



AMAZON

Sustainable Landscapes Program

Bolivia | Brazil | Colombia
Ecuador | Guyana | Peru | Suriname

Progress Report 2021

SUPPORTED BY



The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program is an Impact 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' Ministries of Environment and are being executed collaboratively between public and private entities. The World Bank as lead agency, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) act as GEF Agencies providing support and supervision. A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank, provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries.

This document compiles the results and progress achieved by the national and regional projects during 2021. This progress is a result of the strong collaboration among the national and subnational governments and executing agencies, GEF Agencies, and especially the effort put forth by the ASL teams, including the country and regional teams, and associated partners. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of any of the institutions the ASL teams are linked to. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment concerning any territory's legal status or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

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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

With the COVID-19 pandemic still present and the increase in human activities that threaten the Amazon's ecosystem integrity and its people's well-being, 2021 was a challenging year.

Aiming to overcome these challenges and with the strong conviction that integrated conservation and sustainable development will bring a green sustainable and inclusive recovery to the Amazon region, the ASL and its regional and national projects continued generating significant positive results. The ASL achieved results in the creation and improved management of protected areas, sustainable nature-based productive activities and value chains, restoration of degraded and fragmented lands, and the strengthening of policies towards the Amazon's sustainable development. These reflect the commitment, adaptability, resilience, and leadership of governments, national projects' teams, local communities, institutions, and civil society partners.

The ASL not only continued with its work from phase one, but 2021 also saw the approval and formal launch of its second phase, which includes Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname with one national project each, and Brazil, Colombia, and Peru with added interventions.

Looking forward, the ASL will continue supporting communities, governments, and institutions in its efforts to protect the Amazon region, aiming to connect people and institutions to promote well-managed and conserved landscapes. The ASL will support countries' existing efforts and new environmental commitments that arose after the climate change COP26, within the UN decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and those to come within the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including the pledge to conserve at least 30% of the planet's lands and waters by 2030.

A rich and diverse ecosystem like the Amazon is central to any efforts made to recover and rebuild from the health and environmental crises for the region and at the global level. The Amazon's extraordinary cultural and biological diversity offers immense opportunities for the region to become an epicenter of conserved landscapes and a thriving bioeconomy of standing forests and flowing rivers. We at the ASL have the privilege to be part of these efforts.

This progress report provides an overview of our accomplishments in 2021 at the regional and national project levels and a brief overview of the future targets with the second phase.

Thanks to all the ASL partners, team members, friends and families, but especially the women and men living in the program's areas of intervention for their tireless leadership, their creativity to adapt during these challenging times, and their commitment to a better Amazon.

Gracias y un gran abrazo



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 second phase – <i>Paisagens Sustentáveis da Amazônia Brasil segunda fase</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 Especial La Macarena</i>
Corpoamazonía	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia</i>
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also known as 2019 novel coronavirus or SARS CoV-2)
CTF	Conservation Trust Funds
EFI	<i>Estrella Fluvial de Inírida</i>
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 - Peru</i>
MINAM	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente - Peru</i>
Minambiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - Colombia</i>
MMA	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio do Meio Ambiente - Brazil</i>
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>
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>
PNNSCH	Chiribiquete National Park – Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete
PNNSCHAW	National Natural Park Serranía de los Churumbelos - Auka Wasi – <i>Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Churumbelos - 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 – Reserva Extrativista
RFPN	National Protected Forest Reserve – Reserva Forestal Protectora Nacional
RNN Nukak	National Natural Reserve Nukak – Reserva Nacional Natural Nukak
SEDAM RONDÔNIA	State Secretariat for Environmental Development of the State of Rondonia – <i>Secretaria 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 – Serviço Florestal Brasileiro
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



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

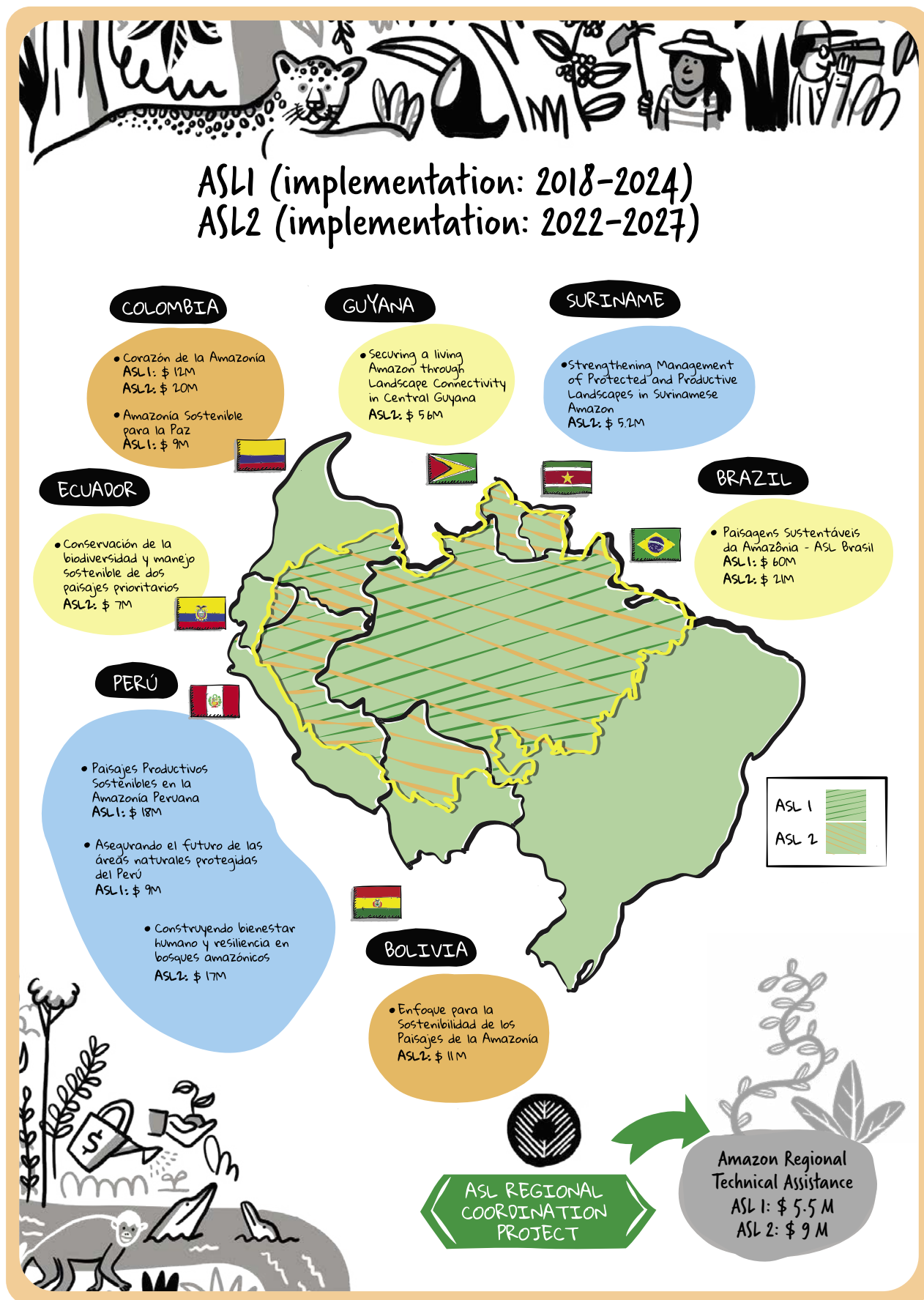
The ASL national projects are led by environmental authorities in each participant Amazon country and are being executed collaboratively by national and international public and private agencies, supported by civil society and community organizations.

The World Bank is the ASL's lead agency. Together with other GEF Agencies, WWF, UNDP, CAF, FAO, UNIDO, and IFAD, support is provided 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 includes two phases. The first phase (ASL1) comprises five national projects led by the countries' Ministries of Environment and executed in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The second phase (ASL2) 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)

The ASL is possible thanks to a network of institutions from Amazon countries working towards a common goal that aligns with national and regional priorities. It is expected that in 2022 all national projects within ASL2 will have initiated implementation.

Figure 1: ASL National Projects



* All currency is in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

ASL Approach

The ASL promotes a collaborative approach based on the four pillars in Figure 2 that include the national and regional level activities.

Figure 2: ASL Pillars and Objectives

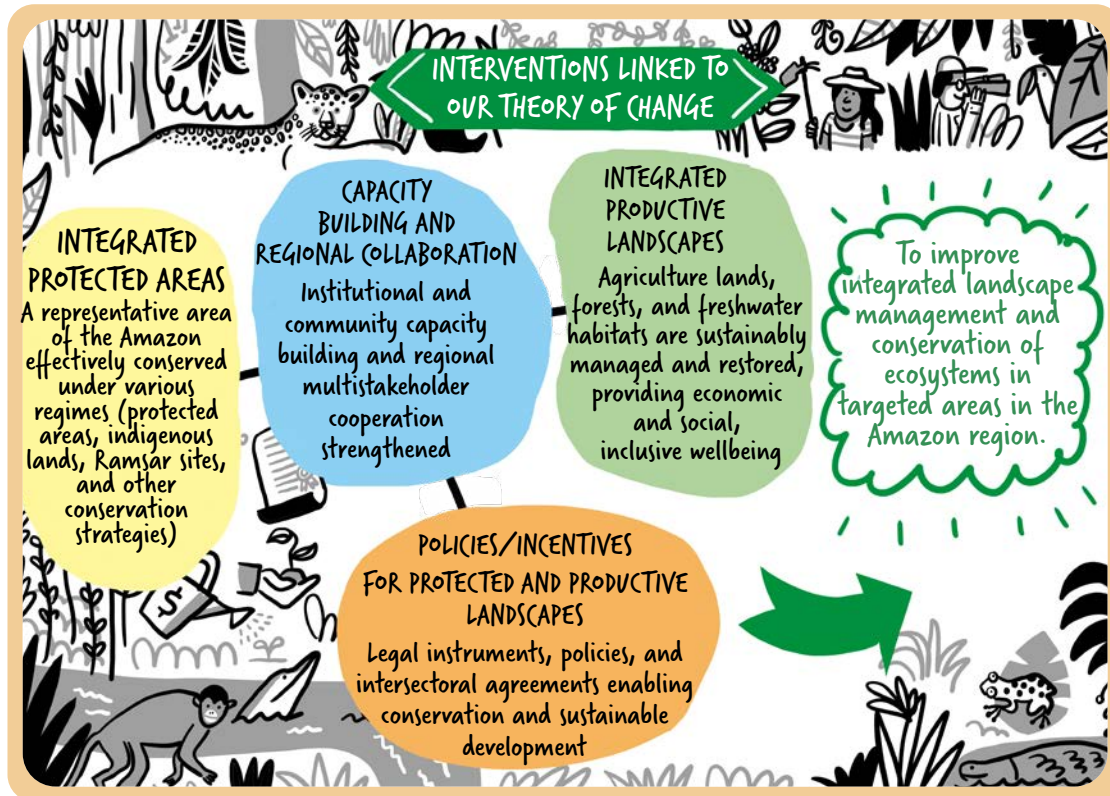
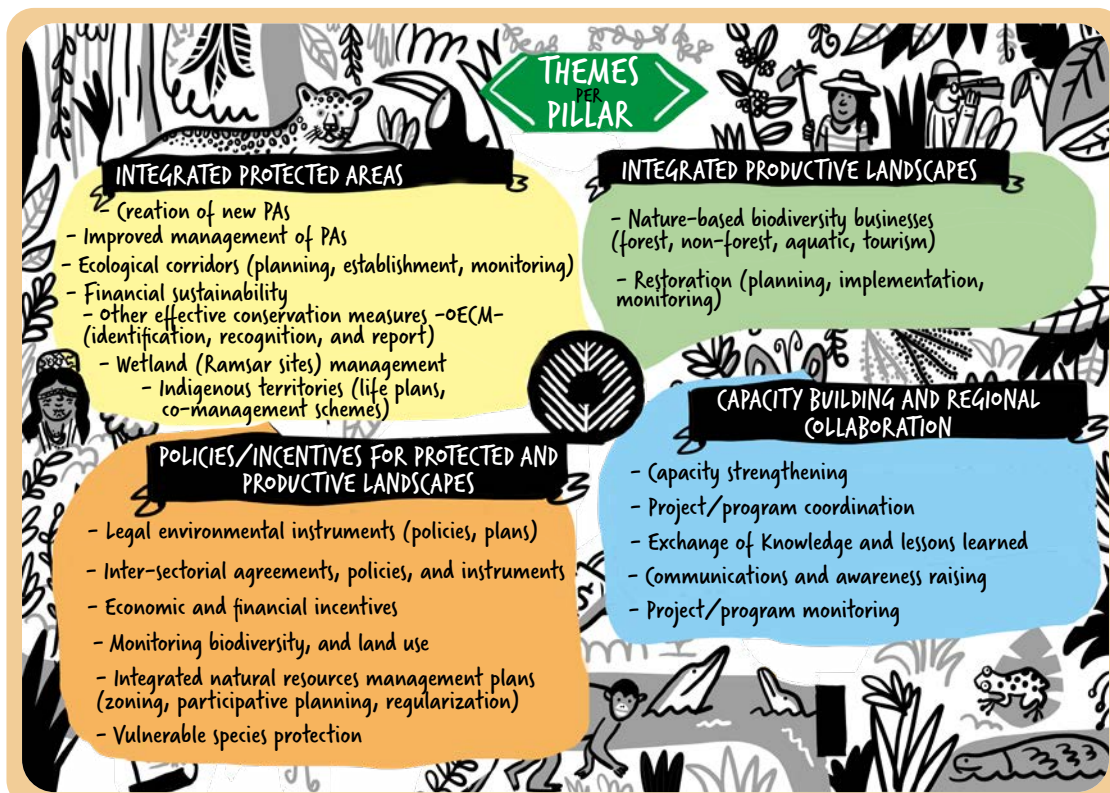


Figure 3: ASL Components and Activities

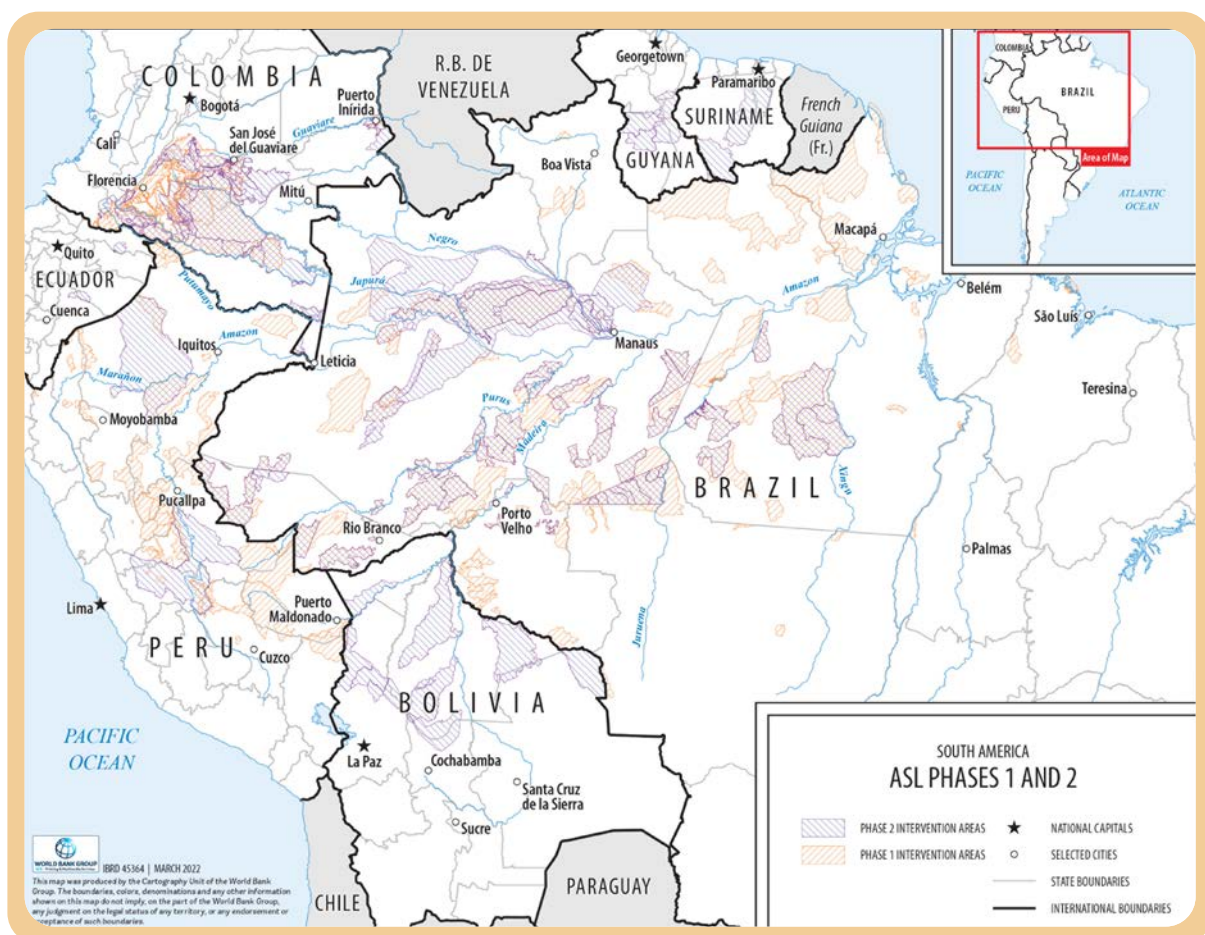


The ASL's programmatic approach ensures that national projects can achieve larger impacts than if they were implemented in isolation. By working together under one program, and with support from the regional project, national project teams learn from one another, attract partners to work nationally and regionally, become part of a network of agencies and people that coordinates and collaborates to achieve a common goal, voice concerns, share ideas and best practices, and align efforts to safeguard the connectivity of the Amazon landscapes.

ASL areas of intervention

The national projects are implementing and will implement activities at different geographic levels and jurisdictions. Project activities involving the design or strengthening of policies, financial mechanisms, incentive structures, and knowledge exchanges have the potential to provide at national and subnational scales. In addition, on-the-ground investments have been focused on specific and priority areas in each country. Map 1 illustrates the areas of direct on-the-ground intervention for both phases of the ASL. Note that there is an overlap of some areas from each phase.

Map 1: ASL 1 and 2 Intervention Areas



Within the areas of intervention, ASL activities from both its two phases will benefit a total of **241 protected areas (PAs) (more than 111 million hectares)**, including national and subnational areas. (See Figure 4)

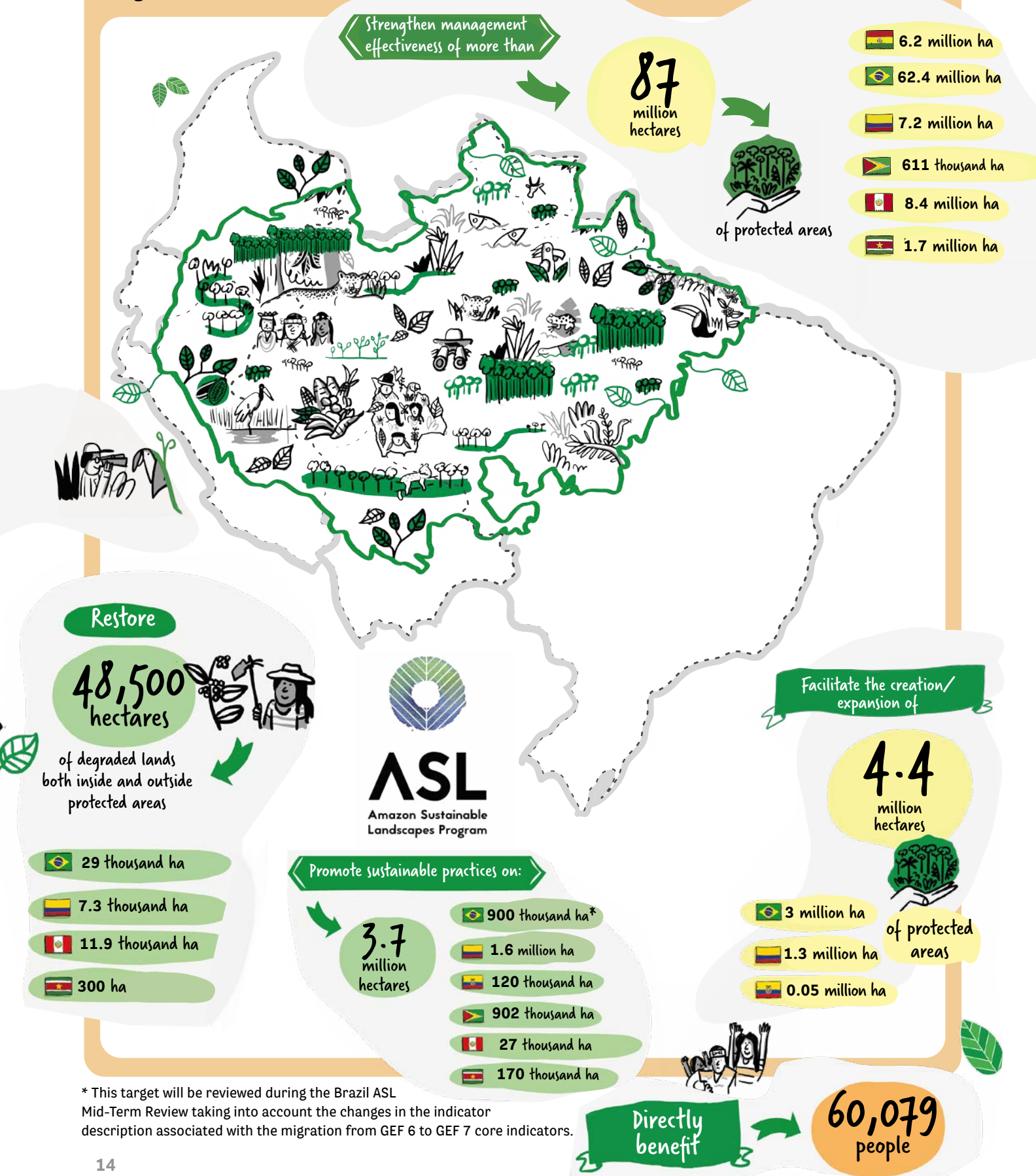
Figure 4: Protected areas benefiting from the ASL (Number of PAs and hectares)



ASL Targets

Collectively all ASL national projects from both phases aim to achieve the following targets:

Figure 5



Chapter 2.

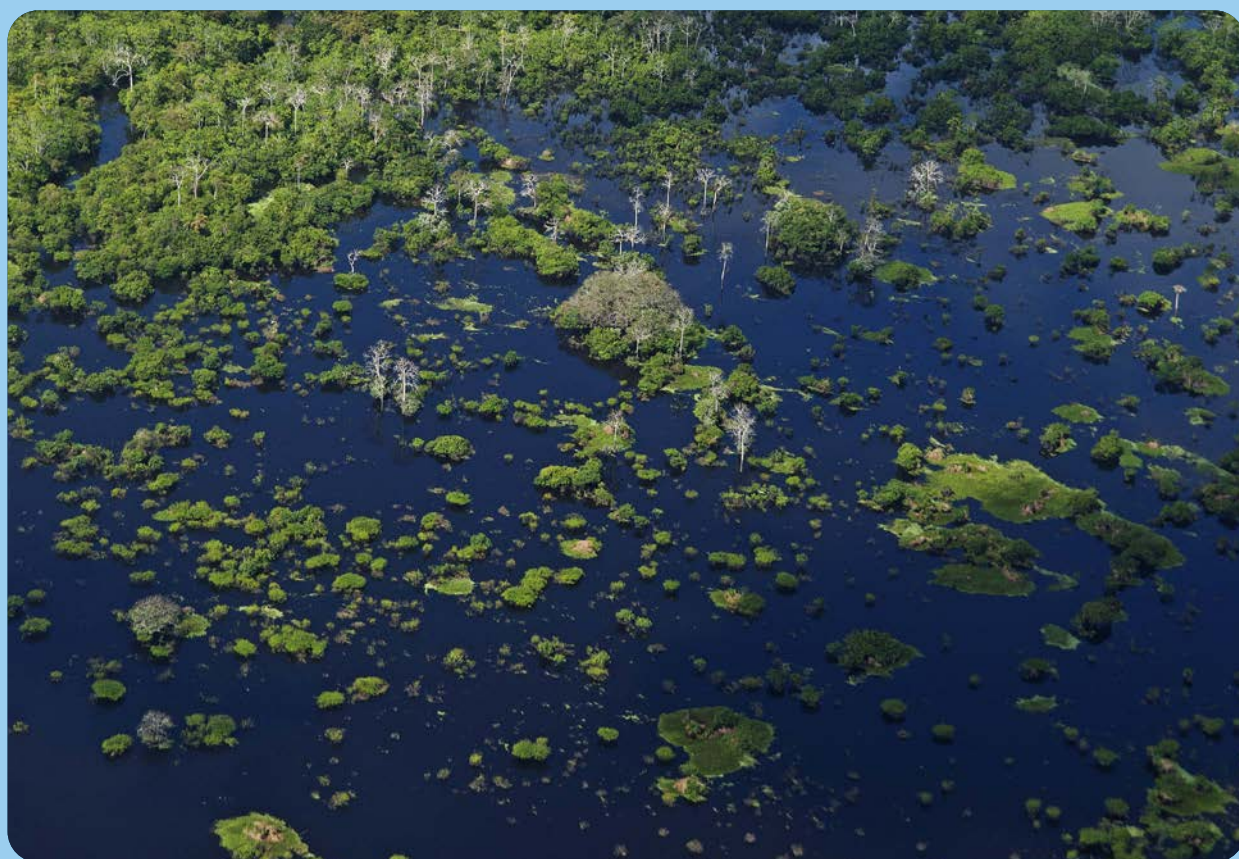
ASL1 National Projects – Progress in 2021

During 2021, the ASL1 national projects achieved important results, shown in figure 6, adapting their action plans and showing strength and resilience in response to the challenges generated by the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Brazil (Br-ASL)
- Heart of the Colombia Amazon (CA)
- Sustainable Amazon for Peace (APP)
- Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS)
- Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Area (PdP Amazonía)

2.1 Program-level main accomplishments




Several results achieved by the ASL1 national projects have been aggregated according to the key core targets (GEF core indicators), as follows. These values correspond to cumulative results until 2021. In addition to these results, section 2.2 and Appendix C include other national-level results and outcomes.



Until 2021, the cumulative results achieved by the national projects from the first phase are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: ASL1 national projects accomplishments

Track improvements in management effectiveness in
42.9 million hectares
of protected areas

 Brazil (Br-ASL) 37.4
 Colombia (CA) 5
 Peru (PdP Amazonía) 0.5


2021 42.9


ASLI Target 65.4

Implement sustainable practices in over

209 thousand hectares

 Brazil (Br-ASL) 77,500

 Colombia (CA) 24,526

 Colombia (APP) 107,751


2021
209,777


ASLI Target
1,664,397

Restore over


4,337
hectares of forests¹



 Brazil (Br-ASL) 1,301²

 Colombia (CA) 1,074

 Colombia (APP) 462

 Peru (PPS) 1,500


2021 4,337


ASLI Target 35,000


Directly benefit over


27,600
people

 Brazil (Br-ASL) 3,950

 Colombia (APP) 1,402

 Colombia (CA) 12,593

 Peru (PdP Amazonía) 37

 Peru (PPS) 9,700

2021 27,682

ASLI Target 23,000

1. The activities involving technical assistance in the field (i.e activities related to planting or restoration) have been the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but important socialization processes were achieved. Wildfires also reduced some of the areas previously restored.

2. Area has decreased due to fire and deforestation pressures. In this context, the project is reviewing its restoration strategy.

2.2 ASL1 Project-level accomplishments

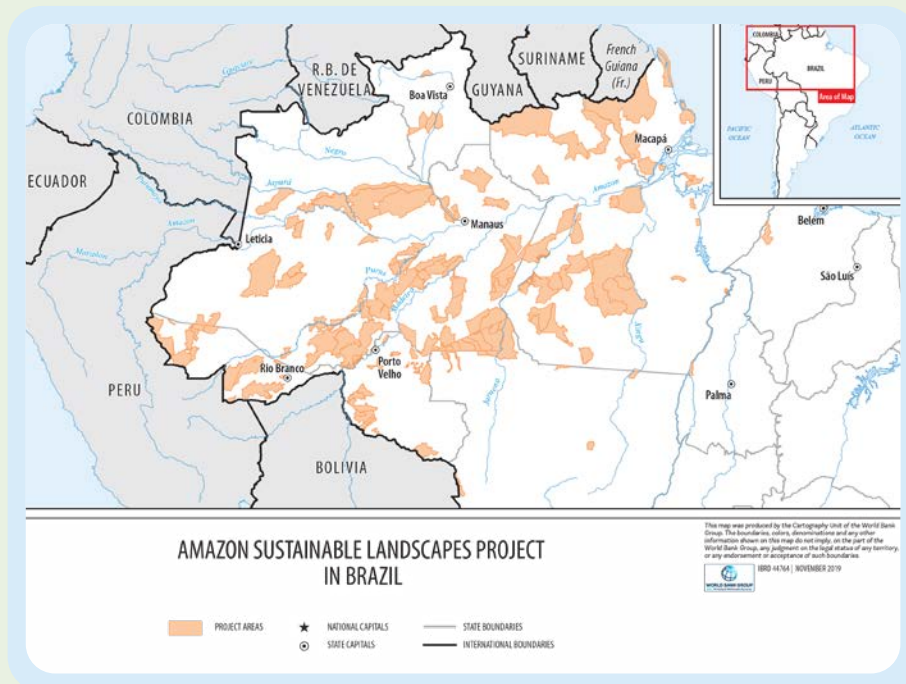
2.2.1 Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (Br-ASL)



Objective: To expand the area under legal protection and improve management of protected areas 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: \$60 million



The Br-ASL project remains highly participatory with the active involvement of and strong ownership by local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and state and federal government agencies and executing agencies.

COVID-19 continues to affect the implementation of field-based activities, but several activities are being gradually restarted. Planning and preparation activities have been prioritized, with the launch of technical studies and competitive processes, as well as training activities and strengthening of sustainable production chains. Also, the exchange of knowledge through webinars and communications has been strengthened. Support to communities to respond to COVID-19 impacts in and around the Amazon Region Protected Areas program (ARPA) areas was also extended. Resilience and the ability to adapt were key to securing positive results through 2021.

Main accomplishments through 2021

Protected Landscapes

ARPA Transition Fund: From new donations secured and earned income, the current value of the ARPA Transition Fund has reached \$230 million.

PAs supported by Transition Fund: The Transition Fund currently supports the consolidation of 120 PAs and the coordination, management, monitoring, and communication of ARPA as a whole. Of these, 79 have high management effectiveness as per defined criteria.

COVID Response Strategy: An ARPA COVID-19 response strategy to ensure food security for affected families and the safety of PA staff and collaborators was prepared. Support has been extended to 32 PAs, providing personal protective equipment for 276 collaborators, disseminating information, assisting communities to access federal COVID-19 aid.

Creation of new PAs: Technical studies are continuing for the creation of 14 new state-level areas, with an estimated total area of 4.3 million hectares.

Integrated Productive Landscapes

Management plans: The Operational Units made progress in the review of management plans for environmental protection area (APA) Lago do Amapá; as well as launching the recruitment process for elaboration of management plans for APA of Triunfo do Xingu; State Forest (FLOTA) of Iriri, Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Alto Juruá, and APA Tapajós; and launching recruitment for restoration in RESEX Alto Juruá, RESEX Chico Mendes and National Forest Bom Futuro.

Strengthening value chains: To promote the strengthening of sustainable production chains of non-wood products (fruit pulp, marquetry, nuts) and water resources (fish, alligator, etc.), the project acquired a series of equipment and carried out services to structure, complement, and organize the storage, processing, and transport of these products, such as cooling chambers, pulpers, feeders, packaging machines, tools, vessels and quadricycles, and supported physical installations (e.g., flour house), water (e.g., artesian well) and electrical systems in several ICMBio conservation units, such as the RESEX Alto Juruá, Médio Juruá, Lago do Cuniã Ituxi and RESEX Auati-Paraná, and Flona de Tapajós.

Other activities include: (I) Participatory preparation of fisheries accords in Rio Negro were continued, with a fifth fisheries agreement signed in 2021 in the surroundings of Canutama State Forest, around the sustainable development reserves – RDS Piagaçu-Purus, Foz do Tupana river, Tupana river and RDS Puranga Conquista; and (II) community training for seedling production, and provision of laboratory equipment for research inventories (biodiversity, socio-economic and ethnological) in the State Forestry Complex of Rio Gregorio; as well as renovations and acquisition of equipment for the forest nursery in Acre to support the recovery of properties with environmental liabilities.

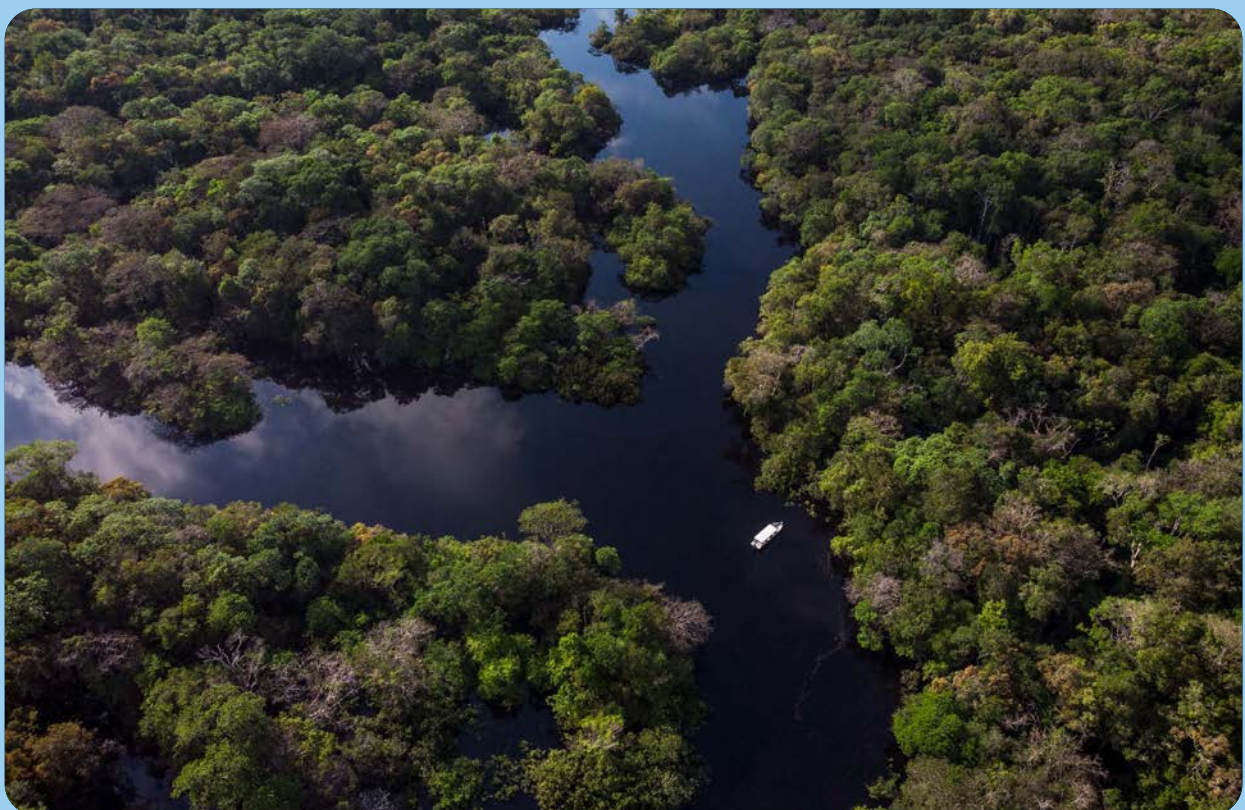


Policies/Incentives for Protected and Productive Landscapes

Public forest concessions: Competitive processes being launched for two public forest concessions covering a total area of 1.14 million hectares, comprising 900,000 hectares in the Flona Humaitá e Jatuarana (Amapá) and 240,000 hectares in the state forest complex of Rio Gregório (Acre). Additionally, areas totaling more than 800,000 hectares have bidding processes under preparation.

Addition technical studies related to the forest concession process have been launched including for infrastructure and logistics as input to determining minimum prices for timber from the Floresta Estadual de Maues, Flona Tapirape-Aquiri and Gleba Castanho.

Rural Environmental Registry: Activities in support of the environmental regularization process of the Rural Environmental Registry continue, including analysis and validation of registrations and preparation of Project for Restoration of Degraded and Altered Areas.



Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration

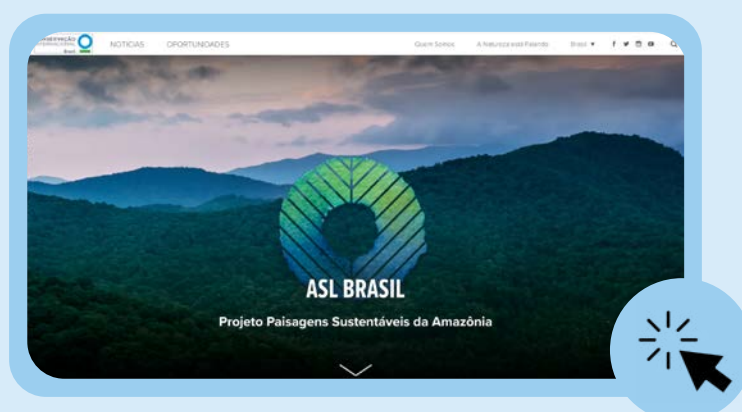
Monitoring system: Progress was achieved in the standardization of monitoring and reporting systems, including capacity building in monitoring and reporting.

Safeguards capacity building: Training and discussion sessions held with the implementation teams and the adoption of the assessment and monitoring forms in KoboToolbox have facilitated the understanding of the project teams on the application of safeguards to project activities and improved the periodic reporting on safeguards compliance.

Virtual workshops: The project developed a workshop cycle with six sessions, 16 speakers, and 232 participants in a series of online meetings between partners with themes related to the activities of the project. The sessions were about Brazil nuts production, environmental regularization, timber management, sustainable fishing, environmental services, and economic incentives. The project also developed a two-day workshop on Native Vegetation Recovery.

Communications activities: The project continued its communications activities and was able to deliver 12 issues of its newsletter (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December).

Br-ASL Website (in Portuguese):



Br-ASL [Newsletter](#):



Subscribe
[here](#)



Watch the workshop [“Native Vegetation Recovery: Challenges and Opportunities for Brazil”](#) (in Portuguese):



Cycle of Workshops of the Br-ASL project ([in Portuguese](#)):



Grupo Renascer: Women working in the development of Brazil nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa*) in the National Forest Tapajós.



A story to remember

Br-ASL supporting reforestation and sustainable management of the Brazilian Amazon

The Br-ASL project, in its first phase, is benefiting people in four states: Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, and Pará, working with them on forest restoration, environmental compliance, protected areas management, and strengthening of productive chains, all working together to preserve the Amazon landscape. Two examples of this work are in the Xadá (Pará) and Carauari (Amazonas) communities.

In Xadá community, in the state of Pará, the project supports native seedlings nurseries that contribute to the local economy and accelerate the recovery of degraded areas. “Local producers have benefited from these nurseries in our region, and we can already see that there are good-quality seedlings,” said Joaquim Carlos Barbosa, rural producer in the community. “Now we use this structure to produce tree seedlings, vegetables, and other products in the property where we work,” he said.

Roseli Alves Dias, a resident from the Xadá community, said “We plant it today, but we are thinking about our grandchildren, about our kids, because we know that, with climate change, it will only get hotter. So, with the reforestation, we believe we can make a little difference.”



With the Br-ASL project support, more than 30 families have benefited from the installation and forest seedling nursery training in six different communities inside the Environment Protected Area Triunfo do Xingu, in Pará: Xadá, Clariane, Santa Rosa, Pombal – Vila Triunfo, Pombal – Vila Nazaré, Vila dos Crentes, and Canopus.

“For us, small producers, ARPA (with the support of Br-ASL project) definitely protects us, because it has controlled the deforestation, we have watched this transition—deforestation has almost stopped because of the protected area. In our region, amazingly, it looks like our production has increased” said Damião Barbosa.

In the state of Amazonas, the Br-ASL project supported the Association of Rural Producers from Carauari (ASPROC), in the Medio Juruá Extractive Reserve, in the state of Amazonas, delivering two cold chambers to ASPROC’s warehouse to support the fishery in the region.

“Carauari was just a small town,” says Raimundo “Bin” de Souza, a fisherman in the Roque community in Carauari, “When we did not have the cold chambers, we used salt. With this huge quantity of fish, can you imagine how much salt we would have had to use?” said Bin. “Last year, here in Medio Juruá, we got around 100 tons of pirarucú (*Arapaima gigas*), this year we’ll get around 120 tons,” said Manoel Cunha, the manager responsible for the Medio Juruá Preservation Unit of ICMBio. “Before ASPROC received the cold chambers, the harvesting was done very carefully, but the final result was quite unknown, we did not know if the fish would spoil. Now we can do the harvesting totally confidently”.

The stories of Joaquim, Roseli, Damião, Raimundo, and Manoel were shared in the following video that was presented during COP26. It is available in [Portuguese](#) with subtitles in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).



COLOMBIA: CONNECTIVITY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

The Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation project in Colombia includes two complementary interventions led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with different GEF Agencies with distinct implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes:

- **Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon** with the World Bank as GEF Agency.
- **Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace** with UNDP as GEF Agency.

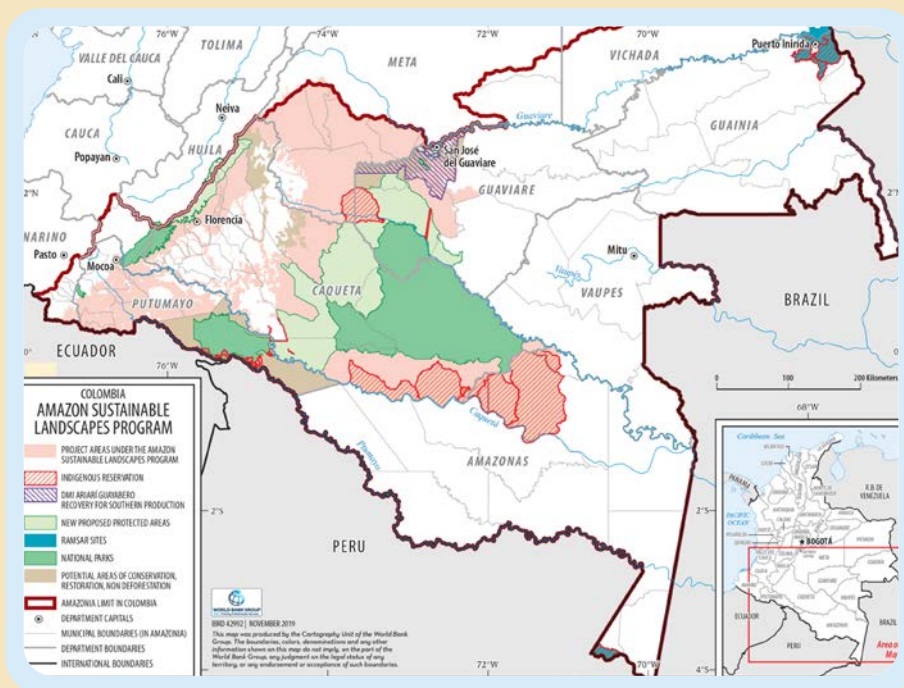
2.2.2 Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon



Objective: 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: \$12 million



The project, better known as Heart of the Amazon (Corazón de la Amazonía), continues making a strategic contribution, under the guidance of the country's Ministry of Environment (MINAMBIENTE), towards the implementation of the government policies within its Vision Amazonia strategy. The Colombian government considers this project highly strategic with important investment and policy related contributions to comply with the country's biodiversity and climate change goals.

In 2021, the project team had to reduce field activities in some of the areas of intervention due to the COVID-19 pandemic and challenging situations due to armed conflict. The project continued to promote to the extent possible virtual communication learning platforms with participating local communities, emphasizing the capacity building of local leaders as knowledge multipliers and local promoters of field activities.

The project published and launched the report [Results and Lessons Learned from GEF5](#), a comprehensive account of the project's learning path and main achievements during its first phase, financed during the 5th GEF replenishment period. Publications, technical documents, and tools that were developed are included in the publication, together with testimonies and analyses from key stakeholders.



Protected Landscapes

Increase in PA management effectiveness: To date, over 5 million hectares of protected areas have demonstrated improved management effectiveness. This amount includes two regional PAs whose declaration and management plans have been supported by the project. Activities to promote sustainable tourism in the regional PAs have been developed, focused on capacity building of local communities. The strategy for prevention, surveillance and control continues being implemented in these PAs, combined with technical assistance to build community monitoring capacity. Given travel restrictions, activities relied on air surveillance and use of satellite images registered in the government's SicoSmart platform.

Progress continues in the development, validation, and implementation of work plans with local communities and Indigenous authorities in alignment with PA management plans.

Areas of environmental significance under legal protection increased: Sound progress towards the declaration of the regional PA at the Bajo Guayabero Conservation District included the definition of a polygon with improved spatial and legal information, validation of the conservation goals ensuring its role as part of an ecological corridor, socialization with local communities, and biodiversity characterization from a scientific expedition lead by project partners.

Colombia Heritage Program (HECO): As part of the instrument's development, financial management arrangements and the operation manual (under review) were designed. Also, ecological restoration and REDD+ strategies were designed to potentially support PA financial sustainability. The project is strengthening the capacity of Patrimonio Natural's information management system to fulfill its future role as one of HECO's transition fund administrators.

Integrated Productive Landscapes

Conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation agreements: Amid complex sociopolitical and health conditions that affected the region, new conservation agreements (that result from participatory land-use planning) were signed with farmers, and existing agreements were ratified, totaling 24,526 hectares under sustainable practices. A community-based forestry pilot's action plan was agreed with communities and sound progress was made towards the design of sustainable value chains with the development of a study of timber species' potential and a forest inventory.

The area under active restoration increased with 873 hectares, thanks to the commitment of local communities and the subnational environmental authorities. Active and passive restoration activities totaled 1,073.7 hectares focused on the protection of riverbanks and forest enrichment and the establishment of community plant nurseries continue to be supported.

RAMSAR sites management plans: Sustainable tourism strategies for the two project- supported Ramsar sites (Estrella Fluvial de Inirida (EFI) and Tarapoto) have been designed and validated with local communities. Participatory research, awareness-raising, and local community monitoring were enhanced with capacity-building activities, the provision of equipment, and operating protocols for vigilance activities. As a result of local researchers' work at EFI management, guidelines for threatened fauna species were financed in Spanish and local languages.

Altogether, 955,418 hectares are being sustainably managed, including the above-mentioned areas and the special protection area of Alto Mirití where management agreements are in place between PAs and the indigenous territories.

Ecological Connectivity Corridors. As part of the strategy to increase the connectivity between protected areas and ultimately between the Andean, Amazon, and Orinoquian Biomes, eight corridors were prioritized and characterized on environmental, social, demographic, and institutional grounds. The corresponding interactive [infographics](#) were published.

Policies/Incentives for Protected and Productive Landscapes

Sectorial agreements for sustainable landscape management: Two additional agreements were reached involving transport logistics and sustainable forest management for a total of 12 sectoral agreements under implementation so far, ensuring the inclusion of environmental considerations within agriculture, transport, and energy sectoral plans. Key accomplishments include applying the methodology to incorporate environmental criteria in the department and municipal road infrastructure plans and projects in the Amazon and its upscaling nationwide. Thanks to the criteria and guidelines provided by the project in the National Road Plan for Regional Integration, the Ministry of Transport is banning new infrastructure projects in Forest Reserve Zones. In turn, the National Planning Department is using the environmental information developed by the project for the Amazon as a decision criterion for national investment budget allocations under the PNVIR.

The [Guidelines for Green Road Infrastructure](#) developed by the project were launched by the Ministry of Transport and are being applied comprehensively to the investment cycle of government road projects.

Agricultural frontier zoning pilot: The pilot executed by SINCHI has allowed for the characterization of limits within the agricultural frontier for over 300 farms. In coordination with the National Land Agency (ANT), the project supported a third of these farms in the fulfillment and submission of requirements to be granted tenure or natural resource use rights, with proof of their agreements to comply with conservation and restoration commitments. A step-by-step operation manual to replicate the process with ANT is ready for implementation with potential beneficiaries.

Amazon Pact for the Life. The project supported the process by which five subnational environmental authorities subscribed to the *Pact for the promotion of sustainable development and governance in the zones most affected by deforestation in the Amazon and the Orinoquian Biomes*.

Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration

Local Journalists Training Course: This course was designed and implemented thanks to a joint effort with the Sustainable Amazon for Peace project (also part of the ASL) and ProForests (GIZ-funded project).

Youth Research Guide: This guide has been designed by the project partners to develop environmental research capacities and awareness among the Amazon's youth. The guide was endorsed by the Ministry of Science, incorporated to the Ondas youth research formation program, and will soon be published nationwide.

FICAMAZONIA Strategic Alliance: The project was included and promoted on the Maloka Digital education platform open to the public to raise awareness about the Amazon biome.

ExpoForests: The project was a central partner supporting the development of this fair led by ProForests (GIZ), which launched a digital platform to share experiences with forest protection in the Colombian Amazon. The project presented its successful experiences on conservation agreements in La Paya PA and the Guaviare Department.

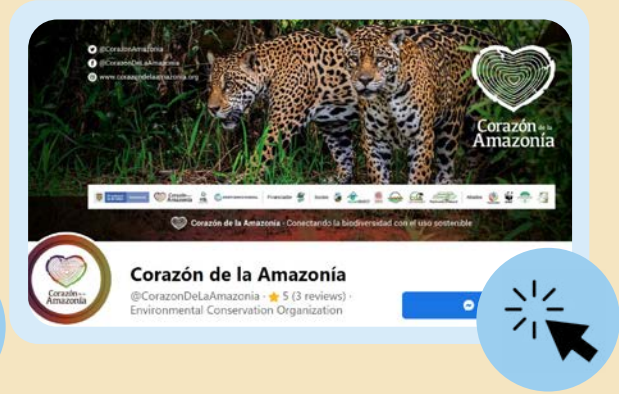
Community leaders in communications. The recruitment and training of community liaisons to improve local outreach has enhanced the project communications team.



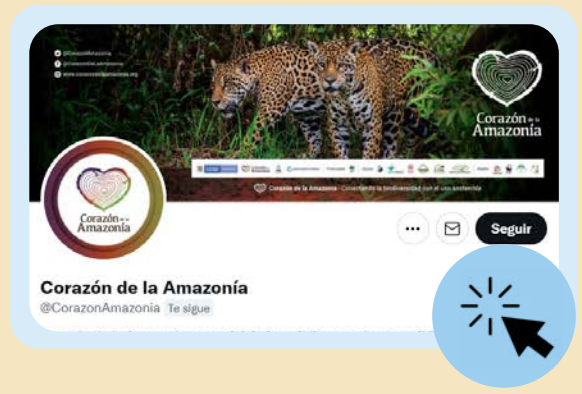
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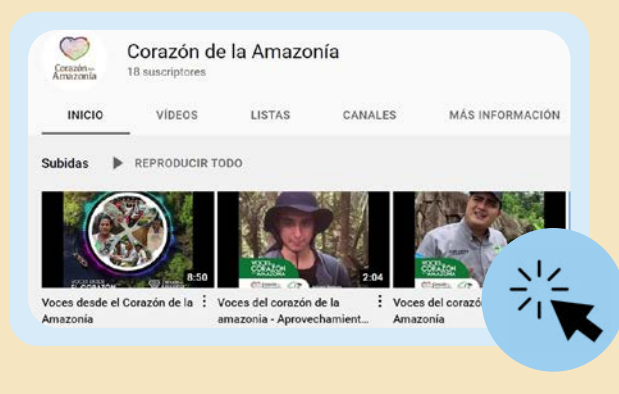
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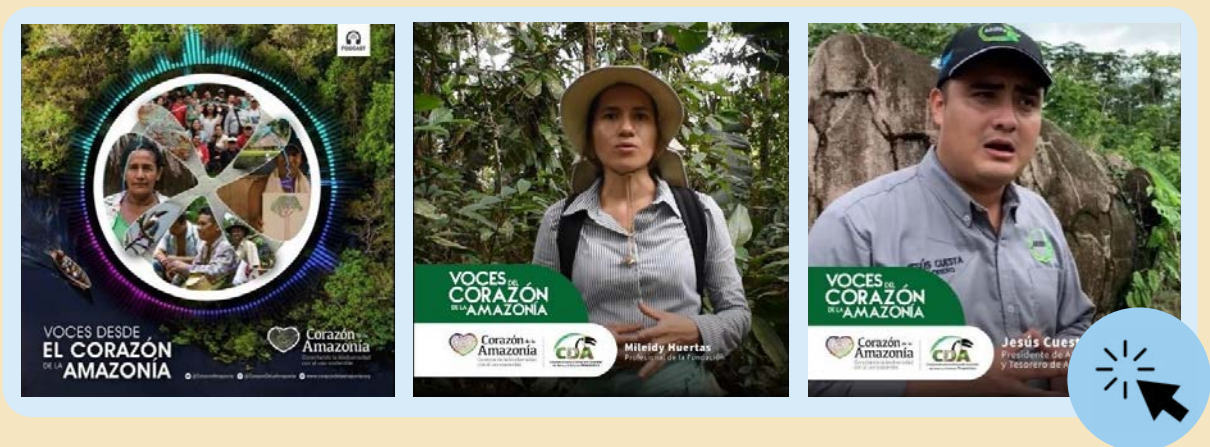
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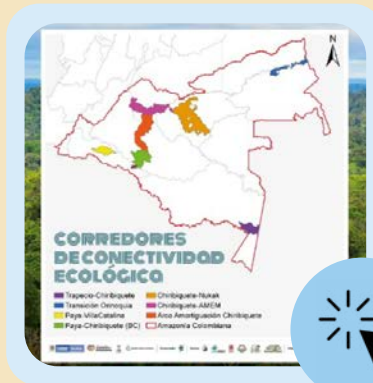
20 video-podcast of the series “Voices of the Amazon” (Voces de la Amazonía):



Vivero Forestal Comunitario
en Remolinos del Caguan:

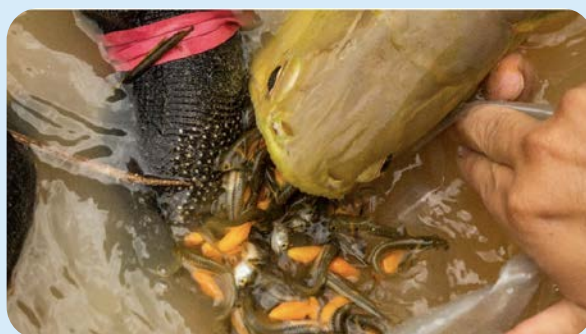


Interactive infographics about
ecologic connectivity corridors:



A story to remember

**A hidden treasure in the Heart of the Amazon: Silver arawana fish farming,
a sustainable opportunity**



Communities near the Putumayo River in the Colombian Amazon have committed to the cultivation of a highly valued fish species, promoting in turn conservation and sustainable development.

In the waters of the Putumayo River, a special fish, that symbolizes luck and prosperity, rears its head, and its beauty makes it resemble the figure of a dragon, This is the silver arawana (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*), a species found in several rivers of the Amazon biome, traditionally captured as ornamental fish, leading to its reduced natural populations.

As part of the ASL project, the SINCHI institute is providing technical assistance for a pilot activity developed with the Puerto Leguizamo fishers association – Asoarapaima – to farm the arawana. The activity including the provision of technical assistance aims to contribute to sustainable alternative production strategies for this municipality.

“This has contributed to our economy; we have learned to value what nature gives us. We have become an example in the area, and we have shown that women can also lead the initiative. I’m happy because I have been praised for being a ‘berraca’ woman, a strong woman. It is important for women to be valued and to demonstrate that we can achieve everything we set our minds to,” says Nini Johana Medina of the Asoarapaima association.

As explained by César Bonilla, researcher from SINCHI's aquatic ecosystems group, "the arawana is a living fossil living up to 12 years, and now categorized as vulnerable. The male arawana does not eat for almost 45 days, because in its mouth it holds between 100 to 350 fertilized eggs, received from the female that chose him for this purpose. During the eggs incubation period, the male must provide oxygen to the embryos, so it remains at surface level of rivers, lakes and lagoons, and while doing so fishermen hunt them with shotguns, gill nets or harpoons. Those that survive, release their fish when formed and care for its young until they can fend for themselves.

The project supports development of methods for the reproduction of fish under confinement, allowing it to happen in different times of the year, and strengthening of capacity and management plans to properly fish in the natural environment. The process is not restricted to the arawana. In fact, this is an umbrella or focal species at the top of the food chain, which means that, if it is well managed in its natural habitat, it indirectly favors other species that are commonly used for local consumption or commercialization in local markets.

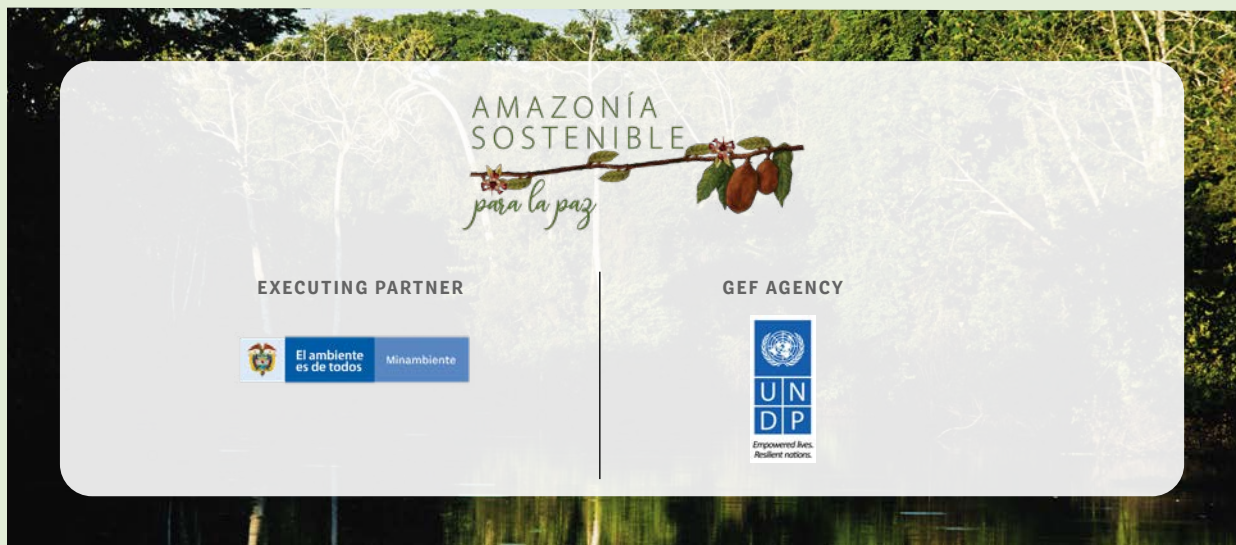
Promoting fish farming of this emblematic species together with local fishermen and fish farming organizations such as Asoarapaima, has become an important strategy for the sustainable use of aquatic ecosystems, that provides a sustainable economic alternative that counterbalance illegal practices like deforestation.



During the two years in which this process has been developed, there have been satisfactory results in terms of reproduction and obtaining larvae for commercial purposes. In addition, the Leguizamo fish farmers have had the opportunity to exchange their experiences between the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.

According to Cesar, "the potential that they have here in the plains is a potential that they do not have anywhere else, that is why they are so motivated to continue this initiative because it has given very good results in reproduction and sales in national markets."

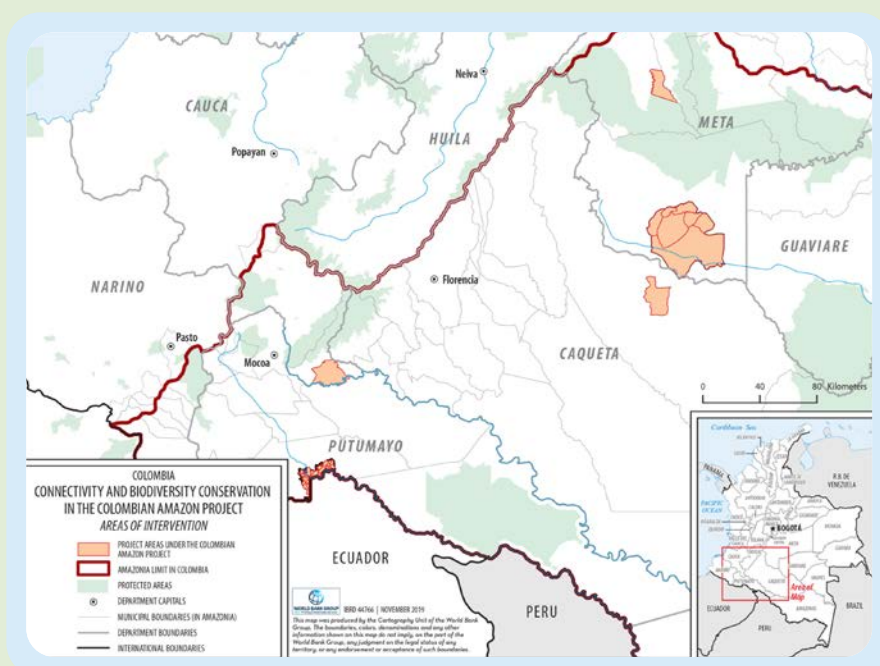
2.2.3 Colombia: **Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon – Sustainable Amazon for Peace**



Objective: 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 Yarí (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



The project continues building local capacities, strengthening rural governance community mechanisms, providing technical assistance to the subnational environmental authorities and Climate Change and Forests directorates in the Ministry of Environment, and promoting actions for the implementation of Landscape Management Tools including forest inventories. Project implementation has been possible due to the alliance with public and private partner organizations in charge of on-the-ground activities. Finally, the project has not only collaborated with the other ASL projects, but also with the REDD Early Movers and GEF Small Grants programs, resulting for instance in the support to women's indigenous organizations.

In 2021, the project had its mid-term review process. The “Midterm Review Report,” released in August, incorporates progress evaluation from the first three years of the project from 2018 to 2021.



Integrated Productive Landscapes

Sustainable production in contribution to the peace process: To date, the project has been working with 12 community organizations supporting sustainable production activities benefiting 775 people, most of whom are victims of the conflict or currently in the process of reincorporation.

Sustainable production activities: To date, a total of 240 families belonging to community organizations are implementing sustainable production activities including meliponiculture/apiculture, nurseries for timber species, and aromatic plants.

Landscape Management Tools: To date, Landscape Management Tools designed by the project to reduce pressure on forests and increase ecosystem connectivity have been implemented in a total of 461.8 hectares via restoration, food security, and sustainable production activities.

Strengthening the intercultural education program with Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon: In 2021, a grant was formalized with the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon. The grant's is to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' territorial and environmental governance including via knowledge sharing and recovery of ancestral practices. Within the grant, a workshop to promote research under traditional norms and practices in climate change mitigation and adaptation was held.

Policies/Incentives for Protected and Productive Landscapes

Climate Change Management Plans and Strategies Achievements include the adoption of two Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT) in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo; the preparation of three PIGCCT for Amazonas, Guaviare, and Vaupés; and the update of the Guainía's PIGCCT. Progress has been made in the preparation of the “Regional Strategy on Climate Change for the Amazon.” The strategy will allow implementation support for the Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans for the Colombian Amazon.

Effective incorporation of climate change management: The project provides technical assistance to the Regional Climate Change Node for the Amazon Region and the six Departmental Climate Change Subnodes, aiming to strengthen the incorporation of climate change considerations into sectoral planning.

Standardization of geographic information: The project supported the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and the environmental authorities with jurisdiction on the Amazon region, focusing on geographic information management in accordance with the guidelines of the Colombian Environmental System.



Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration

Capacity building on climate change and sustainable forest management: The project continues providing capacity building activities to strengthen institutional, social, and community actors in climate change and sustainable forest management. By 2021, training processes were carried out for 560 people (140 people from public institutions, 100 people from private institutions, 320 people from community organizations).

Improved skills for managing low-carbon rural development: Representatives of 39 public and private institutions and community organizations have participated in training virtually and in-person on themes related to technical, organizational and management training, and goods and supplies.

At the community level, actions by farmers and indigenous organizations have focused on strengthening environmental governance for the management of sustainable productive

FICAMAZONÍA 2021: Together with Corazón de la Amazonía, Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz was one of the institutional partners of the third [FICAMAZONÍA festival in 2021](#). The project also presented the panel: Value chain in Sustainable Production Landscapes on November 12.



Website:

Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz



New processing plant for Amazonian fruits in Piamonte, Cauca, supported by the Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz (in Spanish):



Piamonte Cauca

Río Fragua



Yarí Expedition: Stories of a Changing Territory:



El Tiempo: Farmers' projects that care for and multiply oxygen in the Amazon (in Spanish):



where Doña Eliana showed us the plant nursery
where she and the organized women of



A story to remember

Growing hope in Putumayo's nurseries



Rafael Santofimio, a former member of an illegal armed group and now working in a nursery with the Cooperativa Multiactiva Comunitaria del Común (Comuccom), feels motivated when spending time in the forests of the Lower Putumayo region. Rafael gets up early in the morning to work in Musu Kaisai, *Vanguardia de la Restauración*, the cooperative's nursery, located in the municipality of Puerto Guzmán. Musu Kaisai means “new life” in the Inga native language.

Like Rafael, there are more ex-combatants, farmers, and Indigenous People in charge of the five nurseries that form the community nursery network in Putumayo that is being supported by the Sustainable Amazon for Peace project. In addition to the nurseries, the project also supports in Putumayo and Caqueta departments the Farmer Restoration Schools (*Escuela Campesina de Restauración*) that promote exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge and provide guidance on germination and planting practices.

Supporting nurseries and restoration activities is part of a broader landscape management planning strategy that protect and conserve natural resources while also become a sustainable economic alternative.

One of the two female ex-combatants leading the Brisas de Paz Restoration Nursery is Lindelia Álvarez, who was recruited in an illegal armed group when she was a teenager. Together with other ex-combatant women, they initiated work in the nurseries after the 2016 signing of the peace agreement. “You have to work hard because you are a woman, and you always have to work a lot. Getting up early at four in the morning, sending the children to school, feeding the animals, but thank God we are doing well...In the nursery, we have our seedlings, which we have planted with seeds that we collected in the forest. This is a great achievement, that we have left our previous activities and are here. This shows the world that we can change the way we think,” Lindelia said. They already have seedlings of chontaduro (*bactris gasipaes*), açai (*Euterpe oleracea*), camu camu (*Myrciaria dubia*), and balso (*Ochroma pyramidale*).

Read the full article: “El Espectador: [Hope growing in Putumayo's nurseries](#)” (in Spanish).

Author: Valerie Cortés Villalba

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



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

Project Sites: The project will benefit protected areas in 11 districts located in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco.

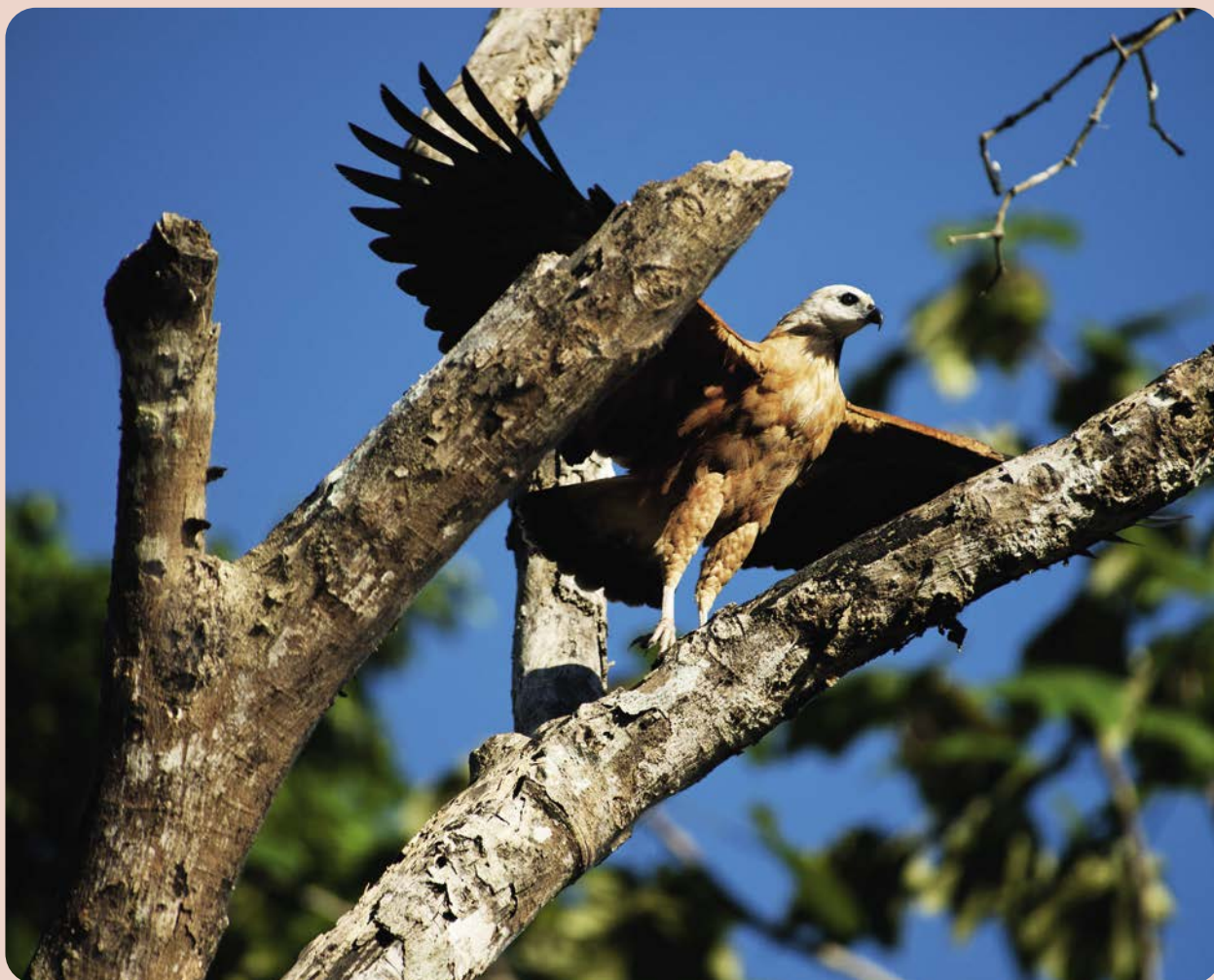
GEF Grant: \$18 million



The project intervenes in Huanuco and Ucayali, regions with great potential to contribute to green, low- carbon growth based on their natural and human capital measured by high biodiversity levels and rich cultural legacy. Project activities have been completed in coordination with regional and local authorities ensuring capacity building and ownership.

Due to the impacts of COVID-19, some of the activities were delayed including the development of territorial planning instruments. Travel was restricted and limited digital connectivity impeded ample participation in virtual events and consultations of such instruments. In addition, attention from regional and local authorities shifted to taking care of the health emergency, reducing the time allocated to other initiatives.

During 2021, the Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) process initiated to evaluate progress of the first three years of implementation. The MTR final report is expected to be concluded in the first quarter of 2022.



Landscapes Under Sustainable Production

Improvement of control, surveillance and enforcement: In 2021, the project initiated capacity building activities for the Forestry and Wildlife Management Units of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca and the Regional Control and Surveillance Platforms of Huánuco and Ucayali to improve surveillance, control, and enforcement capacity to achieve the implementation of transparent processes when approving land use changes.

Landscape planning processes: The project is contributing to the landscape planning processes of 1.46 million hectares (in the districts of Curimana, Neshuya, Irazola, in the Ucayali region and Codo del Pozuzo, and Yuyapichis in Huánuco region) through updating development plans, and the design and implementation of life plans for indigenous communities at the community level.

Sustainable cattle ranching in the Amazon: With the technical support of the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center, selected cattle organizations (12) in the Amazonian regions of Huánuco and Ucayali began the process of receiving technical assistance from the PPS project, aiming to improve livestock production in a sustainable manner. The assistance will include promotion of silvopastoral systems leading to improved productivity and natural resource management. This support will also result in the preparation of sustainable livestock production guidelines focusing on the Amazon context to inform key decision making.

Ucayali Competitiveness and Productivity Plan With the leadership of Ucayali Regional Government, the design of the “Competitiveness and Productivity Plan 2021–2030” began in 2021 to promote a more competitive productive sector that contemplates the sustainable use of its resources for the development of value-added products. This effort will have the technical assistance of the National Council for Competitiveness and Formalization and the support of the PPS project, and it will be aligned with the Regional Development Plan (PDRC), the Multiannual Investment Plan, and other relevant policy instruments.

Policies/Incentives for Conservation and Sustainable Development

Permanent Multi-Stakeholder Coffee Commission: The Permanent Multi-Stakeholder Coffee Commission was created in February 2021 as the leading forum in charge of monitoring the implementation of the National Coffee Action Plan. Progress in the plan's implementation has been collected and systematized, providing baseline information to identify gaps, validate priorities, and articulate investments. Within this process, and towards implementation of the National Action Plan, the project also supported the development of seven regional coffee agendas.

Agreement on Cocoa, Forests and Diversity: With the project's support, the "Agreement on Cocoa, Forests and Diversity" was launched in May 2021 as a public, private, and civil society effort to position and reinforce Peru as an exporter of deforestation-free, high-quality cocoa with verified attributes of origin. This support contributes to the objectives included in the Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Cocoa and Chocolate Value Chain.

Technical facilitation of the Palm Oil Working Group: In May 2021, with Ministerial Resolution No. 0120-2021-MIDAGRI, the Multisectoral Working Group was created to prepare, with a participatory approach, the "Management Instrument for the Sustainable Development of Palm Oil in Peru, 2021 - 2031", with the project team as the group's technical facilitator.

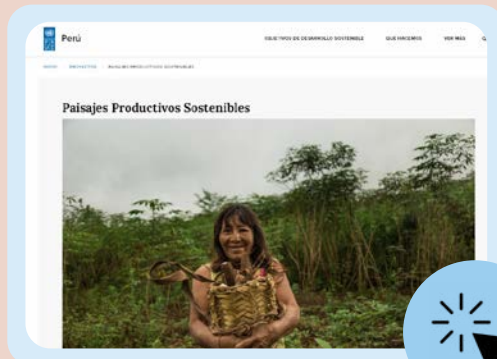
Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration

Training Program: The Training Program “[Agents of Change and Communications for a Sustainable Management of the Territory](#)” was developed in alliance with Peruvian *Pontificia Universidad Católica*. The online training benefited officials from regional and local governments, technicians and professionals from decentralized State agencies, indigenous federations, and members representing producer cooperatives. Building on the training program, the project is supporting the design of a communications strategy to be implemented as part of the Ucayali Regional Conservation System and specific communications plans for the Regional Conservation Areas of Ucayali and Huánuco (see note below).

PPS e-bulletin: PPS has continued reporting and disseminating information about the project on its e-bulletin “[El Amazónico](#),” which also includes testimonials and insights of implementing partners on collaborative efforts and progress.



Website:



e-Bulletin:



Agents of Change and Communications for a Sustainable Management of the Territory:



Video - National Plan of Cacao:



A story to remember

Life plans: Generating consensus and development in indigenous communities

“As a native community, we need to have a plan to organize our activities in the territory. It is important to have a vision of our development for five ten years so that we can find the support we need to be sustainable,” said Bruno Tangoa, community leader of Shambo Porvenir, a Shipibo community located in the district of Nueva Requena, Ucayali, and one of the 11 communities the PPS project is working with in the Peruvian Amazon.

A life plan is a tool for management and planning that seeks to empower indigenous communities so that, based on their own perspective, they can collectively gather the aspirations and priorities that will guide their development.

“This process is opening up a space for youth and women participation so that together we can work for the community’s wellbeing. We will demarcate the forests that we will continue to protect, and the plan will help us to make better use of our resources in a controlled manner,” Bruno continued.



The development of life plans along with conservation ecosystem recovery, and community monitoring activities, is part of the collaborative work that the PPS project has been promoting. Results have been achieved with the leadership of five partner indigenous federations, towards the quality of life of about 1,200 families living in an area comprising nearly 160,000 hectares of forest. With project’s support, brigades of specialists and technicians were trained to provide technical assistance to the selected native communities for the development of their life plans. To this end, 30 professionals and the technical teams of the federations have been trained in participatory methodologies to strengthen indigenous planning and governance. In addition to the brigade, capacities have also been developed within the communities so that community members can help as facilitators to carry out the different tasks required for the collective construction of this instrument.

“As a planning and management tool, this process contributes to decision making within the communities. The life plan allows us to reflect within our cosmovision about the needs, strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities to achieve our objectives, in coordination with strategic allies such as regional and local governments and other institutions,” said Cecilia Martinez, Yanesha agronomist, and planning specialist of the brigade of the Federation of Native Yanesha Communities (FECONAYA).

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



Objective: 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 million



Despite challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic that delayed on-the-ground activities and limited SERNANP's ability to increase revenues from tourism, the project continues making progress in implementing the financial sustainability strategy, Patrimonio del Peru (PdP), for the effective management of SINANPE. Activities, led by SERNANP and the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE), have continued to identify financing mechanisms to help close the system's funding gap for its effective management, build institutional capacity for long-term strategic planning, promote agreements among key government stakeholders and coordination with donor institutions, while developing a shared vision for the protected area landscapes.

During 2021, the Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) process was held to assess progress in the first years of implementation and is currently in its last phase. The MTR final report is expected to be concluded in the first quarter of 2022.

Main accomplishments through 2021

Protected Landscapes

Several activities have been developed to support the long-term financial sustainability of the PAs via PdP. These include:

Environmental Compensation Proposal: In 2021, the PdP Amazon project developed a methodology to estimate compensation rates within a scheme for national-level conservation measures. The methodology included a list of potential areas that could benefit and a portfolio of ecosystems and ecosystem services to be considered and valued.

Mechanism of compensation for water ecosystem services: The project has prepared a diagnosis of the PAs in the Amazon biome with the greatest potential to implement a Hydric Mechanism of Compensation for Ecosystem Services (MERESE Hídrico), including variables such as water supply/demand, and governance, among others. This financial mechanism is proposed to be developed at the local level and would aim to generate and invest in actions toward the conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of ecosystems through voluntary agreements between contributors. In addition, the project prepared a diagnosis of the ecosystem services (with emphasis on carbon) provided by the NPAs that could lead to mechanisms

of compensation and/or participation via an administration contract by which SERNANP entrusts a non-profit legal entity (individually or in association) with the total or partial management responsibility of an NPA.

Economic valuation study of the water supply service: The project has prepared an economic valuation study of the water provision ecosystem service (including domestic, agricultural, and energy uses) for selected sites within SINANPE. The study will inform the proposal for a law to allocate resources directly collected by the National Water Authority (ANA) to SERNANP to finance activities towards restoration and conservation of selected headwaters.

Law proposal for fines, infractions, and reparations: The project prepared a proposal to amend Legislative Decree No. 1013, which created SERNANP, to provide the institution with coercive enforcement capacity to collect fines or civil reparations for infractions committed within the PAs. The proposal has been approved by SERNANP and was sent to MINAM for review and processing.

Incentives system with the private sector: SERNANP and PROFONANPE have identified a shortlist of 10 products and/or services to bring monetary and non-monetary resources from the private sector to the financing of PAs (green banking, crowdfunding, educational programs, voluntary compensation, marketplaces, impact index, booking, museums, challenges, and documentaries, among others).

Environmental and Social Management Framework of Patrimonio Natural del Perú Initiative: In October 2021, the “Environmental and Social Management Framework of Patrimonio Natural del Perú Initiative” for the Amazon PAs was approved. The framework identified the socio-environmental impacts, risks, and mitigation measures associated with the implementation of the PdP initiative appropriate to its safeguard policies. This framework includes guidelines and criteria for the implementation of social and environmental safeguards in the activities financed in PAs.

Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration

Publication: Patrimonio Natural del Perú. Nature for all, Nature Forever: In July 2021, the book “[Patrimonio Natural del Perú: Nature for all, nature forever](#)” was published, presenting the lessons learned from the Patrimonio Natural del Perú initiative design phase and progress towards its implementation.

PdP communications pieces: Communications pieces were generated for the project and published on social networks, conveying the value of PAs and the importance of conserving the Amazon biome, highlighting the work of PA managers and rangers, and explaining to broad audiences the role of the PdP initiative for watershed and landscape conservation.

Capacity building on gender and cultural diversity: Several capacity-building activities were supported on gender and culture mainstreaming and to benefit key executing partners and the project team.

Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas in Peru Course: In February 2021, SERNANP, MINAM, WWF, and PdP, in partnership with the Conservation Strategy Fund, designed and facilitated a 15-week course “Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas in Peru,” on financing protected areas in the Amazon region. The course was attended by 30 SERNANP representatives, including specialists from different institutional areas such as planning, budgeting, and administration, as well as SERNANP’s legal and technical teams. Through the virtual and online course, participants covered eight theoretical and practical modules on the economic and financial tools needed to address financial planning for protected areas. Using a combination of pre-recorded classes, online lectures, readings, and practical exercises, course participants gained a more grounded understanding of challenges to financing protected areas, financial planning and economic valuation, and communications and outreach strategies.

Learn more about the project in the [Story Map](#):



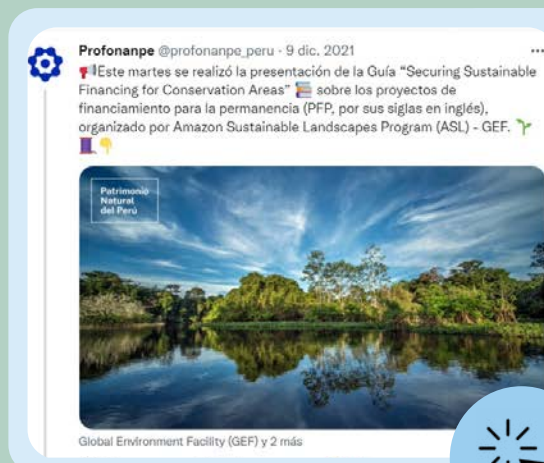
**Video: Second Anniversary of
Patrimonio Natural del Perú:**



**Book presentation: “Patrimonio Natural
del Perú. Nature for all, nature forever”:**



Twitter:



A story to remember

An inspiration for future generations: the first woman to be chief of a Peruvian Natural Protected Area

Before becoming the first woman in charge of a natural protected area in Peru, and thanks to her perseverance, Ada Castillo had succeeded in several of the objectives for the Manu National Park in the Peruvian Amazon and the Machupicchu Historic Sanctuary.

“Natural protected areas provide a good working opportunity for men and women that commit to conservation. There is no need to be a biologist or forestry engineer to work in PAs, with the right determination and belief that the goal is to produce local, national, and international benefits, that remain for future generations.”



Castillo currently works as a Specialist in Planning and Management of Natural Protected Areas at SERNANP and has become an example of the importance of women's roles in PA conservation.

“We already have more women park rangers, more than 30 specialists, and more than 10 female chiefs of protected areas” says Ada.

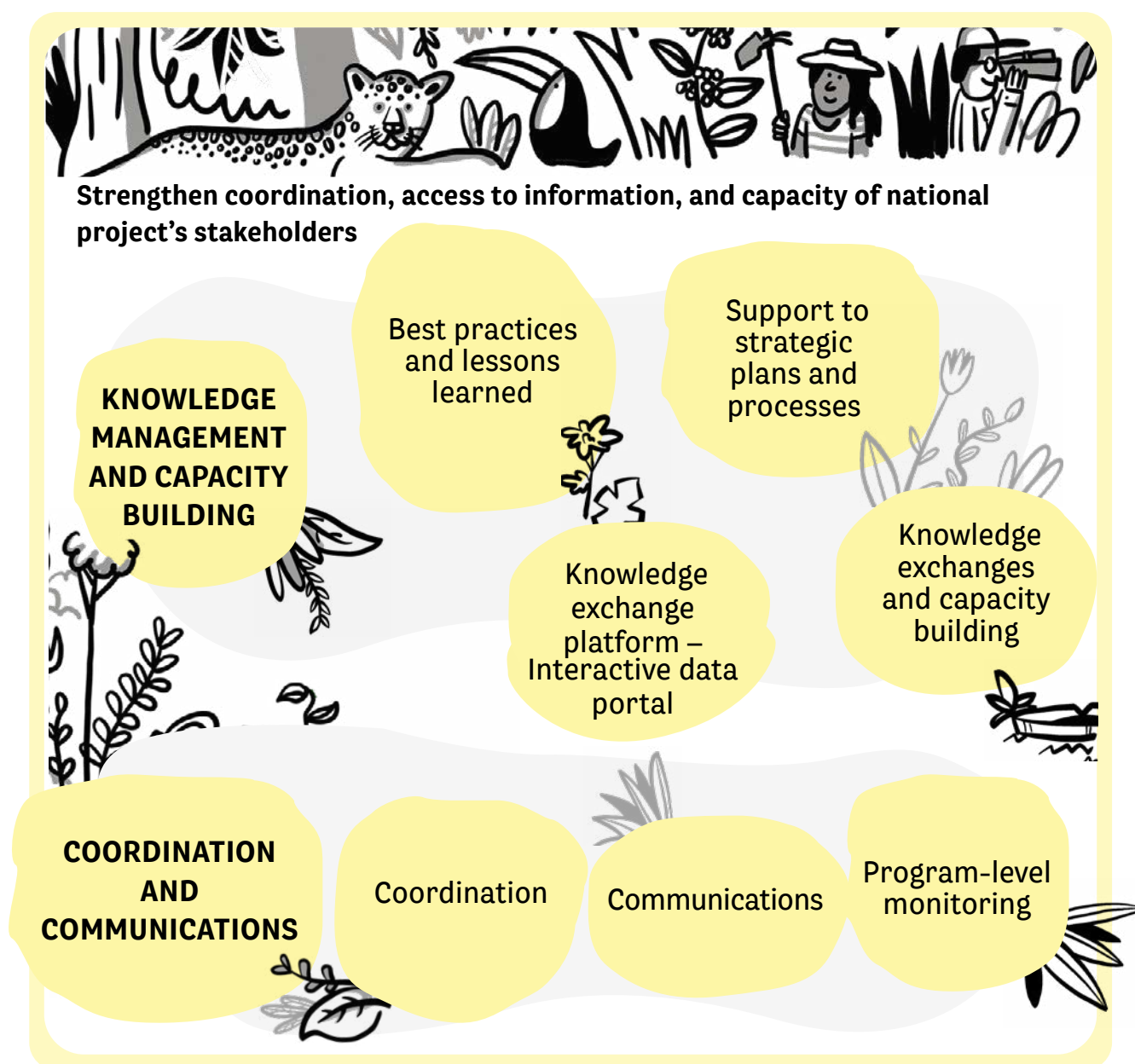
A video highlighting Castillo's work, created with the support of the PdP project, can be seen [here](#) (in Spanish).

Chapter 3.

ASL1 Coordination Technical Assistance Project – Progress in 2021

The regional project brings the national teams from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru national projects together to build capacity and scale up innovative approaches by offering knowledge exchange events, enhancing coordination with key partners, and building a community of practice. Opportunities for regional collaboration and governance processes are also promoted with a wider community of project teams, government institutions, donor agencies, and civil society organizations working in the Amazon.

Figure 6: ASL regional coordination project components



The selection of the specific activities and themes to share knowledge about and build capacity on, responds to the needs and requests from the national project stakeholders and Program partners. Prioritization exercises to select topics are conducted at specific workshops, during the steering committee (PSC) meetings or during the Annual conference. In addition, the coordination team receives proposals from partners or specific demands from the countries that are then analyzed and presented to the PSC.

PROGRESS IN 2021

Activities delivered by the ASL regional coordination project developed and explored new themes in 2021 as well as following up with activities or themes initiated in previous years. Topics in 2021 included sustainable community-based tourism, addressing impacts from mercury contamination, and other effective conservation measures (OECM), while the activities involving sustainable financing mechanisms for the PA systems and gender sensitive strategies, continued. Engagement through webinars, study tours, side events, and newsletters continued, and new activities also included customized trainings within the ASL group.

The project continued establishing partnerships and engagement with multiple institutions, aiming to secure complementarity and collaboration. This was done with national level civil society and private organizations as well as with international organizations including ASL's key partner Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.

The coordination project continued promoting virtual knowledge exchange events and including relevant resources in the Collaboration for Development – C4D platform. While restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic continued to delay or impede in-person events, when safety conditions could be met and with the support of the national projects, several in-person meetings were held in 2021.

3.1 Component 1: Knowledge management and capacity building

3.1.1 Best practices and lessons learned

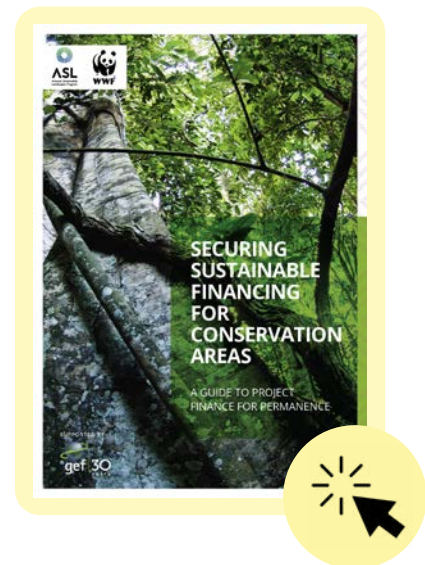
a) Exchange of experiences in PA's financial sustainability

The objective of this ongoing activity is to promote knowledge sharing, learning, and strengthened capacity to meet financial sustainability objectives of PA systems supported by the ASL national projects. A focus has been applying the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach adopted by all three ASL1 participating countries (Brazil, Colombia, and Peru) and disseminating lessons learned on the design and development of PFP initiatives to a broader audience.

In December 2021, ASL and WWF presented one of the key products of this activity: the publication [Securing Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas: A guide to project finance for permanence](#). This guide is the result of the knowledge exchange generated by the thematic ASL working group composed of key practitioners from the ASL national projects. It aims to describe the PFP approach and capture the experience from practitioners and lessons learned to date. The guide is intended to be a reference for those with public or private organizations who want to implement a PFP.

The PFP guide presents the necessary components and elements of sustainability that define the PFP approach, the process of developing and implementing a PFP—from identification, assessment, readiness, and design—to implementation. It also includes a series of PFP case studies under implementation in Brazil and Peru, and currently being designed in Colombia. The guide was based on a thorough review of available literature and interviews with 53 people from 19 organizations, including governments and multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), conservation trust funds, and independent experts.

The guide was highlighted in a [webinar](#) with a presentation by the authors from the World Bank and WWF teams and a discussion with a diverse panel of stakeholders from PFPs currently being implemented. The ASL PFP working group is currently translating the guide to Spanish and preparing a new series of knowledge exchange events.



b) Sustainable Community Tourism Study Tour: “Amazon Exchange”



Community-Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) offers an alternative travel option for an emerging group of tourists who seek a more authentic experience. In the Amazon, these opportunities allow visitors to experience the nature, cultures and lifestyles of local communities while promoting local livelihoods. The study tour aimed to motivate, engage, and share best practices with stakeholders (national and subnational technicians and managers) from the ASL projects linked to different sectors of CBST.



The Brazilian organization [Mariepaua Sustainable Solutions](#) in collaboration with [Sustainable Amazon Foundation](#), [Sustainable Development Solutions Network Amazonia](#), and [Poranduba Amazonía](#) developed the ASL sponsored knowledge management program as a comprehensive course that provided an opportunity for the participants to learn from selected cases and receive technical knowledge. The program included a “warm-up” phase via WhatsApp, where 24 participants met each other and the course team, followed by five online meetings to explore concepts, principles, and explore key aspects including policies, planning, and marketing. Following the virtual phase, the in-person component took place in November 2021 at the Sustainable Development Reserve Rio Negro in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. Participants had the opportunity to learn from the Community of Tumbira through field visits to multiple CBST ventures. After postponements, the study tour was possible under a strict bio-safety protocol following health authorities’ guidance and in close coordination with reserve authorities, local communities, the ASL projects, and with the informed consent of the 22 participants .

During the study tour the participants identified and proposed solutions for the challenges of CBST and shared cases and experiences from each country. Based on their findings they also prepared business models for effective CBST in their own communities. This event fostered strong connections between participants, and the ASL team will provide means for future dialogue. After the study tour, some participants shared with the ASL how they applied the skills learned in the course and study tour to their national context:



Maíria de Sousa Lopes (Brazil), Yuri Alexandra Palma Zambrano (Colombia), and Lilia Isolina Java Tapayuri (Colombia)

Maíria Lopes, ([SEMA – Amapá, Brazil](#))

has reached her local community as well as 12 PA managers at the SEMA-Amapá to share the CBST concepts and course methodologies. She is leading the development of a CBST plan for her municipality with the involvement of SEMA and the Tourism Secretariat of Amapá.

William A. Rojas, a guide at the ecotourism community and family business [Pinturas Rupestres de Cerro Azul](#) in Guaviare, Colombia,

has focused his work on digital marketing, one of the course's topics. His community has only recently gained internet access, so the course came at a perfect moment to develop a marketing strategy. His goal is also

to strengthen his community, in particular through trust-building and commitment towards common social and environmental values. For that purpose, William has been running meetings with the community and school to discuss key related CBST content.



Video: [Willian Rojas shares his experience \(Corazón de la Amazonía\) – \(in Spanish\)](#)

Royer Phocco, Specialist in Sustainable Tourism Management of Manu Park – (SERNANP, Peru)

applied the business analysis model presented in the course to analyze the initiative they support at Manu—[Casa Matsigenka](#). The model has proven to be useful for them to better structure financing proposals. Royer has also begun to apply the model to other CBST enterprises and communities and has engaged with public institutions to promote CBST in local tourism plans. Additionally, with Kiara Julca and Susan Huaccanqui (two other course participants), they held a virtual forum on CBST at SERNANP with 36 participants.



This CBST program is now coming to an end with course material in Spanish and Portuguese, a final report, and a series of communications materials finalized, that are expected to be disseminated during May 2022.

Learn more about the study tour in this video (in [Portuguese and Spanish](#) with subtitles in English):



c) Women's solutions for conservation and sustainable development

The ASL commissioned a knowledge management activity to design a strategy to improve gender-sensitive conservation and sustainable development interventions in the Amazon region. Led by the [Center for International Forestry Research \(CIFOR\)](#) with the guidance of the ASL regional coordination and national teams, and the academic support of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru and the Pontifical Javeriana University of Colombia, the study derives lessons from six successful cases from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.



The study, under preparation, gathered secondary information from the cases and conducted field interviews (between June and October 2021 after delays due to COVID-19) with key representatives, both women and men. The cases depict main obstacles and barriers faced by the women and identify interventions that succeeded addressing such barriers.

The research design was adapted to conduct face-to-face fieldwork following strict biosecurity protocols once the health restrictions declared at each site were lifted, ensuring the inclusion of the voices of local participants without access to telephones or the internet. In Colombia and Peru, the team conducted a total of nine visits to the selected sites. In the Brazilian cases, all interviews were conducted by telephone or virtually with the help of a local facilitator from one of the study sites. To this end, the team trained and supported a local resident who was able to facilitate telephone and internet access for the interviews.

In November and December 2021, workshops to validate information were held with the groups and organizations that are part of the country case studies to obtain their confirmation and feedback on the data collected and lessons learned as well as to generate a space to exchange ideas among participants. A tri-national workshop is being prepared for 2022 in a hybrid format. The final stage of the study, publication, and dissemination of communications products is expected in the first half of 2022.

3.1.2 Knowledge exchanges and capacity building

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

The objective of this activity developed by CI, WCS, and WWF is to implement an analytical and forecasting tool to gather, organize, visualize, and analyze information recorded with camera traps. The tool, within the Wildlife Insights platform, will enable expert and non-expert decision makers to evaluate biodiversity outcomes, assess the impact of different scenarios, and help improve the planning and development of conservation actions.



During 2021, four sites were identified within the ASL intervention areas: Chiribiquete National Park (Colombia), Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary (Peru), Sustainable Development Reserve Rio Negro (Brazil) and Orito Ingi – Ande Medicinal Plants Sanctuary (Colombia). Two training workshops were held in August and September 2021 to illustrate the importance for analyzing camera trap data and identifying the analytical needs for each site based on conservation objectives, the type of information available, and the target audience for the analyses.

The tool is under preparation, customizing its features to incorporate the criteria identified by the ASL teams. For example, it will allow for estimating wildlife diversity and composition and make comparisons between, for instance, PAs under strict conservation and areas under sustainable management practices supported by the ASL. A third workshop, with the objective of promoting regional knowledge exchange, is expected for 2022.



b) Exchange on Conservation Agreements (2 virtual sessions – 114 participants)

Conservation agreements are voluntary mechanisms of mutual benefit, aimed at strengthening the effective management of natural resources, improving ecosystem connectivity, biodiversity conservation, and the development of sustainable livelihoods. Brazil, Colombia, and Peru have various types of these agreements with various degrees of development generating positive results and thus providing valuable lessons and experiences. Responding to a request from Peruvian ASL partner, SERNANP, the ASL coordination team designed a series of knowledge exchange events on the topic of conservation agreements. At these events, ASL partners shared their knowledge, good practices, lessons learned, and challenges related to the establishment and management of these mechanisms.

The PA agencies of Peru (SERNANP) and Colombia (PNN) led the first virtual session held on March 26, 2021, where representatives from both institutions shared their experiences with participants from national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. At this event, thematic areas within the broad conservation agreement topic to be studied in depth were identified and prioritized, and a thematic working group was created among the participants, hosted by the ASL C4D platform to promote the exchange of technical expertise that will allow for a future more in-depth study of these topics.

For the second session, held on August 13, 2021, specialists from the Brazilian MMA, ICMBio, and SEMA Amazonas presented an overview of the regulatory and institutional framework for conservation agreements in Brazil and shared their experiences with participants from the three ASL1 countries.

The coordination team will continue to encourage the work of the thematic working group in the preparation of future exchange spaces on the prioritized topics, as well as the technical exchange generated through the C4D.

Download [the presentations](#) (in Spanish) for the first session and [the presentations](#) (in Portuguese) for the second session.



c) Application of criteria for the identification of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) (2 sessions – 66 participants)

As a result of the webinar held on October 7, 2021, “[OECM for the Amazon Biome: Integrating Diverse Sectors and Stakeholders](#),” organized by the ASL, FAO, and IAPA,

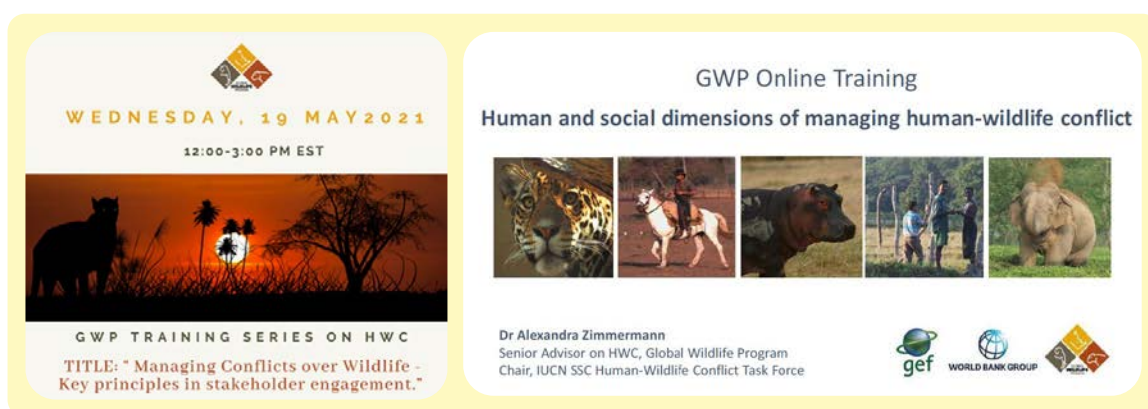
two sessions of a regional workshop on the application of criteria for the identification of OECMs were held on November 26 and December 3.



During the workshop, the participants deepened the discussion on the criteria defined in CBD Decision 14/8 for the identification of OECMs and then applied the criteria in a case study exercise.

d) Training series on human–wildlife conflicts

Benefiting from the partnership with the World Bank-led Global Wildlife Program (GWP), stakeholders from the three ASL1 countries participated in a two-session training series on human-wildlife conflict (HWC).



The two sessions (May 19th: “Managing conflicts over wildlife” and November 4th: “Human and social dimensions of managing human-wildlife conflict”) were designed and delivered by GWP’s HWC advisor, Dr. Alexandra Zimmermann, Senior Research Fellow at the University of Oxford Wildlife Conservation Research Unit. The sessions allowed participants to learn about key principles of working with conflicts over wildlife; processes for effectively engaging stakeholders and building sustainable collaborations; how people’s attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, and values are shaped and how to work with these constructively when mitigating or managing HWC; and the main social research methods and approaches commonly used in HWC assessments.

The format combined short presentations on essential concepts with structured discussions to analyze and discuss the participants’ own work on HWC. ASL beneficiaries were able to share their relevant experiences in the Amazon region, identify opportunities for future trainings, and better assess and address their unique challenges and site-specific contexts.

e) Webinars

To allow a broader diverse group of participants to hear about a specific topic of interest and to cope with limitations from the COVID-19, the ASL coordination team organized various webinars, providing as-needed simultaneous translation between Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

I. Securing sustainable financing for conservation areas: A guide to project finance for permanence (183 participants)



Dec 7, 2021 – Governments and their partners in civil society have increased their efforts to protect and conserve nature in line with the anticipated global goal to protect 30% of the planet by 2030. Reaching this goal will require more—and more effectively managed—protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, but current funding is not enough to cover existing needs or to increase the areas under protection. Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) is an approach designed to secure the policies, conditions, and full funding for the effective and long-lasting protection of protected area systems. The ASL publication [Securing](#)

[Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas – A Guide to Project Finance for Permanence](#) was presented during the webinar providing an overview of PFPs, followed by a discussion with a diverse panel of stakeholders from PFPs currently being implemented.

[Learn more](#) | [Download the report](#) | [Watch the recording](#)



II. Science Panel for the Amazon - The Amazon We Want (148 participants)

Nov 20, 2021 – In 2021, a group of over 200 preeminent scientists, from the region and beyond, united to form the unprecedented [Science Panel for the Amazon \(SPA\)](#). The Panel is

convened by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network and has delivered a comprehensive, first-of-its-kind scientific assessment of the state of the Amazon, its current trends, and recommendations for the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem and its people. The webinar aimed to present the SPA recommendations and facilitate a conversation on strategies to promote conservation and advance sustainable development pathways for the region.

[Download SPA scientific assessment](#)

III. Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) for the Amazon Biome: Integrating diverse sectors and stakeholders (66 participants)

Oct 7, 2021 – OECM is a conservation designation for areas that are achieving the effective in-situ conservation of biodiversity outside of protected areas. To advance in the recognition of OECMs, a coordinated effort is required between the environmental



sector, the productive sectors (tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, among others), civil society, and the communities living in the areas. This webinar, organized by the ASL and the FAO-led Integration of the Protected Areas of the Amazon Biome – IAPA Program, shared the base concepts defined internationally about OECMs, the advances in the Amazon region in recognizing and reporting these conserved areas, and identifying synergies and roles between the sectors and actors in this process with the participants from multiple sectors.

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

IV. Calculating the economic impact of illegal mining (140 participants)

Oct 5, 2021 – Illegal and unregulated artisanal small-scale gold mining poses a significant threat to ecosystems in the world, including the Amazon. The threat is not only due to the deforestation and degradation caused by the activity, but from the



use of mercury, which contaminates the water and soil and enters the local food chain via fish. This webinar presented an innovative tool—the Mining Impact Calculator, designed by Conservation Strategy Fund and commissioned by the Brazilian Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to estimate the monetary value of the social and environmental impacts of illegal gold mining activities focusing on deforestation, river silting, and mercury contamination.

[Learn more](#) | [Download the presentation](#)

V. Could a future pandemic come from the Amazon? (128 participants)

May 11, 2021 – Pandemics have arisen roughly every 20 years over the past century and a half. The Amazon has characteristics that are common to hotspots for emerging diseases—a high diversity of wildlife that can serve as hosts and rising deforestation rates. Yet, the Amazon is still considered a low spillover area. This webinar presented the results of the report [**Could a future pandemic come from the Amazon? The Science and Policy of Pandemic Prevention in the Amazon**](#), which suggests key actions to reduce the risk that the basin becomes a source of future pandemics.

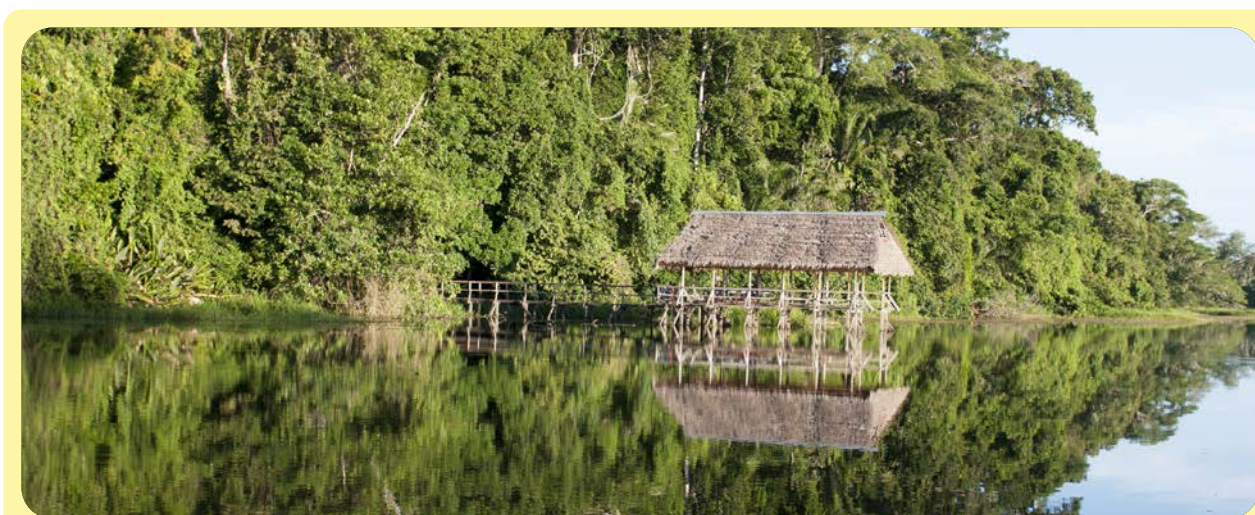
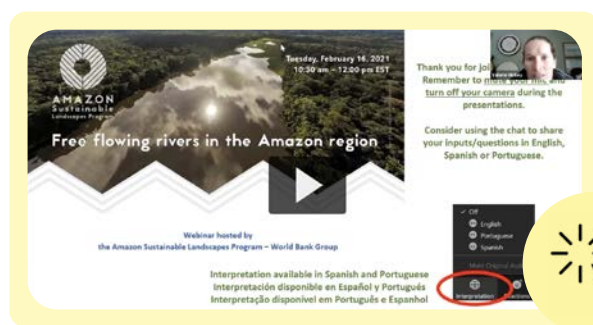
[Learn more](#) | [Download the presentation](#) | [Watch the recording](#)



VI. Free flowing river in the Amazon (128 participants)

Feb 16, 2021 – Healthy rivers support freshwater fish stocks that improve food security for hundreds of millions of people, deliver sediment that keeps deltas above rising seas, mitigate the impact of extreme floods and droughts, prevent loss of infrastructure and agricultural fields to erosion, and support a wealth of biodiversity. New research in the Amazon shows 16 of the region's 26 very long rivers currently remain free flowing, while planned dams would further reduce that number to nine. This webinar presented the results of the global and Amazon Basin assessments, opening a discussion about the multiple benefits of free-flowing rivers, the impacts of disrupting rivers' connectivity, and recommendations for multisectoral planning and river protection approaches that align with development goals.

[Learn more](#) | [Download the presentation](#) | [Watch the recording](#)



f) Side events at international conferences

I. Global Landscape Forum GLF Amazonia – Facilitating spaces for gender responsive conservation: Women’s solutions from the Amazon (400 participants)

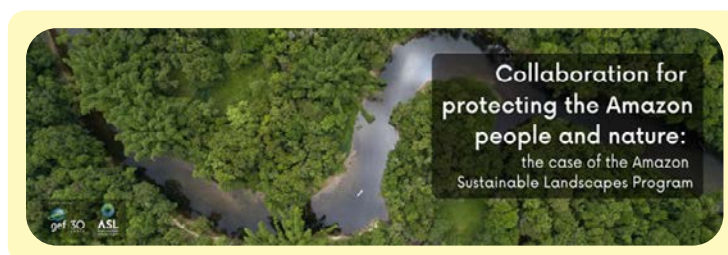
Sep 22, 2021 – As part of the Global Landscape Forum Amazonia 2021, the event [Facilitating spaces for gender responsive conservation: Women’s solutions from the Amazon](#), hosted by CIFOR and the ASL, was held to share preliminary lessons learned from gender-inclusive initiatives based on the study on women’s solutions for conservation and sustainable development, described above. Participants from the selected cases shared their stories and the team involved in the study explained the methodology and the initial findings. The ASL coordination team participated to present the objective of the study and its importance to establish a gender-sensitive strategy for the program.



Watch the GLF Amazonia event [here](#) (with English interpretation):

II. IUCN Conference – Collaboration for protecting the Amazon people and nature: The case of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

Sep 6, 2021 – The ASL presented their experience promoting collaboration among multiple and diverse stakeholders to conserve and sustainably develop the Amazon at the [IUCN World Conservation Congress](#) in a virtual session entitled [“Collaboration for protecting the Amazon people and nature: The case of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program”](#). An inspiring panel discussion with members of government, indigenous leaders, private sector, science, and donor representatives presented different points of view on the opportunities and challenges for collaboration in the Amazon and how programs like the ASL can address them. Speakers included: Juan Nicolás Galarza, Vice minister at the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Rosa Cecilia Duran, Indigenous leader, Tierra Alta Indigenous Reserve – Colombia; Liliana Java, Cocama Indigenous Leader, Puerto Nariño – Colombia; Fany Kuiru, Uitoto Indigenous Leader – Colombia; Carina Pimenta, Executive Director, Conexsus – Brazil; Emma Torres, Vice President for the Americas, UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network; and Avecita Chicchon, Program Director, Andes-Amazon Initiative, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. The event, moderated by Anna Wellenstein, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Bank’s Sustainable Development Practice Group, included a presentation by ASL Coordinator Ana María González, and closing remarks from Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, GEF CEO and Chairperson, and Valerie Hickey, Practice Manager, Environment, Natural Resources & Blue Economy Global Practice, World Bank.



[Learn more](#)

III. RedLAC Congress 2021 – Conservation Trust Funds (CTF) experiences in implementing the PFP model – challenges and successes (200 participants)

Sep 30, 2021 – The ASL participated virtually at the 2021 RedLAC Congress in the session “CTF experiences in implanting the PFP model – Challenges and successes” where international experts and representatives from environmental funds were invited to share their experience in the creation and development of the PFP project model, and its

associated challenges and achievements. The event was moderated by ASL Coordinator Ana María González and included presentations from Colombia’s Patrimonio Natural, PROFONANPE from Peru, and RedLAC’s President Zdenka Piskulich. The event included a presentation of the ASL’s PFP Guide.

[Watch the recording](#)



IV. Amazon rainforest, connectivity, and indigenous territories: Challenges for the new post-2020 global biodiversity framework – North Amazon Alliance

July 6, 2021 – The North Amazon Alliance, an alliance of eight national NGOs, working towards conservation in the Amazon, organized a series of conversations and reflections among experts, academics and indigenous leaders under the theme:

“Amazon rainforest, connectivity and indigenous territories: challenges for the new Global Biodiversity Framework”

aiming to contribute a dialogue for the negotiation and development of a strengthened, effective, and participatory global biodiversity agenda, and to highlight the fundamental role of the Amazon in the protection of biodiversity.

The ASL was invited to participate in the panel “Towards a better-connected Amazon: successful articulation initiatives”, that was moderated by Julia Miranda (World Commission on Protected Areas) and presented successful experiences of coordination between Indigenous Peoples and local governments and/or environmental authorities, as a new conservation alternative and a way to achieve Target 2 (30x30). ASL Coordinator Ana María González shared the panel with Francisco von Hildebrand (Gaia Amazonas Foundation - Colombia), Fabián Rodas (Sangay-Podocarpus Corridor for Nature and Culture International – Ecuador), Corine Vriesendorp (Keller Science Action Center) and Decio Yokota (Institute for Research and Indigenous Training – Brazil).

[Watch the recording](#) | [See report of the complete event](#)



V. International conference: Forest management under a Sustainable Landscape Approach – MINAM

Jul 2, 2021 – The ASL participated in the virtual international conference: “Forest management under a sustainable landscape approach,” organized by MINAM’S National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation June 30 to July 2. The objective of the conference was to discuss the challenges of climate change in integrated forest management based on the experience of private actors, local populations, and governmental authorities in Latin America and other parts of the world. The ASL was invited to participate in a session on models for forest governance and conservation agreements in Latin America. Amalia Cuba, General Director of Strategies on Natural Resources of MINAM, provided the session’s opening remarks and ASL Coordinator Ana María González presented the ASL’s experiences developing conservation agreements on different scales. She was joined by Martha Cuba, Director of International Affairs of MINAM and GEF Operational Focal Point, who presented: A multi-actor collaboration for systemic changes: The Peruvian experience within the ASL framework. The panel was shared with Thora Amend, Vice-chair of Governance of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and Alejandro Roselli, Director of Communities and Incentives at CI.



[Watch the recording](#)

3.1.3 Support to strategic plans and processes

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

As a new type of activity to strengthen regional collaboration, the ASL commissioned an initiative to strengthen regional governance and collaboration and expand knowledge of the territorial dynamics associated with artisanal small-scale gold mining and its impacts. The activity is being led by the Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS) representing the Amazon Regional Alliance for the reduction of gold mining impacts, which integrates multiple institutions including Gaia Amazonas, National Natural Parks of Colombia, Frankfurt Zoological Society (Colombia and Peru), World Wildlife Fund (Brazil and Colombia), WCS, Centro de Innovación Científica Amazónica CINCIA (Peru), and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation FIOCRUZ (Brazil).

During 2021, three virtual events were held with participants from multiple Amazon countries:

- Strategies for the defense of Amazonian indigenous territories against the impacts generated by mining activities (November 16–17) – Watch the [video and download the presentations in Spanish](#). (30 participants)
- Impacts of mercury on the environment and human health (October 27–29) – [Watch the video and download the presentations in Spanish](#). (77 participants)
- Calculator of the impacts of illegal gold mining in Brazil (August 5) – [Watch the video and download the presentation in Spanish](#). (54 participants)

A regional face-to-face event, Amazon regional meeting on the impacts of mining activities in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, took place in Leticia, Colombia, December 7–9, 2021. This event promoted an exchange of experiences focused on the social, environmental, health and law enforcement aspects of the impacts of mercury pollution and illegal mining in the three countries of the Amazon region and established a road map for activities for 2022. (53 participants)

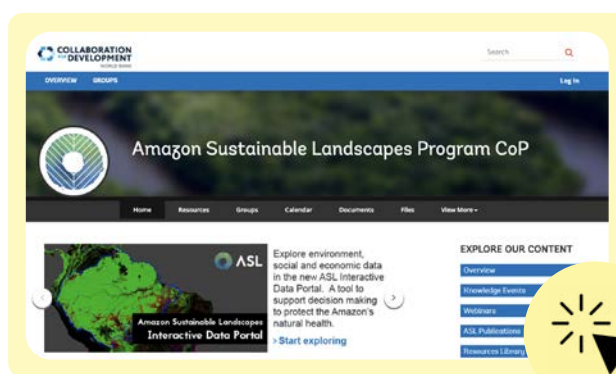


3.1.4 Knowledge exchange platform

During 2021 the team initiated an improvement phase of the platform updating its content to include information from the new countries and projects involved in ASL2 and translating it to Spanish and Portuguese.

The ASL CoP objectives are to:

- Facilitate interactions and knowledge exchange between a broad and diverse group of stakeholders.
- Increase collaboration and coordination between ASL members, including government counterparts, development partners, academics and experts, and the agencies' teams.
- Provide access to practical, actionable knowledge by peers through a web-based centralized platform for showcasing expertise, sharing information, and networking.
- Encourage a forum for cross-fertilization of ideas and knowledge exchange across the Amazon biome.



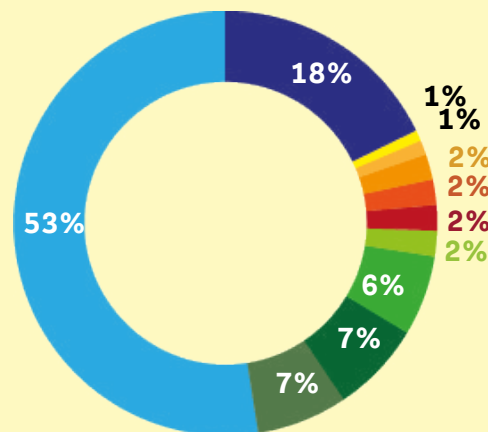
12,964
page views
in 2021

5,264
visits by
3,060
unique
visitors
in 2021

+110
publications
related to
the Amazon
uploaded in
the platform's
Resource
Library

Visitors by country

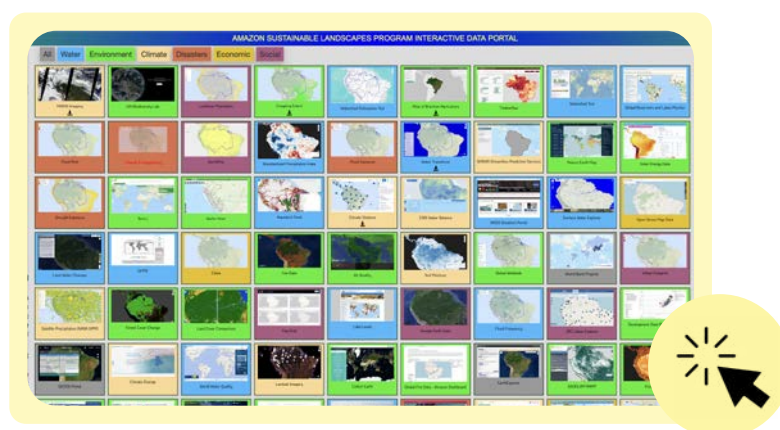
United States
Brazil
Colombia
Peru
India



Ecuador
Canada
Germany
Mexico
Guatemala
Other

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.



3.2 Component 2: Coordination and Communications

3.2.1 Coordination

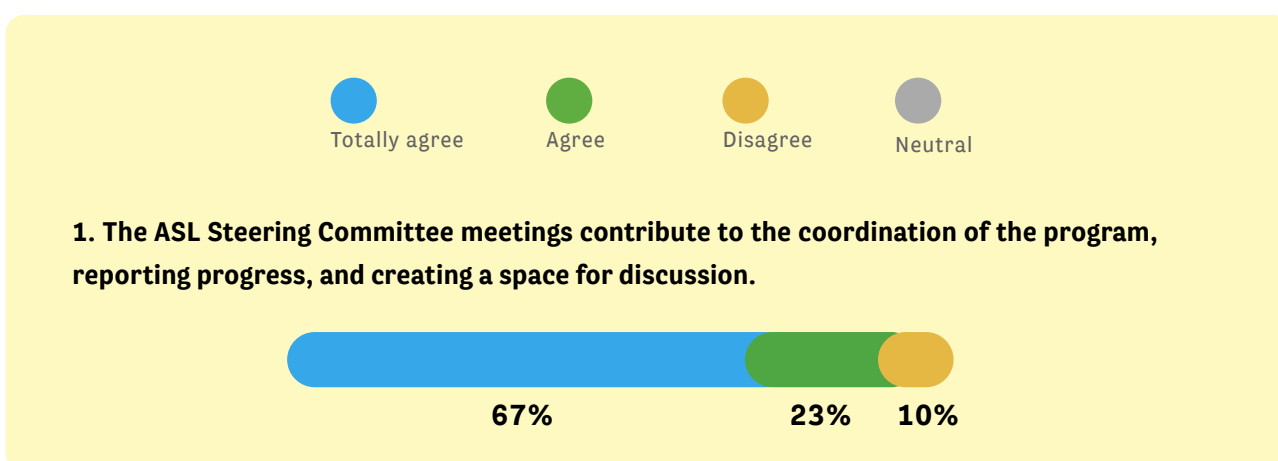
Activities within this component aim to strengthen the collaboration and coordination among ASL GEF Agencies, national governments, the international donor community, and other stakeholders active in the Amazon.

a) National Project Coordination – Program Steering Committee

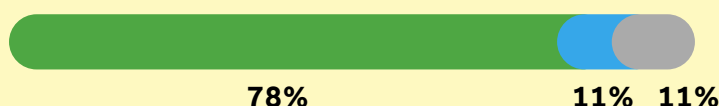
The ASL Program Steering Committee (PSC) is the program's main coordination forum. It is chaired by the ASL coordination team and includes the participation of the country government representatives through their Ministry of Environment, national executing agencies, the GEF Secretariat, and the GEF Agencies. The PSC is a key advisory mechanism to promote synergies between the national projects' activities and facilitate coordination with other key partners at the regional level.

The PSC met formally three times during 2021, in February, May, and September. The meetings allowed the ASL1 project teams to share their activities, challenges, lessons learned, and progress with other PSC members. These sessions were also important for identifying common themes of interest that led to many of the knowledge events and exchange activities presented in this report. During 2021, the coordination team proposed adjustments in the composition and operation of the PSC considering the upcoming new projects and partners from the ASL2. These were presented to all key stakeholders and approved. This new format will start in 2022.

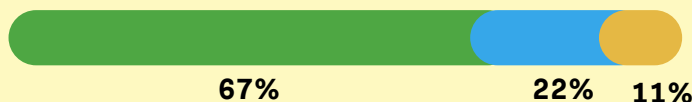
As indicated by the results from the fourth annual survey, members agree with the PSC and its contribution for better coordination:



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



3. The process of identifying priority topics for knowledge management events has been adequate.



4. The knowledge exchange activities have been relevant to expand the level of knowledge of the participants regarding the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon's natural resources.



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



b) Fourth Annual Conference 2021

The ASL annual conference brings together the larger ASL community, national project teams, and other key stakeholders to exchange knowledge, learning, and engage in selected topics of interest.

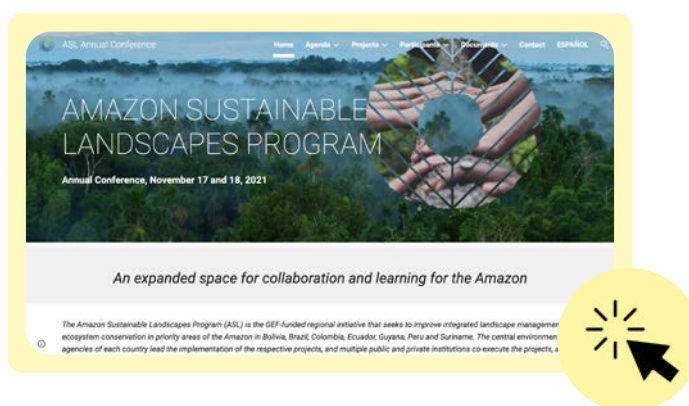


The ASL hosted its fourth annual conference November 17–18, 2021. This was the second virtual annual conference due to COVID-19 mobility restrictions.

Conference objectives: To launch the second phase of the ASL program; to exchange knowledge and experiences between ASL1 and ASL2 projects and partners (progress/plans/goals); to identify methods and ways to promote future exchanges and collaborations through the regional project; and to strengthen the sense of community among all ASL members.

The conference was attended by 148 people involved in the ASL from seven Amazonian countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname), representatives of public institutions, GEF Agencies (World Bank, WWF, UNDP, CAF, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO), and project teams. The conference offered simultaneous interpretation in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, allowing all participants to actively interact and engage during the event. The event used “graphic harvesting” to highlight the main ideas and systematize and share the main conclusions.

The detailed agenda can be accessed [here](#) and the organizing team created a conference [web page](#).



Presentations at the conference included progress on the ASL regional coordination project, ASL countries' strategic priorities for the Amazon, and deep-dive learning from selected national-level cases that highlighted progress and/or expected outcomes in topics within the ASL's three pillars.

THE REGIONAL PROJECT PRESENTATION



Future With the GEF

Directions in programming

Target causes of environmental degradation



Protect important environmental assets globally

Promote transitions in key economic systems



Actively promote innovation

Support policy coherence



Promote a green and blue recovery

Be more selective



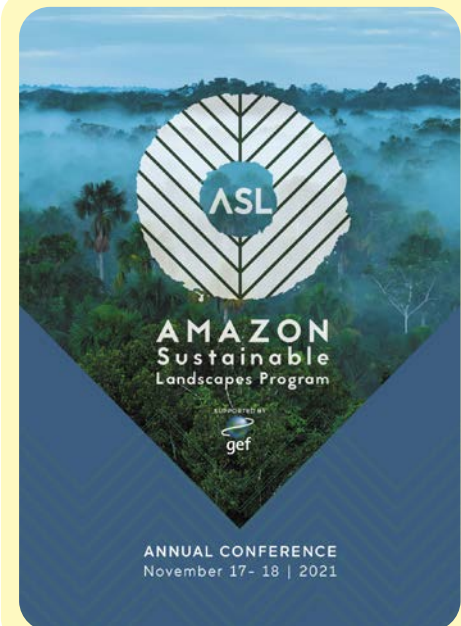
Vision GEF 8

A healthy, productive and resilient environment, with the well-being of human societies as the engine

See you next year!

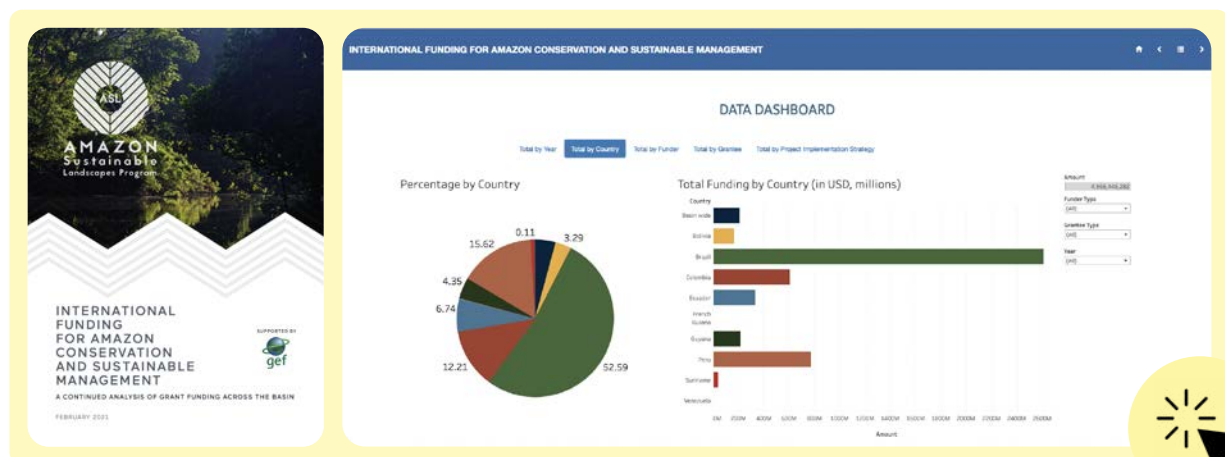
A survey completed by participants at the end of the two-day conference showed 98% were satisfied or very satisfied with the event.

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



c) Donor Coordination

In March 2021 and with inputs from 49 donors, the [International Funding for the Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Management Analysis](#) was published. The study included an [e-book](#), an [interactive dashboard](#), and executive summaries.



Building on efforts by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the study tracked and analyzed donor investments for Amazon conservation seeking to advance knowledge and foster greater collaboration. The study extends the analysis of donor conservation funding for the 2016–2019 period, providing a more recent view of how much money has been invested in conservation across the Amazon basin and the strategies donors are financing.

Following this, the ASL team initiated an analysis of lessons learned for effective donor collaboration. The analysis of a series of case studies (PdP, SMBYC, Expansión Chiribiquete PA, Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region, Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network and MapBiomass) to be completed in 2022, will allow the identification of lessons learned for effective coordination among international cooperation agencies.

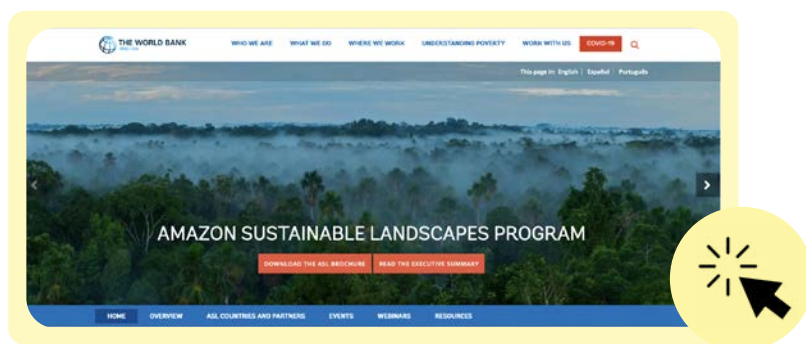
[Download the study \(English\)](#) | [Read the E-Book](#) | Read the Executive Summary [Spanish](#) - [Portuguese](#) | [Explore the interactive Dashboard](#)

3.2.2 Communications

The ASL communications strategy aims to raise awareness on the importance of the Amazon region, providing key local, national and global environmental benefits as well as essential services needed for sustainable inclusive development. The strategy also aims to showcase the ASL's added value to build and foster a regional vision for the Amazon. This includes showcasing the activities taking place across the national projects, the knowledge resources that the ASL curates, produces, and exchanges, and promoting our partners' complementary work.

a) ASL Website

Since its launch in 2019, the ASL website, hosted by the World Bank, has become a platform where the ASL's broad audience can find information about national projects and partners, news about the ASL's regional and national events, and key resources on the Amazon region. In 2021, the reach of the ASL website increased by 1,214 more views over the previous year.





5,300 pages
viewed



3,225 visits by
2,147 unique
visitors



Visitors by country



United States



Brazil



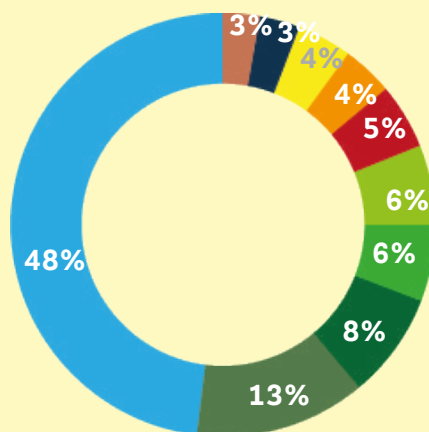
United Kingdom



Peru



Colombia



Germany



India



Canada



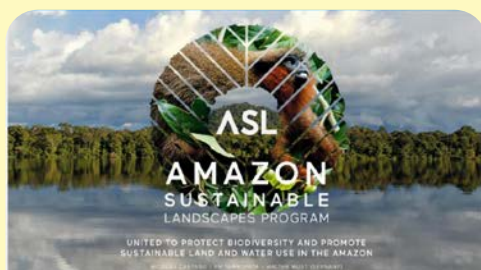
Italy



Mexico

b) Newsletters

In 2021, two ASL newsletters were produced and shared ([May](#) and [December](#)) in English, Portuguese, and Spanish. The newsletters are a collaborative effort between the regional coordination and the national project teams, and highlight events, publications, and program accomplishments.



Amazon Sustainable
Landscapes Program
NEWS | MAY 2021

(Versión en español / Versão em português)

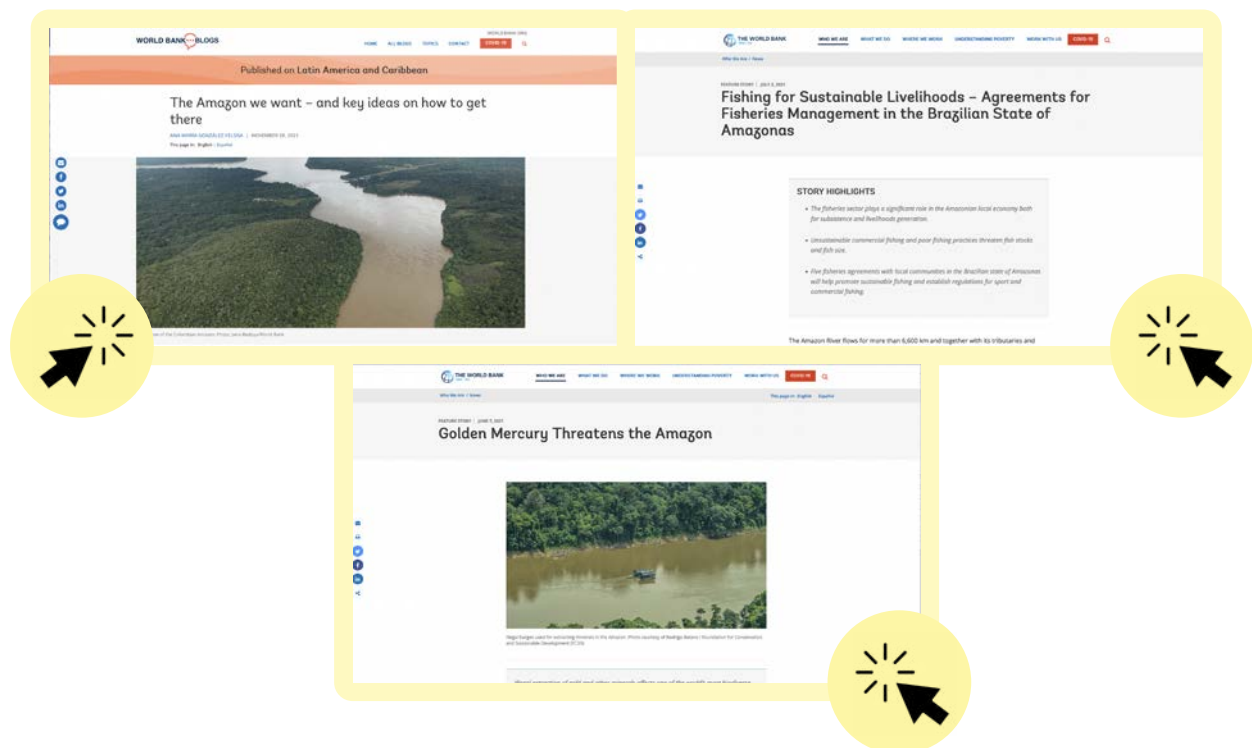


Amazon Sustainable Landscapes
Program
NEWS | DECEMBER 2021

(Versión en español / Versão em português)

c) Blogs and Feature stories

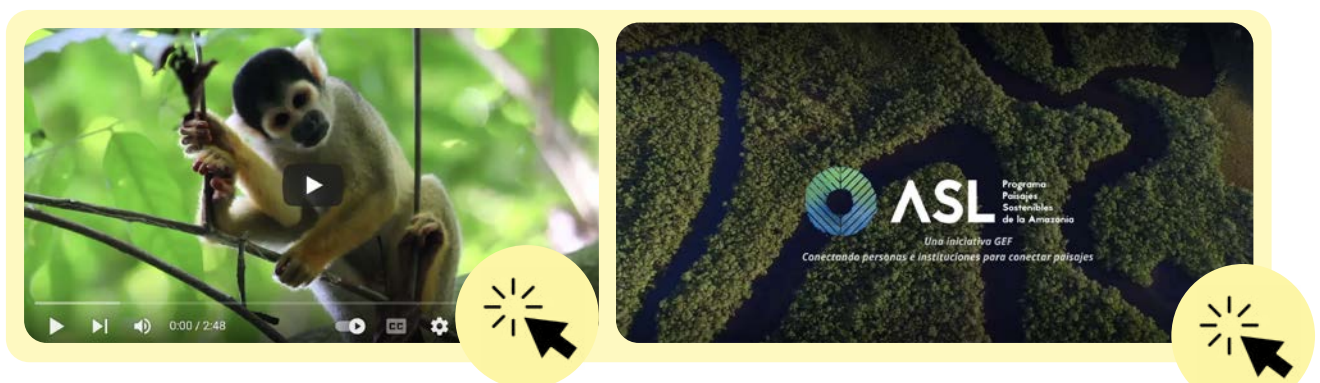
The ASL regional coordination team highlighted specific program accomplishments or themes of interest via blogs and feature stories hosted on the ASL website:



d) ASL Videos

Promoting sustainable land and water use in the Amazon: In April 2021, an updated video of the ASL was published to highlight the expansion of the program in a second phase (ASL2) including the seven Amazon countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. The video is available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#). Together, the videos have **almost 500 views**.

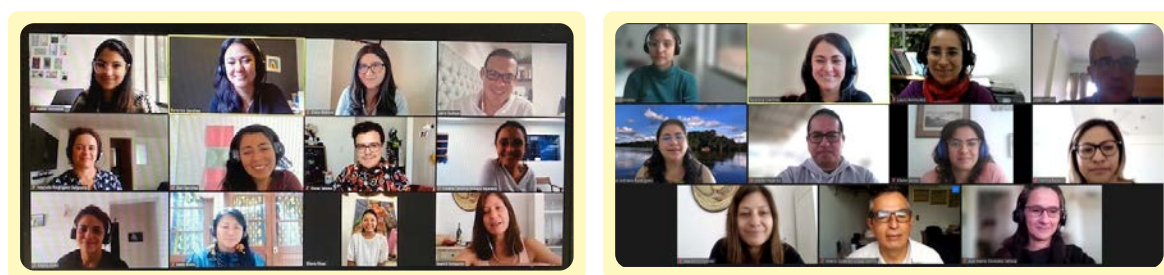
Connecting people and institutions to connect landscapes: This video was prepared with the participation of the Regional Coordinator and ASL1 National projects' coordinators. This video shares the objectives of each project and the regional coordination. The video is available in [Spanish](#), and the translation to English and Portuguese is under preparation.



e) Communications working group

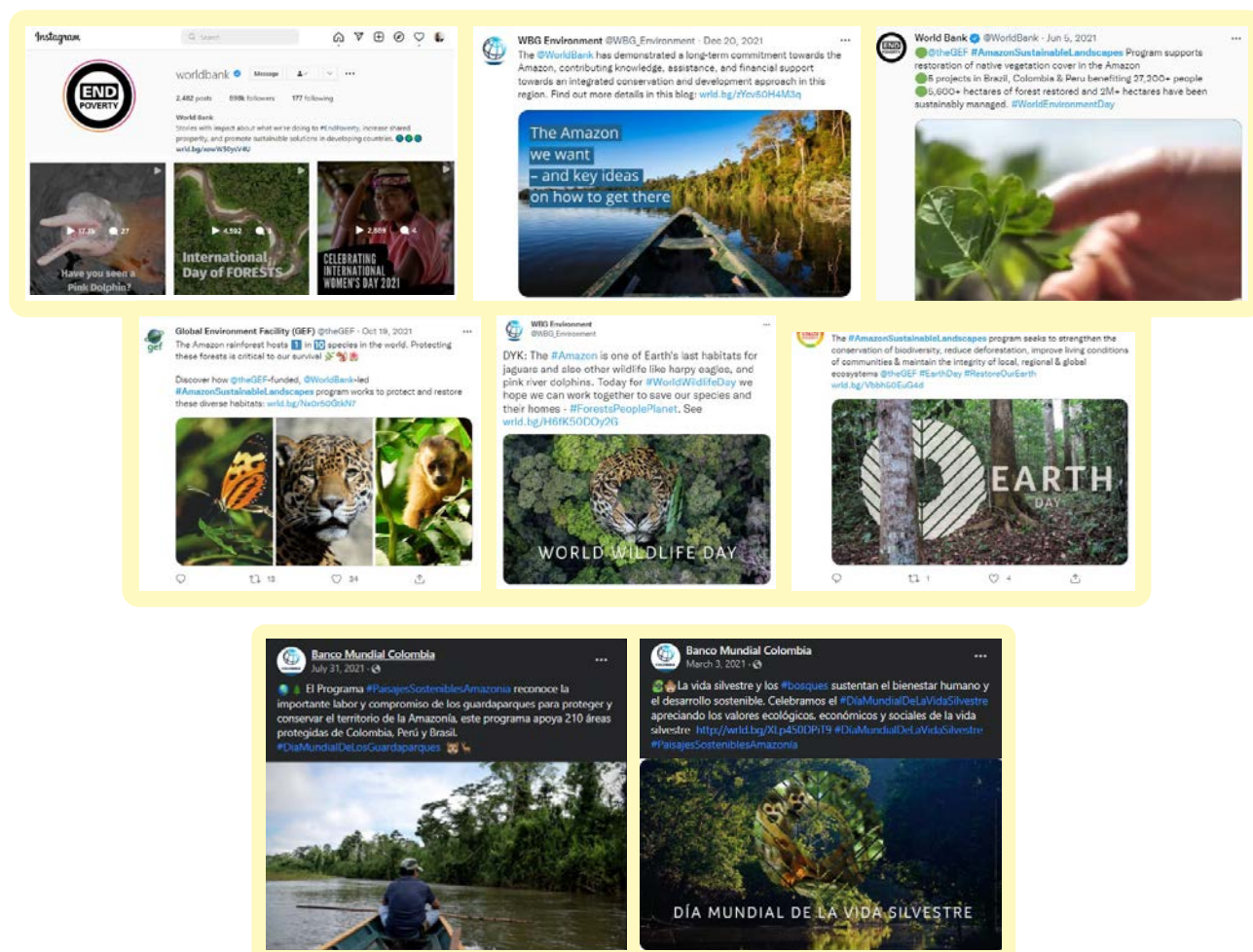
The communications working group is currently comprised of six communications specialists from the ASL national projects and the regional team. The group held meetings every two weeks from February to December to coordinate, discuss, and plan joint campaigns and communications products. Capacity building and strengthening of skills among the members of the group was achieved via a storytelling workshop with 3-hour sessions each on January 28, and February 11 and 24.

On November 2, the ASL national projects' coordinators participated in a capacity building workshop on project pitch and presentations, facilitated by the ASL Regional Coordination, and presented by BUHO Media.



f) Social media

The ASL program was showcased on the World Bank's social media channels on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. Posts were promoted to celebrate World Wildlife Day, International Day of Forests, International Women's Day, and the International Day for Biological Diversity, among others.



3.2.3 Program-level monitoring

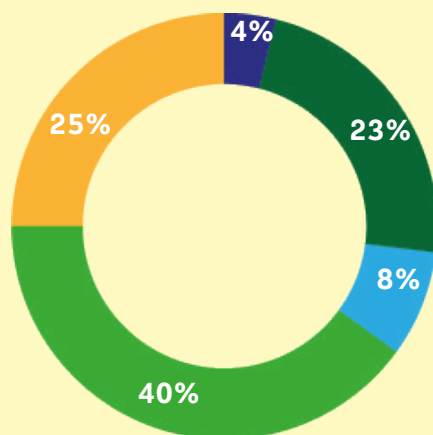
M&E activities continued throughout 2021 to track progress for key project and program-level targets. Data and quantitative information from ASL projects were collected, analyzed, and aggregated through different M&E instruments, including national project reports, supervision mission reports, updated indicator status, and qualitative analysis presented at PSC meetings, satisfaction surveys, georeferenced information from the projects, etc. Attending and participating in national projects' midterm reviews was a particular highlight for 2021.



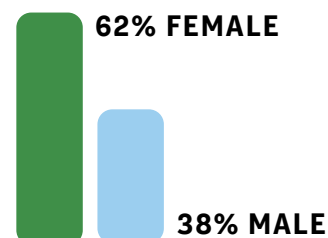
In 2021:



Participation by type of organizations



KM Events participants disaggregated by gender



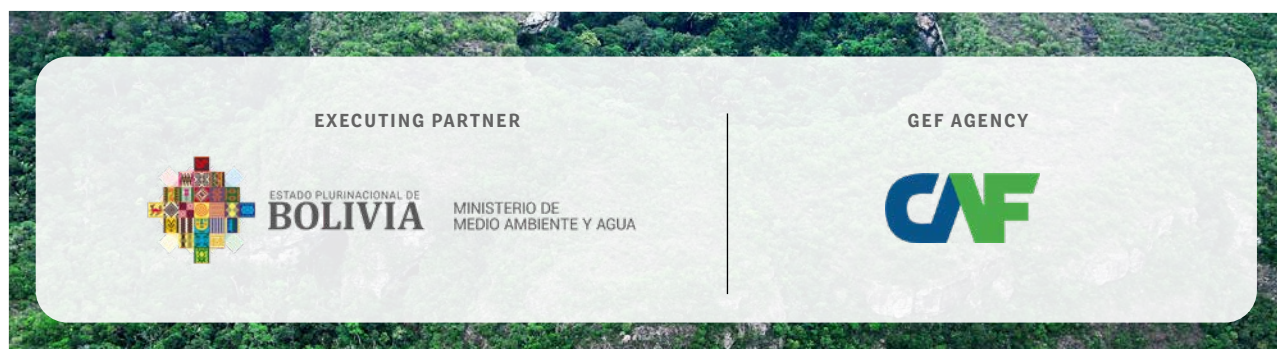
Chapter 4.

ASL's New Phase: New countries, New and Scaled Up Projects

The GEF, under its 7th replenishment period, approved the second phase of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL2) as an impact program, under the continued leadership of the World Bank. ASL2 will strengthen and expand initiatives launched under ASL1 in the original three countries and start projects in four new countries.

In 2021, seven new national projects were prepared under the leadership of each country's environmental agency and moved forward in their process to start their implementation in 2022. To date, six out of seven projects have been endorsed. ASL2 was formally launched during the ASL's Annual Conference held virtually in November 2021.

4.1 Bolivia: Amazon Sustainable Landscape approach in the National System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia



The project aims to improve the management, capacities, and sustainable financing of the protected areas (PAs) and strategic ecosystems (RAMSAR sites) of the Bolivian Amazon (national and subnational) and the sustainable management of natural resources in the ecosystems the PAs represent. The interventions will provide a boost to existing areas that are currently undervalued and unsustainably managed, and 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. At the national level, systemic interventions will be supported to modernize the institutional framework, regulatory scenario, and institutional competencies towards adequate governance levels that enable sustainable management and protection of ecosystems in PAs.

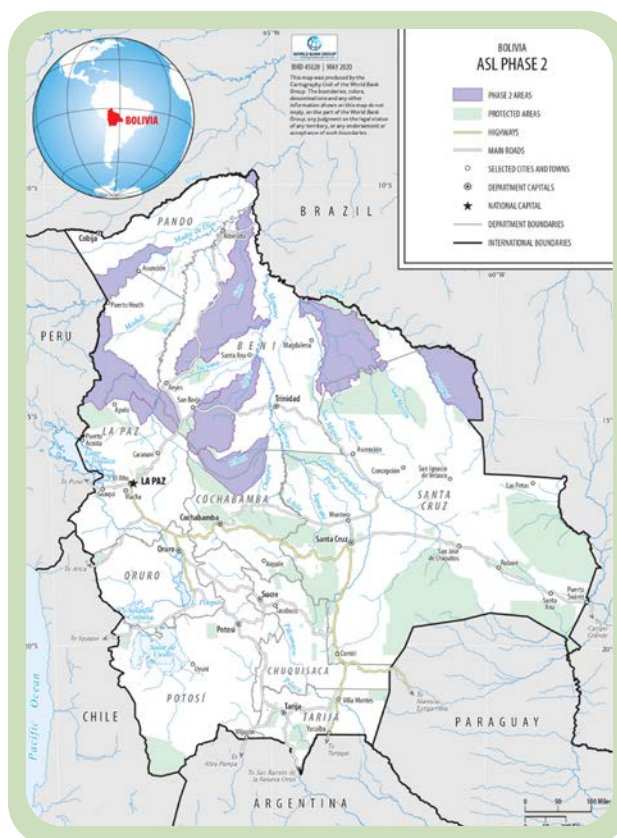
Project Objective: Strengthening the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of SNAP and strategic ecosystems, based on social participation and on the sustainable production of natural resources, focusing on the Bolivian Amazon.

GEF Grant: \$11 million



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.



Expected Outcomes

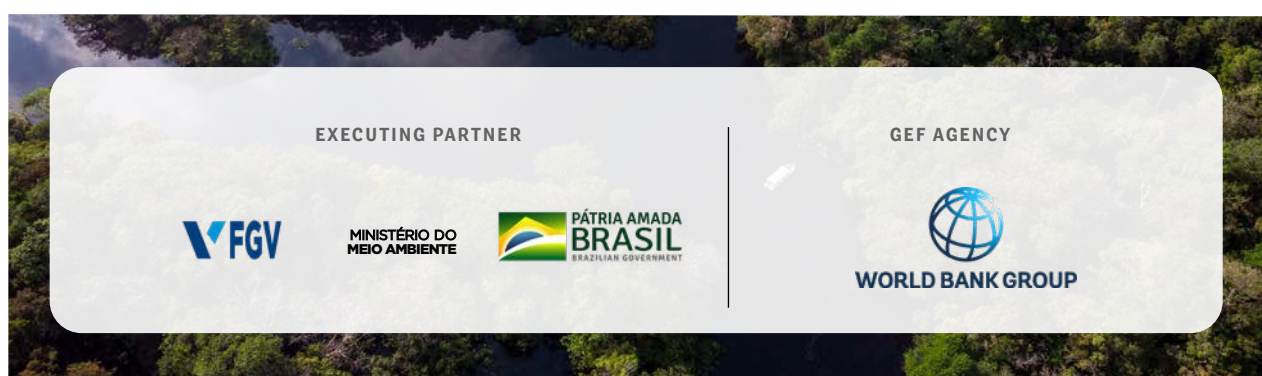
- Improved monitoring and management effectiveness of SNAP.
- Assessment of SNAP's financial assets and funding gaps.
- New revenue mechanisms (increasing sustainable financing for SNAP by 10%) assessed and secured.
- Improved sustainable use practices by the indigenous territories inside CIPOAP.
- Strengthened institutional framework to improve SNAP's management effectiveness.
- Framework developed for sustainable income-generating activities compatible with PAs management objectives.
- Improved capacity for effective management of PAs and freshwater ecosystems (in particular for Ramsar sites).
- Effective project management, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Systematized lessons learned, experiences, and results.



Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)

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

4.2 Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes: Phase 2



Phase 2 of the Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes project (Br-ASL2) has been processed as an additional financing (AF) of the ongoing ASL Brazil project. Br-ASL2 aims to scale up and strengthen the project's capacity to bring about the complex paradigm shifts and behavioral changes needed to successfully manage existing PAs and foster sustainable forest-based economies through: (a) strengthening integrated governance and management instruments for landscapes and ecological connectivity in target Integrated Management Areas; (b) strengthening implementation of selected public policies; (c) further consolidating pre-existing productive chains (timber/non-timber and fisheries) together with the states, and expanding this approach to new geographic areas; (d) diversifying productive chains through research and development of new products to add value to pre-existing sustainable productive chains, and identify and foster emergence of new biodiversity-friendly productive chains; and, (e) expanding efforts to mobilize public and private financial resources to support integrated approaches to landscape management, including Payment for Ecosystem Services.

The project seeks to coordinate with other ASL projects on capacity building and knowledge management actions. The approaches and activities supported under the AF will further consolidate the project's long-term sustainability, enhancing the connectivity between protected and productive landscapes.

Project Objective: 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.

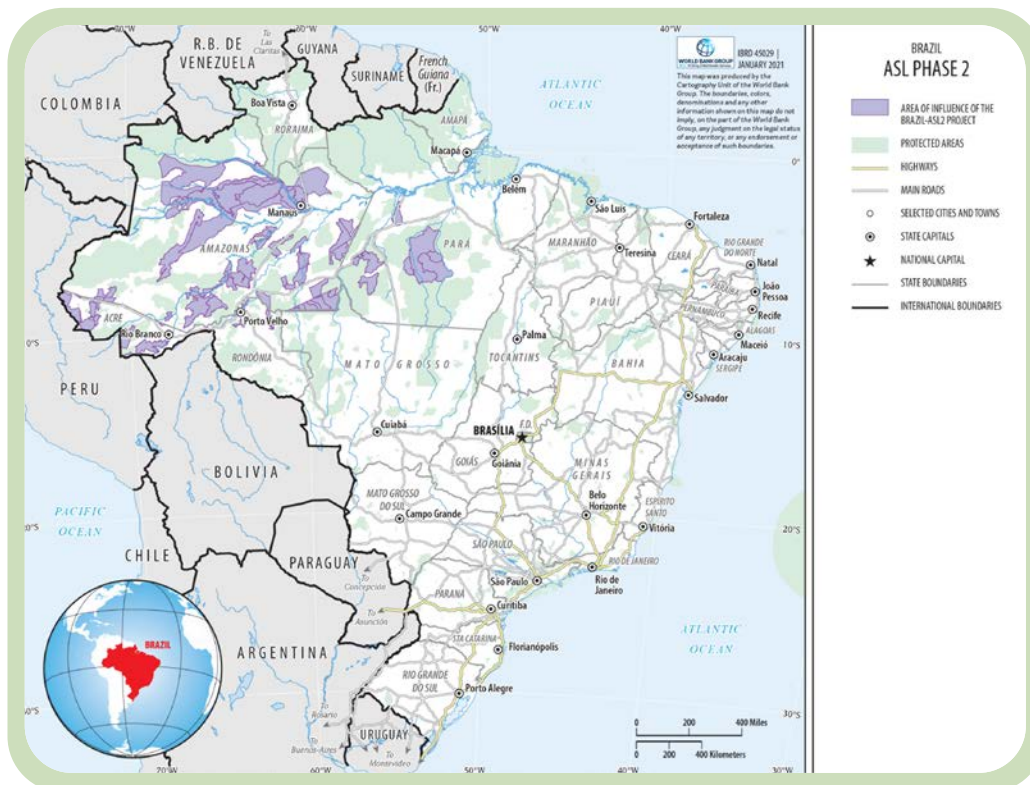


Other involved partners: SEMAPI Acre, SEMA Amazonas, SEMAS Pará, SEDAM Rondônia, Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio – Pará), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), and ICMBio.

GEF Grant: ASL2 \$21 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.



Expected Outcomes

- Improved governance and management of target Integrated Management Areas.
- Increased PA management effectiveness.
- Increased adoption of sustainable management practices for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
- Strengthened sustainable production chains.
- Recovery of native vegetation in strategic areas (including natural regeneration).
- Improved policies, planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development.

Br-ASL2 Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)³

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



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

4.3 Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon



For ASL2, the Colombian government agreed to scale up the results from the Heart of the Amazon ASL1 project, originally financed with GEF-5 funds. The added GEF grant funds were processed as an additional financing.

The ASL2 project grant would finance: (i) the scaling up of activities aimed at improving management effectiveness in nine additional PAs bringing the total to 14; (ii) the capitalization of the Herencia Colombia transition fund that is supported by the project; (iii) the restoration of an additional 1,776 ha of degraded land and the maintenance of 1,600 ha already restored under the ASL1 Project; (iv) the expansion of the area under sustainable landscape management practices from 33,700 ha to over 860,000 ha; (v) the implementation and promotion of agreements to mainstream environmental criteria in agriculture, mining, infrastructure, and land use planning; and (vi) the continued support for the country's forest and carbon monitoring system. The project would continue to target vulnerable populations including small farmers and indigenous peoples. The additional grant is expected to directly benefit an additional 6,000 people through improved access to conservation-friendly forestry activities.

Project Objective: 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 \$20 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.

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).



Expected Outcomes

- Strengthened management effectiveness of PAs and other complementary conservation strategies (including indigenous territories, Ramsar sites, and national and regional PAs).
- Strengthened long-term financing of the Amazon PA system.
- Increased areas of forest under sustainable use and management practices.
- Increased capacity and participation in sustainable value chains.
- Increased area restored or, at least, in the process of restoration and/or regeneration.
- Improved conservation and management of endangered species of flora, terrestrial fauna, and aquatic fauna.
- Improved sectoral planning with environmental considerations.
- Strengthened governance for integrated landscape and improved connectivity.
- Strengthened implementation capacity to carry out and monitor project activities at the subnational scale.
- Increased knowledge sharing among project stakeholders.

Project Targets (measured through GEF Core Indicators)⁴

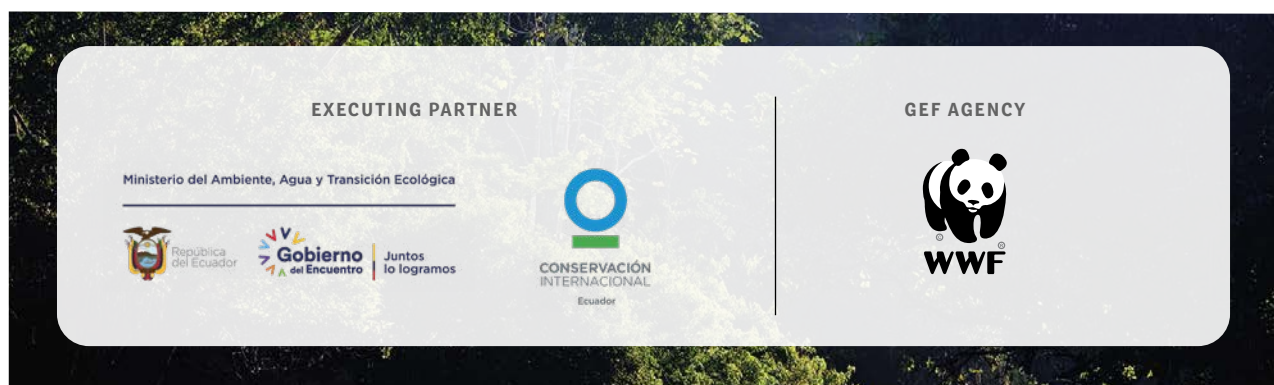
- **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use:** 7.2 million ha
- **Area of land restored:** 4,025 ha
- **Area of landscapes under improved practices:** 862,961 ha
- **Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:** 5.4 million mtCO₂e
- **Number of direct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

Video: ASL2 Heart of the Amazon



4. The targets presented here are just for the Heart of the Amazon financed with GEF-7 funds.

4.4 Ecuador: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of two Priority Landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region



The government of Ecuador established an ambitious ecological connectivity model in May 2020 through Ministerial Agreement No. MAE-2020-019, which includes the technical standard for the design, establishment, and management of connectivity corridors in Ecuador. This model aims to address habitat fragmentation and lack of connectivity among PAs, and the associated loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity of the Ecuadorian Amazon forest identified by the government in priority Amazon landscapes.

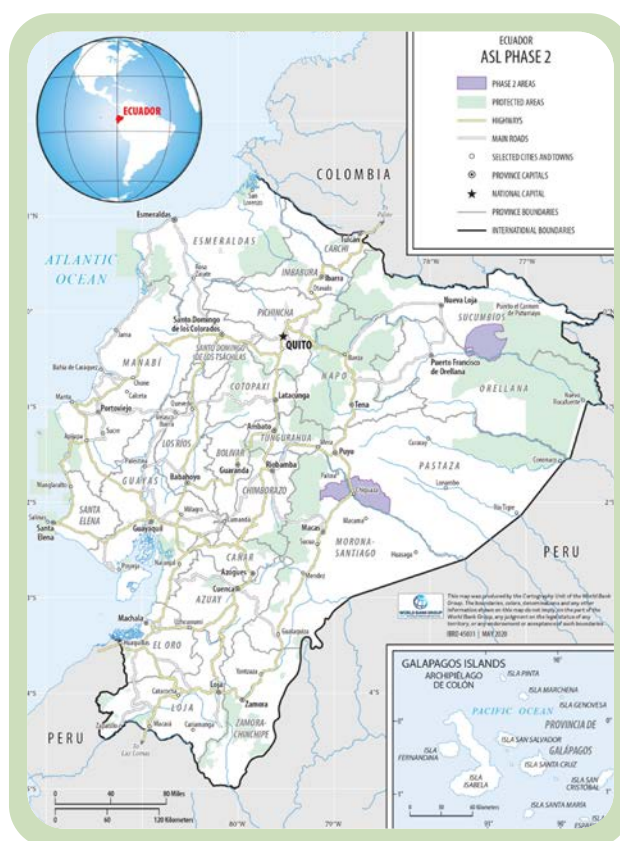
The ASL project aligns with this effort by strengthening enabling conditions and capacities for the implementation of the connectivity model, creating one connectivity corridor on each of the two identified priority landscapes: the Putumayo-Aguarico and Palora-Pastaza. The selected landscapes play a significant role in connecting areas of high conservation value, acting as biological corridors, providing buffers for PAs, and supplying other globally important ecosystem services. Several indigenous nationalities live in both landscapes and their practices, traditional knowledge, and cultural beliefs have existed for centuries, providing an immense amount of knowledge about the tropical Amazon, with an important intrinsic cultural value.

The project will build upon public and private interventions in the two project landscapes, working to promote biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity; sustainable agriculture practices and bioeconomy initiatives; territorial planning processes, and coordination among key stakeholders.

Project Objective: 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 \$7 million



Project Sites

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

Expected Outcomes

- Increased area of the connectivity corridors created in the two project landscapes.
- Strengthened management of the corridors and conservation areas.
- Increased productive areas, in or around the connectivity corridors, under sustainable land management.
- Strengthened bioeconomy initiatives in connectivity corridors.
- Legal, administrative, technical, and institutional conditions developed for the corridors' sustainable management.
- Efficient decision-making and adaptive project management informed by project monitoring and evaluation data.
- Strengthen national and regional coordination and knowledge management.

Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)

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

4.5 Guyana: Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Southern Guyana



Guyana sits entirely within the Amazon biome and contains a wide range of tropical ecosystems, including forests, savannas, wetlands, and considerable freshwater resources. Forests cover about 94% of the country and its deforestation rates are remarkably low (0.06% net annual change between 2010–2020), making it one of the most forested nations in the world and part of one of the world’s largest remaining intact tropical forests. The government of Guyana has prepared a draft Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 with the aim of protecting the environment while expanding economic opportunities and improving the quality of life for the people of Guyana. Balancing the dependency of natural resources on its economy while achieving the goals of a low-carbon development agenda has been a central challenge for the government, and which the ASL project will contribute to addressing.

The project is a key opportunity to protect and improve natural resource management in two relatively large and intact areas in southern Guyana, a significant biodiversity hotspot with a unique seasonal hydrological connection to the Amazon watershed, and a significant concentration of Indigenous Peoples and 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.

Project Objective: 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 \$5.6 million

Project Sites

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



Expected Outcomes

- Strengthened PAs management effectiveness.
- Increased areas of forests and watersheds brought under sustainable land and water management practices.
- Strengthened regulatory frameworks for natural resource conservation/sustainable use.
- Strengthened monitoring and evaluation system.
- ASL regional cooperation and knowledge sharing.

Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)

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

4.6 Peru: Building Human Well-being and Resilience in Amazonian Forests by Enhancing the Value of Biodiversity for Food Security and Bio-businesses



The Peruvian Amazon, a region of local and global relevance, is facing challenges that include deforestation, forest fires, changing land use, increasing biodiversity loss, and carbon emissions. The ASL Project aligns with government efforts to overcome these challenges by promoting 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 its local populations.

The project is also aligned with the Peruvian government's national and global biodiversity and climate commitments and will contribute to Peru's multifaceted vision for 2050, which encompasses measures related to equal opportunity, sustainable development, a fair and inclusive society, and the sustainable management of natural resources. 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.

Project Objective: 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 \$17 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).



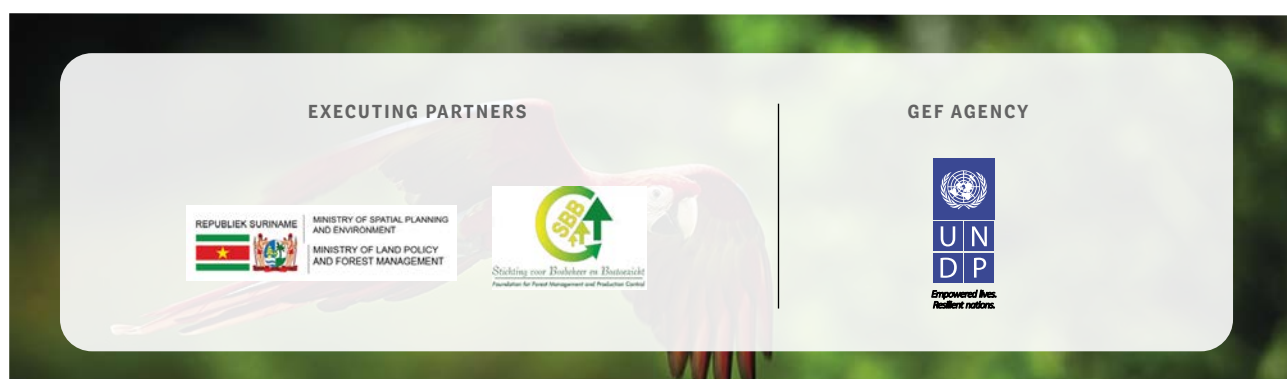
Expected Outcomes

- Enabled conditions and strengthened multisectoral capacities for sustainable land and water management.
- Administrative opportunities and incentives designed and strengthened for collaborative decision making for Amazonian sustainability.
- Strengthened integrated territorial management based on PAs, according to life plans and community development plans.
- PA financial sustainability models developed and implemented.
- New PAs identified and created, including other OECMs.
- Landscape restoration plans and pilots implemented.
- Products and services derived from sustainable forest use with added value, integrated into value chains, which generate socioeconomic and environmental benefits for local populations.
- Strengthened technical, business, and management capacities for communities, support organizations, private sector, and government to develop sustainable enterprises and BioTrade, based on the sustainable use of biodiversity products and services.

Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)

- **Terrestrial protected areas 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)

4.7 Suriname: Strengthening Management of Protected and Productive Landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon



Suriname is considered a high forest cover, low deforestation rate, carbon-negative, high biodiversity country. Its government has committed to maintaining 93% of its forest cover and has a national REDD+ strategy under implementation. Despite its vast forest cover, Suriname is facing environmental challenges leading to deforestation and degradation driven by the mining sector, increasing forestry activities, and, to a lesser extent, infrastructure and urban development, agriculture, and other factors. The country has identified the need to manage the valuable biodiversity, carbon stocks, and natural resources of the country by adopting integrated approaches that address ecosystem services across landscapes. These approaches should entail land use planning to balance conservation and economic development objectives, strengthened management of PAs and reduced threats within these areas, and promoting alternative sustainable livelihoods, among others.

Suriname's project under ASL2 will support these efforts with the 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, among others. Field-based project interventions will take place in two productive landscapes and four PAs.

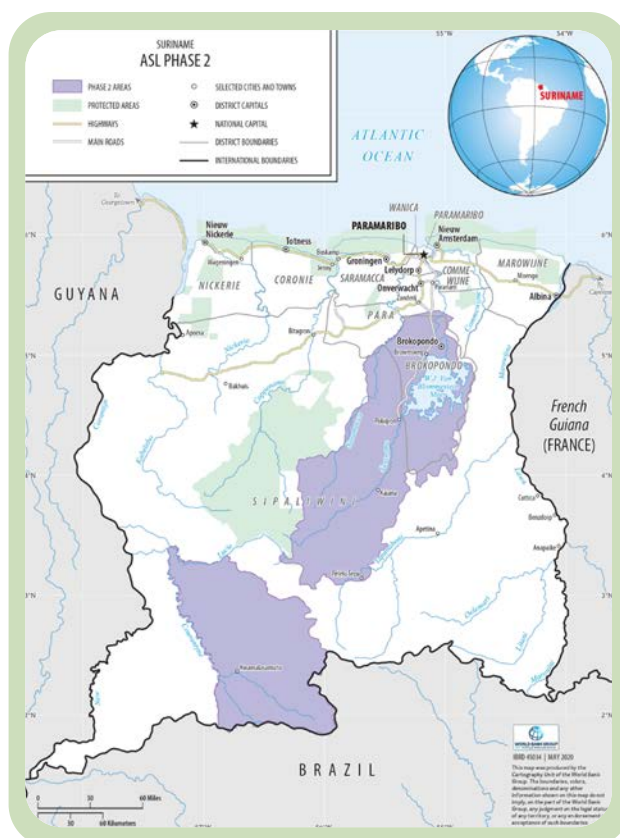
Project Objective: Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits.

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 \$5.2 million

Project Sites

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



Expected Outcomes

- Increased management effectiveness of PAs through functional co-management modalities and the generation of sustainable alternative local livelihoods.
- Sustainable use of forest resources improved through gender-inclusive, participatory, and integrated approaches.
- Improved environmental governance with strengthened institutions, participatory land-use planning and governance agreements, and improved policy for sustainable forest management.
- Increased general awareness of the importance of Amazon ecosystem services and capacities to manage them sustainably through knowledge management, regional cooperation, and learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation.

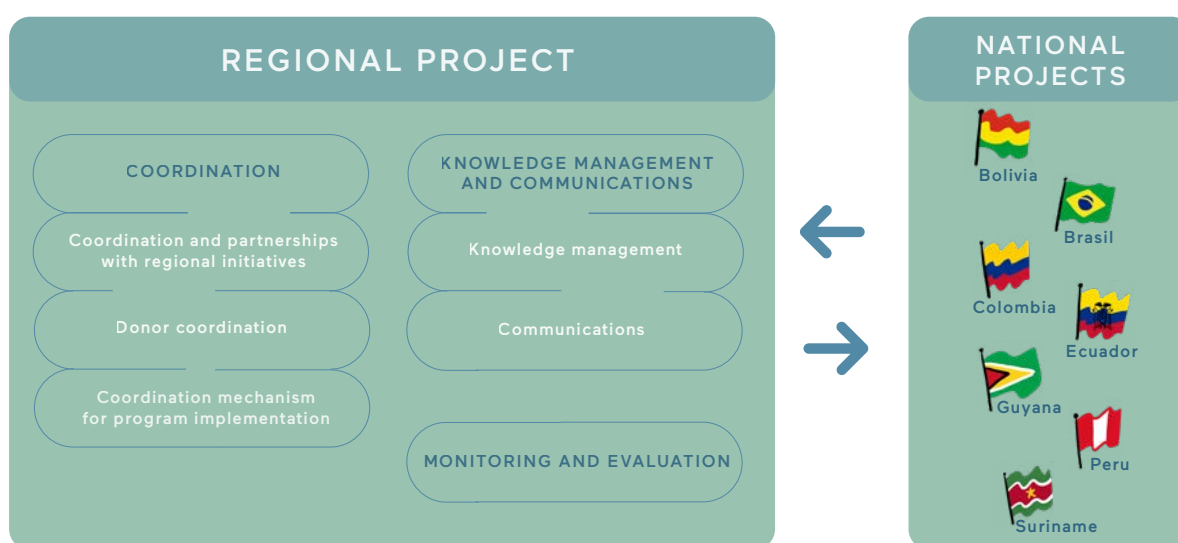
Project Targets (measured by GEF Core Indicators)

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

4.8 ASL2 Amazon Regional Technical Assistance

The ASL Amazon Regional Technical Assistance project aims to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences between the national ASL projects and with other key stakeholders.

The Regional TA brings together the ASL2 national projects and other regional initiatives. It serves the purpose of having national projects work together, creating cohesiveness, and exchanging knowledge amongst child project participants to build a common vision of a sustainable Amazon and work towards that goal collectively. By promoting strategic knowledge exchanges and innovations, and increasing partnerships with other regional actors, the Regional TA will accelerate the stakeholders' learning, resulting in improved implementation and desired transformational changes. Promoting coordination in key strategic actions, the Regional TA will generate outcomes with greater impact than if countries were working in isolation.



Project Objective: Strengthen coordination, access to information, and capacity of national projects stakeholders under the GEF-7 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program.

GEF Agency: World Bank

GEF Grant: ASL2 \$8.3 million

Expected Outcomes

- Strengthened capacity for regional collaboration to manage terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.
- Strengthened donor community platform.
- Increased collaboration among national project teams and key stakeholders.
- Strengthened implementation capacity among national project stakeholders.
- Increased stakeholder knowledge on conservation and sustainable land and water management in the Amazon.
- Effective outreach and communications efforts to raise awareness about the issues that regionally affect the Amazon.
- Strengthened program-level monitoring and evaluation system.

Appendices

Appendix A. Status of the Project Expected Outcomes for the ASL1 Amazon Coordination Technical Assistance

PDO Level Indicator	Advance by 2021	End target by 2024	Status
Percentage of people who are satisfied or very satisfied with the coordination and knowledge management activities. (Percentage)	90	80	Target measured through the Annual Survey administered to PSC members. By 2021 the percentage was 90%.
ASL Program Steering Committee fully operational	Yes	Yes	The Steering Committee is fully operational. Three PSC meetings were held in 2021 (February, May, and September) 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 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)	Two (2) strategic plans supported by ASL activities to date: 1. Final Declaration of World Conversations II (2019). 2. Lima Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade . (2019). In progress, plan towards regional coordination to address impacts from mercury contamination in neighboring areas between Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.
	Best practices in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management in the Amazon disseminated (number; target: 3)	Two (2) best practices in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management in the Amazon have been disseminated. • Comparative Analysis of Conservation Agreement Programs in the Amazon (2020) • Securing Sustainable Financing for Conservation Areas: A Guide to Project Finance for Permanence (2021) In preparation: • Women's solutions for Amazon conservation and Sustainable Development (Expected 2022)
	Knowledge exchange events (number; target: 10)	41 knowledge exchange events by 2021 Webinars: 4 (2019) + 9 (2020) + 6 (2021) = Total 18 Regional workshops: 4 (2019) + 4 (2021) = Total 8 Study tours: 4 (2019) + 1 (2021) = Total 5 Side events to international conferences: 3 (2019) + 5 (2021) = Total 8 Best practices and lessons learned exchanges: 2 (2021) = Total 2
	Share of participants with rating response of "satisfied" or above on the effectiveness and relevance of training events (percentage; target: 70)	In 2021, on average, 93% of respondents rated the events as satisfactory or highly satisfactory (60% Highly Satisfactory, and 33% Satisfactory). The cumulative percentage of participants with rating "satisfied" or above the training events is 90% .
	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 and translated into Spanish and Portuguese.

COMPONENT 2: Program Coordination and Communications

Project outcomes

Expected Targets

Status

Strengthen coordination, monitoring, and communications among national child projects under the ASL Program

Amazon Donor round table established
(yes/no; target: Y)

Yes. Virtual meetings were held with 49 donors and as a result of the work, in March 2021 the publication of the [Analysis of International Cooperation flows to the Amazon](#) was finalized (including an [e-book](#), [interactive dashboard](#), and executive summaries). In 2021, a new analysis of lessons learned for effective donor collaboration was initiated in response to prioritization by donors.

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 2021, 4 national projects had the Mid-Term Evaluation.

Communications strategy for the ASL Program implemented
(yes/no; target: Y)

Yes. The implementation of the communications strategy is underway, generating various products (notes, blogs, videos, etc.). Joint work has been promoted in a working group made up of the communications managers of the national projects. Two workshops were held to improve communication skills in the teams.



Appendix B. Expected Outcomes for the ASL2 Amazon Regional Technical Assistance

PDO Level Indicator

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.
Disaggregated by gender.
(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
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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
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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
---	-----

Communications 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 are invited to be speakers or panelists in conferences and for giving seminars/webinars. (Percentage/Annual Target)	50
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Appendix C. ASL1 National Projects – Progress on key expected outcomes⁵

Brazil (Br-ASL)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	By December 2021	End Target
New area supported by the project with status as protected areas (ha, million)	0	1.2	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: 62 (I) 11.5 (II) 16.5 (III) 34.1	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) 0	Total: 29,200 (I) 23,800 (II) 4,200
Forest area brought under sustainable management plans (ha, million)	0	1.14 (Expected for 2022)	1.4

Colombia (CA)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	By December 2021	End Target
Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha, million)	0	4.9	7.2
Areas under new or improved integrated sustainable management plans as a result of project activities (excluding PA) (ha)	10,110	2,008,134	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	24,526	862,961
GHG emission levels established annually for the Amazon Region by IDEAM (Yes/No - annually)	Yes	Yes	Yes

5. Progress is reported here in this document on the key indicators for each project. However, each of them has a results framework with a larger number of intermediate indicators that is being track and reported by each project team at least annually.

Colombia (APP)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	By December 2021	End Target
<p>Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and ecosystem services in selected landscapes.</p> <p>(I) Number of Integrated departmental climate change plans.</p> <p>(II) Climate change programs of territorial regional level</p> <p>(III) Sectoral strategies</p>	<p>Total: 0</p> <p>(I): 0</p> <p>(II): 0</p> <p>(III): 0</p>	<p>Total: 12</p> <p>(I): 6</p> <p>(II): 3</p> <p>(III): 3</p>	<p>Total: 11</p> <p>(I): 3</p> <p>(II): 2</p> <p>(III): 6</p>
<p>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</p>	0	1,402 (38% women)	4,000
<p>Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices</p> <p>(Gross monthly income per family)</p> <p>(I) Sabanas del Yarí</p> <p>(II) ZRC Perla Amazónica</p>	<p>(I) \$ 749,438</p> <p>(II) \$ 330,000</p>	To be measured in 2022	<p>(I) Increase of at least 13%</p> <p>(II) Increase of at least 3 points of the consumer price index</p>



Peru (PPS)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	By December 2021	End Target
Total area of landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks. (percentage of the area of target landscape)	0	22%	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	1,467 (Underway)	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: 22,000 Underway (I) 10,000 (II) 10,000; (III) 2,000	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 (mtCO ₂ E)	58.6	To be measured in 2022	15.8
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: 6,000 Underway	Total: 6,700 (I) 6,000 (II) 700

Peru (PdP Amazonía)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	By December 2021	End Target
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 Teams (in alphabetical order by last name)

The ASL is implemented thanks to the efforts and commitment of a large group of people in the national government agencies, implementing, and executing agencies. The list below includes the names of the core teams officially involved in the ASL during 2021, 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.

ASL coordination team

ASL Regional Coordination (World Bank): Sandra Berman, María Belén Durán, Hasita Bhammar, Humberto Cabrera, Ana María González Velosa (ASL Coordinator), Rafael Gómez, Valerie Hickey (Program Manager), Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Hae Jin Cho, Amy Juelsgaard, Sunny Kaplan, Charo Lanao, Christel Moller Molina, Diana P. Rodríguez Paredes, Berenice Sánchez, Daniel Sumalavia, Tanya Lisa Yudelman- Bloch, Johannes Zimmermann, Renata Zincone.

Donor and GEF Agencies teams

GEF Secretariat: Adriana Moreira, Mark Zimsky.

CAF: Octavio Carrasquilla, Cecilia Guerra, Sandra Mendoza.

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

World Bank – GEF Agency Core Team (projects in Brazil and Colombia): Sinue Aliram De Souza, Escarlata Baza, Sandra Berman, Carolina Escobar, Sandra Enciso Gaitán, Jeannette Estupiñan, Ana María González Velosa (task team leader Colombia), Rafael Gómez, Valerie Hickey, Maria Virginia Hormazabal, Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Anders Jensen, Bernadete Lange (task team leader Brazil), Rocio Malpica, Flor Maritza Martinez, Wannesa Matos, Carlos Alberto Molina, Christel Moller Molina, Silmara Moreira Da Silva, Juliana Paiva, Frederico Rabello T. Costa, Carolina Rojas, Tatiana Tassoni, Agnes Veloso, Tanya Lisa 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.

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

Countries⁶

1. Bolivia

Main government partners: Ministry of Environment and Water: Miroslava Castellón, Eduardo Durán, Magin Herrera.

2. Brazil

Main government partners: MMA: Laura Abba, Caio Altero, Elaine de Abreu Coelho, Cristophe Balmant, Otavio Ferrarini, Renata Gatti, Julie Messias, Carmen Moreira, João Raphael Oliveira, Valdir Pereira, Joao Arthur Seyffarth, **SEMA Amazonas:** Larissa Arouck, Eduardo Costa Taveira, Maria Eliene Gomes da Cruz, Eire Vinhote; **SEMAS Pará:** Marcelle Auday, Luís Edinelson, José Mauro de Lima O'de Lima, Claudio Roberto da Silva Cavalcante, Alexandre Felipe Raimundo Missassi, Maximira Silva; **IDEFLOR-BIO PARÁ:** Dilson Nazareno Lopes, Cleyton Neder Matos; Fernanda Martins; Kelly Nunes; **SEMA Acre:** Geraldo Israel Milani de Nogueira, André S. Pellicciotti, Roger Recco, Vera Reis, Adriano Alex Santos e Rosário, Tayna Neri de Souza Bortoloso; **FUNTAC/ACRE:** Rosângela Benjamin, José Luiz Goodim; **SEDAM Rondônia:** Geovani Marx Rosa, Edgar Menezes, Denison Trindade da Silva; Ricardo Abreu; **ICMBIO:** Gustavo Costa Rodrigues, Camila Lobo, Fernando Cesar Lorencini, Tiago Eli Passos, Fernanda Luisa Santos, Bruna de Vita Silva Santos; Karine Sousa, Carlos Eduardo e Paulo Sousa; **SFB:** José Humberto Chaves, Luísa Resende Rocha; Carlos Eduardo.

Project core management team: CI Brazil: Maria Alves, Mauricio Bianco, Neila Cavalcante, Letícia Cobello, Jonnatha Falcão, Marilane Irmão, Miguel Moraes, André Nahur, Mariana Parra, Sophia Picarelli, Francivane Silva, Leuzabeth Silva, Eiene Cruz, Michele Mamede. **FUNBIO:** Thales Do Carmo, Pedro Freitas, André Lemos, Fernanda Marques, Heliz Menezes da Costa, Fabio Ribeiro. **FGV:** Giuliano Senatore, Francisco Torres.

3. Colombia

Main government partners: Minambiente: Maria Ofelia Arboleda, David Ardila, Yanneth Bagarozza, Mara Balvín, Laura Bermudez, Adriana Diaz, Nicolás Galarza, 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, Dairon Cárdenas (+), 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; **National Natural Parks of Colombia:** Katterine Betancourt, Diana Castellanos, Robinson Díaz, Camilo Erasso, Ayda Garzón, Mario Madrid, Orlando Molano, Claudia Núñez, Cristina Pacheco, Adriana Prieto, Johana Puentes; **CDA:** Elizabeth Barbudo, Andrea Fernanda Calderón, Wilfredo Pachón, Sandra Pérez, Pilar Tafur, Jhon Jairo Moreno Maryi Varon, Gina Fernanda Vera; **Corpoamazonia:** 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.

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.

6. Please note that by end of 2021, project teams for ASL2 projects in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Suriname had not been hired.

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: Ministerio de Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica: José Luis Naula, Glenda Ortega, Roberto Pachacama.

Project preparation core team: CI Ecuador: Luis Suarez, Carolina Rosero.

5. Guyana

Main government partners: Environmental Protection Agency: Rhea Kanhai, Stacy Lord, Sean Mendonça, Kemraj Parsram, Collis Primo, Sharifah Razack.

6. Peru

Main government partners: MINAM: Amalia Cuba, Martha Cuba de Cronkleton, Alicia Chang, Johanna Garay, Gladis Talledo, Gladis Talledo, 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, María 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): Leyla Arevalo, Lorenzo Beck (Project Manager), Liz Clemente, Alberto Cuba, Zara Sanchez, Milagros Silva. **PROFONANPE:** Christian Bueno, Omar Corilloclla, Anton Willems Delanoy, Liseth Malpica.

7. Suriname

Main government partners: Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: Roelf Cairo; **Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment:** Jiechel Kasandiredjo, Ivette Pengel-Patterzon, Ritesh Sardjoe.

Project preparation core team: SBB: Rene Somopawiro.

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