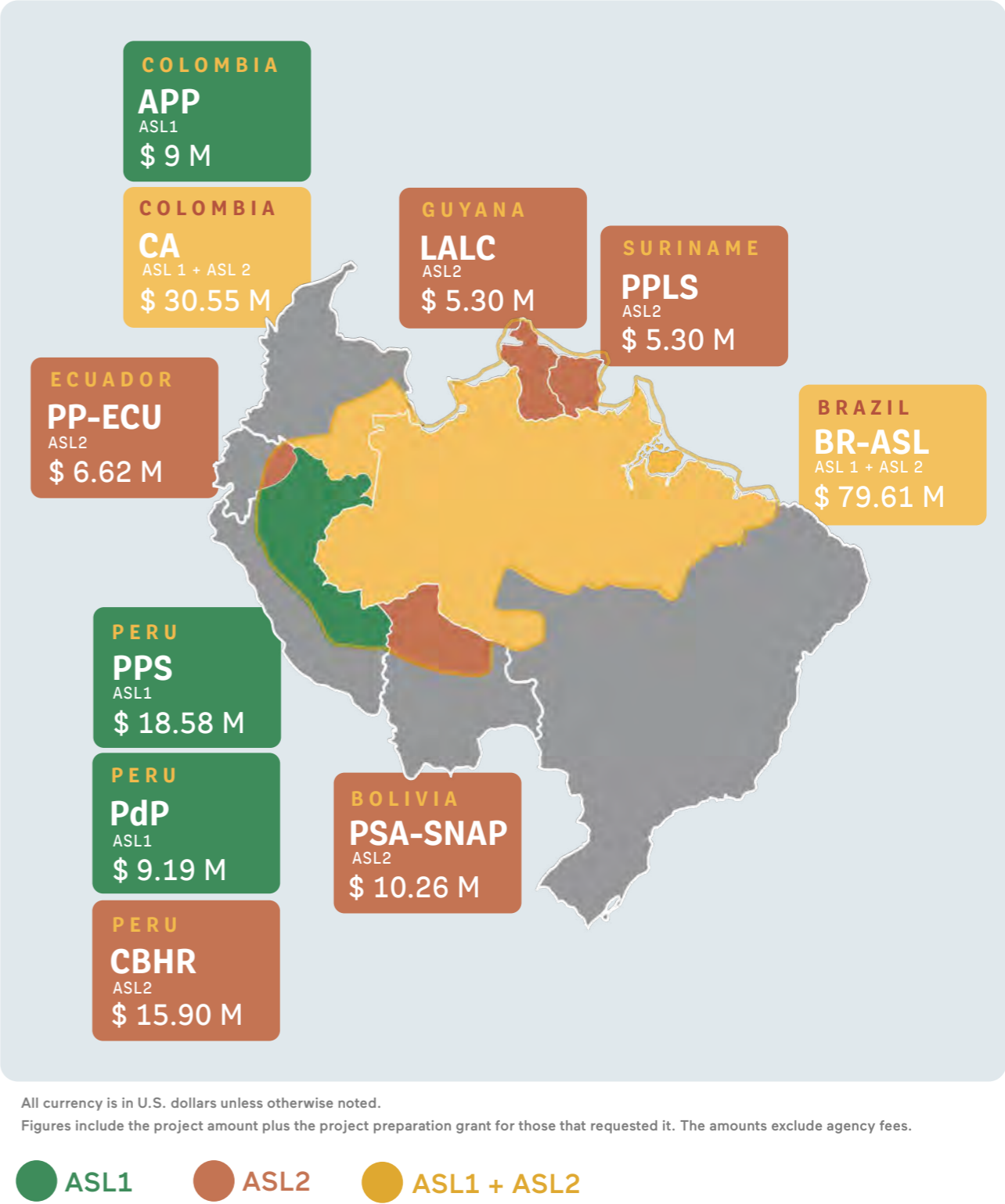
The ASL program currently has two phases. The first phase (ASL1), approved by the GEF Council in October 2015, includes five national projects executed in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The second phase (ASL2), approved in June 2019, comprises four new countries, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname with one national project each, one new project in Peru, and the scale-up of two of the ongoing national projects in Brazil and Colombia (See Figure 1). A third phase of the program (ASL3) is currently under preparation and direct on the ground interventions are expected to cover an area of approximately 47 million hectares of forests (including primary forests) across several Amazon countries, with planned outcomes supporting all 23 action-oriented global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹.

1. [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(2022\)](#)

ASL NATIONAL PROJECTS

COUNTRY	PHASE	NATIONAL PROJECT
Bolivia	ASL2	Amazon Sustainable Landscape Approach in the National System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia (PSA-SNAP)
Brazil	ASL1-2	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Brazil (Br-ASL)
Colombia	ASL1-2	Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (CA)
	ASL1	Sustainable Amazon for Peace (APP)
Ecuador	ASL2	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Two Priority Landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region (PP-ECU)
Guyana	ASL2	Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana (LALC)
Peru	ASL1	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS)
	ASL1	Securing the Future of Peru’s Natural Protected Areas (PdP)
	ASL2	Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses (CBHR)
Suriname	ASL2	Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon (PPLS)

FIGURE 1: ASL NATIONAL PROJECTS



ASL APPROACH

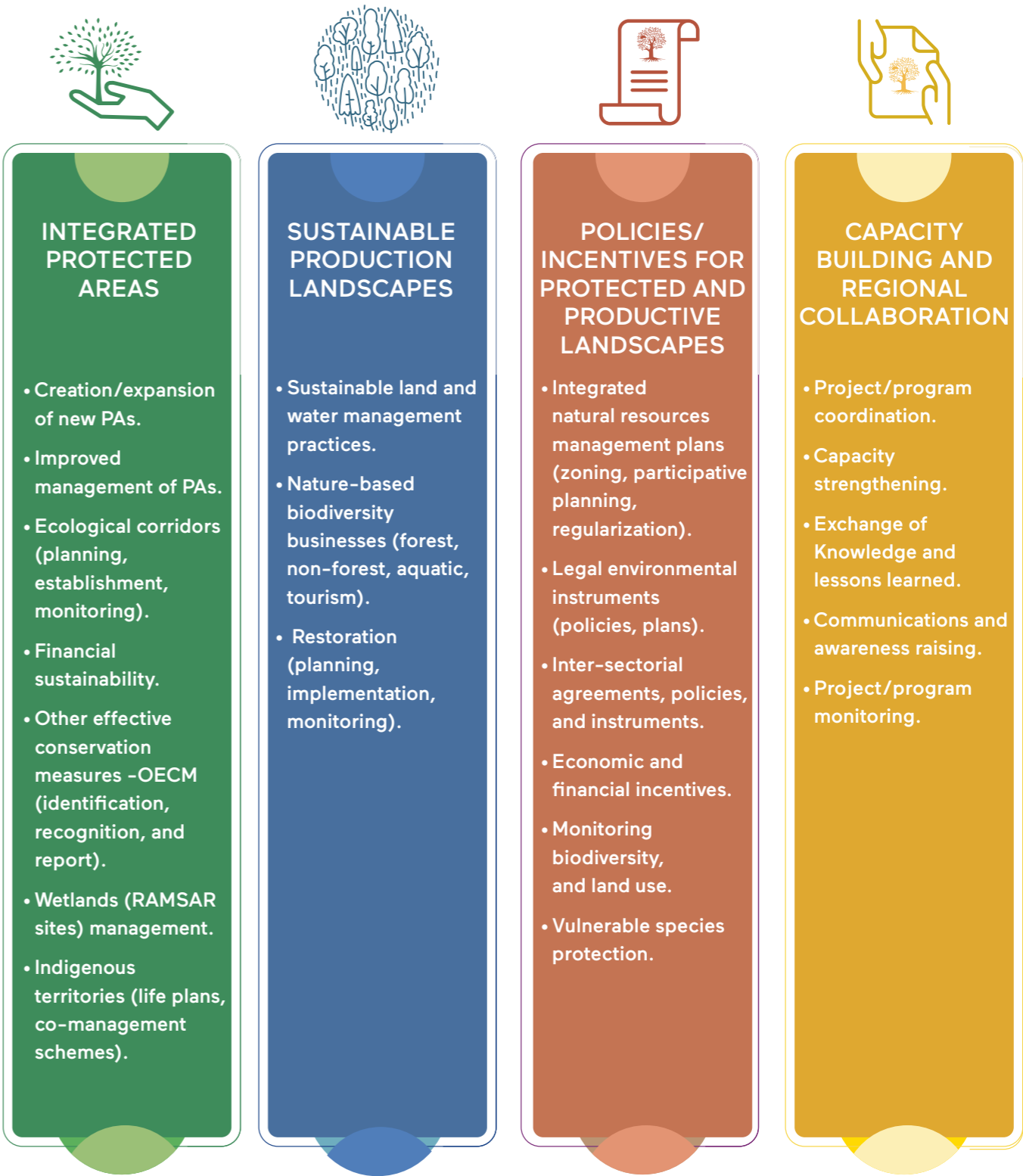
The ASL promotes a collaborative programmatic approach where a common goal and long-term vision have been collectively established. Each national project is designed according to its own needs and priorities but contributes to the common goal. Through this integration and enabled by knowledge exchange and dialogue, the approach facilitates that national projects achieve larger impacts than if they were implemented in isolation. By working together under one program, and with support from the regional coordination project, national project teams learn from one another, attract partners to work nationally and regionally, become part of a network of agencies and people that coordinates and collaborates to achieve common objectives, share ideas, and best practices, and align efforts to safeguard the integrity and connectivity of the Amazon landscapes. The program has been designed along four pillars. (See Figure 2)

FIGURE 2: ASL PILLARS AND OBJECTIVES



These pillars are developed by the national projects and the Regional Coordination Project through different activities and components. (See Figure 3)

FIGURE 3: ASL PILLARS AND ACTIVITIES



ASL AREA OF INTERVENTION

The map below shows the direct areas of intervention of the ASL national projects under Phases 1 and 2. Regional-level interventions as well as activities involving enabling environments, capacity building, and knowledge exchange impact a larger area of influence.

MAP 1: ASL PHASES 1 AND 2 DIRECT INTERVENTION AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL PROJECTS



Within the areas of intervention, ASL activities from both phases aim to intervene in a total of 241 protected areas (PAs), with an area of more than 110 million hectares (slightly bigger than the size of Bolivia) including national and subnational areas. (See Figure 4)

FIGURE 4: PROTECTED AREAS RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE ASL (NUMBER OF PAs AND HECTARES)

	BRAZIL	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	COLOMBIA	PERU	SURINAME	GUYANA	TOTAL
Number of PAs	174	7	2	14	38	4	2	241
Total hectares (millions)	77.5	6.2	0.05	7.2	16.7	1.7	1.5	110.85

FIGURE 5: ASL TARGETS

Collectively, all ASL national projects from both phases (and considering more than one project/phase in Colombia, Brazil, and Peru) aim to achieve the following targets:

Strengthen management effectiveness of **87 million hectares** of protected areas.

- Bolivia: 6.2 million ha
- Brazil: 62.4 million ha
- Colombia: 7.2 million ha
- Guyana: 611,000 ha
- Peru: 8.4 million ha
- Suriname: 1.7 million ha

Restore **48,500 hectares** of degraded lands both inside and outside protected areas.

- Brazil: 29,000 ha
- Colombia: 7,300 ha
- Peru: 11,900 ha
- Suriname: 300 ha

Promote sustainable practices on **3.7 million hectares**.

- Brazil: 900,000 ha²
- Colombia: 1.6 million ha
- Ecuador: 120,000 ha
- Guyana: 902,000 ha
- Peru: 27,000 ha
- Suriname: 170,000 ha

Facilitate the creation/expansion of **4.4 million hectares** of protected areas.

- Brazil: 3 million ha
- Colombia: 1.3 million ha
- Ecuador 0.05 million ha

Directly benefit **60,079 people**.

Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by over **185 million mt CO2e**.

2. In accordance with the GEF-6 core indicator definition, this target includes areas both inside and outside of protected areas

Chapter 2.

ASL NATIONAL PROJECTS – PROGRESS IN 2022



2.1 SUMMARY OF MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS: FIRST PHASE NATIONAL PROJECTS (ASL1)

Progress achieved until 2022 by ASL1 national projects can be measured at an aggregate level through the GEF core indicators. For several indicators, achievements even surpassed the expected targets. Other national-level results and outcomes are detailed in Appendix C.

FIGURE 6: UP TO 2022, KEY RESULTS TRACKED FROM ASL1 NATIONAL PROJECTS WERE:

7.2 million hectares of new/expanded protected areas

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)
4.1	3.1

41.5 million hectares of protected areas saw improvements in their management effectiveness

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Peru (PdP Amazonía)
34.1	6.9	0.5

7,153 hectares of forests have been restored

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Colombia (ASPP)	Peru (PPS)
1,386	1,634	133	4,000

938,992 hectares have implemented sustainable management practices

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Colombia (ASPP)
782,183	25,178	131,631

Over 97 million MTCO2 eq greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (only measured at baseline, mid-term, and completion, not annually)

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Colombia (ASPP)	Peru (PPS)
69,556,478	4,111,079	610,981	22,862,497

To date, the ASL1 projects have directly benefitted 25,970 people

Brazil (Br-ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Colombia (ASPP)	Peru (PdP Amazonía)	Peru (PPS)
5,275	14,424	1,731	161	4,379
(34% women)	(44% women)	(40% women)	(33% women)	(30% women)

2.2 ASL1 NATIONAL PROJECT-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 2022, ASL1 national projects continued to achieve important results towards the national project and program targets, while new ASL2 national projects advanced in the initial stages of implementation.

2.2.1 Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (Br-ASL)

Project Development Objective (PDO):

To expand the area under legal protection and improve management of PAs and increase the area under restoration and sustainable management in the Brazilian Amazon.

Project Sites: Protected and productive landscapes in the nine Brazilian Amazon states (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins).

GEF Grant ASL1: \$60.33 million³



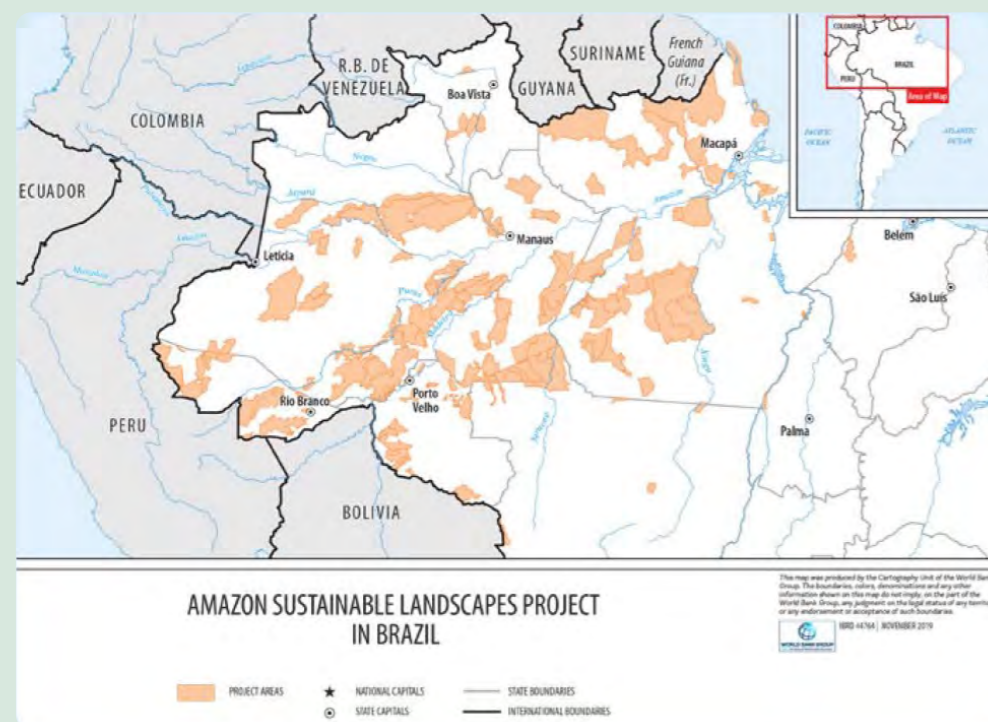
EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



WORLD BANK GROUP



3. All project amounts in this chapter include funds from the project preparation grant (if required by country governments). These amounts exclude agency fees.

MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (BR-ASL) DURING 2022

During 2022, the Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) process was developed to evaluate the progress of the first three years of implementation. It concludes that the PDO and the desired results remain relevant and, in fact, are contributing to the development of sustainable landscapes in the Brazilian Amazon.



INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS

Process for new PAs: Processes for creating 19 new protected areas (PAs) are underway with support from the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA): five federal PAs (covering around 320,000 hectares) for which the diagnostic and public consultations have been completed, and 14 state-level PAs (covering around 4.3 million hectares) with ongoing diagnostics and consultations.

Capacity building to operationalize ARPA: In December 2022, the project supported capacity building with 50 Conservation Units to support the operationalization of ARPA, including training for new Conservation Unit managers given the changes in ICMBio staff.

Forest restoration: The project is currently in progress to recover 1,386 hectares of forest in the states of Rondônia and Acre. The forest restoration includes 80 hectares of altered areas in the Bom Futuro National Forest, in the state of Rondônia, achieved in 2022, and 1,300 hectares restored through an assisted natural regeneration process.



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES

Infrastructure for non-timber forest products renovated: Br-ASL supported the renovation of the Natural Products Technology and Forest Seed Technology laboratories and the renovation and expansion of the botanical collection building of the Acre Technology Foundation – FUNTAC, both in the state of Acre. This support enhanced the laboratories' capacity to provide technical work and research toward non-timber product chains.

Community nurseries: In 2022, community nurseries were completed in the Environmental Protection Area Triunfo do Xingu, in the state of Pará. Each nursery has the capacity to produce 3,000 to 4,000 seedlings of fruit and forest species, allowing families to diversify and expand their agroforestry systems.

A forest nursery is ongoing in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, in the state of Acre, as part of a community restoration program aiming to increase agroforestry systems in 102 hectares.

Forest concessions: Forest concessions supported by the project, aiming to increase the area of forest under sustainable management plans, are underway in a 3.02 million hectare area in the states of Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia.



POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Rural Environmental Registry: By 2022, a total of 579,513.14 hectares have been included in the Environmental Regularization Program, registering landholdings under the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

Legal incentive mechanisms: Eighteen legal incentive mechanisms for reducing forest loss and increasing restoration were approved in 2022 at the state level. These include Amazonas' fishery agreements, Acre's socio-biodiversity law, Extractive Reserves (RESEX) management agreements, the State Bioeconomy Plan in Pará, regulations/resolutions supporting forest re-composition, combating deforestation, and environmental licensing. The federal government is preparing legislation for additional mechanisms such as a national payment for environmental services law and the environmental fine conversion law.



CAPACITY BUILDING AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Community training of parobotanists: The first course on community training of parobotanists, in Serra do Divisor – Acre, was supported by the project from November 27 to December 12, 2022. The course was attended by 26 people from the Serra do Divisor National Park and its surroundings, in addition to staff from the Federal University of Acre (UFAC) and ICMBio analysts. The course is being offered by ICMBio in partnership with the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden.

Forest management training: The project conducted capacity building in forest inventory and forest management for residents of the Pacia Settlement, in the municipality of Lábrea – State of Amazonas.

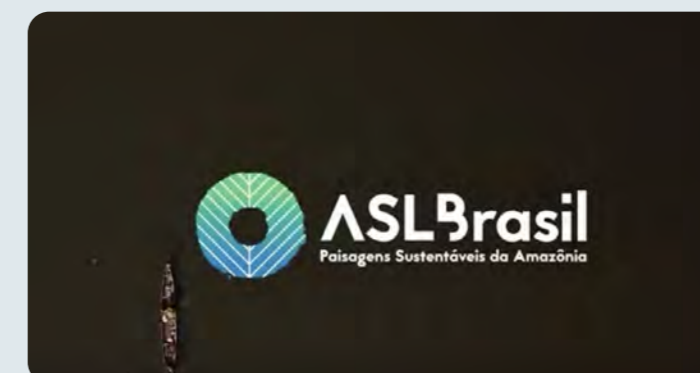


Project newsletter: The project continued its communications activities and was able to deliver six issues of its newsletter ([January](#), [February](#), [March](#), [June to August](#), [September–October](#), and [November–December](#)).

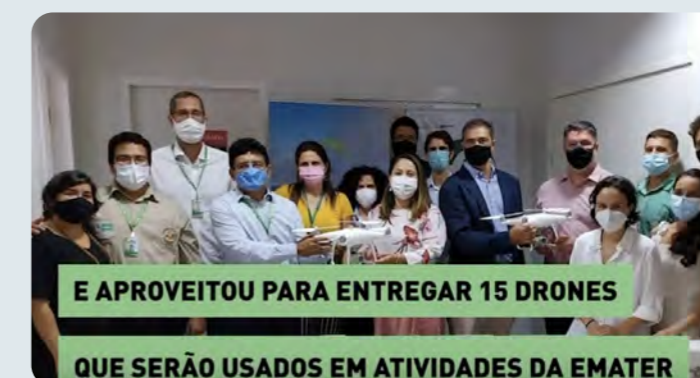


Br-ASL [website](#) (in Portuguese). Subscribe to Br-ASL [newsletter](#)

[Video:](#) Learn more of Br-ASL



[Video:](#) Br-ASL in the state of Rondonia



A STORY TO REMEMBER

Br-ASL supports a series of parobotanist training courses



According to Rafaela Forzza, Coordinator of Biological Collections at the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ), the number of people capable of properly identifying species, especially in the Amazon, is limited and they are essential to guide forest management and conservation. The profession of parobotanists, or parataxonomists, is a very old profession in the Amazon and scientists have always had these specialists as field companions.

To promote capacity building, enhance local knowledge, preserve traditions, and bring essential knowledge on biodiversity to the field, the Br-ASL project in partnership with ICMBio, Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), and the New York Botanical Garden (NYBG), provided the first training course for parobotanists at the end of 2022. This was delivered by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden and took place in Serra do Divisor, in the state of Acre. As part of a series of trainings that are being planned, the objective was to train people from the Amazon territories and provide skills to properly identify species of Brazilian flora.

Recognizing and cataloging the species in the Amazon is key to promoting biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. According to Rafaela, the course's instructor, "inadequate identification of the wood species that are being commercialized in Brazil, for example, is a deep bottleneck that can generate economic losses and the situation is worse when the same common name is used for different species."

She said "Environmental damage has occurred when companies sell an endangered species, without knowing that it is endangered. Good identification is essential for proper management." The course also included monitors from ICMBio's Biodiversity Monitoring Program in Conservation Units. The course motivated and awakened an interest in local inhabitants about the field of biodiversity research as a job opportunity.



Read the full story in the [Br-ASL newsletter](#).

2.2.2 Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (CA)

PDO: To improve governance and promote sustainable land-use activities to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the project area.

Project Sites: Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park (NP); Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NP; Paya NP; Serranía de Churumbelos Auka Wasi NP; Medicinal Plants Orito Ingi-Ande Flora Sanctuary; Corridor Páramos Miraflores/ Picachos Regional Park, Bajo Caguan and Serranía La Lindosa, Capricho, Cerritos and Mirolindo; 22 indigenous reserves.

GEF Grant ASL1: \$12 million



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (CA) DURING 2022



INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS

Increase in PA management effectiveness: By 2022, nine protected areas totaling 6,890,820 hectares have improved management effectiveness. Of these, effectiveness was tracked in 2022 for 4 new areas of intervention: 3 National Natural Parks: Picachos, Tinigua, La Macarena, and the National Natural Reserve Nukak.

Areas of environmental significance under legal protection increased: The project reached an increased target of 3.1 million hectares of protected areas created/expanded with the expansion of the Chiribiquete National Park (PNNSCH), the border adjustments (per cartographic precision) for the National Forest Protector Reserve La Lindosa – Angostura II, and the declaration of the Natural Regional Park Miraflores-Picachos. Areas most likely will be increased with the work supported by the project towards the creation of the Bajo Guayabero-Guaviare Conservation District (regional PA).

RAMSAR sites management plans: Progress was achieved in the implementation of two Ramsar sites' management plans: Lagos de Tarapoto and Estrella Fluvial de Inirida (EFI). This included capacity building for communities to continue monitoring wildlife following locally appropriate and agreed protocols; continuous community control and surveillance of environmental threats; strengthening local governance practices; and development of community tourism. In 2022, the experience of design and implementation of the [management plan for EFI](#) was showcased at the COP 14 of the Ramsar Convention held in Geneva, Switzerland.

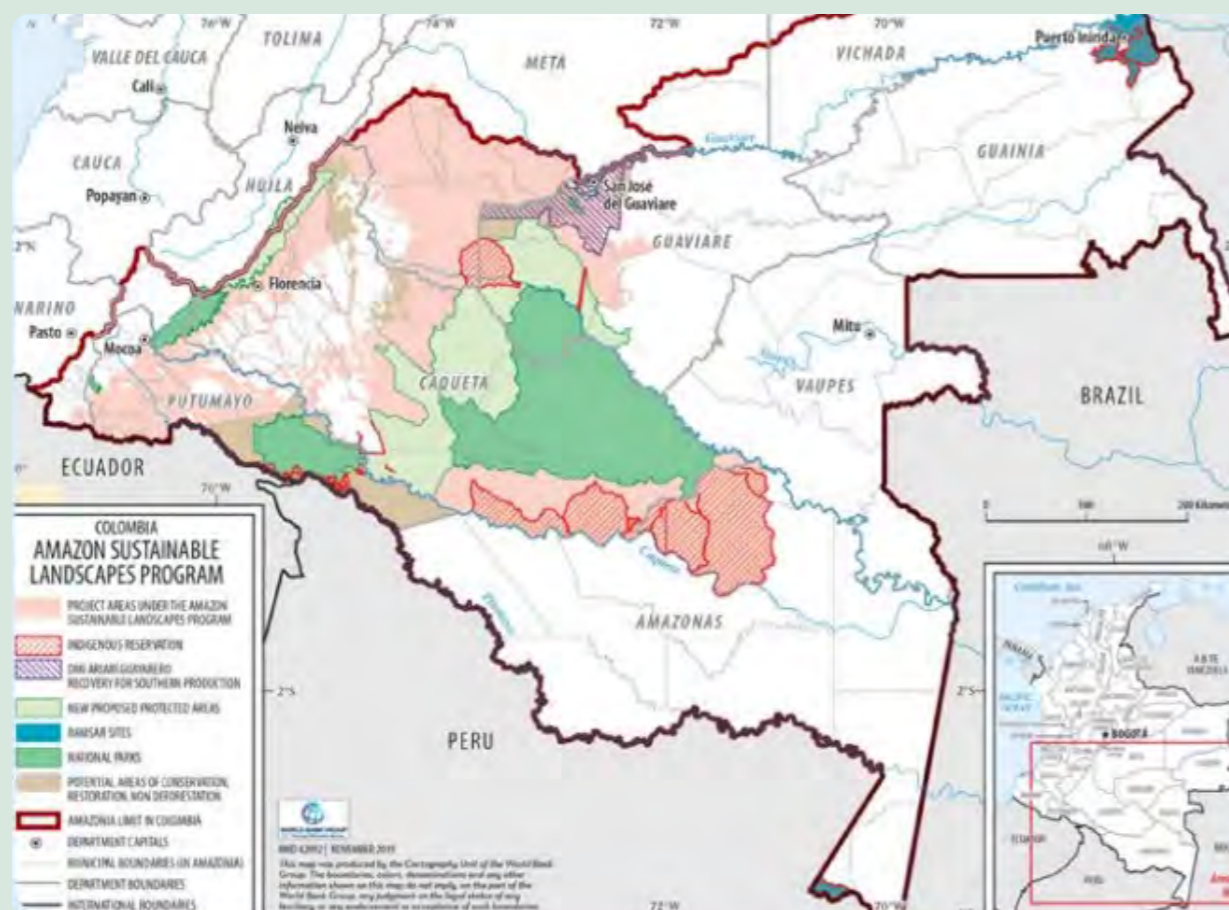


SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES

Conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation agreements: By 2022, 1,634 hectares have been restored following Conservation, Restoration, and Non-Deforestation Agreements with landowners, promoting ecological connectivity, and conserving water recharge areas. This includes 108 hectares inside the National Natural Reserve Nukak that were actively restored in 2022 with native species. Production of native plant species in local nurseries was a key activity for 2022 to prepare for future planting activities.

During 2022, the two regional environmental authorities Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon (CDA) and Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia (Corpoamazonia) worked on the verification of forest areas under conservation agreements and made progress engaging with new families interested in signing agreements during 2023, providing capacity building with support from Sinchi Institute and designing the landscape management tools that support such agreements. In alliance with the national NGO FCDS, progress was made to conduct forestry inventories and economic/feasibility analysis for selected non-timber forest projects that will inform the strategy towards community forestry activities.

Sinchi's MOSCAL monitoring system continues tracking the results from the conservation and restoration agreements, registering the participant families, and ensuring compliance. By 2022, the agreements had an average conservation index of 86.8%.





POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Sectorial agreements for sustainable landscape management: Until 2022, 16 multisectoral agreements with agriculture, mining, and transport sectors have been reported, with four new ones signed in 2022. These included: memorandums of understanding (MoU) signed between the regional environmental authority, CDA, and the mayors of the municipalities of San José del Guaviare, El Retorno, Calamar, and Miraflores for the application of environmental technical instruments in infrastructure projects to implement municipal road plans. Similar MoUs have been discussed with mayors from the Putumayo department for the application of the Green Infrastructure Road Guidelines, Environmental Management Guide for Tertiary Roads, and Guide for Fauna in Infrastructure, all of which had been prepared with project support. Overall, the project delivers actions to influence policy, planning, and management instruments by inserting environmental guidelines and criteria to reduce the impacts of agriculture, mining, and transport activities on biodiversity and connectivity in the region.



CAPACITY BUILDING AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Implementation of the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC): The system continues generating public reports and quarterly deforestation early warning bulletins (AT-D). Quarterly deforestation reports of the [first](#), [second](#), and [third](#) trimesters of 2022 are available in Spanish.

Strengthening environmental authorities' capacity to influence the international environmental conventions with national- and regional-level proposals: In 2022, the project supported the active participation of the government in the meetings linked to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 in Montreal, Canada, and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including all preliminary meetings by the subsidiary bodies and working groups. At COP15, the project supported the design, assembly, and organization of the Colombia pavilion, which became the space for key events and meetings (12 side events and 15 high-level meetings) for representatives of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and youth who were part of the official delegation. In addition, government representatives and local communities participated in the meetings of COP 14 of the Ramsar Convention.

Communications: The project's communication strategy involves producing and disseminating timely information about the project's accomplishments that is shared via its website and Facebook page. The project participated actively in events such as Expobosques (with over 300 in-person participants, over 120 exhibitors, and 62 experiences shared on community forestry management), Ficamazonia, the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade and the 6th Annual National Seminar on Forest Cover Monitoring in Colombia. The project remains supportive of the Amazonian Community Journalism Network (see story below). As some of the key communication products, 17 episodes of the podcast [Voices from the Heart of the Amazon](#) were published on the project's YouTube platform.

Voices from the Heart of the Amazon



CA project website:



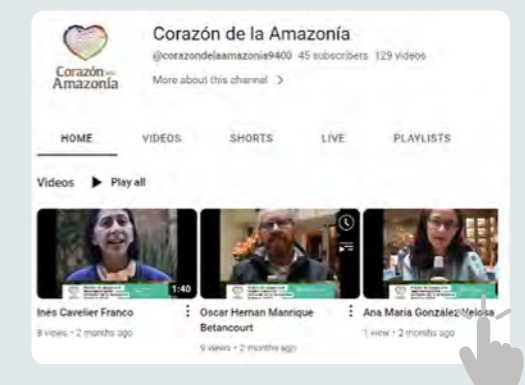
Twitter:



Facebook:



Youtube:



Proposal for the declaration of the Bajo Guayabero Soil Conservation District:



Community monitoring in the Estrella Fluvial Inírida a leading example at Ramsar COP 14



Videos about community forestry in San José del Guaviare:

**María de los Ángeles Gaitán –
Vereda la Tortuga**



**Christofer Alexander González –
Vereda la Tortuga**



Voices from the Amazon:



A STORY TO REMEMBER

Empowering environmental leaders in the Amazon through community journalism for conservation and sustainable development

In San Vicente del Caguán, environmental leaders from Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo put together their skills and motivation to create the Amazonian Network of Community Journalism (RAPEC, for its name in Spanish).

This was achieved after three days in September, when leaders of farmer/producer organizations and institutions involved in conservation, restoration, and sustainable development activities in the Amazon region met to share experiences and practices to craft stories of the Amazon, told by those living in the region. Under the leadership of the Foundation for Freedom of the Press (*Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa*, FLIP) and its laboratory Consonante, stories were shared about conflict and peace, education, and the environment and sustainable development.

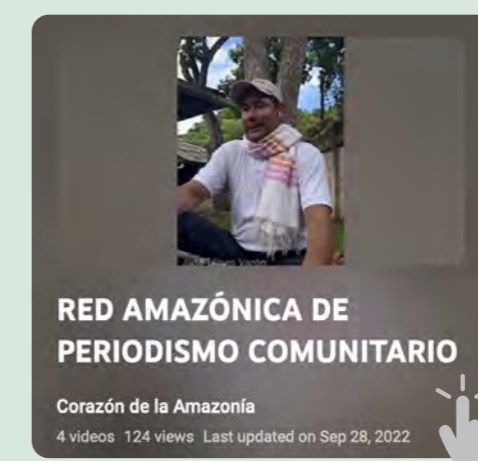


RAPEC was created to contribute to the capacity building and dissemination of community journalism, highlighting stories and voices from the Amazon departments who are traditionally “silent” according to the [Cartographies of Information](#) study⁴. For example, “in Caquetá [81% of the population lives in municipalities in silence](#), places where there are no media outlets that produce local news.” This silence is intensified by the lack of or slow internet connectivity in rural areas. According to FLIP’s cartographies study, “The department of Amazonas [has limited Internet connectivity](#), as the download speed is 190 times slower than in Bogotá and 60 times slower than in Medellín.”

To stop the silence, raise voices, and tell stories, community communicators and journalists have joined to produce stories that reflect the region’s emotions, realities, solutions, and results from intergenerational dialogue on nature and the Amazon communities. The workshop launched the network and gave participants initial tools and methodologies to scale up their work.

Besides CA, the RAPEC network also receives support from the ASL project ASPP and the ProBosques project, financed by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. Technical assistance has been provided by the SINCHI Institute, CDA, and Corpoamazonia.

Read this story in [Spanish](#). Watch the stories of the participants in this [video](#):



⁴. Cartographies of Information (*Cartografías de la Información*) is a study that maps the situation of media outlets in Colombia, especially in regions where armed conflict has taken place, to understand the conditions in which both the media and journalists are working and how these influence the practice of journalism and freedom of expression in these regions.

2.2.3 Colombia: Sustainable Amazon for Peace (ASPP)

PDO: To improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon emission management and peace building.

Project Sites: Climate Change Management Strategy and Integrated Climate Change Plans developed for the Amazon region; two focalized areas for landscape design: Sabanas del Yari (Caquetá – Meta) and La Perla Amazónica Campesino Reserve Zone (Putumayo); two focalized areas for strengthening conservation and sustainable, inclusive value chains: Piamonte (Cauca) and La Uribe (Meta).

GEF Grant: \$9 million



EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (ASPP) DURING 2022



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES

Sustainable production as a contribution to the peace process: 25 community organizations and 1,124 people, who are victims of the conflict and/or currently in the process of reincorporation, have benefited directly and indirectly from the different strategies promoted by the project: a) community nurseries; b) a nature and reconciliation community tourism network with an investment plan supported by the national tourism fund.

Strengthening the intercultural education program with Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon: In 2022, and as part of a Jaguar Corridor initiative, the project continued supporting the Farmer Extension School *Promotoría Campesina*⁵, focusing on human-wildlife conflict and coexistence with felines. Indigenous leaders have also received capacity building on governance that is showing positive results: of the 348 graduates, 12 are currently serving as presidents of their community organizations, 32 hold positions in coordinating bodies, and four were candidates for elected office positions.



POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Climate Change Management Plans and Strategies: With the support of the project, new instruments were produced during 2022: a) a guide for the formulation of climate change projects with a gender perspective; b) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente) guidelines for institutional strengthening in Forest Governance; and c) guidelines for the design and implementation of integrated territorial climate change management plans. This last document was approved by Minambiente with the 2022 Resolution N° 0848.

Effective incorporation of climate change management criteria: To support the implementation of territorial climate change management plans in selected departments, 13 climate change projects are underway or being designed. These include four regional projects to be implemented in the departments of Amazonas, Putumayo, and Caquetá funded by Minambiente's Environmental Compensation Fund and resources from the national general budget.

ASPP in ExpoBosques 2022: As part of the joint support with CDA, the project supported the ExpoBosques event and as a result participated in the signing of three agreements: 1) Establishment of the Amazon Forestry Network for the exchange of experiences; 2) Training to be conducted by the farmer school on the bamboo value chain; 3) Agreement with the government of Antioquia to share lessons from the Amazon in promoting regional-level climate change policy.

5. The Farmer Extension School *Promotoría Campesina* is a strategy developed for strengthening local farmer and indigenous organizations that provide training and dialogue between stakeholders to promote sustainable production, conservation, and monitoring activities. The schools develop specific programs to support the initiatives of women's groups and displaced and reintegrated populations so that these vulnerable groups become a force for transformation for sustainability and peacebuilding.





CAPACITY BUILDING AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Capacity building on climate change and sustainable forest management: To date, the project has involved 9,158 participants in capacity-building activities. By 2022, 32 local organizations, eight public institutions, and four public schools have participated in an ongoing basis in training supported by the project.

Course on Forests and Climate Change in Latin America: In 2022, the project, together with the Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, developed a course on Forests and Climate Change in Latin America for the communities of San Vicente del Caguán in Caquetá and Perla Amazónica Campesino Reserve Zone in Putumayo. The course's objective was to promote integral alternatives for participatory and sustainable development based on actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Improved skills for managing low-carbon rural development: The project has improved the capacities for establishing low-carbon, rural development management practices in seven organizations, including public institutions, CSOs, and private institutions. The Farmer Extension School has become a key venue for strengthening capacities of local organizations and rural schools, as well as promoting intercultural dialogue with Indigenous Peoples in the project's intervention areas.

ASPP project website:



Technical support from the Rural Landscapes Corporation in Sabanas del Yaré:



Sabanas del Yaré: Solutions based in nature:



A STORY TO REMEMBER

The jaguar and the Amazon forests

The jaguar is the largest feline in the Americas. A male jaguar can live in an area as large as 10,000 hectares and travel between 5 and 15 kilometers per day. They are spread across tropical forests, and in Colombia most jaguars live in the Amazon region.



With the support of the ASPP project, two jaguar corridors have been identified: one in the Sabanas del Yaré in the Meta and Caquetá departments, and a second in the department of Guaviare. Beyond identifying and monitoring the species, projects like ASPP support activities to ensure corridors remain connected and well-managed, allowing for a healthy and abundant jaguar population. The Sabanas del Yaré corridor, designed with the support of the Panthera Foundation and Corporamazonía, has an extension of more than 150,000 hectares that connects the Tinigua, Serranía de La Macarena, and Chiribiquete National Parks. Since 2019, this corridor is managed by local farmer organizations who signed the Yaré Intergenerational Agreement for the Conservation of the Jaguar. As part of the implementation of the agreement, 64,000 hectares are being sustainably managed along the corridor enhancing agroforestry and restoration activities. Efforts also include raising awareness and disseminating information about jaguars in rural educational institutions and strengthening communities' capacities to manage conflict that arises when jaguars prey on families' livestock.

In the department of Guaviare, CDA and the Corporation for Agriculture, Livestock and Environmental Research (*Corporación para la investigación, desarrollo agropecuario y ambiental*)—with close involvement of farming communities—designed another jaguar corridor with an extension of 80,000 hectares connecting the wetlands of the Guaviare River. With support from the ASL regional project, analysis from camera trap images allowed jaguars to be tracked and facilitated corridor management. During four months of monitoring, 16 jaguars were seen in the area along with 12 species that are part of their diet, along with four other species of felines.

Engaging community members to care for the jaguar has strengthened reconciliation efforts with wildlife and among communities. Families are proud of having abundant levels of jaguars along the corridor that also connects with the Serranía de La Lindosa, a natural and archaeological heritage site where pictograms illustrate the presence of jaguars.

[Read the story in Spanish](#)

2.2.4 Peru: Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS)

PDO: To generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscapes.

Project Sites: The project intervenes in 11 districts located in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco.

GEF Grant: \$18.58 million

Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles
en la Amazonía peruana

EXECUTING PARTNER



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (PPS) DURING 2022



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES

Landscape planning processes: The project supported the forest zoning process for at least 1.02 million hectares located in Puerto Inca's landscapes in the Huánuco region. The project continues providing technical assistance to update subnational Concerted Development Plans (CDP) with a sustainable landscape management approach. These public management plans establish the actions and the strategic route for territorial planning for regional governments and local municipalities. The project has supported updating regional plans for Ucayali and Huánuco to 2033, the provincial CDP for Puerto Inca in Huánuco and other four district-level CDPs in Ucayali and Huánuco. Eleven indigenous communities' life plans have also been updated in a participatory process in both regions.

Sustainable cattle ranching in the Amazon: Cocoa, palm oil, and livestock producers have received technical assistance to incorporate good agricultural practices, including silvopastoral and agroforestry practices and practices related to sustainable certifications. As a result, the project has supported 183 pilots totaling 1,896 hectares currently under livestock farming—silvopastoral systems, cacao, and palm-agroforestry systems.



POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Restore and sustain ecosystem services in prioritized landscapes: The project has provided technical assistance to identify prioritized zones for the creation of a new protected area, ACR Velo de la Novia, which covers over 16,000 hectares in the Cordillera Azul National Park's buffer zone. The project also supported the Ministry of Culture with the implementation of the Protection Plan for the North and South Kakataibo Indigenous Reserve.

Agreement on Cocoa, Forests, and Diversity: The project still supports the implementation of the Coffee National Action Plan designed by the Coffee Executive National Board as well as the maintenance of the cocoa organic and Fair Trade certification awarded to two local organizations. Provision and exchange of best practices will result in increased productivity of the certified cocoa production.

Local cocoa organization accessed private financing: A local cocoa cooperative with over 530 producers supported by the project from Alto Huallaga, in the region of San Martín, received \$1.7 million from the financial institution Root Capital along with technical support from the project. This financing to small producers aims to promote the incorporation of sustainability principles in production and contribute to access to markets that give greater value to products that respect the Amazon and its ecosystems.



CAPACITY BUILDING AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Law enforcement and monitoring capacities: The project has provided capacity building for law enforcement and forest monitoring and control for the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units of the provinces of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the Regional Control and Monitoring Boards of Huánuco and Ucayali. Additionally, PPS developed a training program for the technical teams of the local federations and communities where Indigenous Peoples and women received training to participate in local and regional planning processes and productive value chains.

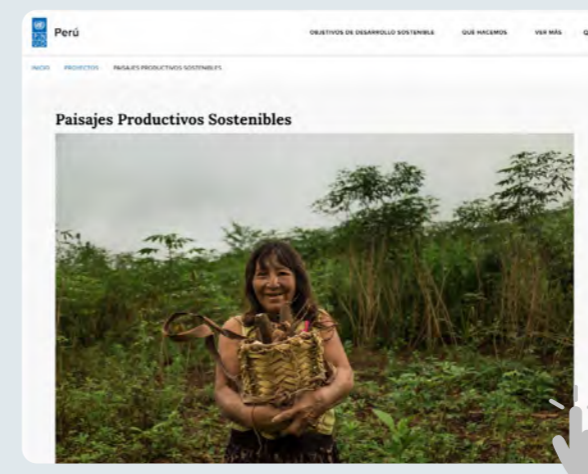
Workshops on solutions to livestock farming: The Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation together with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) developed a series of workshops to disseminate best practices related to livestock farming in the tropics. This included lessons on institutions and governance, sustainable production and innovation, and business and trade management. This process resulted in the publication *Technical Recommendations for the Promotion of Sustainable Livestock Farming in the Peruvian Amazon*, a proposal based on participatory co-designs for decision making on livestock farming.

Workshop on governance: The project supported a series of workshops called “Let’s Talk about Governance” to share concepts, tools, frameworks, and experiences from national and international stakeholders on governance for sustainable production. The workshops included the participation of experts from the National Committee of the Cocoa Chain of Honduras, FEDECACAO and FEDECAFE of Colombia, and the Swiss Sustainable Cocoa platform.

RespirAmazonía: In 2022, a new set of [radio microprograms](#) were launched in Spanish and native languages explaining the importance of integrating participatory and inclusive approaches in the preparation of the Regional Development Plan in Ucayali.



PPS project website:



Radio microprograms RespirAmazonía



Video: Together we build our future



Video: Huanuco was born with a good star



Video: Ucayali, dreamed treasure



A STORY TO REMEMBER

Supporting local cacao producers to meet European Union (EU) standards

Colpa de Loros Cooperative, located in Padre Abad in the Ucayali region, has over 500 partners covering 200 hectares of land. These farmers have the collective goal of producing the finest quality, export-ready cocoa. For almost four years, the cooperative's small producers have worked tirelessly to grow premium cocoa that could meet export demand in the chocolate industry. Colpa de Loros already achieved organic production and Fair Trade certification, enabling them to secure a blueprint for environmentally friendly agriculture systems.

Colpa de Loros sells 100% of its cocoa to a European buyer, but EU regulations instituted in December 2022 include new rigorous, wide-ranging requirements on commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef, and cocoa. "The law affects not only affects Colpa de Loros, but all producers," said Ernesto Parra, Manager of Colpa de Loros Cooperative. "We already have laws that require analysis of pesticides, which makes costs higher. To ensure compliance with this rule, they implement measures like regular audits. Every grain must be free of contamination," he said.

To adapt to the new rules, the PPS project has been providing technical assistance and complementary finance to the cooperative. Working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, the project has also assisted the government and industry partners to develop and implement national action plans for the cocoa and coffee sectors. The Peruvian National Plan for Cocoa and Chocolate was unveiled in November 2022, providing a clear strategy to increase sustainability based on science, technology, and tradition.

"It is important to recognize that many Peruvian farmers' cooperatives and companies, regardless of the EU regulation, are concerned about the potential impacts of their production systems on the environment, and they are increasingly conscious of the impacts that climate change is having on their production systems," said James Leslie, Technical Advisor on Ecosystems and Climate Change at UNDP Peru.



Ernesto Parra from Colpa de Loros agrees on the importance of these regulations, "The cooperative aligns with this green pact signed by all actors in Europe to not buy chocolate from deforested areas or involving child or forced work. They not only promote the protection of the environment, but reforestation, land protection, recycling programs, and biogas from cacao liquid. We agree that cocoa can't come from deforested areas or make new plantations in protected areas." For Colpa de Loros, Parra says the goal must be to strike a balance between sustainable land use and livelihoods. "The GEF-financed PPS project provided \$150,000 to complement the work of the organization with maps, digital platforms, and traceability."

Read the full story [here](#).



Cocoa farmers in Padre Abad in Ucayali, Peru, benefitted from PPS support to produce sustainable cocoa

2.2.5 Peru: Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas (PdP)

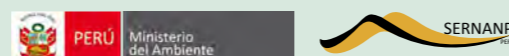
PDO: To promote long-term financial sustainability for the effective management of the National System of Natural Protected Areas of Peru (SINANPE) for the protection of globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Amazon Biome.

Project Sites: The project will benefit the protected areas system that includes 38 protected areas in the Amazon forest. On-the-ground interventions will be supported in four prioritized protected areas (Río Abiseo National Park, Tingo María National Park, Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary, and the Machiguenga Communal Reserve).

GEF Grant: \$9.19 million

Proyecto Asegurando
el Futuro de las ANP
del Perú

EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (PdP) DURING 2022



INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS

Management effectiveness of PA: By 2022, the Río Abiseo National Park (PN Río Abiseo), Tingo María National Park (PN Tingo María), and Machiguenga Communal Reserve (RC Machiguenga) achieved a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score above 77%, while the Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary (SN Tabaconas Namballe) increased its METT score to 66.67%. The project target is that the four priority PAs of the project get a score equal to or above 70% by 2023.

Perú por Naturaleza: The PdP Amazonía project supported the Profonanpe and SERNAP Innova project to implement the virtual platform Perú por Naturaleza. This is the first environment-themed crowdfunding platform in Peru that seeks to involve citizens in the conservation of protected natural areas and sustainable development projects through voluntary fundraising campaigns.

PAs Master Plans updated: The Master Plans for three PAs were updated: Tingo María NP (2022–2026), SN Tabaconas Namballe (2023–2027), and Machiguenga RC (2023–2027). The Master Plans are the main planning document of a PA and define the general strategies and policies for the management of the area as well as its conservation strategies and objectives. For Río Abiseo NP, the updated Master Plan has been finalized to be approved.

Mechanism of compensation for water ecosystem services: The Natural Reserve (RN) Allpahuayo Mishana in the state of Loreto has been identified as the first PA to implement a Hydric Mechanism of Compensation for Ecosystem Services (MERESE Hídrico). This financial mechanism promotes voluntary agreements among contributors that invest in actions toward the conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of ecosystems. An agreement between the RN Allpahuayo Mishana and the private company in charge of the service of water and sanitation of the region of Loreto was signed in 2022 and its implementation will cover the period 2022–2027.

Monitoring key fauna species: In 2022, the four PAs prioritized by the project developed protocols and baselines to monitor key fauna species including the guácharo (*Steatornis caripensis*), mountain tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*), sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*), and spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*). The project conducts monthly monitoring of these prioritized species.



CAPACITY BUILDING AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Promoting the participation of indigenous women in decision making spaces: During the socialization process involving indigenous communities towards the master plan of the PA RC Machiguenga, adjustments in the methodology were conducted to secure care of indigenous children by local caregivers in the communities. This allowed greater participation of women, reaching 48% participation at the workshops.

Affirmative gender measures: The project supported SERNANP in designing a proposal for affirmative gender measures for the normative document of the PA management committees at the national level that was approved in 2022 by Resolution No. 075-2022-SERNANP. Training was provided on these measures in three PAs and a matrix has been designed to monitor affirmative gender measures compliance.

Project website:



Website Perú por Naturaleza:



Website and video: Take care of the most valuable home in the world



A STORY TO REMEMBER

Grievance Redress Mechanism helps improve management of Peru's natural protected areas

As part of the safeguard's requirements of the PdP Amazonía national project, implemented by WWF and executed by SERNANP and PROFONANPE, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (Mecanismo de Atención de Quejas y Sugerencias – MAQS) was developed.

The project team understood that the MAQS could play a significant role in the project context, both as a tool that could support protected areas participatory processes and as a mechanism that could allow citizens to submit, both in person and [virtually](#), their grievances as well as their comments and suggestions about the project operation, allowing PAs' management units to respond and adjust operations and engagement procedures as needed.

Towards that objective and in collaboration with SERNANP, the project team decided to invest particular efforts in promoting the use of the tool among project stakeholders in the project's PAs, from national actors to indigenous communities. This entailed preparing culturally appropriate communications materials in local languages that were promoted at all project meetings and events.





MAQS flyer for the Amazon region

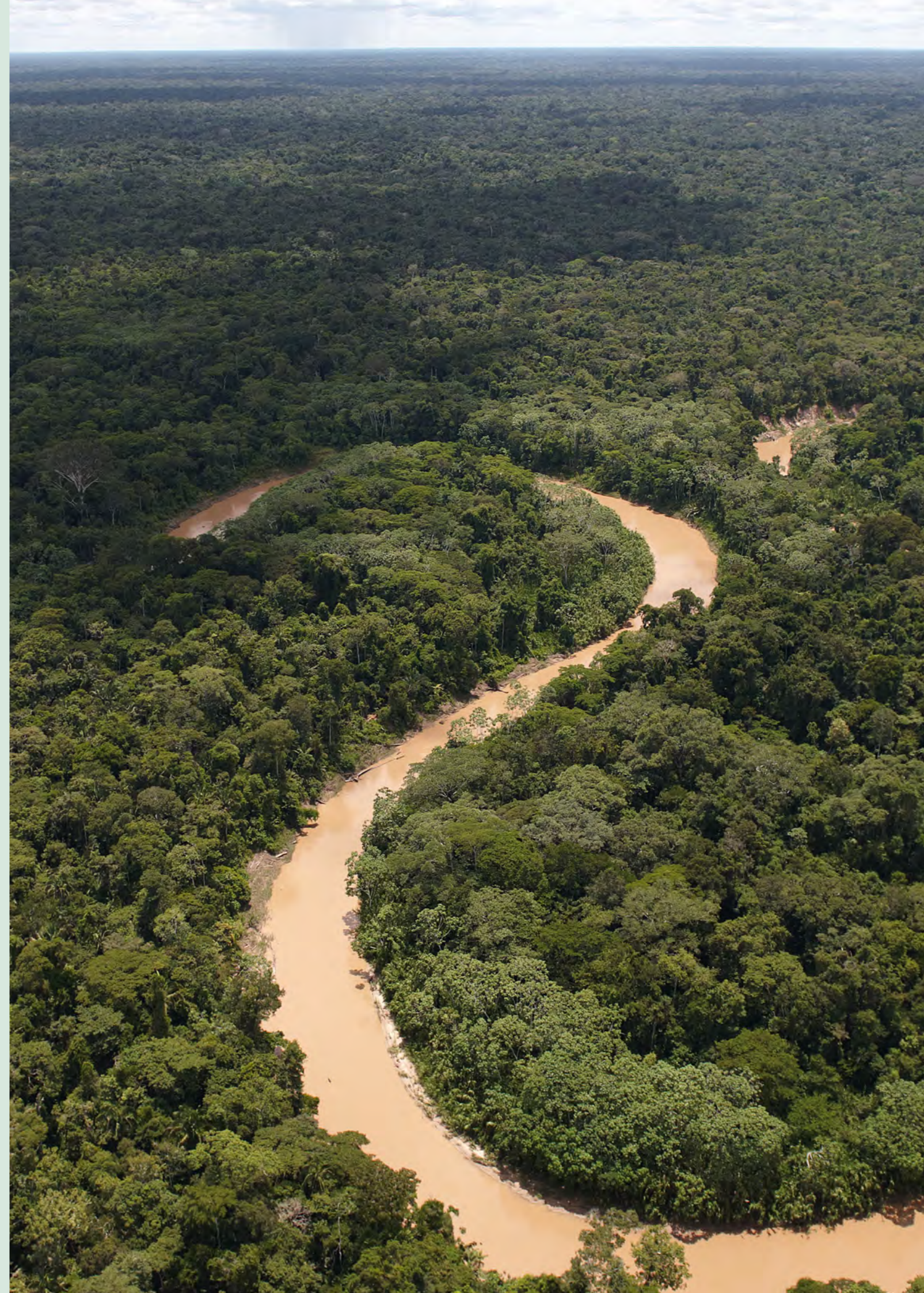
The MAQS has been received positively by project stakeholders, including representatives from indigenous and local communities, who have started to use the tool not only to communicate complaints, but also to share queries and suggestions for improvement. Having an active MAQS with clear procedures, responsibilities, and timing has worked to nurture and thus improve trust between communities and SERNANP. Furthermore, stakeholders recognized the importance of having a focal point in the PMU that was able to guide and support them as they initiated a query, complaint, or suggestion.

Although the tool was originally designed for the project's intervention areas, it has now been adopted at an institutional level and scaled up to the whole PA national system in Peru given its positive results and progressive adoption by SERNANP's staff. This is a crucial achievement for the project and the tool's design and implementation can be a key lesson for similar initiatives in the Amazon region.



Flyers for the Andean and coastal regions

Watch the video [here](#).



2.3 SUMMARY OF SECOND PHASE NATIONAL PROJECTS (ASL2)

The second phase of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL2), approved by the GEF under its 7th replenishment period (GEF-7), expanded the program’s outreach by adding four new countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname) in addition to the first three countries (Brazil, Colombia, and Peru). In 2022, activities for the new national projects focused on team building and consolidating institutional arrangements and agreements between executing partners and GEF agencies. By 2023, it is expected that all ASL2 projects will be under implementation. Figure 7 includes the targets established by these projects in terms of the GEF Core indicators.

FIGURE 7: ASL2 PROJECT GEF CORE INDICATOR TARGETS

26 million hectares of terrestrial PAs created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

ASL2 project	Target (million ha)
Bolivia PSA-SNAP	6.2
Brazil Br-ASL2	2.4
Colombia CA-ASL2	7.2
Ecuador PP-ECU	0.05
Guyana LALC	0.6
Peru CBHR	7.9
Suriname PPLS	1.7

21.22 million hectares of landscapes under improved management practices

ASL2 project	Target (million ha)
Bolivia PSA-SNAP	7.1
Brazil Br-ASL2	12
Colombia CA-ASL2	0.9
Ecuador PP-ECU	0.1
Guyana LALC	0.9
Peru CBHR	0.02
Suriname PPLS	0.2

13,425 hectares of land restored

ASL2 project	Target (million ha)
Brazil Br-ASL2	1,200
Colombia CA-ASL2	4,025
Peru CBHR	7,900
Suriname PPLS	300

37.1 mtCO2e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated

ASL2 project	Target (mtCO2e)
Bolivia PSA-SNAP	5.8
Brazil Br-ASL2	2.8
Colombia CA-ASL2	5.4
Ecuador PP-ECU	0.2
Guyana LALC	0.8
Peru CBHR	10.6
Suriname PPLS	11.5

45,976 direct beneficiaries of the ASL2 projects (44% women)

ASL2 project	Target (number and % women)
Bolivia PSA-SNAP	5,860 (44% women)
Brazil Br-ASL2	4,000 (40% women)
Colombia CA-ASL2	18,116 (45% women)
Ecuador PP-ECU	4,000 (40% women)
Guyana LALC	700 (40% women)
Peru CBHR	11,000 (48% women)
Suriname PPLS	2,300 (50% women)

2.4. ASL2 NATIONAL PROJECT-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.4.1. Bolivia: Amazon Sustainable Landscape Approach in the National System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia (PSA-SNAP)

The project aims to improve the management, capacities, and sustainable financing of PAs and strategic ecosystems (RAMSAR sites) of the Bolivian Amazon (national and subnational) and the sustainable management of their natural resources. The interventions will provide a boost to existing areas that are currently undervalued and unsustainably managed and enhance opportunities for integrated landscape management and conservation. The project will achieve its goal through direct interventions in and around PAs within the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) and other conservation sites.

PDO: Strengthening the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of SNAP and strategic ecosystems, based on social participation and the sustainable production of natural resources, focusing on the Bolivian Amazon.

Project Sites: Madidi Integrated Management Natural Area and National Park, Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Beni Biological Station Biosphere Reserve, Manuripi Amazon National Wildlife Reserve, Isiboro Sécure Indigenous Territory and National Park, Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Communal Lands, subnational protected area Bruno Racua Wildlife Reserve, Río Yata Ramsar site, Río Matos Ramsar site, Río Blanco Ramsar site, and the Center of Indigenous Peoples of the Pando Amazon (CIPOAP) territories.

GEF Grant ASL2: \$10.26 million⁶



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (PSA-SNAP) DURING 2022

- In July 2022, the project was launched with the first national project coordination meeting.
- The disbursement agreement between the GEF Agency, government, and Executing Agency (CAF – MMAYA – BDP) was prepared to be reviewed by all parties.
- Institutional arrangements are already designed for the project's operation, including at the governance level.
- The Productive Development Bank of Bolivia has been selected as executing agency.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS – NOT YET MEASURED)

- **Terrestrial PAs created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 6.2 million hectares
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 7.1 million hectares
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 5.28 million mtCO₂e
- **Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender:** 5,860 people (44% women)

⁶ All project amounts in this chapter include funds for the project preparation grant when requested by country governments. These amounts exclude agency fees.

2.4.2. Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (second phase – Br-ASL2)

The Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes project (Br-ASL2), was processed as an additional financing (AF) of the ongoing ASL Brazil project, originally financed with GEF-6 funds. Br-ASL2 aims to scale up and further consolidate the project's long-term sustainability, enhancing the connectivity between protected and productive landscapes.

PDO: To expand the area under legal protection and improve management of PAs and increase the area under restoration and sustainable management in the Brazilian Amazon.

Other involved partners: SEMAPI Acre, SEMA Amazonas, SEMAS Pará, SEDAM Rondônia, Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio – Pará), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), and ICMBio.

GEF Grant ASL2: \$19.28 million

Br-ASL2 Project Sites: Protected areas, rural properties, and public lands in four Brazilian Amazon States (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia), including the Central Amazon Biosphere Reserve, Baixo Rio Negro Mosaic of Conservation Units, Rio Negro Natural Heritage Site, Rio Negro, and the Rio Juruá Ramsar Sites.

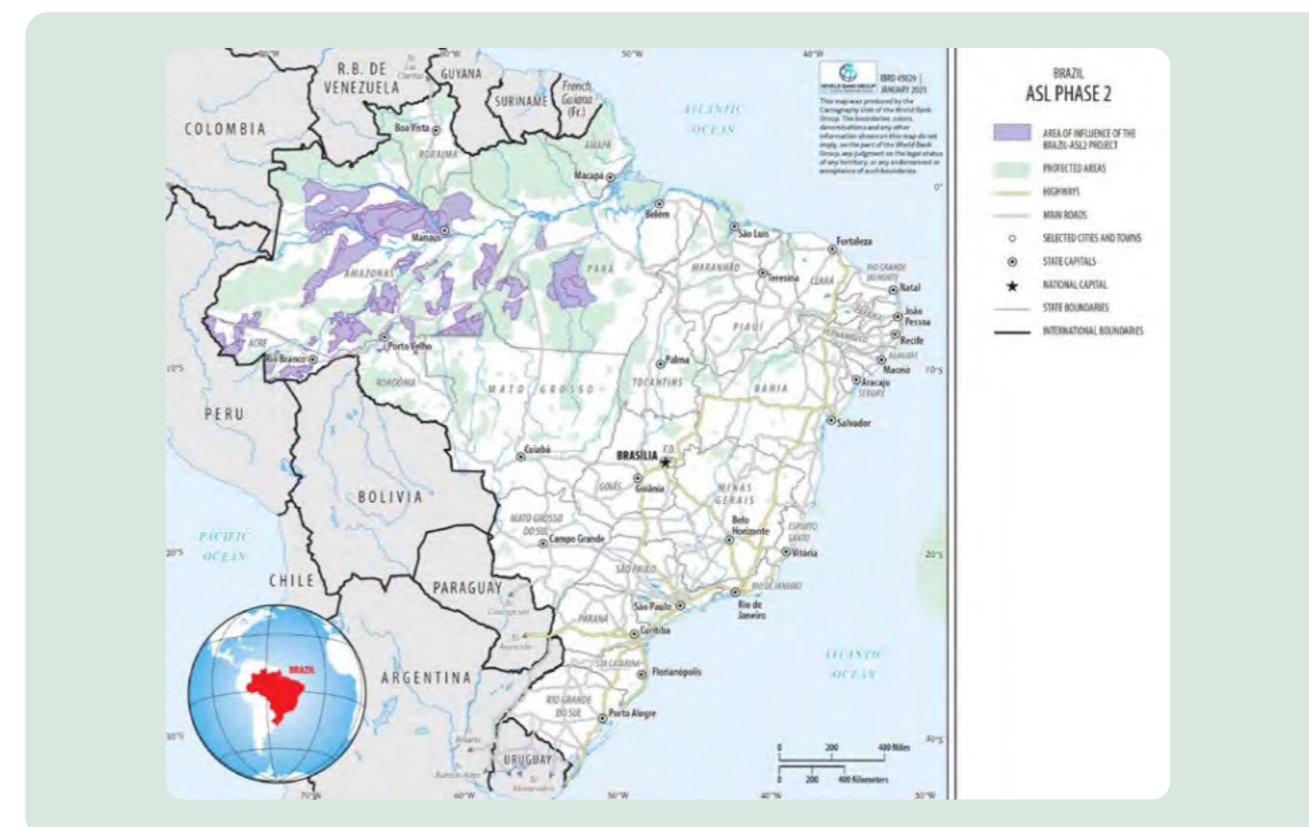
EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



WORLD BANK GROUP



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (SECOND PHASE – BR-ASL2) DURING 2022

- In 2022, discussions progressed to ensure alignment between both phases and the different agencies involved.
- Hiring of the project coordination team.
- The Project Operation Manual is being updated to incorporate new elements from the Br-ASL2 structure and changes in the structure of the Ministry of Environment for the new government.
- Arrangements with local partner institutions to operate in the new intervention areas are under design.

BR-ASL2 PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS – NOT YET MEASURED)⁷

- **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 2.4 million hectares
- **Area of land restored:** 1,200 hectares
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 12 million hectares
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 2.8 million mtCO₂e
- **Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender:** 4,000 people (40% women)

⁷ The targets presented here are just for Br-ASL2.

2.4.3. Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (third phase - CA-ASL2)

CA-ASL2 is a scale up, additional financing for the Heart of the Amazon ASL1 project. The project was originally financed with resources from GEF-5 then received an additional financing with GEF-6 funds. Since then, the project also became part of the ASL. The CA-ASL2 project is a second additional financing under GEF-7. The ASL2 project is scaling up the activities aimed at improving management effectiveness in PAs, restoration of degraded land, expansion of the area under sustainable landscape management practices and community forestry arrangements, and the implementation and promotion of agreements to mainstream environmental criteria in agriculture, mining, infrastructure, and land use planning.

PDO: To improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the project area.

Other involved partners: FCDS, Tropenbos, Gaia, WWF, Fundación Omacha, Ministry of Transport, National Roads Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Land National Agency, and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit.

GEF Grant ASL2: \$18.55 million

Project Sites

Protected areas (14): PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete (PNNSCH), PNN La Paya, PNN Serranía de los Churumbelos - Auka Wasi (PNNSCHAW), PNN Alto Fragua Indiwasi (PNNAFIW), Medicinal Plants Orito Ingi-Ande Flora Sanctuary, PNN Sierra de la Macarena, PNN Tinigua, PNN Picachos, National Natural Reserve Nukak (RNN Nukak), National Protected Forest Reserve (RFPN) Serranía de la Lindosa, RFPN Alto Mocoa Basin and overlapping indigenous reserves, RFPN Alto San Juan Basin and Páramo Miraflores - Picachos, and the Bajo Guayabero Land Conservation District.



EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



Ramsar sites: Lagos de Tarapoto and Estrella Fluvial de Inírida (EFI)

Indigenous reserves (29): Those adjacent to and overlapping with PNNSCH, PNN La Paya, and the resguardos that are part of the Ramsar sites.

Forest management and development areas: Guaviare Forest area (in Guaviare), Yari-Caguán Forest area (Caquetá), Mecaya-Sencella Forest area of (Putumayo), and Tarapacá Forest area (Amazonas).



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (THIRD PHASE - CA-ASL2) DURING 2022

Project accomplishments for 2022 are included within the CA-ASL1 project description considering the integration of both financing in a single harmonized operation.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED THROUGH GEF CORE INDICATORS)⁸

- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use: 7.2 million hectares
- Area of land restored: 4,025 hectares
- Area of landscapes under improved practices: 862,961 hectares
- Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated: 5.4 million mtCO₂e
- Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender: 18,116 (45% women)

Video: ASL2 Corazón de la Amazonía:



8. The targets presented here are just for CA-ASL2.

2.4.4. Ecuador: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Two Priority Landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region (PP-ECU)

Building upon public and private interventions, the PP-ECU project aims to strengthen enabling conditions and capacities for the implementation of activities towards ensuring landscape connectivity, and particularly the creation of connectivity corridors in priority landscapes. These corridors will connect areas of high conservation value, providing buffers for PAs, and supplying globally important ecosystem services. The approach will also involve an intercultural component in a territory inhabited by several indigenous nationalities.

PDO: To improve the ecological connectivity of two priority landscapes, the Putumayo–Aguarico and the Palora–Pastaza, in the Ecuadorian Amazon, through the establishment of two connectivity corridors and associated management mechanisms to ensure the long-term biodiversity conservation of its ecosystems.

Other involved partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Technical Secretariat of the Amazon Territorial District, Decentralized Autonomous Governments of Sucumbios, Orellana, Pastaza, Morona Santiago, Amazonian indigenous organizations, productive organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (WWF-Ecuador, Fundación Ecociencia, Fundación Pachamama, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, HIVOS, WCS, Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional, Fundación Aliados).

GEF Grant ASL2: \$6.62 million

Project Sites

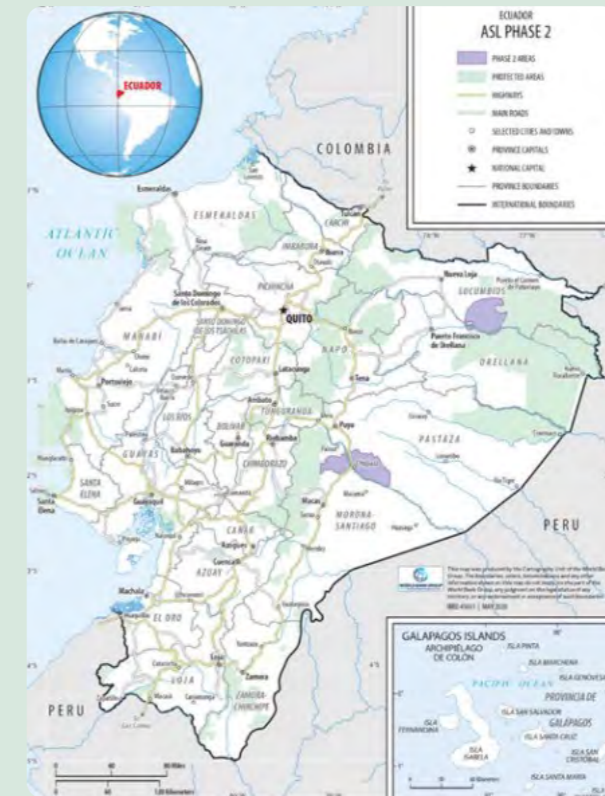
Putumayo–Aguarico (Sucumbíos and Orellana provinces) and Palora–Pastaza (Pastaza and Morona Santiago provinces).

EXECUTING PARTNERS

Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (PP-ECU) DURING 2022

- In 2022, an institutional collaboration agreement between WWF and CI Ecuador was created.
- In October 2022, the coordinator for the Putumayo-Aguarico landscape was hired and the project coordinator hiring process initiated.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS – NOT YET MEASURED)

- **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 50,000 hectares
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 120,000 hectares
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 212,644 mtCO₂e
- **Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender:** 4,000 (40% women)

2.4.5. Guyana: Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana (LALC)

The LALC project will contribute towards achieving the goals of Guyana's [Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030](#) that aims to protect the environment while expanding economic opportunities and improving the quality of life for the people of Guyana. The project is a key opportunity to protect and improve natural resource management in two large and intact areas in southern Guyana, a significant biodiversity hotspot with a unique seasonal hydrological connection to the Amazon watershed, and a significant number of Indigenous Peoples living on titled lands with current and ancestral ties to these sites. Securing its ecological integrity will contribute to a large, continuous area of natural habitats in the wider Guiana Shield and Amazon basin.

PDO: To strengthen landscape connectivity through improved management of the Kanuku Mountains Protected Area and North Rupununi Wetlands in southern Guyana.

Other involved partners: Protected Areas Commission and Guyana Forestry Commission

GEF Grant ASL2: \$5.30 million

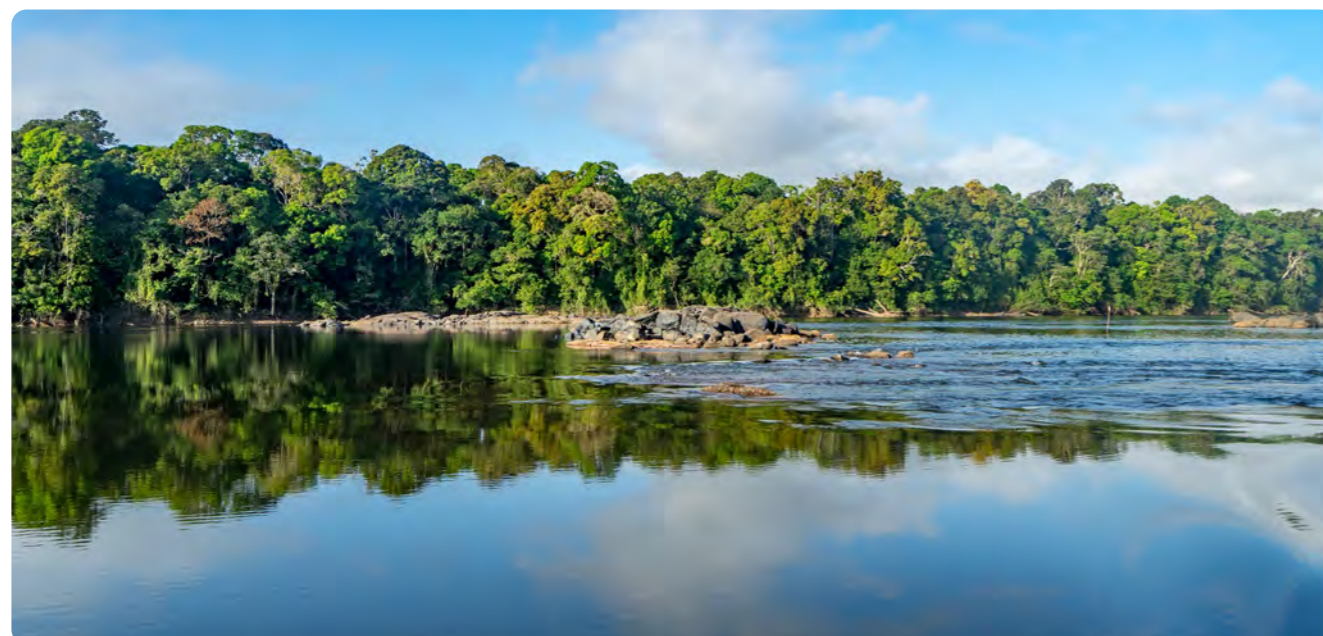
Project Sites

North Rupununi Wetlands (NRW) and the adjacent Kanuku Mountains Protected Area (KMPA).

EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (LALC) DURING 2022

- Between September and October 2022, the project held eight community consultations with residents of 27 villages in the project's intervention area. The consultations were an opportunity for the implementing and executing agencies to present the project and inform the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy.
- The EPA prepared the ToRs for the team in the Project Management Unit, which will consist of five officers: a project manager, technical officer, safeguards and gender officer, project assistant/ monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer, and financial officer. The hiring process is underway.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS - NOT YET MEASURED)

- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 611,000 hectares
- Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 901,800 hectares
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated:** 847,406 mtCO₂e
- Direct Beneficiaries:** 700 (40% women)

2.4.6. Peru: Building Human Well-being and Resilience in Amazonian Forests by Enhancing the Value of Biodiversity for Food Security and Bio-businesses (CBHR)

The CBHR project aligns with government efforts to promote the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems, both terrestrial and aquatic, so that they remain healthy, functional, and resilient to climate change, maintaining important carbon reserves, avoiding greenhouse gas emissions, and generating human well-being for local populations. The project will intervene in two landscapes of great environmental and cultural value: Upper Ucayali-Inuya, in the Ucayali and Junín regions, respectively; and Tigre-Marañón, in the Loreto region.

PDO: To advance the conservation of healthy and functional forests and wetlands resilient to climate change, maintaining carbon stocks, preventing greenhouse gas emissions, and generating sustainable and resilient local livelihoods.

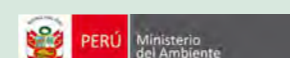
Other involved partners: Peruvian Amazon Research Institute, SERNANP, National Forest Conservation Program, Environmental Evaluation and Control Agency, MIDAGRI, National Forestry and Wildlife Service, Ministry of Production, Peruvian Export and Tourism Promotion Commission, Regional Government of Ucayali, Regional Government of Junín, Regional Government of Loreto, Association of Exporters, Amarumayu – AJE Group, Indigenous Peoples.

GEF Grant ASL2: \$15.90 million

Project Sites

Tigre-Marañón Landscape (province and department of Loreto) and Alto Ucayali-Inuya Landscape (province of Atalaya-Ucayali and province of Satipo-Junín).

EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (CBHR) DURING 2022

- During 2022, the institutional arrangements between the operational partners of the project, MINAM, Profonanpe, FAO, FIDA and UNIDO, were developed. Arrangements also included regional governmental partners in Loreto, Ucayali, and Junín.
- The project was officially launched in an [event held](#) at the National Intercultural University of the Amazon in Pucallpa, Ucayali, in November 2022.
- A [website](#) with project information was developed by Profonanpe.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS – NOT YET MEASURED)

- **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 7.9 million ha
- **Area of land restored:** 7,900 ha
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 15,000 ha
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 10.6 million mtCO₂e
- **Beneficiaries:** 11,000 (48% women)

2.4.7. Suriname: Strengthening Management of Protected and Productive Landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon (PPLS)

Suriname's project, PPLS, will focus on securing equitable management of protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits. The project strategy intervenes at a national scale by strengthening institutional capacities for integrated landscape management and conservation and promoting enabling policies for sustainable forest management and nature tourism. Field-based project interventions will take place in two productive landscapes and four PAs.

PDO: Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits.

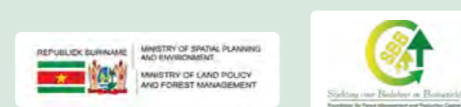
Other involved partners: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, Centre for Agricultural Research, Amazon Conservation Team, Tropenbos Suriname, CI Suriname, National Institute for Environment & Development, Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS), and KAMPOS, an organization that represents the tribal communities of Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi, and Saamaka peoples.

GEF Grant ASL2: \$5.30 million

Project Sites

Saamaka/Matawai region: Brownsberg Nature Park, Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve, and Central Suriname Nature Reserve. Coeroeni/Paroe region: Sipaliwini Nature Reserve.

EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (PPLS) DURING 2022

- Signing off the Responsible Party Agreement with the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control.
- Recruitment of the Project Management Unit was completed.
- From December 15–19, 2022, the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) conducted a fact-finding mission to two protected areas and surrounding communities within the intervention zones.
- Soft launch of the Jaguar Conservation Program on December 1, 2022. This was developed with the participation of PPLS PMU team together with the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management, UNDP Suriname, and the Customs Agency. The event took place at the Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport.

PROJECT TARGETS (MEASURED BY GEF CORE INDICATORS - NOT YET MEASURED)

- **Terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 1.7 million hectares
- **Area of land restored:** 300 hectares
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 170,400 hectares
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 11.5 million mtCO₂e
- **Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender:** 2,300 (50% Women)

Chapter 3.

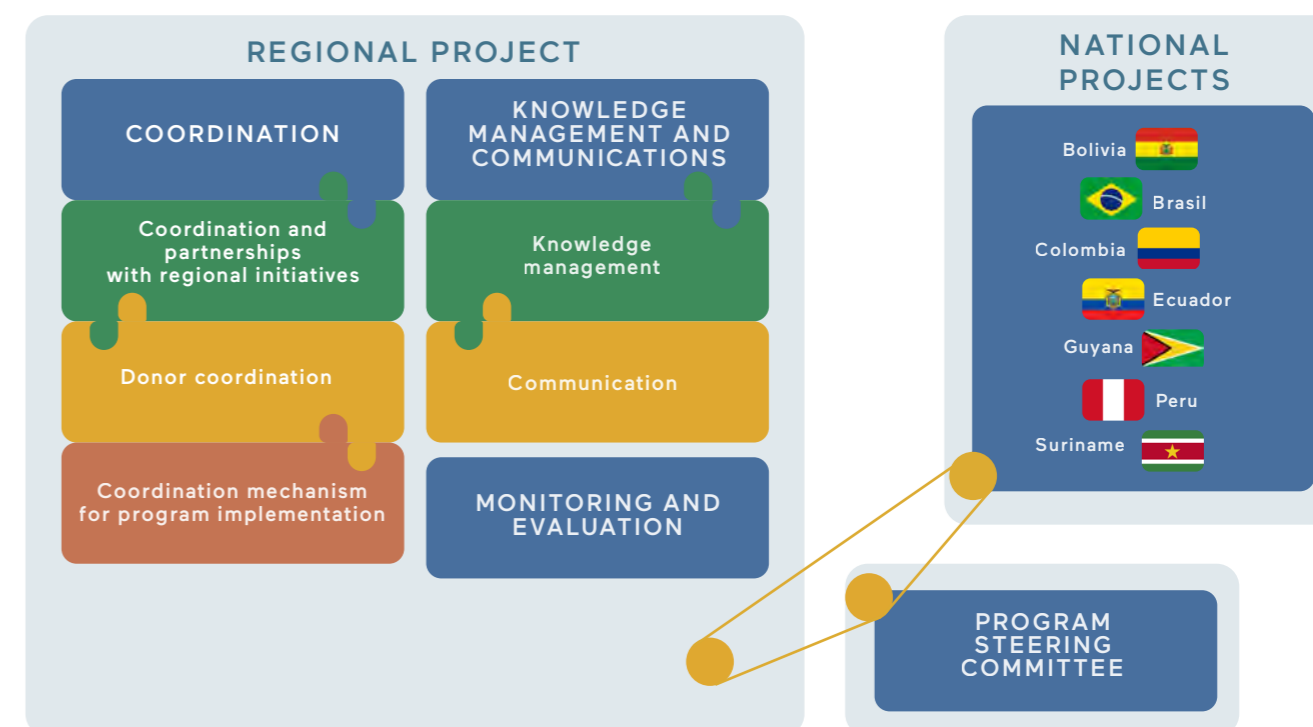
ASL REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT PROGRESS IN 2022

The ASL regional coordination project aims to facilitate coordination and knowledge exchange between the ASL national projects and other key stakeholders towards integrated conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon region.

By promoting knowledge exchanges and innovations on prioritized themes of regional interest, and engaging in partnerships with other programs and institutions, the regional coordination project accelerates stakeholders' learning, resulting in improved implementation of projects and reaching desired transformational changes. By promoting coordination in key strategic themes related to the Amazon conservation, restoration, and sustainable management, the regional coordination project generates a greater impact than if countries were working in isolation.

As depicted in Figure 8 below, the regional coordination project works under three components: Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). There is a two-way engagement, for which the regional project team and the experts gathered provide technical assistance to the national projects' stakeholders in topics that have been prioritized by them; but also, it is the national level stakeholders who often become knowledge providers, sharing their best practices and lessons to their peers from other projects.

FIGURE 8: ASL REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT COMPONENTS



Specific activities and themes for ASL knowledge management and capacity-building activities are demand-driven so they clearly respond to the needs and requests of the national project stakeholders and program partners. Prioritization exercises to select topics are conducted at specific workshops, during the Program Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, or during the ASL Annual Conference. In parallel, the coordination team receives proposals from partners or specific demands from the countries that are then analyzed and presented to the PSC.

PROGRESS IN 2022

In 2022, the diverse activities delivered by the ASL regional coordination project were a continuation of activities started in previous years as well as new ones that developed and responded to new interests expressed by national projects and partners. Topics addressed in 2022 included bioeconomy, conservation agreements, M&E, community-based tourism, mercury contamination, and indigenous governance. These were shared in the form of knowledge exchange events, webinars, regional workshops, and side events.

During 2022, the ASL communication strategy continued with the dissemination of newsletters, feature stories, and engagement on social media. Monitoring of project activities continued throughout the year, motivating reflection on lessons learned and aggregating at the program level.

3.1 COMPONENT 1: COORDINATION

The Amazon regional technical assistance (TA) aims to create cohesiveness between the national projects that participate in the ASL, to reinforce synergies with other programs, and to become a partner of and/or support parallel regional initiatives. This component works towards both internal coordination within national projects through its Program Steering Committee and its annual conferences, and external coordination supporting various other regional initiatives and a donor working group.

3.1.1 Internal Program Coordination

a) National Project Coordination – Program Steering Committee (PSC)

The ASL PSC is the program’s main coordination forum, with the objective to provide strategic leadership and governance oversight. It acts as an advisory mechanism for promoting coordination and implementation of the program from a strategic, technical, and operational perspective. It is chaired by the ASL coordinator and includes participation from the country’s government representatives through their environmental ministries or agencies, the agencies executing the projects on the ground, represented by the project coordinators, the GEF Secretariat, and the GEF Agencies.

The PSC met formally four times during 2022, in January, May, August, and November; with an average participation of 51 people (67% being women). The meetings allowed project teams to share their activities, challenges, lessons learned, and progress and to learn about events or relevant policy decisions at the country level and the progress of activities financed by the regional project.

The new format of the PSC meetings, which started in 2022, asked the projects to share trimestral reports before the meeting. These short reports, shared with the PSC members before the meetings in a predefined format, allowed project teams to provide information about accomplishments, challenges, lessons learned, and adaptive measures. For those projects in ASL2 where activities had not been initiated, a separate format allowed representatives to share advances on expected start dates, roadmap, and establishment of project teams. During the meetings, government officials mentioned updates about the national political context relevant to the ASL. As in previous years, the PSC meetings are held with simultaneous interpretation, and minutes of the meetings are prepared and shared by the ASL regional team with the PSC members.

As indicated from the results of the fifth annual survey, PSC members agree with the role of the committee and rate positively its contribution to support better coordination. The suggestions and comments shared by the participants are key for the Regional Coordination Program to learn, reflect, and adapt when necessary.

Some suggestions from the 2022 annual survey:

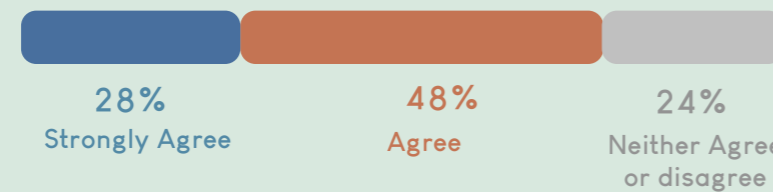
- “(About the PSC meetings) In general, it has been very positive (...) I believe that the challenge we all have in this program is how to generate impact in the most efficient way possible because we all have very limited time.”
- “In order to promote a space for in-depth discussion, the emphasis on one or two topics maximum in each committee could be considered, and that this discussion hopefully leads to concrete proposals for articulation among all.”
- “As a suggestion, bilateral dialogue spaces of the program with the country and its projects could help, maybe once every quarter.”
- “The (communications) material appears appropriate and of very good quality, however communication channels used for dissemination should be expanded to make increase access and uptake.”
- “Knowledge events contribute greatly and are an important differential of the program. I believe that more knowledge exchanges in the field, accompanying the initiatives from where they are (...) exchanges of longer duration will allow more detailed immersion and exchanges.”

The results from the fifth annual survey 2022:

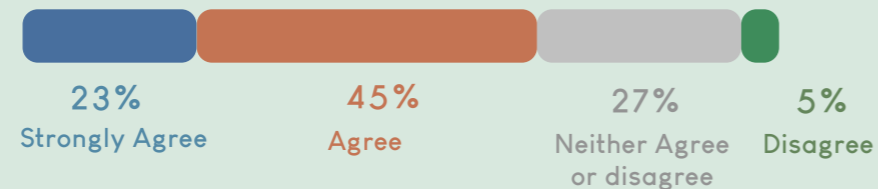
- 1) ASL Steering Committee meetings contribute to program coordination, reporting progress, and creating a space for discussion.



- 2) The technical support received from the ASL coordination team in its different components has been adequate.



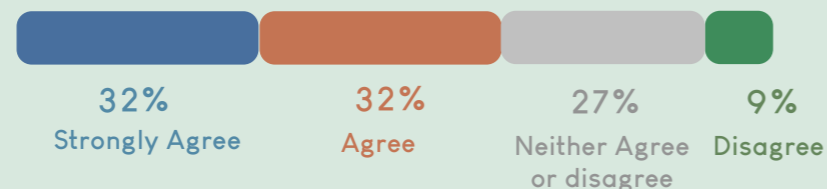
- 3) The participatory process of identifying priority topics for knowledge exchange events has been adequate (offering a range of opportunities and topics for such exchanges).



- 4) Knowledge-sharing events (including working groups, webinars, publications, workshops, and knowledge events) have been relevant to expand the level of knowledge of participants regarding the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon's natural resources.



- 5) The ASL communication materials (newsletter, fact sheets, website, articles, community of practice) have served the purpose of disseminating the program and its national projects.



b) Fifth Annual Conference

The Annual Conference is the program's largest gathering of the ASL community. With the hospitality of the Ecuadorian government, the Fifth ASL Conference was held from September 12 to 14, 2022, in Puembo, Ecuador. It was the first in-person conference after two years of virtual gatherings, and the first in-person meeting with representatives from ASL2 projects.



Conference Objectives:

- To promote the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and reflections among the program's executors.
- To identify future exchanges and collaborations through the regional project.
- To strengthen the community among all ASL members.

The detailed agenda of the event can be accessed at the following [link](#) and a [web page](#) was created by the regional team for the conference to share information with the participants.



Welcome, in this space you will find information about the ASL Annual Conference / Bienvenid@, en este espacio podrá encontrar información referente a la Conferencia Anual ASL / Bem-vind@, neste espaço poderá encontrar informação referente à Conferência Anual ASL:
Agenda: English / Español / Português
Logistical Note: English / Español / Português
 Preparatory Workshop for the GEF8 Amazon Integrated Program / Taller de preparación para el Programa de la Amazonía del GEF8 / Workshop Preparatório para o Programa Integrado da Amazônia do GEF8:
Agenda: English / Español / Português



The conference was attended by a total of 88 people involved in the ASL, including high-level representatives from the seven Amazonian countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname, technical representatives of public institutions, GEF agencies (CAF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, WWF), and project teams. The event was launched by **Gustavo Manrique Miranda**, Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador, who welcomed the participants; and presentations from **Pascal Martinez**, GEF Focal Point for the ASL; **Boris Weber**, World Bank resident representative in Ecuador. **Fabiola Muñoz Dodero**, Coordinator of GCF Task Force, **Carlos Nobre**, Co-chair of the Science Panel for the Amazon (SPA), and **Domingo Peas**, Coordinator of the Amazon Sacred Watersheds Initiative also joined as speakers to the event.

The conference included a **Project Fair** that allowed for the exchange of information and ideas among the 10 national projects from the seven participant countries; a **presentation of the ASL regional project** where the ASL coordination team presented progress in activities along six themes within the ASL's three pillars of work; and, a **discussion and collective prioritization of new themes and activities for future work**, where participants selected and discussed other themes that could initiate activities in the next year. Champions were identified for the selected themes and group discussions contributed to brainstorming on potential activities and ways to deliver on such themes.

At the end of the conference, the participants filled out a survey, according to which **100% were satisfied or very satisfied with the event**.

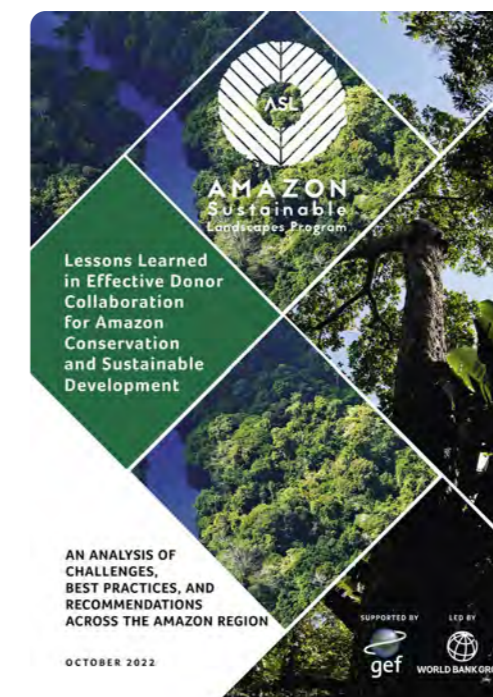
The Conference Report is available in [English](#), [Spanish](#), and [Portuguese](#).



3.1.2 External program coordination

3.1.2.1 Donor coordination

In October 2022, the study [Lessons Learned in Effective Donor Collaboration for Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Development](#) was published. The ASL commissioned this study to extract from selected cases in the Amazon, best practices, challenges, and recommendations for effective donor collaboration in the Amazon.



Results in the report comes from the analysis of six case studies from Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and basin-wide, representing projects funded by various types of donors (multilateral, bilateral, private foundation, and nongovernmental), with differing strategies, amounts, and recipient types. Research as well as focus groups with teams involved in each case provided the information for the study. ASL contributed with this study as part of the facilitation to the technical Amazon donor working group.

3.1.2.2 Coordination and partnerships with other regional initiatives

a) Promoting dialogue among parliamentarians on conservation and sustainable development Issues in the Amazon

The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) was selected by the ASL to put in place a knowledge activity, building on a set of prioritized themes, so that legislators participating in the independently organized parliamentary conservation caucuses in Colombia, Brazil and Peru had the opportunity to exchange information, dialogue, and learn about issues of common interest in the Amazon region.

As part of this ongoing activity, the ICCF organized an exchange event and field visit in Mocoa, Putumayo, Colombia on November 9 and 10, with the participation of more than 11 parliamentarians from Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru. The delegation of parliamentarians visited the Centro Experimental Amazónico from Corpoamazonia and local experiences involving bioeconomy initiatives on pirarucu (*arapaima gigas*), peach palm (*bactris gasipaes*), apiculture, etc. With a focus on community-based sustainable bioeconomy initiatives, the exchange promoted dialogue among parliamentarians to identify challenges and opportunities to promote conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon through collaborative efforts to be enabled via legislative measures. The event was showcased in the “Opening the World Bank to Parliamentarians” [newsletter](#).

Watch [the video](#) prepared by Corpoamazonia.



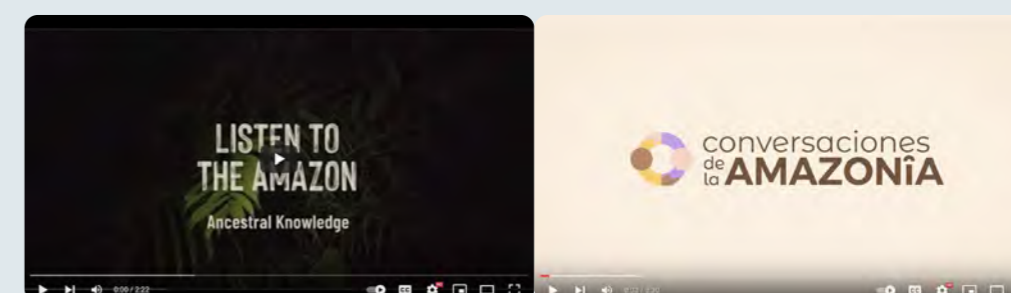
b) North Amazon Alliance´s II Amazon Knowledge Exchange Meeting

This ASL-supported event, organized by the North Amazon Alliance (ANA), took place Sept. 22–23 in Leticia, Amazonas department, in the Colombian Amazon, with 50 indigenous leaders from 21 indigenous territories in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela who shared 14 experiences of indigenous territory governance of the Amazon region.

The event’s main objective was to generate a dialogue and learning process based on the exchange of experiences of each delegation, with the aim of contributing to strengthened environmental and territorial governance of the northwest Amazon.

The event was supported by the Gaia Foundation (Colombia), the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), the Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena (Iepé) from Brazil, and the Instituto del Bien Común (IBC) from Perú, as members of the ANA, as well as other invited institutions.

Learn more about the event in the [report](#) (in Spanish) and videos in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).



The ASL supported multiple interventions aiming to address the impacts associated with mining exploitation in the Amazon Biome through systematization, information production, awareness raising, and dialogue:

c) Strengthen regional collaboration towards addressing impacts from mercury contamination in the Amazon

The regional project awarded a consultancy to the Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS), which leads the “Amazon Alliance for the Reduction of the Impacts of Gold Mining” (AARIMO)⁹, with the objective of strengthening regional collaboration to counteract, remediate, restore, and respond to the impacts of gold mining and pollution generated from the use of mercury.

In 2022, the following activities were carried out:

Analytical study to assess the current situation of mercury mining and contamination in an Amazonian sub-region of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. In addition, virtual exchanges were

9. AARIMO – Composed of civil society organizations and institutions from Colombia, Peru, and Brazil (Frankfurt Zoological Society Colombia and Peru, Gaia Foundation Colombia, WWF Colombia, National Parks of Colombia, Fiocruz Institute of Brazil, CINCIA of Peru, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) Colombia and FCDS Peru and Colombia), which aims to join efforts and thematic and territorial expertise to provide comprehensive readings on the problem of gold mining and the use of mercury, which are useful for decision making in the Amazon context and particularly in national boundaries scenarios.

held on key topics of interest, for example, the impacts of mercury on the environment and human health, the economic valuation of the impacts of gold mining, and the resilience strategies of Indigenous Peoples in the face of mining impacts. Lastly, the consultancy has included regional meetings and exchange of experiences, with the participation of government agencies from different sectors, such as environmental and protected area management, foreign affairs, health, mining, and sub-regional governments.

In 2023, the focus of the analysis centered in pilot sites (Yaguas – Cotuhé and Río Puré) prioritized particularly their transboundary nature with shared watersheds, indigenous territories, areas of high environmental and cultural importance (including national and subnational protected areas), and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, which have been under pressure from both legal and illegal mining activities and the use of mercury.

The process has now resulted in roadmaps as a concerted input for the development of actions to address mercury contamination from small-scale gold mining in the border areas of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

These actions have focused on: (i) collaborative actions for the restoration and recovery of degraded ecosystems, (ii) necessary collaborative actions to support vulnerable communities affected by mercury contamination, and (iii) capacity building and harmonization of policies and protocols for the enforcement of environmental legislation.

These roadmaps are aimed primarily at management by government entities in the Environment, Mining, Health, Labor, Human Rights, Foreign Affairs, and Defense sectors, among others. The implementation of the roadmaps is also directed at research institutes, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), and representatives of local social groups, among others. These roadmaps seek to facilitate inter-institutional coordination, the generation and analysis of information, and the strengthening of governance and governability as fundamental elements to address the situation generated by illegal mining and to propose solutions aimed at protecting and conserving the Amazon and its populations through management and policy instruments common to the three countries.



These roadmaps were validated in events with the participation of public and CSOs, indigenous communities, academics, and researchers from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The process was also enriched from information collected during complementary events such as the national workshops for the adaptation of the Calculator of Impacts of gold mining in Colombia and Peru conducted by CSF (detailed lines below) and in the Regional Meeting of the Biological and Cultural Corridor of the Putumayo – Içá River led by the Field Museum of Chicago, in Santo Antonio do Içá in November 2022 and the II Amazonian Regional Meeting Colombia, Peru, Brazil “Mining and joint management in border areas” held in Iquitos, Peru from October 25 to 28.

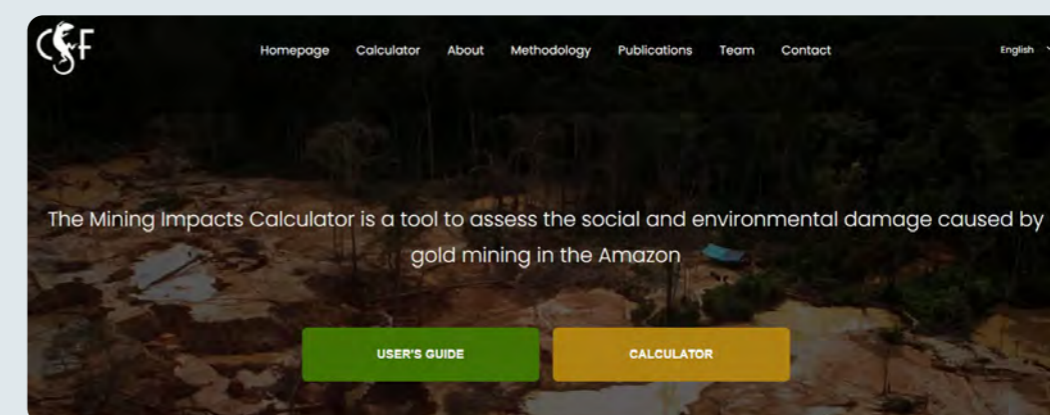
d) Calculator for measuring environmental and social impacts from mining

Linked to the above and with the support of the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF), the ASL commissioned an ongoing activity to adapt the calculator designed by CSF for the Brazilian Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office to estimate the socio-environmental costs of illegal gold mining to the Colombian and Peruvian contexts. Besides the adaptation of the [tool](#) to these two countries, the calculations were done for two areas located on the border between Brazil, Colombia, and Peru and capacity building activities were developed with multiple stakeholders.

The calculator is built based on an innovative and robust method for valuing mining impacts based on data from the field and evidence from scientific literature. The calculator delivers an automated formula that offers contextualized data to the users.

A data collection process was developed by CSF in Colombia and Peru to adapt the calculator, with workshops conducted in Colombia September 28–29, 2022, and in Lima November 2–3, 2022, followed by a regional workshop in December 2022 in Lima with stakeholders from Colombia, Peru, and Brazil.

The adaptation of the tool for Colombia and Peru was completed and a guide to use the tool was prepared in 2022. The contract is expected to be finalized by mid-2023 and the documents will be made public after approval.



3.2 COMPONENT 2: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

3.2.1 Knowledge Management

3.2.1.1 Best practices and lessons learned

a) Sustainable Community-Based Tourism Study Tour: “Amazon Exchange”

The ASL sponsored a knowledge management program in Sustainable Community-Based Tourism (SCBT) with the objective to build capacity and articulate actors linked to different sectors of the SCBT field to improve their knowledge and encourage a network for the exchange of experiences between Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The course and the study tour related to this activity were developed by Mariepaua Sustainable Solutions.

While the knowledge activities happened in 2021, a [final report](#) in Portuguese, and an [Executive Summary and Recommendations](#) in Spanish were published in 2022.

Learn more about the activity in the [feature story](#) and access all the training materials in [Spanish](#) and in [Portuguese](#).



b) Women’s solutions for conservation and sustainable development

The study Women’s Solutions: Lessons for Conservation and Development in the Amazon region commissioned by the ASL to the Center for International Forestry Research – CIFOR, highlights success stories in the Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, where gender gaps have been reduced, and from which lessons and relevant recommendations for other interventions can be drawn.

The study started in 2021. A regional workshop was held in Lima, Peru, March 15–16, 2022, where more than 15 women from the communities highlighted in the study met, told stories, and highlighted recommendations to promote gender-inclusive conservation and sustainable development. The [study](#) was presented during a webinar on October 25 (more details in the Webinar section of this report), and [infographics](#) about the stories were included in the disseminated study.

Learn more about the study [Spanish](#) and executive summary available in [Spanish](#).



c) Exchange of experiences in PA’s financial sustainability

The objective of this ongoing activity developed by the ASL in partnership with WWF, is to promote knowledge sharing, learning, and strengthened capacity to meet financial sustainability goals for PA systems supported by the ASL national projects. The Spanish version of the publication [Securing Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas: A guide to project finance for permanence](#) launched in English in 2021 was published in 2022 to reach a broader audience of ASL stakeholders.



The Working Group on Sustainable Finance was reactivated in 2022, inviting new members from the projects joining the ASL's second phase, reaching more than 15 members in total. In April 2022, the ASL and WWF as part of the Sustainable Finance Working Group, participated in an event organized by the AABC Group to present on "Improving management effectiveness of protected lands."

During the ASL Annual Conference held in September 2022, a specific session on sustainable finance was developed, and this allowed participants to identify learning needs and knowledge exchange topics to prioritize for 2023.

d) Assessing employment impacts from ASL restoration efforts

The objective of this activity is to assess the impact on jobs from the restoration activities implemented by the ASL1 projects. After a competitive process, the firm Climate Focus was selected to deliver it. The study includes research from secondary data and literature, research on tools designed, data collection for each ASL1 project implementing restoration efforts, and analysis of data collected to assess jobs created or to be created to achieve each project's restoration targets.

Field visits to the ASL1 projects were conducted in 2022:

- Colombia: October 23–27 for the APP project sites in Caquetá and La Macarena and from November 2–December 1 in San José del Guaviare, Capricho and Calamar for Corazón de la Amazonía project sites.
- Peru: December 6–11 in Ucayali and Huánuco in PPS project sites.

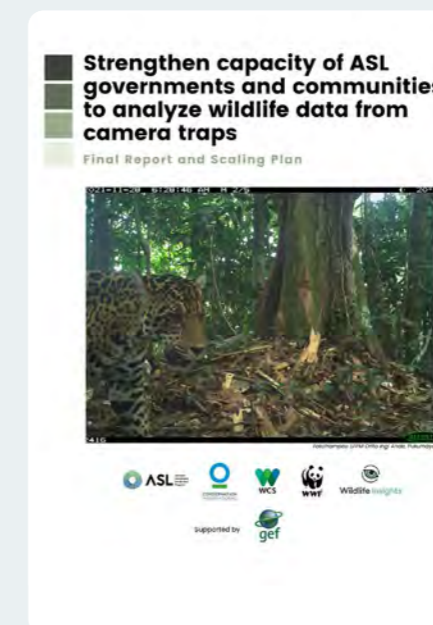
For 2023, a field visit to the Br-ASL project site and a peer-reviewed final report together with other deliverables are to be completed by May 2023.

3.2.1.2 Knowledge exchanges and capacity building

a) Strengthen capacity of ASL governments and communities to analyze wildlife data from camera traps

This ongoing activity, set up with an agreement with CI and in partnership with WCS and WWF, aimed to design an analytical tool to gather, organize, visualize, and analyze information on animal species recorded with camera traps. During 2022, the resulting key product was the [ASL Data Explorer tool](#), developed by the Wildlife Insights (WI) platform for the ASL to gather and facilitate the processing, management, and analysis of data from the cameras collected by the ASL1 national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Besides the tool, capacity building activities were delivered in pilot sites from each of the projects involved.

In July 2022, the ASL hosted a [webinar](#) to share the results to broader audiences and showcase this important collaborative effort. In September 2022, a [final report](#) on this activity was published, including a description of the conceptual approach to pilot a wildlife monitoring system using camera traps, challenges and lessons learned, and a proposal for scaling the implementation of wildlife monitoring systems within current and future ASL country partners.



Learn more about this activity and the ASL Data Explorer [in this article](#) and access the [portal](#).



b) Exchange on Conservation Agreements (one virtual session with 27 participants)

As part of a series of workshops started in 2021 among ASL national projects to promote knowledge exchange, good practices, lessons learned, and challenges related to the planning, management, and monitoring of conservation agreements, a third workshop called "Exchange of experiences in monitoring the commitments agreed upon in the framework of the Conservation Agreements" was held May 23, 2022.

The objective of this third workshop was to share experiences and lessons learned on the different technical and methodological approaches implemented by ASL projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to monitor and evaluate compliance with the commitments agreed upon with participant families and signed through conservation agreements. Technical and administrative specialists from government institutions and project teams participated in the workshop. The workshop included presentations of experiences on fishing agreements in the state of Amazonas, Brazil; the Colombian system to monitor local agreements for forest conservation (known as Moscal); and M&E of conservation agreements developed by the Peruvian National System of Protected Areas.

c) Lessons learned in effective implementation of conservation corridors and connectivity

The ASL together with the GEF-financed and World Bank-led, Global Wildlife Program (GWP), facilitated a series of four knowledge events between April and October 2022, to build capacity of project stakeholders on ecological connectivity with support from experts in the topic and promote exchange of experiences between the two programs and their national projects.

These events focused on sharing information and experiences related to ecological corridors and achieving landscape connectivity in ASL and GWP projects; increasing capacity of ASL and GWP project teams to use and adopt tools and best practices relevant to corridor conservation; and improving the quality of the interventions within these projects through access to relevant resources.

This knowledge exchange activity included the creation of an [online resource repository](#) of key, regional, and specialized resources for ecological connectivity and corridor science, including implementation and monitoring. The library includes resources relevant for species and habitat connectivity in focal ASL and GWP regions and beyond, as well as important relevant topics such as social science, equitable stakeholder engagement, and infrastructure planning.

A report consolidating the lessons learned and recommendations identified in this activity is expected for the first half of 2023.



d) Non-timber forest products (NTFP) and supply chains

During 2022, the regional coordination project conducted a mapping exercise of the initiatives being supported by the ASL1 national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru involving the production, transformation and/or commercialization of NTFP. Over 60 NTFP initiatives are being supported involving 15 species: Hevea brasiliensis (rubber), Euterpe oleracea (acai), Theobroma cacao (cacao), and Bertholletia excelsa (Brazil nut). The exercise also surveyed the challenges in such initiatives and the top ones related to the need for continuous permanent technical assistance, improving environmental practices, and strengthening in an integrated way all the different stages within the value chain.

At the 2022 ASL Annual Conference participants expressed their interest to deliver knowledge activities related to this subject and consequently the regional project team will conduct a new knowledge activity that enhances national-level interventions aiming to promote a socially and culturally appropriate bioeconomy.

This activity will start in 2023 and include a mapping of ASL2 national projects interventions, a capacity needs assessment, and design and implementation of a strategy to strengthen the capacities of selected producer organizations.



3.2.1.2.1 Webinars organized by the ASL

To reach a broader and diverse group of participants to exchange knowledge about the Amazon and the relevant topics for the ASL national projects, the regional coordination team organized various webinars, with interpretation available in Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

a) Tipping point in the Amazon – Where are we? (194 participants)

December 1, 2022 – It is increasingly reported that the largest rainforest in the world, the Amazon, is rapidly approaching its tipping point. As highlighted by Carlos Nobre, Co-Chair of the SPA, and the late prominent ecologist Thomas Lovejoy, this tipping point is where parts of the rainforest will convert into drier ecosystems due to disrupted precipitation patterns and more intense dry seasons, both exacerbated by deforestation.

This webinar, organized by the ASL together with the Amazon Conservation's [Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Program](#) (MAAP), provided a discussion on the tipping point, starting with its meaning and where the region may be now ([MAAP 164](#) and [MAAP 144](#)), and the value of indigenous territories and protected areas as a major defense against reaching the tipping point ([MAAP 141](#)). The event included key opening remarks from Carlos Nobre.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



b) Sustainable management of fisheries in the Amazon region – The case of Putumayo-Içá (58 participants. Third session on fisheries management series)

November 29, 2022 – The series of talks organized by the ASL, in partnership with the Field Museum of Chicago, presents different fisheries management experiences in the Amazon, highlighting lessons learned that can be applied in other contexts. This third talk presented the vision about sustainable management of fishery resources at the regional scale of the Amazon basin. Speakers included Sebastian Heilpern a scientist Presidential Postdoctoral fellow with Cornell University and member of the SPA; followed by Corine Vriesendorp, Senior Conservation Ecologist of the Field Museum of Chicago, and Guillermo Estupiñán, fisheries specialist with the Wildlife Conservation Society

(WCS) who presented a more specific vision at the sub-basin level and in particular the Putumayo-Içá river basin.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



c) Presentation of the study – Women's Solutions: Lessons for the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon region (195 participants)

October 25, 2022 – This webinar presented the main results of the study [Women's Solutions: Lessons for Conservation and Development in the Amazon region](#), prepared by CIFOR and commissioned by the ASL regional coordination project. The study highlights success stories in the Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru where gender gaps have been reduced, and from which lessons and relevant recommendations for other interventions can be drawn. The event was attended by some of the protagonists of these stories.

This event was part of the World Bank Group's year-long [Gender Equality and Development +10: Accelerate Equality initiative](#), which explored the important progress made and lessons learned over the last 10 years in closing gender gaps and promoting girl's and women's empowerment, driving for future transformative change.

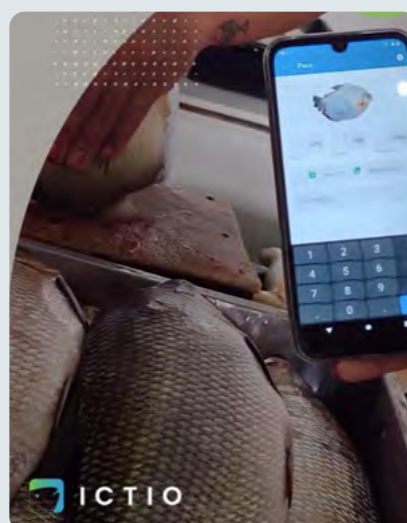
[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



d) Innovation for the monitoring of fisheries in the Amazon region (55 participants.
Second session on fisheries management series)

September 29, 2022 – This second talk of the series organized by the ASL and the Field Museum of Chicago, presented the experience of the ICTIO monitoring tool (ictio.org), developed collaboratively between organized local and indigenous communities and fishers, scientists, CSOs, which today make up the Citizen Science Network for the Amazon. ICTIO is a shared database and application that records, compiles, and shares observations of the main commercial species of Amazonian fish to better understand their migration and extraction patterns, and thus contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries and the conservation of priority aquatic ecosystems in the Amazon Basin.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



e) Strengthening sharing of benefits from tourism with local communities
(165 participants)

July 27, 2022 – This webinar, co-organized by the ASL and the GEF-funded and World Bank-led Global Wildlife Program (GWP), discussed benefit-sharing models, challenges and opportunities, and recommendations to strengthen these complex arrangements. Diverse models of tourism initiatives that are benefiting local communities were highlighted to improve the impact of global protected area tourism.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



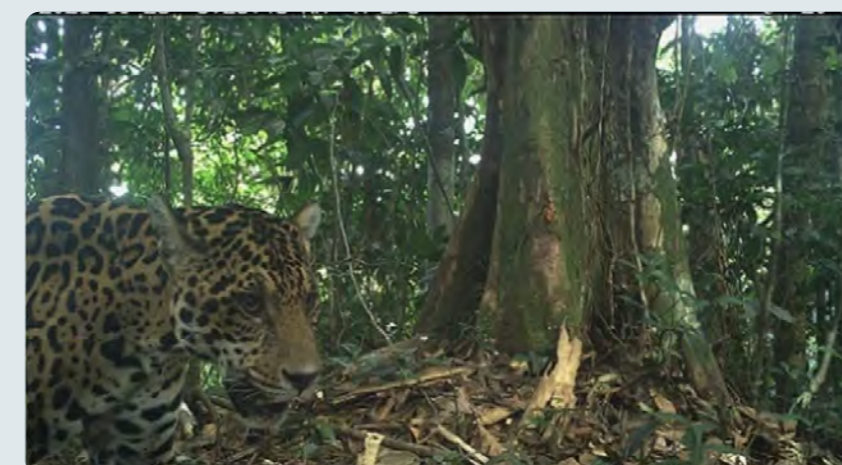
f) Wildlife Insights – a platform to conserve and monitor wildlife in the tropics
(50 participants)

July 21, 2022 – This webinar shared information about Wildlife Insights and the analytical tool commissioned by the ASL, built for pilot sites in the Amazon to analyze camera trap data and answer key questions on biodiversity and areas' effective management.

The tool, becoming of great value for communities and conservation area managers, gives an overview of species richness, the list of species, and single species occupancy, and allows users to select and create comparison groups and explore how wildlife populations may differ under varying management regimes, conservation programs, or other factors. The data tool has been developed within WI, a cloud-based platform that uses machine learning to identify animals in camera trap images and provides tools to easily analyze and share important information on wildlife with the goal of recovering global wildlife populations. A [version of the data tool](#) for uploading data was created for ASL projects (see section 3.2.1.2).

The webinar's speaker included Jorge Ahumada, Senior Wildlife Conservation Scientist, CI, and Leonor Valenzuela, Analysis and Synthesis Coordinator, WCS Colombia, who presented the tool and the data collection process for the ASL pilot sites. Juliette Gonzalez, a monitoring professional with the Orito Ingi-Ande Medicinal Plants Sanctuary in Colombia, Juriko Rupay, a biologist with WWF, Peru, and Carolina Guevara, Head of the Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary from SERNANP, Peru, also joined and shared their experience participating in the pilot sites for the ASL WI platform. Closing remarks on the tool and its importance was presented by Marcela Portocarrero, World Bank Environmental Specialist.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



g) Young Voices of the Amazon (72 participants)

June 30, 2022 – This webinar provided an opportunity to hear the voices of the ASL national project's teams, but especially work being done by young participants: actions they're implementing, lessons learned, and their vision of the future for the environmental protection and sustainable development for communities in the Amazon region.

The event had guest speakers from the ASL1 national projects, including Leticia Cobello, team member of the Br-ASL project, Luz Adriana Rodríguez, coordinator of the CdA project in Colombia, Maira Ayala and Rubén Pastrana of the APP project in Colombia, Beatriz Schipnner, of the PPS project in Peru, and Homer Sandoval of the PdP Amazonia project in Peru; all of whom shared their experience and activities developed by the ASL projects with young people. Their presentations were followed by special young speakers: Christofer González, from San José del Guaviare, Colombia, and Aracely Eduardo and César Ascate from Rio Oro, Peru, who shared their vision and message for the protection of the Amazon. Closing remarks were provided by Francisco Javier Vera, Colombian environmental and climate activist, and founder of the Guardians for Life Movement.

[Learn More](#) – [Watch the recording](#) (in Spanish and Portuguese)



h) Fisheries governance: a collaborative management model for the Amazon region (107 participants)

May 26, 2022 – This event was the first of a series of talks organized by the ASL together with the Field Museum of Chicago that aims to present different fisheries management experiences in the Amazon region, highlighting lessons learned that can be applied in other contexts. In this first discussion, the experience was showcased of developing fisheries management models in the Loreto region of the Peruvian Amazon, with the support of the Instituto del Bien Común (IBC). This model has integrated multiple management tools that recognize local customs and knowledge and promote

the coordination between public sector actions and citizen participation. Discussants working in other regions of the Amazon enriched the dialogue.

[Learn more](#) | [Watch the recording](#) (in Spanish)



i) Sharing successful experiences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' engagement in conservation (222 participants)

May 5, 2022 – This webinar, hosted jointly by the ASL and GWP, presented selected approaches and tools implemented in Africa and Latin America that promote engagement with IPLCs in natural resource conservation and sustainable development. The Legado Initiative shared their experience in providing tools and resources to establish partnerships with communities towards their thriving futures, and WCS shared a set of participatory methodologies to help IPLCs strengthen their capacities in territorial management.

[Learn more](#) – Watch the recording in [English](#)



3.2.1.2.2 Virtual events organized by the other partners with ASL participation

a) Bioeconomy – a strategy for inclusive green recovery in the Amazon

(GEF-hosted event)

June 16, 2022 – This GEF-organized virtual event presented how the ASL is supporting bioeconomy and other nature-based solutions in the Amazon region. The event discussed some of the results and lessons achieved by the ASL with government participation. The presentation featured some specific examples from ASL national projects in Colombia and Peru, where non-timber forest products have been supported along diverse value chains. The experience from ASL was complemented by a presentation of a [recent case study](#) developed by the Inter-American Development Bank and The Nature Conservancy that presents recommendations for the implementation of public policies aimed at developing a bioeconomy based on the preservation of the native forest and socio-biodiversity of the State of Pará region in Brazil.

[Learn more](#) – [Watch the recording here](#)



3.2.1.2.3 Side events at international conferences

a) ASL side event at the COP27 GEF Pavilion

November 16, 2022 – During the COP27 climate change conference in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, the GEF-organized side event titled **“Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program – Connecting people and institutions to connect landscapes and avoid tipping points”** provided an overview of the ASL and its partnerships with governments, donors, and implementing and executing agencies.

A round table included Wilbert Rozas, Peruvian Minister of Environment; Uyunkar Domingo Peas Nampichkai, indigenous leader from Ecuador and coordinator of the Cuencas Sagradas initiative; Denise Hills, Vice President of Sustainability and Corporate Affairs of Natura & Co; Dr. Carlos Nobre, co-chair of the Scientific Panel for the Amazon; Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, GEF CEO and Chairperson; and Valerie Hickey, World Bank Global Director for Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy. The panel allowed the participants to share their perspective on how to address climate-related challenges and ensure regional collaboration (as proposed by the ASL) to conserve the

ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and prevent an irreversible tipping point. Pascal Martinez, from the GEF Secretariat, moderated the event and gave the opening presentation.

Watch the recording [here](#)



b) ASL side event at the COP15 biodiversity conference GEF Pavilion

December 10, 2022 – The side event **“Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program – Connecting people, institutions, and ecosystems to conserve the biodiversity of the Amazon basin”** provided an overview of the ASL and its partnerships with governments, donors, and implementing and executing agencies with a common goal to conserve and sustainably use the region’s immense biodiversity.

The event kicked off with a presentation of the ASL program and its unique regional approach and reliance on collaboration with diverse stakeholders at all levels to channel actions towards green, inclusive development and conservation.

The presentation was moderated by Adriana Moreira, Latin America Regional Coordinator at the GEF Secretariat, with two guest speakers from the World Bank as the program’s lead agency: Valerie Hickey, Global Director for Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy, and Paul Jonathan Martin, Lead Natural Resources Management Specialist with the Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy practice. Presentations were followed by a panel comprised by Laura Bermudez, advisor from the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Denise Hills, Global Sustainability Director for Latin America for Natura & Co, and Fernanda Marques, Portfolio Manager for FUNBIO, Brazil.

Watch the recording [here](#).



c) Understanding Risk Global Forum (UR22) – Florianopolis, Brazil

November 29, 2022 – The [Understanding Risk Global Forum](#) (UR22) was a hybrid event with the main location in Florianopolis, Brazil. Satellite events took place in London (UK), Wellington, (New Zealand), Niamey (Niger), and British Columbia (Canada).

The ASL, together with the World Bank’s Sustainable Development Practice Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized the session **“Working Together – Regional, National and Local Action in the Amazon,”** chaired by Anna Wellenstein, World Bank Regional Director. The event included the participation of Carlos Nobre, Earth system scientist and Co-Chair of the SPA; Flor Acevedo, farmer, and community leader of Asocapricho—one of the local organizations supported by the ASL’s Colombian CdA project; and Diogo Nogueira, the Central Bank of Brazil’s Deputy Governor for International Affairs and Corporate Risk Management.

This session discussed the challenges and multiple risks the region faces and how tackling them together can make action more effective. The presentations reflected on the importance of good management of the Amazon for local, national, and global communities.



d) Global Land Forum – Africa 2022

November 29, 2022 – As part of the Global Land Forum Africa Digital Conference 2022, the ASL participated in a session titled **“Reaching impact across the board: Scaling up, out and deep through knowledge and integration-based approaches.”** This side event, organized by FAO and the GEF, brought together executing agencies from four GEF Impact Programs, including the ASL, to present, compare, and discuss how effective knowledge sharing is a catalytic tool for assuring greater results on the ground, even after the lifespan of the project.

Panel speakers included: Ulrich Apel, Senior Environmental Specialist, GEF Secretariat; Fritjof Boerstler, Senior Natural Resources Officer, FAO’s Forestry Division; Sandra Berman, World Bank Senior Environmental Consultant, representing the ASL; Lilia Java, President of the sustainability tourism management committee of the Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas (ATICOYA), Colombia; Mufaro Manyanga, Team Leader of Linkages for Economic Advancement for the Disadvantaged (LEAD), Zimbabwe; Angela Nyanchama Nyamongo, Policy and Legal Expert, Kenya; Patrick P. Kalas, Technical

Officer, Forestry Division, FAO; Ewald Rametsteiner, Deputy Director, Forestry Division, FAO; and Johannes Refisch, Programme Manager and the Great Ape Survival Partnership (GRASP) within the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP).

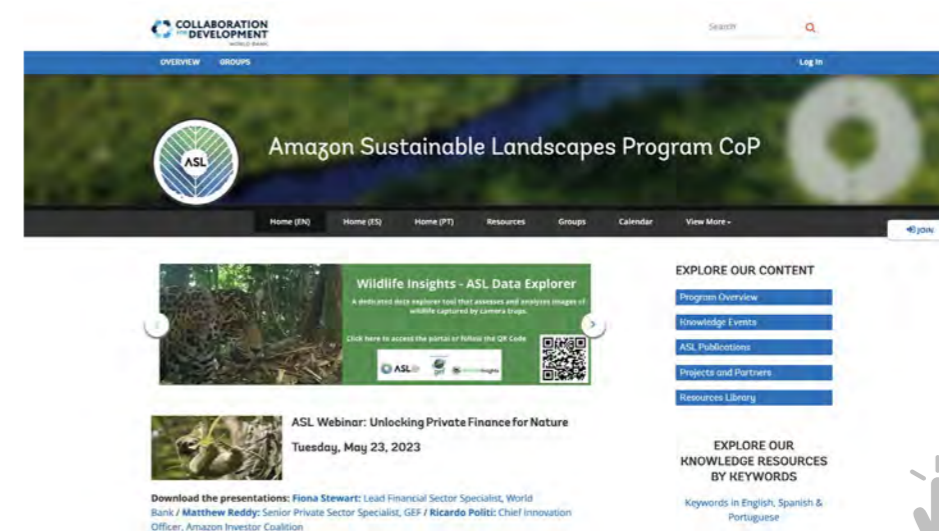


3.2.1.3 Knowledge exchange platform

During 2022, the ASL team developed a complete update of the contents for the ASL Community of Practice – CoP platform including the overview of the program, information from all the national projects from both ASL phases, ASL publications, newsletters, videos, recordings, and information about knowledge events. All of the information is now available on three home tabs in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#), that allow users to be redirected to all the information of the program in the three languages. The objective of this large endeavor was to make it more accessible and useful for the ASL stakeholders and other Amazon inhabitants.

The platform also includes a repository of information and a private communication space for the ASL Working Groups on Communications, Conservation Agreements, M&E, Protected Areas Sustainable Finance, and a private space for the ASL Steering Committee to share information.

For 2023, the team is working on an update to the Resource Library to share the more than 150 publications related to the Amazon uploaded in the platform. This tool will facilitate the navigation, search, and organization of the publications available in a more user-friendly interactive repository.

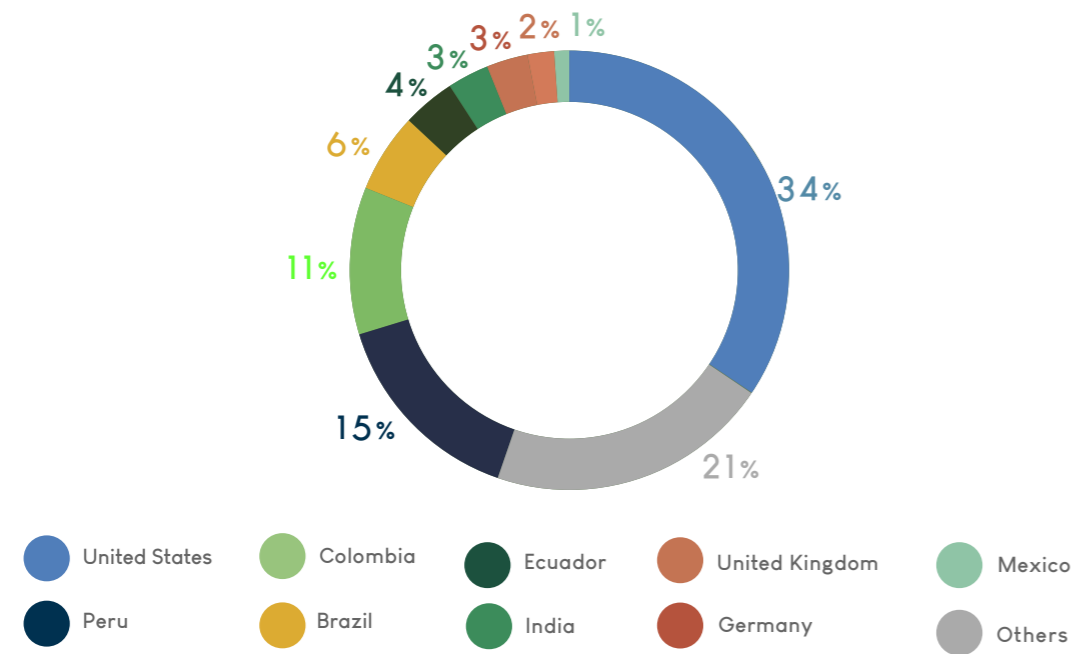


In 2022:

12,900
page views

3,955 visits by
2,102 unique visitors

Visitors by Country:



Interactive data portal

The [ASL interactive data portal](#) is a collaborative initiative to provide ASL countries, donors, implementing agencies, partners, NGOs, and academia with a one-stop-shop for geospatial data and datasets that can help transform information into action. The portal allows users to easily navigate, access, and visualize a plethora of online tools to make decisions on reducing threats and improving capacities to protect the Amazon’s natural wealth. It currently provides access to more than 90 datasets.



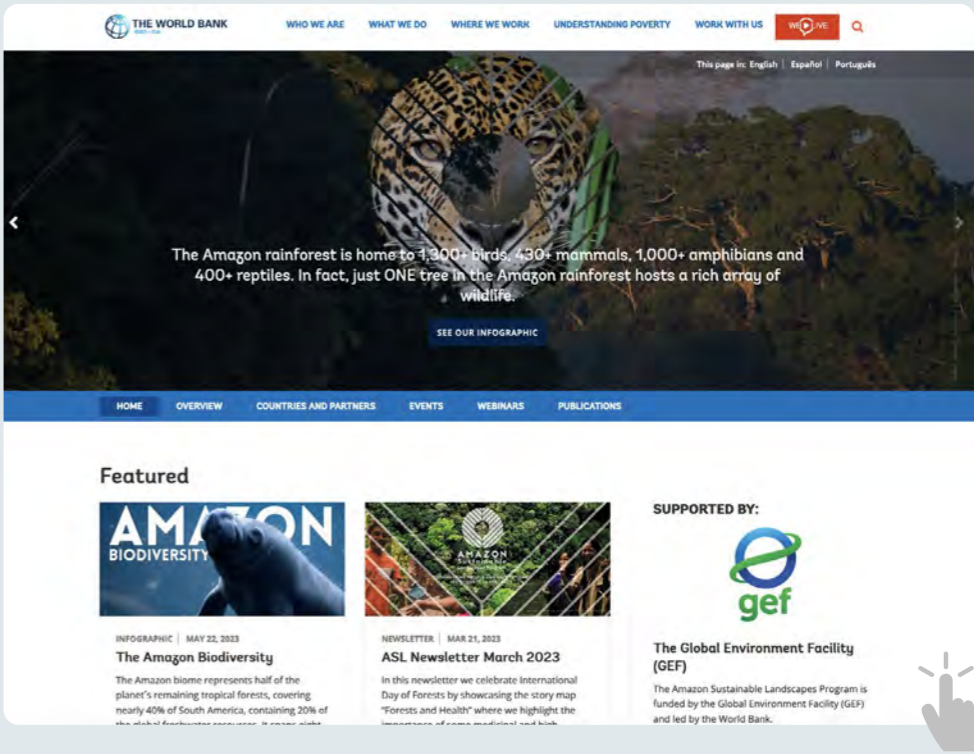
3.2.2 Communications

The ASL communications strategy is geared towards raising awareness about the significance of the Amazon region and highlighting the ASL’s contribution to building a shared regional vision. The strategy involves showcasing the activities of national projects in the region, sharing the knowledge resources that the program produces and exchanges, and promoting the work of our partners.

a) ASL Website

Since its launch in 2019, the ASL website, hosted by the World Bank, has transformed into an all-encompassing platform that provides valuable information to a diverse audience interested in the Amazon region. The website, available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#), serves as an informational tool for national and regional projects and partners and helps to promote the conservation and sustainable development of the region.

Efforts to improve, update, and translate more material in 2022 paid off as demonstrated by a growth rate in both unique visitors and visits, marking an important milestone for the ASL website. With 2,378 unique visitors and 3,552 visits recorded, this represented a positive increase from the previous year’s 2,147 unique visitors and 3,225 visits, respectively, indicating a 10.5% increase in unique visitors and a 10.1% increase in visits.

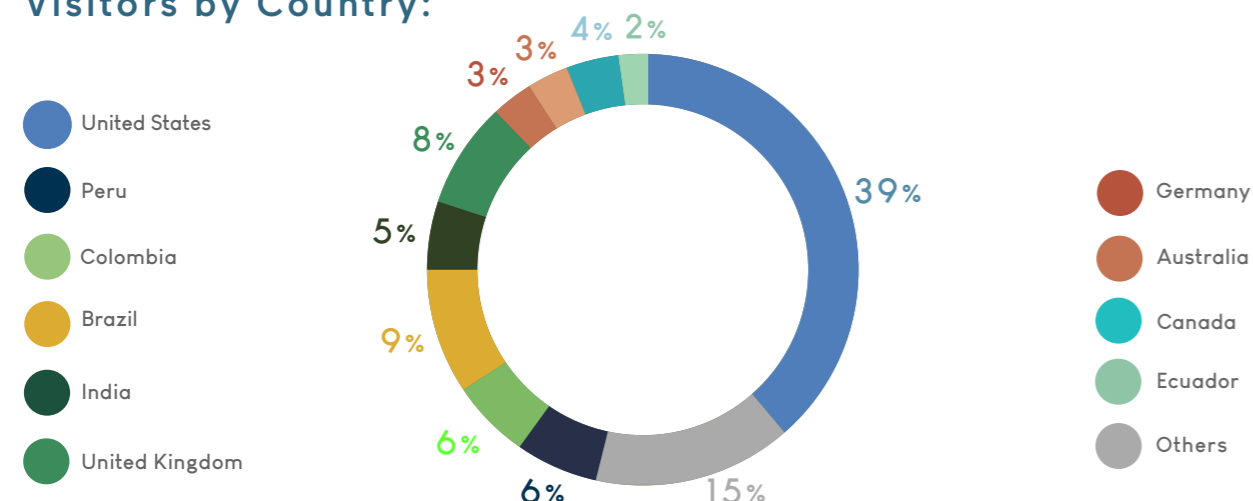


In 2022:

3,552
page views

3,552 visits by
2,378 unique visitors

Visitors by Country:



b) Newsletters

In 2022, the ASL produced and disseminated two newsletters in [May](#) and [December](#). These newsletters were crafted in three languages, English, Portuguese, and Spanish, to ensure widespread outreach and accessibility to diverse audiences.

The newsletters are the result of a collaborative effort between the regional coordination and national project teams. The goal is to provide an informative and engaging overview of program accomplishments and publications and highlight events and positive stories from the projects.

The distribution list for the newsletters is extensive, including representatives from government officials, civil society, research institutions, development organizations, and donor agencies among others. This ensures the program's communications are being shared with key stakeholders who are instrumental in supporting and advancing the program's mission.

Subscribe to the ASL email distribution list by emailing asl-info@worldbank.org



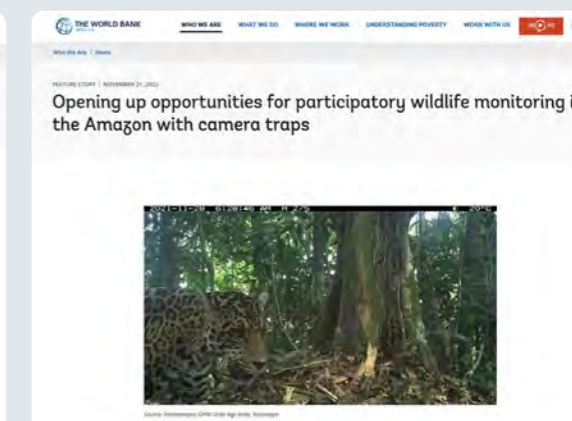
c) Feature stories

Available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. These products promoted the program's results and highlighted themes of interest to a diverse audience.

The stories were hosted on the ASL website, and their reach was further expanded through social media platforms and newsletters.

Read the six features by clicking on the links:

- [Lessons Learned in Promoting Gender Equity in the Amazon](#)
- [Opening up Opportunities for Participatory Wildlife Monitoring in the Amazon with Camera Traps](#)
- [Enhancing Ecological Connectivity in the Projects of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes and Global Wildlife Programs](#)
- [Amazon Youth Playing a Hands-on Role in Forest Protection](#)
- [Honoring Women's Contributions to their Communities on Indigenous Peoples Day](#)
- [Study Tour Strengthens Community-Based Sustainable Tourism Initiatives in the Amazon](#) (this feature story included supplementary material, including visual stories and a video.)





e) Communications Working Group

The Communications Working Group includes the communications specialists from the ASL national projects and regional team. Meetings are convened every two weeks to effectively synchronize, deliberate, and strategize joint campaigns and communication products. The group successfully fostered and reinforced skills development and knowledge sharing amongst its members, leading to an increase in the overall capacity and expertise of the team.

On June 30, the group organized the webinar “Youth Voices of the Amazon,” which showcased the ASL’s efforts to involve young people in the conservation and sustainable development of communities in the Amazon region.

f) Social Media

The ASL program effectively utilized the World Bank’s social media channels, including Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter, to disseminate engaging content that focused on a wide range of topics, from celebrating women’s remarkable contributions to their communities to commemorating events such as Jaguar Day and the International Day of Forests.

These posts were also shared by regional projects and partners, expanding the reach and impact of the ASL, using the hashtags #AmazonSustainableLandscapes and #PaisajesSosteniblesAmazonía—for content in Spanish.



3.3 COMPONENT 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

M&E activities continued throughout 2022 to track progress for key project and program-level targets. Data and quantitative information from ASL projects were collected, analyzed, and aggregated through different M&E instruments, including national project reports, supervision mission reports, updated indicator status, qualitative analysis presented at PSC meetings, satisfaction surveys, georeferenced information from the projects, etc. The present report is a result of the program-level M&E effort.



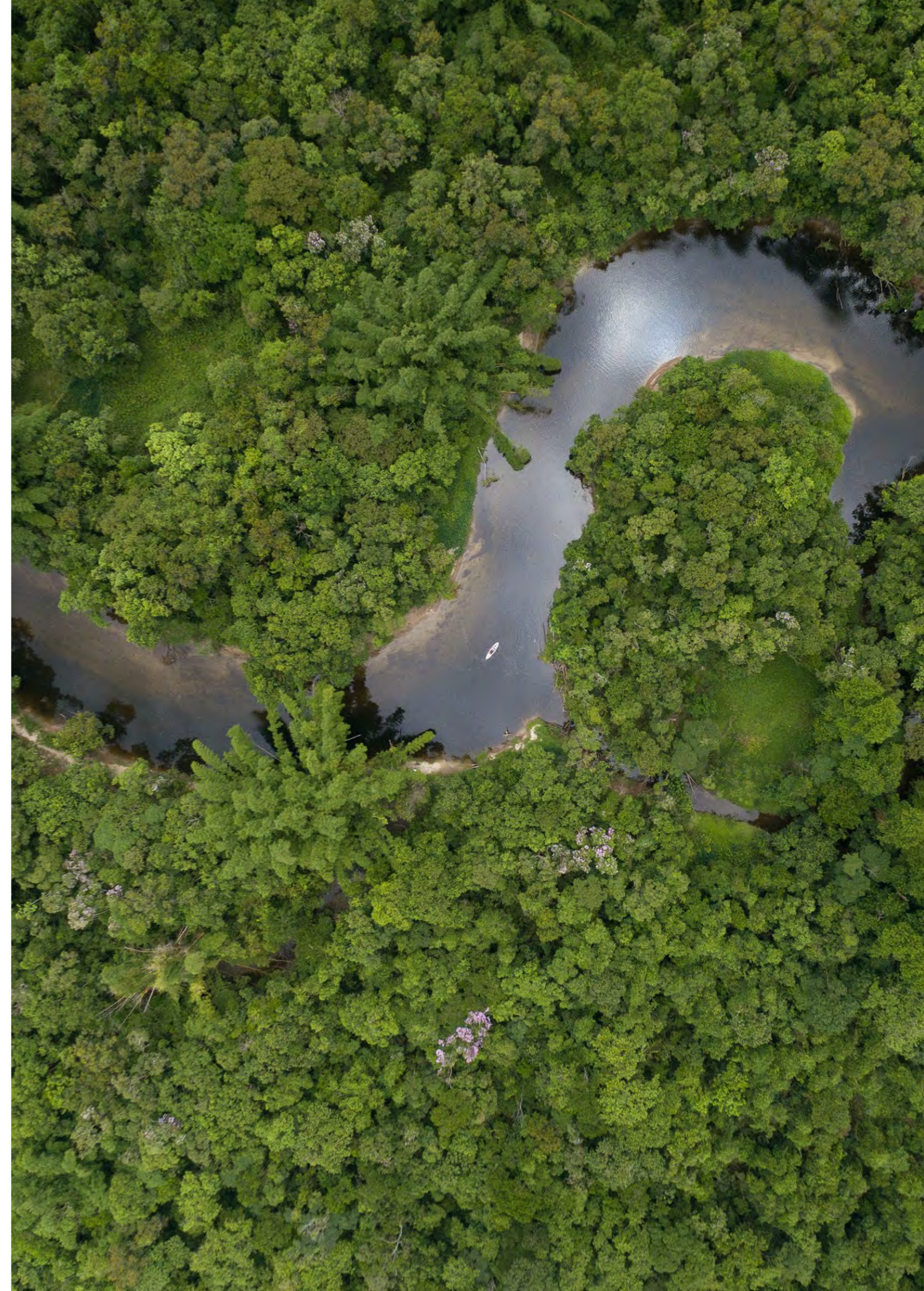
A particular highlight for 2022, was the design and delivery (still to continue in 2023) of a series of training activities about M&E. The topics included in the series resulted from exchanges and interviews with government representatives and ASL teams. From the series of workshops, two of them occurred in 2022. The purpose of these workshops is to strengthen M&E capacity by introducing practical tools and techniques.

Both 2022 workshops, exclusive for ASL project teams, had a total of **40 participants** and took place in Spanish with simultaneous interpretation into Portuguese and English:

- a) Lessons learned: What are lessons learned, how to identify and report them?
November 10 (35 participants)
- b) Adaptive management: collaborative learning and adaptive framework
December 15 (22 participants)

These workshops have been recorded to be accessible for ASL teams interested in the future. This activity will continue in 2023, with workshops in qualitative data collection methods, systems mapping, and effective report writing.

Another highlight for 2022 was the participation of the regional team in evaluation missions and activities from ASL national projects, virtual and in-person; including the field visit to Quillabamba with the PdP Amazonia project in Peru December 7–9.



Chapter 4.

A THIRD PHASE FOR THE ASL



In June 2022, GEF's donor governments pledged \$5.33 billion to the GEF for its next four-year operating period (GEF-8). Much of the funding will be delivered through a set of 11 integrated programs that address multiple environmental threats at once. The Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program is among these 11 programs aiming to maintain the integrity of globally important and critical tropical primary forests; maximizing multiple global environment benefits, notably related to carbon and biodiversity.

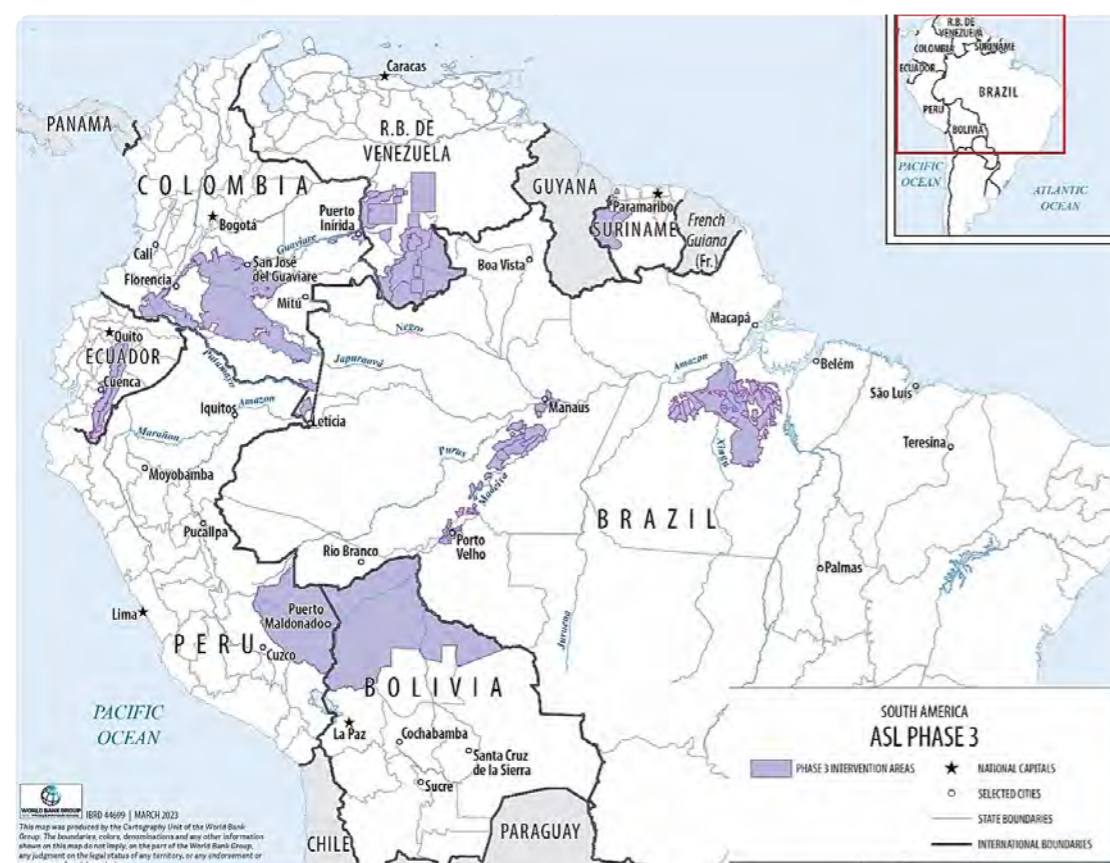
For the Amazon portion of the Program, after review of expression of interest and compiling assessments from country representatives, the World Bank was selected again as the lead agency. As such, the World Bank became responsible for delivering on all aspects of the program — from development of the Program Framework Document (PFD) for inclusion in a biennial work program, to establishing a governance framework that ensures that the “whole of the program is greater than sum of the parts,” to overseeing “program-level” outcomes that amplify global environmental benefits and the ability to drive systemic change, and the responsibility for “program-level” monitoring and reporting.

What became then as the third phase of the ASL (ASL3) started preparation at the end of 2022, reflecting the participant countries' commitment to ambitious targets aimed at reducing deforestation, strengthening protected areas management, restoring degraded lands, and implementing sustainable land-use planning. Across the Amazon region, significant progress has been made in advancing the conservation agenda through the combined efforts of governments, civil society organizations, and international donors. The ASL3 Program was presented as a response to the continued challenges and threats facing the Amazon ecosystems. It intends to support and strengthen collaborative actions aimed at addressing the complex challenges of biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, and community development in region. With the Amazon being home to the largest rainforest on the planet, these efforts are of utmost importance.

The ASL3 programmatic objective is to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region. With a total Program amount of \$88.6 million, it includes seven national projects and a regional one. The Program has four components or entry points for transformation: strengthening conservation under different protection regimes; enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration; Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations; and promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation. ASL3's multi-sectoral, participatory approach fosters coordination and collaboration, leveraging governance, policies, financing, multisectoral dialogue, innovation, learning, and behavioral transformation at scale. At regional level, the demand driven approach allows project stakeholders to prioritize their needs, for impactful activities and for ensuring buy-in, a key strength of the Program.

ASL3 strives to reconcile social, economic, and inclusive development objectives with safeguarding the multiple global environmental benefits provided by ecosystems in the Amazon. ASL3 seeks to build upon previous successes and further enhance partnerships, knowledge sharing, and innovative approaches to ensure the protection of biodiversity, promote sustainable land use practices, and improve the well-being of local communities in selected areas of the Amazon. (See Map 2)

MAP 2: ASL PHASES 3 PRELIMINARY INTERVENTION AREAS (the map represents tentative areas of intervention, as the final intervention areas will result from further national project preparation and consultations).



The ASL3 Program was recently presented to the GEF Council to be approved in its meeting held in June 2023. Detail preparation for the regional and national projects is set to commence, with a 12-month timeframe on which to send the package to GEF and an 18-month timeframe for actual project endorsement. The demand from countries for the development of a third phase for the ASL, highlights the urgency, importance, and renewed interest in strengthening coordinated actions to safeguard the Amazon's ecosystems and biodiversity for future generations. The program preparation process will involve consultations and collaboration with countries and key stakeholders in the Amazon, including government decision-makers, donors, private sector entities, civil society organizations, academia, Indigenous peoples, and local communities. By engaging these stakeholders from the outset, the preparation phase of ASL3 seeks to continue ensuring a participatory and inclusive approach that considers the diverse perspectives and expertise that exist across the region.





APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. STATUS OF THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR THE ASL1 REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

PDO LEVEL INDICATOR	ADVANCE BY 2022	END TARGET BY 2024	STATUS
Percentage of people who are satisfied or very satisfied with the coordination and knowledge management activities. (Percentage)	91	80	Indicator measured through the Annual Survey administered to PSC members. By 2022, the achieved result was 91%.
ASL Program Steering Committee is fully operational	Yes	Yes	The Steering Committee is fully operational. Four PSC meetings were held in 2022 (January, May, August, and November) with members representing government and national projects. The team has followed up on the commitments, activities, and tasks agreed upon at the meetings.
Program level monitoring system established and fully operational	Yes	Yes	A system is in place to collect data from projects (quantitative and qualitative) to report on progress and support decision-making. This Annual Report is a key product of the system.

COMPONENT 1: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

PROJECT OUTCOMES	EXPECTED TARGETS	STATUS
Strengthen access to information and capacity among national projects' stakeholders under the GEF ASL Program	Strategic plans that support ecosystem connectivity in the Amazon (number; target: 5)	<p>Two (2) strategic plans supported by ASL activities to date:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final Declaration of World Conversations II (2019). 2. Lima Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade (in Spanish) (2019). <p>In progress for 2023, the ASL Program is preparing three roadmaps on environment, health, and governance related to addressing the impacts of mercury contamination in neighboring areas between Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.</p>
	Best practices in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management in the Amazon disseminated (number; target: 3)	<p>Four (4) best practices report in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management in the Amazon have been disseminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Analysis of Conservation Agreement Programs in the Amazon (2020) • Securing Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas: A Guide to Project Finance for Permanence (2021) • Sustainable Community-Based Tourism Study Tour: "Amazon Exchange" (2022) • Women's solutions for Amazon conservation and Sustainable Development (2022) <p>The final reports on "Assessing employment impacts from ASL restoration efforts" and on the "Calculator for measuring environmental and social impacts from mining" are expected for 2023.</p>
	Knowledge exchange events (number; target: 10)	<p>60 knowledge events by 2022</p> <p>Webinars: 4 (2019) + 9 (2020) + 6 (2021) + 6 (2021) + 9 (2022) = Total 34</p> <p>Regional workshops: 4 (2019) + 2 (2021) + 2 (2022) = Total 8</p> <p>Study tours: 4 (2019) + 1 (2021) = Total 5</p> <p>Side events to international conferences: 3 (2019) + 3 (2021) + 4 (2022) = Total 10</p> <p>Specialized training: 3 (2021) = Total 3</p>
	Share of participants with rating response of "satisfied" or above on the effectiveness and relevance of training events (percentage; target: 70)	In 2022, on average, 97% of respondents rated the events as satisfactory or highly satisfactory (57% Highly Satisfactory, and 40% Satisfactory). The cumulative percentage of participants with rating "satisfied" or above for the training events is 93.5%.
	An ASL Community of Practice operational (yes/no; target: Y)	Yes , The ASL community of practice (CoP) knowledge management platform is functional and is being updated with content in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

COMPONENT 2: PROGRAM COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

PROJECT OUTCOMES	EXPECTED TARGETS	STATUS
Strengthen coordination, monitoring, and communication among national child projects under the ASL Program	Amazon Donor round table established (yes/no; target: Y)	Yes . Virtual meetings with donors started in 2021 continued in 2022 and as a result of the work, in October 2022 the study Lessons Learned in Effective Donor Collaboration for Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Development was published.
	Key indicators reported by all national project stakeholders on the agreed timeline (yes/no; target: Y)	Yes . All national projects submitted updated data for the main indicators. The reports were submitted by the agreed deadline. In 2022, one national project underwent its Mid-Term Review.
	Communication strategy for the ASL Program implemented (yes/no; target: Y)	Yes . The implementation of the communication strategy continues generating various products (notes, blogs, videos, etc.). Joint work developed by the communications working group continued in 2022.

APPENDIX B. EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR THE ASL2 REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

PDO LEVEL INDICATORS	END TARGET BY 2027
ASL Program Steering Committee is fully operational to guide and support regional activities. (Yes/No, Annual Target)	Yes
Regional knowledge exchange events with more than 70% rating response of “satisfied” or above about the event. (Percentage, Cumulative Target)	70% 12 events
Regional policies, strategies, and/or plans related to sustainable landscape management and conservation in the Amazon are supported and in line with ASL’s shared vision. (Number, Cumulative Target)	8

COMPONENT 1: COORDINATION	
INDICATOR	END TARGET BY 2027
Stakeholders from additional organizations participating in the ASL Annual conference. <i>Disaggregated by gender.</i> (Additional Organizations per year)	3
Amazon Donor Coordination meetings organized. (Number, Cumulative target)	5
Annual PSC meetings with more than 70% rating response of “satisfied” or above about the meeting. Disaggregated by gender. (Number, Annual target)	4

COMPONENT 2: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
INDICATOR	END TARGET BY 2027
Knowledge products about good practices in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management and conservation in the Amazon drafted and disseminated (Number, Annual Target)	3
Peer-learning activities on good practices related to sustainable landscape management and conservation in the Amazon documented and disseminated. (Y/N, Annual Target)	Yes
ASL Community of Practice expanded and operational. (Y/N, Annual Target)	Yes
Communication strategy for the ASL Program implemented (Y/N, Annual Target)	Yes
Women participating in study tours and other presential knowledge events organized by the ASL (Percentage/Annual Target)	40
Women invited to be speakers or panelists in conferences and for giving seminars/webinars. (Percentage/Annual Target)	50

APPENDIX C. STATUS OF ASL1 NATIONAL-LEVEL PROJECTS' MAIN TARGETS

ADVANCE BY 2022	PDO LEVEL INDICATOR	ADVANCE BY 2022	ADVANCE BY 2022	END TARGET BY 2024
Brazil (Br-ASL1)	New area supported by the project with status as protected areas (ha, million)	0	4.1	3
	Area of existing protected areas supported by the project with (i) low, (ii) moderate, and (iii) high management effectiveness as per defined criteria (ha, million)	Total: 60 (i) 10 (ii) 44 (iii) 6	Total: 60.9 (i) 1.1 (ii) 47.4 (iii) 12.3	Total: 60 (i) 0 (ii) 34 (iii) 26
	Area under restoration or reforestation supported by the project (disaggregated by (i) assisted natural regeneration, and (ii) active restoration) according to defined criteria (ha)	Total: 0 (i) 0 (ii) 0	Total: 1,301 (i) 1,301 (ii) 85	Total: 29,200 (i) 23,800 (ii) 4,200
	Forest area brought under sustainable management plans (ha, million)	0	3.02 (Underway)	1.4
Colombia (CA)	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha, million)	0	6.9	7.2
	Areas under new or improved integrated sustainable management plans as a result of project activities (excluding PA) (ha)	10,110	2,009,237	4,299,291
	New areas of environmental significance brought under legal protection (biodiversity conservation, avoided deforestation) (ha, million)	0	3.1	3.1
	Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (ha)	10,110	25,177	862,961
	GHG emission levels established annually for the Amazon Region by IDEAM (Yes/No - annually)	Yes	Yes	Yes

Colombia (ASP)	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and ecosystem services in selected landscapes. (i) Number of Integrated departmental climate change plans. (ii) Climate change programs of territorial regional level (iii) Sectoral strategies	Total: 0 (i): 0 (ii): 0 (iii): 0	Total: 14 (i): 7 (ii): 3 (iii): 4	Total: 11 (i): 3 (ii): 2 (iii): 6
	Number of people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for the management of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon	0	1,731 (40% women)	4,000
	Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices (Gross monthly income per family) (i) Sabanas del Yará (ii) ZRC Perla Amazónica	(i) \$ 749,438 (ii) \$ 330,000	i) Increase of 24.4%	(i) Increase of at least 13% (ii) Increase of at least 3 points of the consumer price index
Peru (PPS)	Total area of landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks. (Percentage of the area of target landscape)	0	69%	80%
	Area of farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favor biodiversity, sustainable land management, and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions) (hectares)	0	1,896	10,500
	Reduction in rates of loss of forest cover in the target area by forest type avoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm, and pasture (hectares) (i) primary (ii) logged (iii) secondary	Total: 219,744 (i) 99,060 (ii) 89,791 (iii) 30,893	Total: 62,958 (i) 30,315 (ii) 27,494 (iii) 5,149	Total: 48,398 (i) 22,592 (ii) 19,627 (iii) 6,179
	Net avoided emissions in the target area, resulting from avoided deforestation and degradation, and the improved management of production systems (mtCO2 E)	58.6	22.8	15.8
Peru (PdP Amazonía)	Number of people obtaining net livelihood benefits as a result of the application of sustainable forms of production and resource management. (i) Small producers (ii) members of indigenous communities	To be measured	Total: 3,869 (i) 3,169 (ii) 700	Total: 6,700 (i) 6,000 (ii) 700
	Achieve Single close agreement to cover \$70M financial gap for PA management (US\$)	No	Yes (signed for \$70 Millions)	Yes (signed for \$70 Millions)
	Number of ha of PAs with improved METT score	0	498,203	530,327
	Number of selected PAs that maintain or improve their conservation status	0	3	4
	Number of selected PAs that maintain or reduce their intensity of impact	0	2	4

APPENDIX D. AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES TEAM (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

The ASL is implemented thanks to the efforts and commitment of a large group of people in the national government agencies, GEF agencies, and executing agencies. The list below includes the names of the core teams officially involved in the ASL during 2022, but we acknowledge there is an extended ASL team, composed of partners, event participants, and the families of all of us involved in this collective effort for the Amazon region. To all of them our heartfelt thanks. This annual report is being published in 2023 and we acknowledge that new members have joined and welcomed.

ASL coordination team

ASL Regional Coordination (World Bank): Sandra Berman, Genevieve Connors, María Belén Durán, Ana María González (Program Coordinator), Maria Fernanda Larrea, Federico Hahn, Amy Juelsgaard, Carolina Pinilla, Berenice Sánchez, Carolina Sofrony, Daniel Sumalavia, Tanya Yudelman-Bloch.

ASL Support team: Hasita Bhammar, Humberto Cabrera, Hae Jin Cho, Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Sunny Kaplan, Charo Lanao, Renata Zincone.

Donor and GEF Agencies teams

GEF Secretariat: Pascal Martinez, Adriana Moreira, Mark Zimsky.

CAF: Octavio Carrasquilla, Cecilia Guerra, Sandra Mendoza, René Gómez-García.

UNDP – GEF Agency Core Team (projects in Peru, Colombia, and Suriname): Bryan Drakenstein, Jimena Puyana, James Leslie, Alexandra Fischer.

World Bank – GEF Agency Core Team (projects in Brazil and Colombia): Sinue Aliram De Souza, Escarlata Baza, Sandra Berman, Cassia Coutinho Barreto, Carolina Escobar, Sandra Enciso Gaitán, Jeannette Estupiñán, Ana María González Velosa (task team leader Colombia), Genevieve Connors, Maria Virginia Hormazabal, Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Anders Jensen, Bernadete Lange (task team leader Brazil), Gabriela Lima De Paula, Rocio Malpica, Flor Maritza Martinez, Wanessa Matos, Carlos Alberto Molina, Silmara Moreira Da Silva, Frederico Rabello T. Costa, Carolina Rojas, Tatiana Tassoni, Agnes Velloso, Tanya Yudelman-Bloch.

WWF – GEF Agency Core Team (projects in Peru, Ecuador, and Guyana): Isabel Filiberto, Sandra Gárces, Carolin Planitzer, Juliana Persaud, Jorge Rivas, Claudia Yep, Ana Liz Vergara, Aiesha Williams.

FAO/IFAD/UNIDO – GEF Agency Core Team (project in Peru): **FAO:** Lorenzo Campos, Valeria Gonzalez. **IFAD:** Marco Camagni, Juan Diego Ruiz; **UNIDO:** Meryem Sghir.

Countries

1. Bolivia

Main government partners: Ministry of Environment and Water: Eduardo Durán, Magín Herrera. **Ministry of Development Planning:** David Guachalla Terrazas.

2. Brazil

Main government partners: MMA: Elaine de Abreu Coelho, Tânia Maria de Souza, Isis Felipe Freitas, Otavio Ferrarini, Márcia Franceschini, Renata Gatti, Adriana Panhol Bayma, Valdir Pereira, Yriz Silva, Ernani Uemura, Jennifer Viezzer. **SEDAM Rondônia:** Ricardo Abreu, Elenice Duran, Celso Franco Damasceno, Gilmar Oliveira de Souza, Marcos Antônio Ribeiro de Menezes Lagos, Hueric Charles Lopes Pereira, Geovani Marx Rosa. **SEMA Amazonas:** Jandra Carvalho, Eduardo Costa Taveira, Fabrícia Arruda; Alex-Sandra Farias de Almeida, Leonilson Magalhães Cavalcante. **SEMAS Pará:** Pedro Henrique Casseb Prado, Luiz Ednelson Cardoso, Mauro O’De Almeida, Maximira Silva; Rodolpho Zahluth Bastos. **IDEFLOR-BIO PARÁ:** Maria do Perpétuo Socorro, Nilson Pinto. **SEMAPI Acre:** Julie Messias, André S. Pellicciotti, Mirna Pinheiro Caniso, Claudio Roberto da Silva Cavalcante. **Viveiro da Floresta/Acre:** Tayna Neri de Souza Bortoloso. **FUNTAC/ACRE:** Déborah Verçoza da Silva;

CDSA: Rosângela Oliveira. **ICMBIO:** Carolina Henriques Campos, Karine Silva, Carlos Eduardo. **SFB:** José Humberto Chaves, Luísa Resende Rocha; João Seyffarth.

Project core management team: CI Brazil: Mauricio Bianco, Neila Cavalcante, Letícia Cobello, Eliene Cruz, Miguel Moraes, Ana Navarrete, Sophia Picarelli, Fagner Richter, Michele Mamede Rocha, Renato Rodrigues, Rodrigo Schoenacher, Cintia Segadas, Leuzabeth Silva, Lais Vieira. **FUNBIO:** Fernanda Estrella, Fernanda Marques, Fabio Ribeiro. **FGV:** Cleber Lima Guarany, Luís Henrique Piva, Giuliano Senatore, Francisco Torres.

3. Colombia

Main government partners: **Minambiente:** Maria Ofelia Arboleda, David Ardila, Yanneth Bagarozza, Mara Balvín, María Teresa Becerra Ramírez, Laura Bermudez, A, Mario Orlando López, Óscar Manrique, David Olarte, Guillermo Prieto, Ana María Pulido, Luz Stella Pulido, Camilo Rodríguez, Humberto Swann; **SINCHI:** Edwin Agudelo, Jorge Arias, Jaime Barrera, Cesar Bonilla, , Bernardo Giraldo, María Jimena Maestre, Luz Marina Mantilla, Uriel Murcia, Mariela Osorno, Andrés Mauricio Rodríguez; **IDEAM:** Edersson Cabrera, Gustavo Galindo, Yolanda Gonzalez Hernandez, Edersson Cabrera, Andrés Felipe Marmolejo, Claudia Patricia Olarte, Amparo Rodríguez, Ana Celia Salinas; **Parques Nacionales:** Katterine Betancourt, Diana Castellanos, Robinson Díaz, Camilo Erasso, Carolina Jarro, Ayda Garzón, Mario Madrid, Orlando Molano, Claudia Núñez, Cristina Pacheco, Adriana Prieto, Johana Puentes; **CDA:** Elizabeth Barbudo, Andrea Fernanda Calderón, Sandra Pérez, Pilar Tafur, Jhon Jairo Moreno Maryi Varon, Gina Fernanda Vera; **Corpoamazonía:** Rosa Agreda, Myriam Aristizabal, Mario Barón, María de Jesús Calderón, Magdalena Castellanos, Luis Cuevas, Andrés España, Luis Alexander Mejia Bustos, Iván Darío Melo, Sidaly Ortega, Alejandro Toro; **Cormacarena:** Andrés Felipe García Céspedes.

Project core management team (Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project): Patrimonio Natural: Francisco Alberto Galán, Inés Cavelier, Hernando Gómez, María Cristina Mejía, Julioa Hernandez, Juan Fernando Jaramillo, Luz Adriana Rodriguez (Project Coordinator), Arelis Arciniegas, Juan Francisco Azuero, Doris Fajardo Rodríguez, Beatriz Gallego, Eugenia Ponce de León, María Carolina Roa, Marcela Rodríguez Salguero, Viviana Sánchez, Andrés Urquina, Diana Carolina Silva.

Project core management team (Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon – Sustainable Amazon for Peace): María Ofelia Arboleda, Sandra Aristizabal, Jairo Bárcenas, Daily Bastidas, Alejandro Camero, Ana Milena Duque, Josué Durán, Diana Mejía, Miguel Mejía (Project Coordinator), Wilfredo Pachón, Ana María Pulido, Jorge Restrepo, Buendí Romero, Alejandro Toro, Viviana Robayo.

4. Ecuador

Main government partners: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition: José Luis Naula, Glenda Ortega, Michelle Escalante, Daniel Guerra. **Project preparation core team: CI Ecuador:** Luis Suarez, Carolina Rosero. **Project core management team:** Lizeth Jurado, Gina Procel, Joy Woolfson (Project Coordinator).

5. Guyana

Main government partners: Environmental Protection Agency: Felicia Adams-Kellman, Rhea Kanhai, Kemraj Parsram, Collis Primo. **National Parks Commission–Protected Areas Commission:** Odacy Davis. **Forestry Commission:** Shuba Soamandaugh.

6. Peru

Main government partners: MINAM: James Apestegui, Dennis del Castillo, Amalia Cuba, Martha Cuba de Cronkleton, Alicia Chang, Johanna Garay, Doris Guardía, Yveth Villanueva, Claudia Zuleta; **SERNANP:** Armando Bazán, Rodolfo Valcárcel, Cindy Vergel.

Project core management team (Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon project): Laura Avellaneda, Luisa Baca, Richard Bartra, Cristhian Carrasco, Manuel Champa, Rosario de la Cruz, Carolina de la Rosa, Pamela Fernández, Maria Cecilia García, Arlem Gaspar, Ester Huaman, Cecilia Huamanchumo, Katherin López, Patricia Monzón, Patricia Paullo, Juan Paredes, Yanina Ratachi, Diana Rivera (Project Coordinator), Beatriz Schippner, Segundo Villalobos.

Project core management team (Securing the Future of Peru’s Natural Protected Areas project): Lorenzo Beck (Project Manager), Liz Clemente, Alberto Cuba, Zara Sanchez, Milagros Silva. **PROFONANPE:** Christian Bueno, Anton Willems Delanoy, Liseth Malpica, Claudia Godfrey.

7. Suriname

Main government partners: Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: Roelf Cairo, Ivette Pengel-Patterzon, Kaminie Tajib; **Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment:** Jiechel Kasandiredjo; **Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname:** Claudine Sakimin; **Foundation for Forest Production and Control:** Rene Somopawiro.



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