



**AMAZON**  
Sustainable  
Landscapes Program

**PROGRESS  
REPORT  
2020**

SUPPORTED BY





The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) is an Impact Program funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the objective to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover in the Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The ASL national projects are led by the countries' Ministries of Environment and are being executed collaboratively between public and private entities. The World Bank (lead agency), WWF, and UNDP act as GEF Implementing Agencies providing support and supervision. A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank, provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries.

This document compiles the results and progress achieved by the national and regional projects during 2020. This progress results from the strong collaboration among the national and subnational governments and executing agencies, GEF Implementing Agencies, and especially the effort put forth by the ASL teams, including the coordination team, country 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.

Rights and Permissions: The material in this work is subject to copyright. This work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given. Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to the ASL team, e-mail: [asl-info@worldbank.org](mailto:asl-info@worldbank.org).

### For more information about the ASL visit:

ASL Community of Practice



ASL Website



# Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	4
<b>Acronyms</b> .....	6
<b>Chapter 1.</b> Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Overview.....	8
<b>Chapter 2.</b> Main Accomplishments.....	18
<b>2.1</b> Program-level main accomplishments.....	18
<b>2.2</b> Project level accomplishments.....	22
<b>2.2.1</b> Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project.....	22
<b>2.2.2</b> Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon.....	29
<b>2.2.3</b> Colombia: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon – Sustainable Amazon for Peace.....	36
<b>2.2.4</b> Peru: Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon.....	47
<b>2.2.5</b> Peru: Securing the Future of Peru’s Natural Protected Areas.....	54
<b>Chapter 3.</b> Resilience through a Pandemic: ASL National Projects adaptation to the COVID-19 Pandemic.....	59
<b>Chapter 4.</b> Regional Coordination and Knowledge Management Project Main Accomplishments 2020.....	66
<b>4.1</b> Component 1: Knowledge Management and Capacity building.....	68
<b>4.2</b> Component 2: Program Coordination and Communications.....	78
<b>Chapter 5.</b> A New Phase for the ASL.....	93
<b>Appendices</b> .....	95
<b>Appendix A.</b> Status of the Project Outcomes for the Regional Coordination Project.....	95
<b>Appendix B.</b> Status of Project Targets and National Level Development Objectives.....	98
<b>Appendix C.</b> Amazon Sustainable Landscape Team.....	102



## A note from the ASL Coordinator

As people across the world reflect on the year 2020, one thing is clear: our relationship with nature cannot be one-sided. Biodiversity, forests, rivers, and all other ecosystems underpin our survival, yet unsustainable use, exploitation and degradation are taking place on a large scale. If the threats to nature continue to increase, as they have, then this will not be the last pandemic we will have to live through. A takeaway from a year that has severely affected our families, our communities, and our countries, is that we must do more for nature conservation.

As the coordinator of the ASL Program, I am conscious of the opportunity that a program like the ASL has in bringing stakeholders together towards achieving a common mission. The effects of the pandemic have impacted our program and our activities, but they have not changed our commitment towards protecting biodiversity and promoting sustainable land and water use in the Amazon. The ASL, with each of its national projects and under the leadership of government institutions and civil society partners, has continued to move forward to protect the Amazon's biome and ensure that local communities were supported in natural resource management.

This annual report provides an account of the activities and partnerships accomplished over the last year. Decentralized operational mechanisms, regular radio, and virtual communications have supported capacity building, collaborative learning, community monitoring, and sustainable management activities, with utmost importance given to local safety and security concerns. Progress made towards our program targets and results are emphasized in Chapter 2 and the innovative mechanisms that have been developed by the ASL network of public and civil society partners to address operational challenges are illustrated in Chapter 3. The ASL regional project led donor coordination efforts, launched online collaborative tools that support informed decisions, and organized knowledge events to bring together experts and practitioners in sharing ideas on building resilience. summary of these efforts is presented in Chapter 4. The preparation of ASL Phase II with projects from seven Amazon countries continued throughout 2020 and we anticipate that most of the projects will initiate implementation in the third quarter of 2021.

We are grateful to all our partners, team members, friends, and families who have shown leadership and courage during these challenging times. I also want to express our immense gratitude to Adriana Moreira, who coordinated the ASL since its inception in 2015, leaving a valuable legacy for the Amazon. As we move forward, we hope that countries consider nature conservation as an integral part of their recovery, for without nature our future is in peril.

Gracias y un gran abrazo

**Ana María Gonzalez Velosa**  
Senior Environmental Specialist | Program Coordinator  
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program





# Acronyms

<b>AAMPY</b>	Environmental Association of Women Workers for the Development of the Yari ( <i>Asociación Ambiental de Mujeres Trabajadoras para el Desarrollo del Yari</i> )
<b>ASP</b>	Sustainable Amazon for Peace – <i>Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz</i>
<b>ARPA</b>	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program
<b>ASL</b>	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
<b>ASLBr</b>	Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project
<b>CA</b>	Corazon de la Amazonia (ASL Colombian project)
<b>CBST</b>	Community-based sustainable tourism
<b>CDA</b>	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico</i>
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CoP</b>	Community of Practice
<b>C4D</b>	Collaboration for Development
<b>Cormacarena</b>	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>
<b>Corpoamazonía</b>	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia – <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia</i>
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also known as 2019 novel coronavirus or SARS CoV-2)
<b>FUNBIO</b>	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – <i>Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade</i>
<b>FUNTAC</b>	Technology Foundation of the State of Acre – <i>Fundação de Tecnologia do Estado do Acre</i>
<b>GCP</b>	Green Commodities Framework
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEFSEC</b>	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
<b>ha</b>	Hectare/Hectares
<b>HECO</b>	Colombia Heritage Program – <i>Programa Herencia Colombia</i>
<b>ICMBIO</b>	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – <i>Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade</i>
<b>IDEAM</b>	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – <i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i>
<b>INVIAS</b>	National Roads Institute of Colombia – <i>Instituto Nacional de Vías</i>
<b>MMA</b>	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio do Meio Ambiente – Brasil</i>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MINAM</b>	Ministry of Environment – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente – Perú</i>
<b>Minambiente</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – <i>Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible – Colombia</i>
<b>MTCO2 Eq.</b>	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPA</b>	Natural Protected Areas
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan-American Health Organization
<b>PAs</b>	Protected Areas
<b>PdP</b>	Natural Heritage of Peru – <i>Patrimonio Natural del Perú</i>
<b>PFP</b>	Project Finance for Permanence
<b>PNNSCH</b>	Chiribiquete National Park – <i>Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete</i>
<b>PPS</b>	Proyecto Paisajes Sostenibles
<b>PROFONANPE</b>	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas – <i>Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú</i>
<b>PSC</b>	Program Steering Committee
<b>SECO</b>	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
<b>SEDAM RONDÔNIA</b>	State Secretariat for Environmental Development of the State of Rondonia – <i>Secretaria de Estado do Desenvolvimento Ambiental do Estado de Rondônia</i>
<b>SERNANP</b>	National Service of Protected Natural Areas of Peru – <i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</i>
<b>SEMA Amazonas</b>	Environment Secretariat of the State of Amazonas – <i>Secretaria de Estado Do Meio Ambiente de Amazonas</i>
<b>SEMA Acre</b>	Environment Secretariat of the State of Acre – <i>Secretaria de Estado Do Meio Ambiente de Acre</i>
<b>SEMAS Pará</b>	Environment and Sustainability Secretary of the State of Pará – <i>Secretaria de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade do Estado de Pará</i>
<b>SFB</b>	Brazilian Forestry Service – <i>Serviço Florestal Brasileiro</i>
<b>SIAT-AC</b>	Territorial Environmental Information System of the Colombian Amazon – <i>Sistema de Información Ambiental Territorial de la Amazonía Colombiana</i>
<b>SINCHI</b>	Amazonian Research Institute Sinchi – <i>Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas SINCHI</i>
<b>SMByC</b>	Carbon and Forests Monitoring System – <i>Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono</i>
<b>SPA</b>	Science Panel of the Amazon
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund
<b>ZRPCA</b>	Amazonian Pearl Peasant Reserve Zone – <i>Zona de Reserva Campesina Perla Amazónica</i>



# Chapter 1.

## Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program overview

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program currently comprises five national projects led by the countries' Ministries of Environment and executed collaboratively between public and private entities. The World Bank (ASL lead agency), WWF, and UNDP act as GEF Implementing Agencies providing support and supervision. A regional coordination project, implemented by the World Bank (WB), provides technical assistance and knowledge management opportunities to the participant countries.

The Program operates under the rationale that the protection of significant biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystem services of the Amazon region can be achieved if:

- (a) **An adequate area of the Amazon is conserved under various regimes** (protected areas and indigenous lands).
- (b) **Agricultural, degraded, and forest lands are managed sustainably, restored, and with zero tolerance for illegal deforestation.**
- (c) **National policies and strategies are supporting sustainable development that minimizes deforestation and loss of ecosystem services.**
- (d) **The capacity of regional cooperation between key players is improved.**



**OBJECTIVE: Protect globally significant biodiversity and implementing policies to foster sustainable land use and the restoration of native vegetation cover.**



The ASL promotes a collaborative approach based on four pillars (see Figure 1) that incorporates the national and regional actions and constitute the foundation of the ASL's integrated landscape management approach.

FIGURE 1. ASL program components

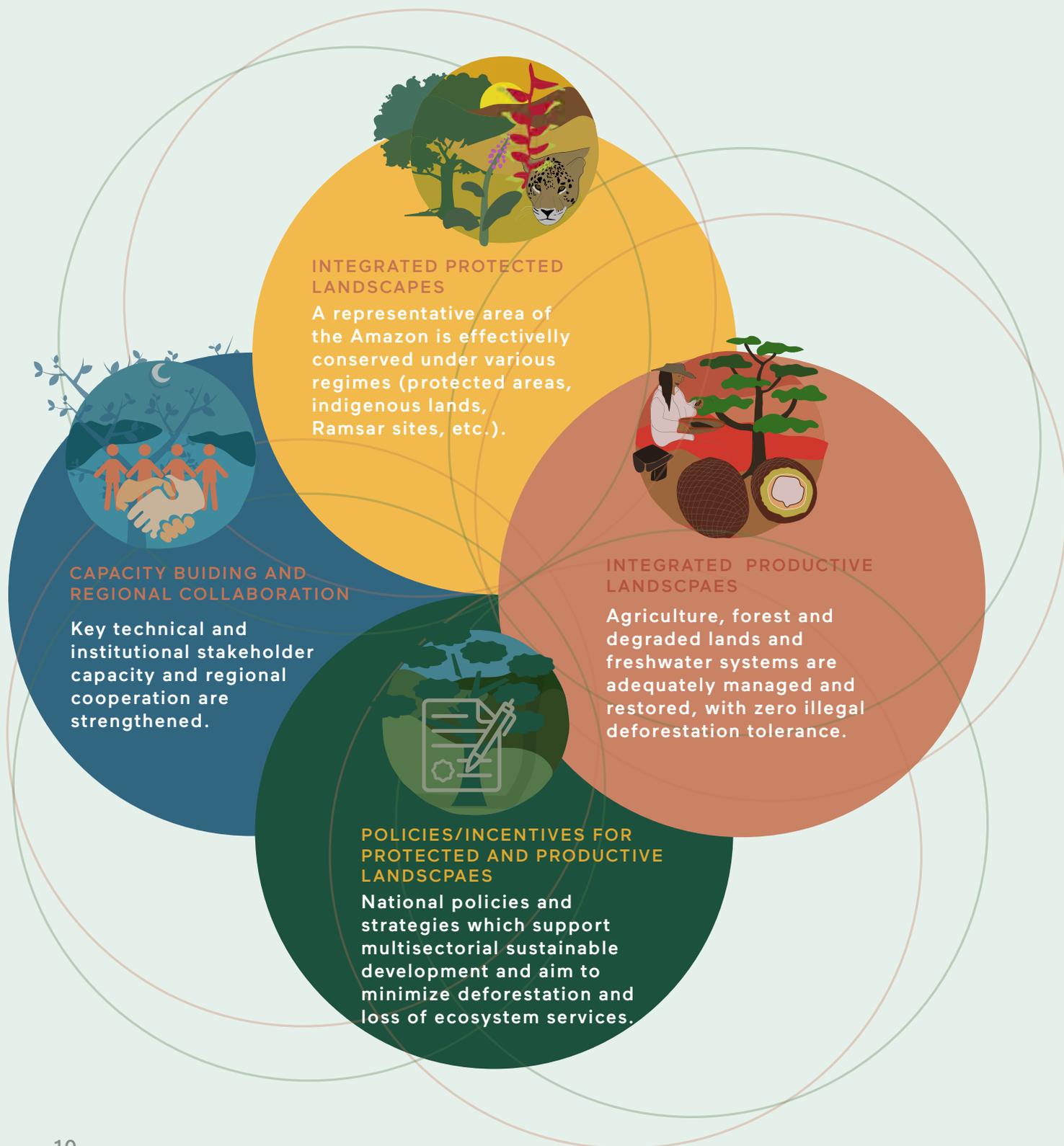
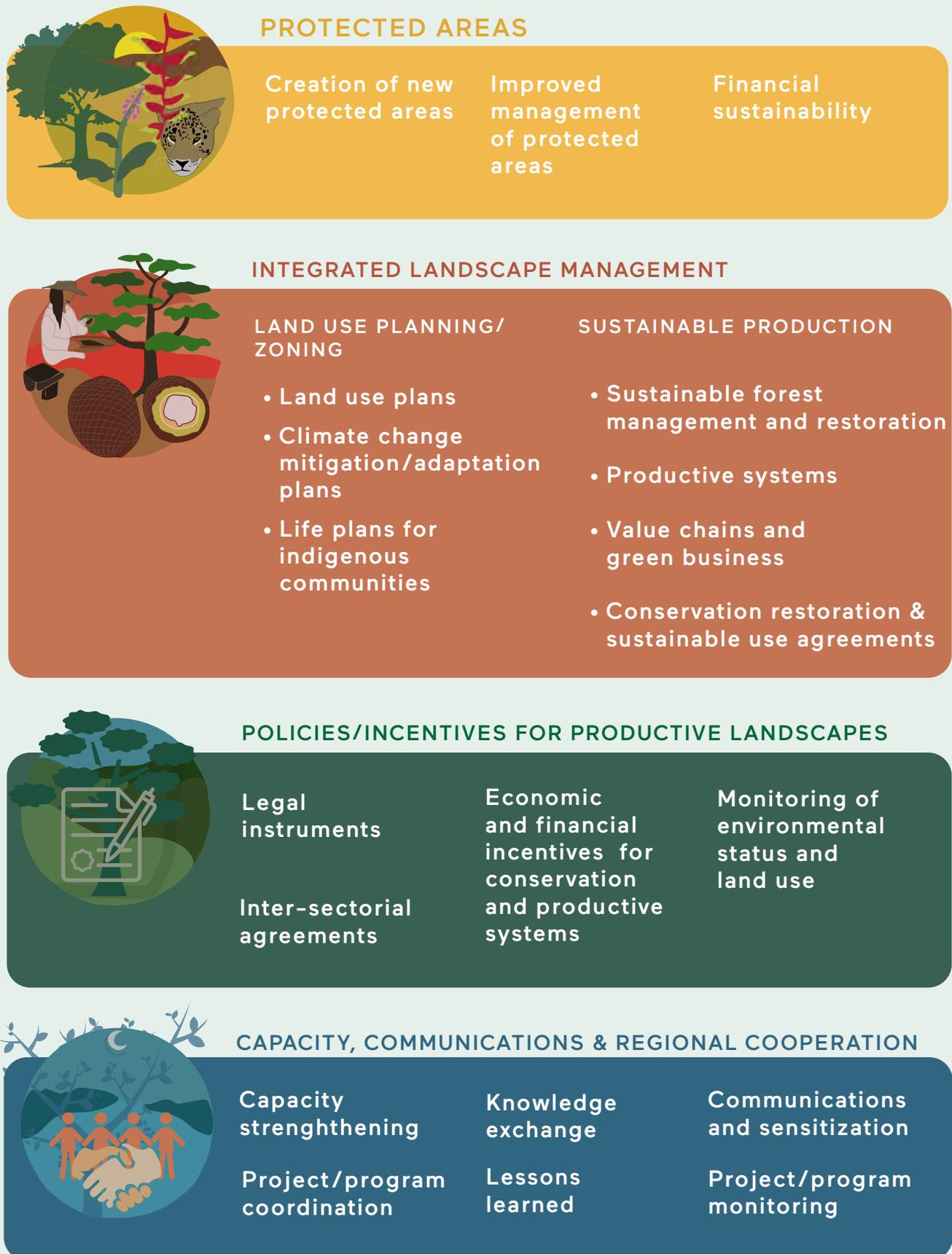
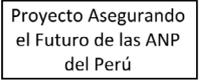
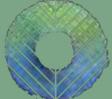


FIGURE 2. ASL components and activities



The ASL comprises of national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru and a project for regional coordination and knowledge management.

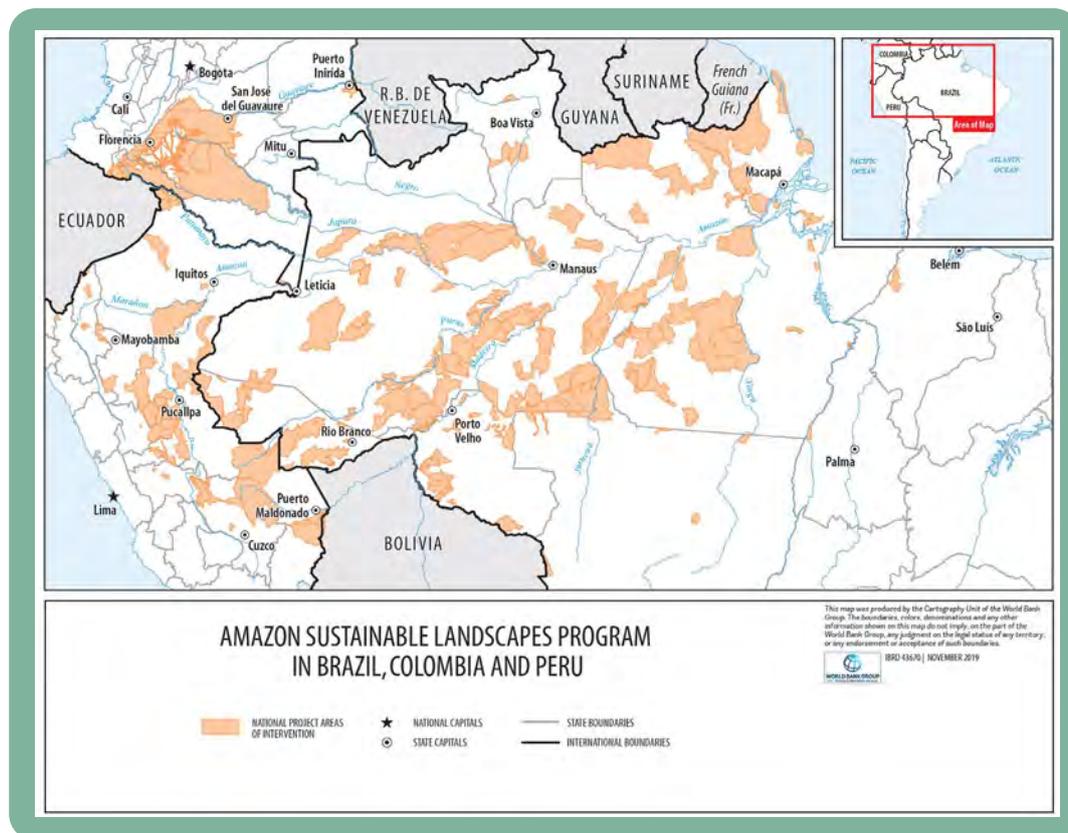
The ASL's programmatic approach ensures that national projects can achieve larger impacts than if they were implemented in isolation. By working together under one program, national project teams learn from one another, attract partners to work nationally and regionally, belong to a network that coordinates 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.

BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	PERU
		
<p>Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASLBr)</p> <p><b>\$60M</b></p>	<p>Connectivity &amp; Biodiversity Conservation</p> <hr/> <p>Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon. Corazón de la Amazonía (CA)</p> <p><b>\$9M</b></p> <hr/> <p>Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon - Sustainable Amazon for Peace (ASP)</p> <p><b>\$12M</b></p>	<p>Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas (PdP)</p> <p><b>\$9M</b></p> <hr/> <p>Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS)</p> <p><b>\$18M</b></p>
	 	 
 <p><b>ASL</b> Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program</p>		
<p><b>REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT</b></p> <p><b>\$5 MILLION</b></p>		

## ASL area of intervention

The national projects are implementing multiple activities that reach national and subnational scale and involve design or strengthening of policies, financial mechanisms, incentive structures, and knowledge exchanges. Other activities and on the ground investments are focused on specific and priority areas in each country (see Map 1).

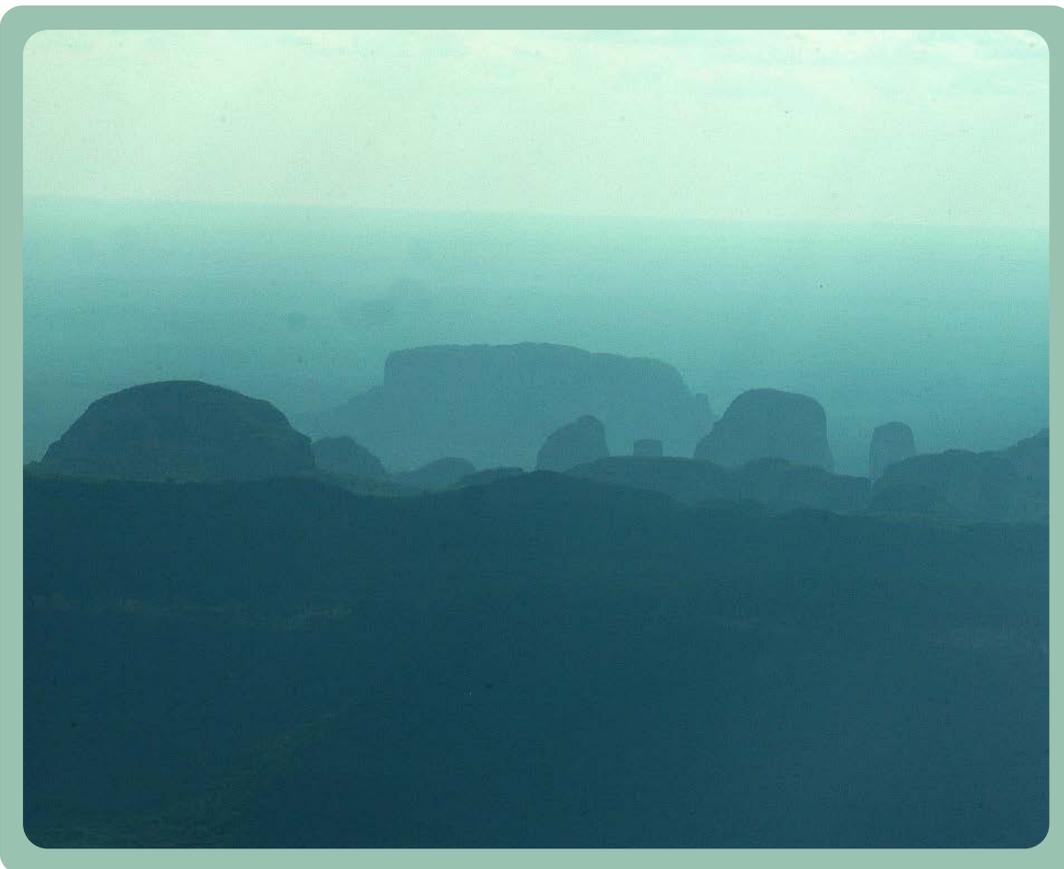
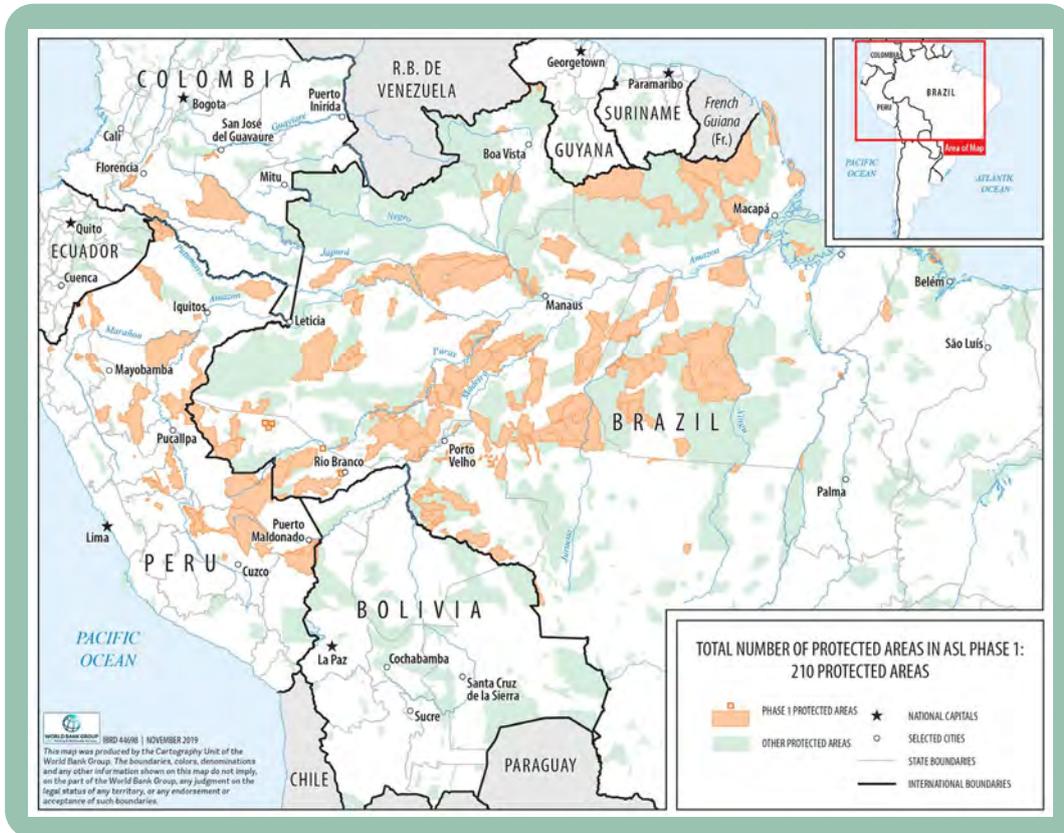
MAP 1. Areas of intervention for the ASL



The ASL intervenes in a large number of Protected Areas (PA)

Projects	BRAZIL (ASLBr)	COLOMBIA (CA)	PERU (PdP Amazonía)	TOTAL
				
No. of PAs	167	5	38	210
Total ha (millions)	75.2	4.9	16.7	96.8

MAP 2. Natural protected areas where the ASL will intervene



## ASL Targets

At the program level, the national and regional projects aim to accomplish the following targets:

Strengthening management effectiveness of more than **66 million hectares of protected areas.**

Projects	BRAZIL (ASLBr)	COLOMBIA (CA)	PERU (PdP Amazonía)	TOTAL
				
million ha	60.7	4.9	0.5	66.1

Facilitate the creation/expansion of **4.3 million hectares of new protected areas.**

Projects	BRAZIL (ASLBr)	COLOMBIA (CA)	TOTAL
			
million ha	3.0	1.3	4.3

The ASL also supports activities in the three countries that aim to promote the sustainable financing of their national protected area systems through the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach.

### BRAZIL

Amazon Region Protected Areas Program in Brazil (ARPA)



### COLOMBIA

Herencia Colombia (HECO)



### PERU

Patrimonio Natural del Perú (PdP)





Restore 35,000 hectares of forests and support actions to mitigate emissions.

Projects	BRAZIL (ASLBr)	COLOMBIA (CA)	COLOMBIA (ASP)	PERU (PPS)	TOTAL
					
Area of restored forest (ha)	28,000	1,600	1,655	4,000	35,255

Promote sustainable practices in over 11 million hectares.

Projects	BRAZIL (ASLBr)	COLOMBIA (CA)	COLOMBIA (ASP)	PERU (PPS)	TOTAL
					
Productive areas of intervention (ha)	10,814,139	672,202	80,000	12,195	11,578,536



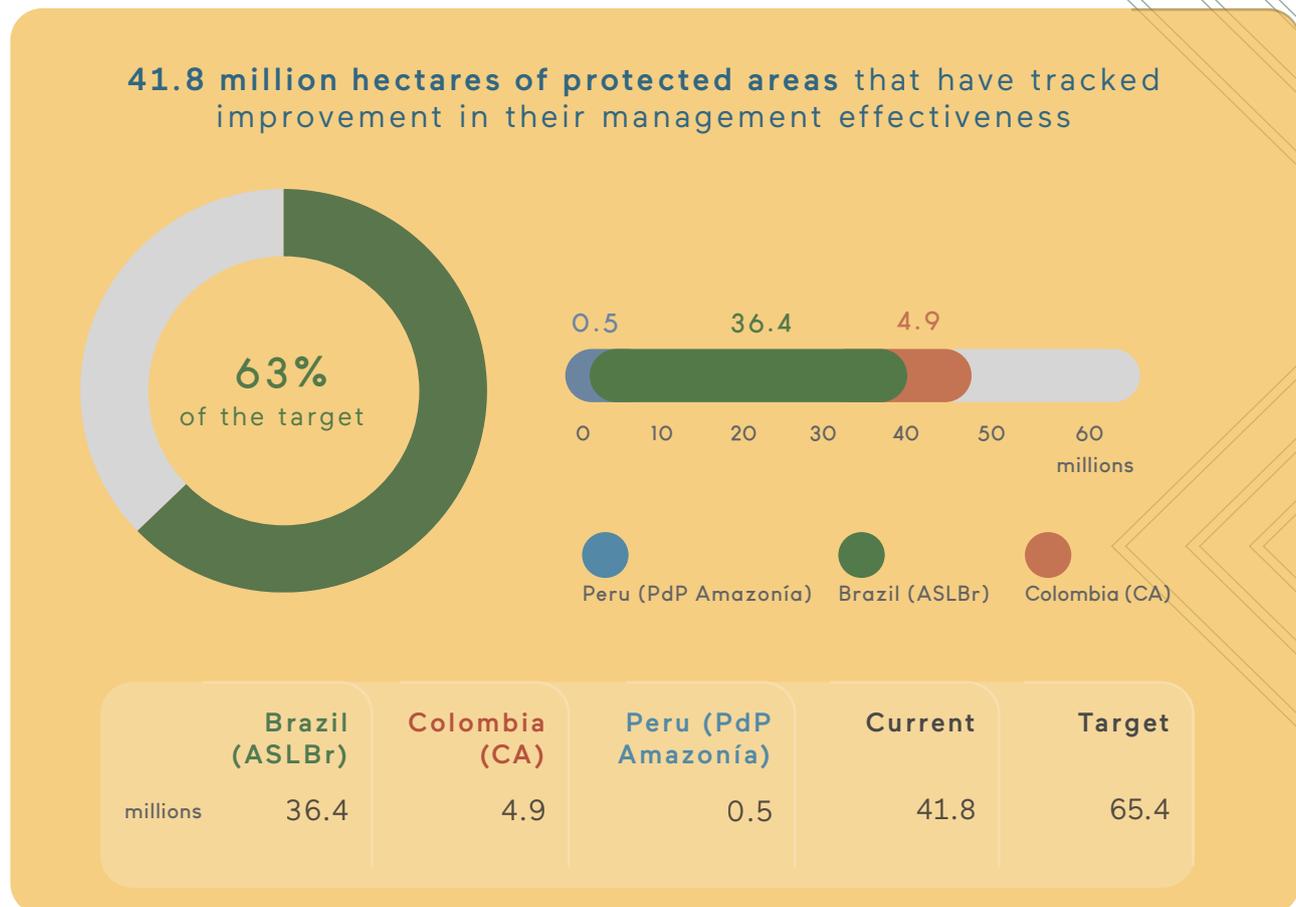


## Chapter 2. ASL main accomplishments

Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, each project could adapt its action plans and make significant and noteworthy progress. Although progress was not achieved in all the activities and goals as planned, the following advances stand out:

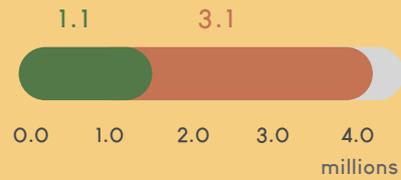
### 2.1 Program-level main accomplishments

This section focuses on program level indicators that aggregate each project's progress up to 2020. Please note that the data below does not reflect performance towards each individual national level target. Detailed information about each national project outcome level targets is included in Appendix B.



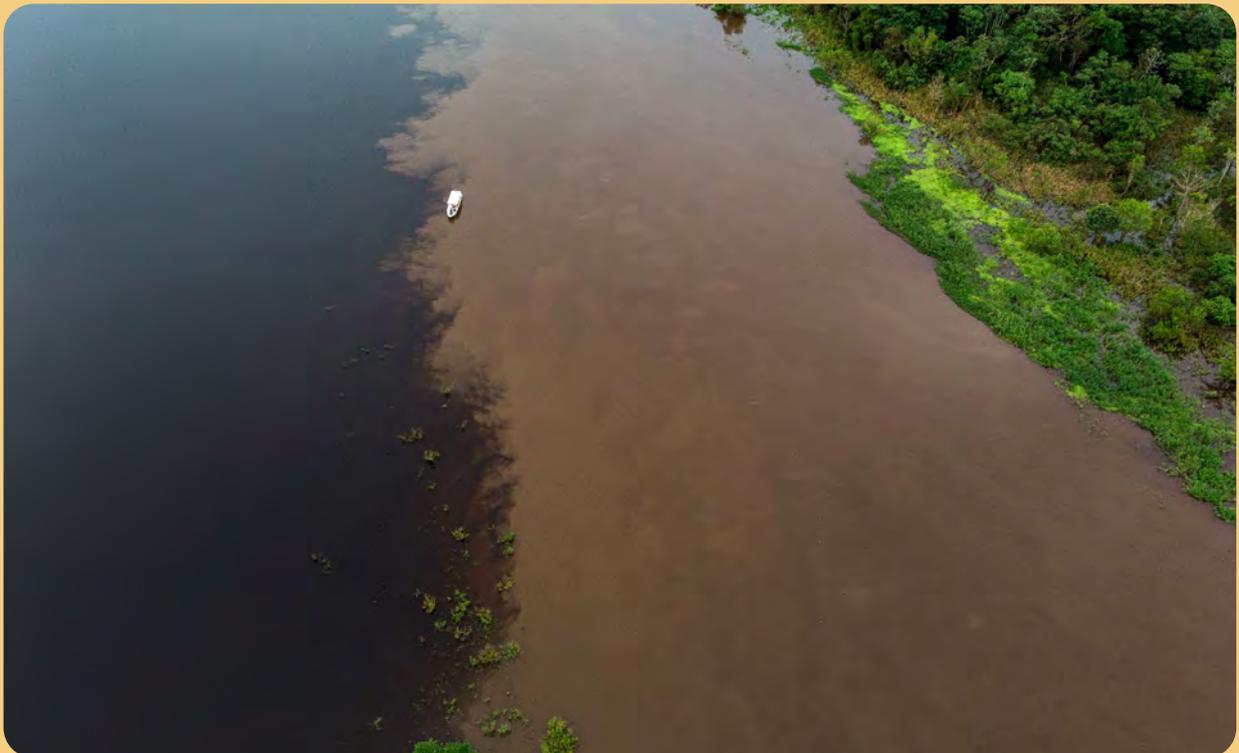


## 4.2 million hectares of new/expanded protected areas

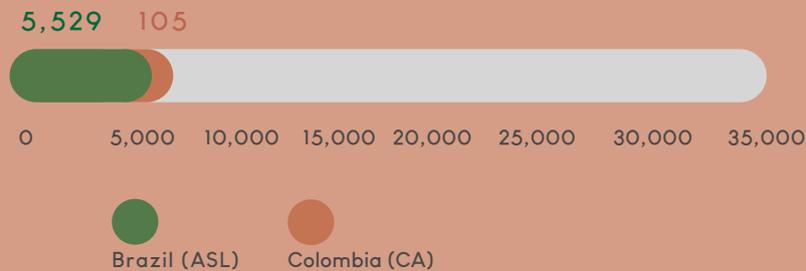


● Brazil (ASLBr) ● Colombia (CA)

	Brazil (ASL)	Colombia (CA)	Current	Target
millions	1.1	3.1	4.2	4.3



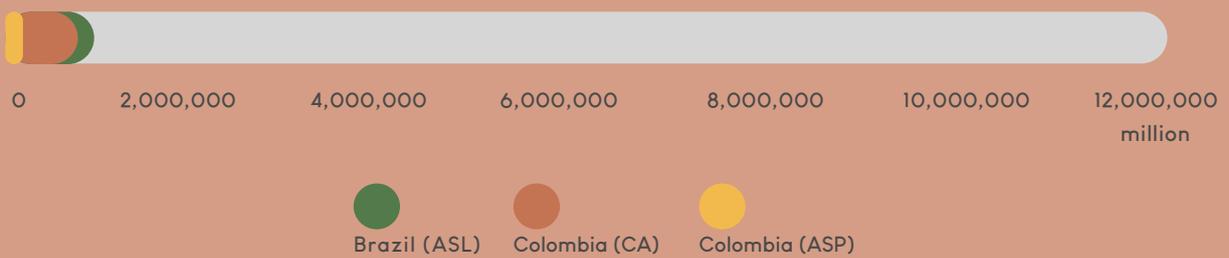
Over 5,600 hectares of forests have been restored



Brazil (ASLBr)	Colombia (CA)	Current	Target
5,529	105	5,634	35,000

\* The activities involving technical assistance in the field (i.e activities related to planting or restoration) were the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but prior socialization processes were achieved in previous years.

Over 2 million hectares have implemented sustainable practices



	Brazil (ASLBr)	Colombia (CA)	Colombia (ASP)	Current	Target
thousands	981,628	943,775	84,000	2,009,403	11,078,536

\* The activities involving technical assistance in the field (i.e activities related to planting or restoration) were the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but prior socialization processes were achieved in previous years.

The projects have directly benefitted over **27,200** people



27,201  
beneficiaries



- Brazil (ASL)
- Colombia (ASP)
- Colombia (CA)
- Peru (PdP Amazonía)
- Peru (PPS)

Brazil (ASLBr)	Colombia (ASP)	Colombia (CA)	Peru (PdP Amazonía)	Peru (PPS)	Current
3,900	984	12,580	37	9,700	27,201



## 2.2 Project level accomplishments

### 2.2.1 Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASLBr)



#### EXECUTIVE PARTNERS



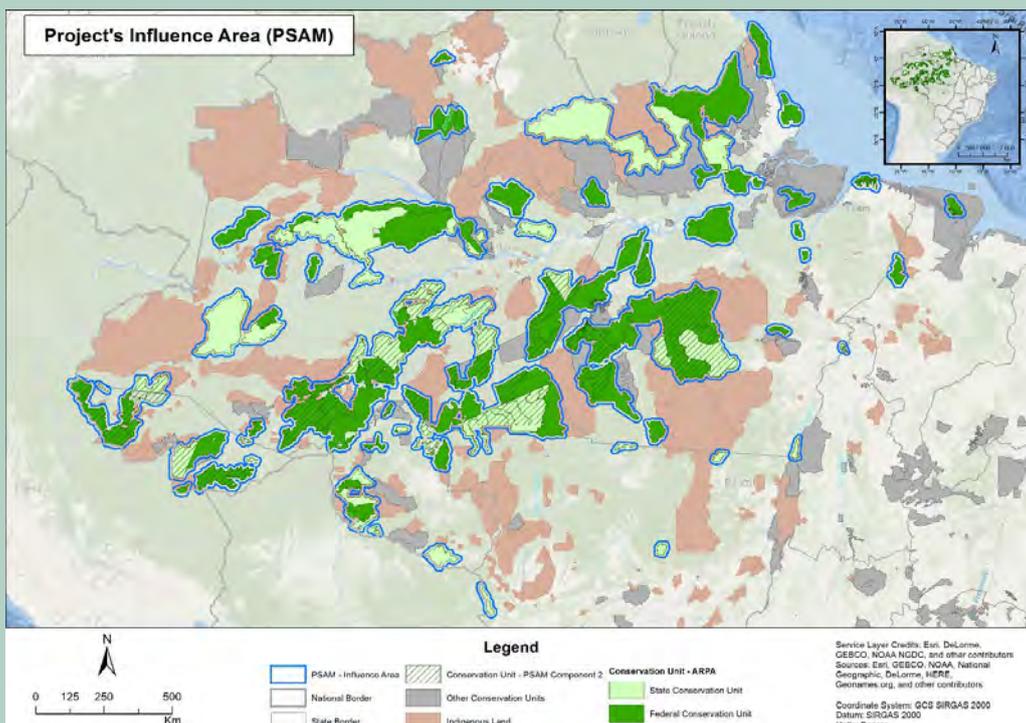
#### GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



**Objective:** The project aims 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 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project in Brazil operates with strong involvement and ownership from the government agencies, executing agencies, and local level stakeholders. This involvement was key to securing positive results through 2020, amid the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The project is aligned with national policies, like the National Plan for Control of Illegal Deforestation and Recovery of Native Vegetation, 2020–2023, that exemplify the strong policy and legislative instruments for a sustainable Amazon. The high-level political dialogue and commitment towards the Amazon was also demonstrated with the establishment of the multi-sectoral National Council for the Legal Amazon, linked to the Republic’s Vice-Presidency, responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of relevant public policies, and an Amazon and Environmental Services Secretariat within the Ministry of Environment, tasked with formulating and coordinating policies and strategies for the conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon and other Brazilian biomes.

The project’s implementation remains highly participatory with active involvement from a wide range of stakeholders including the local and indigenous communities, civil society organizations, private sector, and state and federal governments.

COVID-19 has significantly affected the implementation of field-based activities for all components. While implementation teams pivoted to focus on desk-based activities such as planning, preparing Terms of References, studies, etc., most field activities were significantly slowed or suspended, including those related to PA management and sustainable use. Despite the challenges, the table below illustrates main accomplishments through 2020 with cumulative results for key project targets.





### PROTECTED AREAS

**Creation of new PAs:** The total area brought under protection since 2017 with the project's support has increased to 1,106,187 ha (37% of the target of 3 million ha). The Conservation Units already created with the support of ASL, in its component 1 are all federal areas (ICMBIO): *Campos Ferruginosos* National Park and five Extractive Reserves – *Itapetininga; Arapiranga-Tromaí; Baía do Tubarão; Baixo Rio Branco Jauaperi* and *Lago do Cuniã* (extension).

**Thirteen new state-level PAs:** Technical studies for creating 13 new state-level protected areas, with an estimated total area of 4.3 million ha, are under development.

**ARPA PAs with High Management effectiveness:** The total area of existing protected areas supported by the project with high level of management effectiveness<sup>2</sup> is currently 37,435,051 ha, corresponding to 86 PAs.

**ARPA Transition Fund:** From new donations secured and earned income, the current value of the ARPA Transition Fund, has reached \$196.5 million.

---

2. The level of management effectiveness in PAs is measured by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) assessment. This scorecard is the GEF's standard tool for assessing the evolution in PA management effectiveness, evaluating it across 6 categories: content, planning, inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes. A score of 0–33% indicates low management effectiveness, 34–66% indicates moderate management effectiveness, and 67–99% indicates high management effectiveness.



## INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

**Environmental Regularization Program:** A total of 775 properties (an estimated 77,500 ha) have enrolled in the Environmental Regularization Program (*Programa de Regularização Ambiental*, PRA) and are developing sustainable land management practices.

**Strengthening value chains:** To improve production chains in the conservation units, the project acquired refrigeration chambers for fish for commercial storage for the conservation units of the Middle Rio Juruá region, small vehicles for transporting timber and non-timber products in the Resex Lago do Cuniã and Resex Ituxi, and joinery tools for production of wooden handicrafts at the Resex Auati-Paraná.

**Fishing accords:** Sixteen fishing accords have been established in the State of Amazonas, corresponding to 597,251 Ha, involving 169 communities and 3,331 families.

**Forest and Community Management Plan:** Three private and four community forest management plans have been prepared with support of the project in the State of Acre, corresponding to 306,876.83 ha.

**Restoration:** Approximately 5,529 ha are under restoration within protected areas or on private properties.



## POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

**Incentive mechanism:** The project continues developing several incentive mechanisms to implement at the state level, including fishery agreements, Acre's socio-biodiversity law, and Extractive Reserve (RESEX) management agreements. The federal government is preparing legislation for additional mechanisms such as a national payment for environmental services law and the environmental fine conversion law.

**Public forest concessions:** Calls for proposals for preparatory studies for forest concessions have been issued.

**Rural Environmental Registry:** 20,334 rural properties analyzed in the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Rural Ambiental, CAR), across the States of Acre, Pará, Rondônia, and Amazonas.



## CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COORDINATION

**Consulted communities:** Preparation of fisheries accords has included consultations with 3,900 people, of which 2,673 were men and 1,227 women. The process has involved consultations with PA management council meetings.

**Stakeholders capacity building:** The project coordination unit developed and implemented training programs for the project participant agencies, in multiple topics such as procurement and related preparation of terms of reference, as well as environmental and social safeguards.

**Communications activities:** The Project continued its communication activities and was able to deliver eight issues of its newsletter ([May](#), [June](#), [July](#), [August](#), [September](#), [October](#), [November](#) and [December](#)).

### ASL BRAZIL Website – Paisagens Sustentáveis da Amazonia (in Portuguese)

ASLBr Website





## The story of Maria da Paz, an environmental champion working to protect fisheries in the Amazon through fisheries agreements



Maria da Paz had fallen in love with Tupana in the Brazilian state of Amazonas; the “paradise village” where she wanted to make her home. Tupana is a village with almost 100 families. It runs along the river that shares the same name and is located along the BR-319 road that connects Manaus (Amazonas) to Porto Velho (Roraima). Like many other villages in the Amazon, Tupana is rich in biodiversity, with beautiful landscapes, and a community that for generations has lived and cared for its home. It is in this area where Maria da Paz is working towards establishing a fisheries agreement to be signed with the Amazonas State Environment Secretariat (SEMA Amazonas) with support from the ASL.

When the idea of establishing a fisheries agreement started to evolve in May 2019, there was some resistance within the community. The local fishermen imagined that such a commitment could significantly alter their daily lives and traditional ways of fishing. In contrast, Maria da Paz saw the agreements as an initiative and opportunity to protect the communities and the natural resources they depended upon.

“I observed that many people from outside came and fished at large scale during the dry season, the breeding season of the fish. If this imbalance in nature continued, abundance would only be possible in five or six years, and harm local fishers who depend daily on fishing to put food on the table. I wanted to show them that the deal would be great to protect both them and nature,” Maria da Paz said.

The agreement broadly establishes rules for the region’s aquatic resources management. The government provides to local communities the right to use fisheries resources, while they commit to do so following sustainable practices. By setting rules in terms of fishing seasons, volumes, and practices, the agreements set up conditions to allow the region’s fishing stock to gradually recover and be sustained. As explained by Maria da Paz, “the rules create a possibility that there will never be a shortage.”

The Brazil ASL project, in partnership with SEMA Amazonas, supports at least four more fishing agreements in its area of intervention and plans to scale up to 10 other communities. (Read the original article by CI Brazil in Portuguese [here](#)).



## COLOMBIA: CONNECTIVITY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

The Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation project in Colombia includes two complementary interventions led by separate GEF Implementing Agencies with distinct implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes:

- **Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon**

with the WBG as implementing agency

- **Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian**

**Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace** with UNDP as implementing agency

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



The project, better known as Heart of the Amazon (Corazón de la Amazonía), continues generating important results at the local, regional, and national levels under the guidance of the country’s Ministry of Environment (MINAMBIENTE). The project has made a vital contribution towards implementation of government policies and strengthening of the National Environmental System (SINA), as well as complying with the Supreme Court of Justice ruling (STC 4360 of 2018) that recognizes the Colombian Amazon as an “entity, subject of rights, holder of protection”. A key factor in the project’s good performance is the network of public and private institutions, led by Patrimonio Natural, that jointly implements it. Permanence and enhanced capacity of technical personnel in these institutions, mainly IDEAM, SINCHI, MINAMBIENTE, National Parks Unit (PNN) and the regional environmental authorities Corporation of the Northern and Eastern Amazon (CDA) and the Corporation for the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA), has ensured sustainability of results, and trustworthy relationships with the beneficiary communities. Their commitment and outstanding work have persisted despite unsettling security situations and the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Main accomplishments through 2020



### PROTECTED AREAS

**Increase in PA management effectiveness:** The management effectiveness average score of the five focalized PAs (4.89 million hectares) continued its positive trend and already surpassed the project completion goal reaching 102% of its value. Multiple activities have led to this increase including the development and implementation of the PAs management plans, research activities, community monitoring programs, and continued development of the strategy for prevention, surveillance, and control.

**Restoration inside PAs:** Restoration has initiated in the Orito and Alto Fragua PAs following community agreements.

**Colombia Heritage Program (HECO):** HECO keeps making progress towards achieving necessary conditions to become operational. Its key institutional arrangements and 10-year phase 1 strategy have been designed, including prioritizing connectivity corridors and target national PAs. Expected contributions from donors for the short term have reached \$84.5 million, while secured funds add up to \$30 million, including \$7 million from the national carbon tax contribution. Once HECO is launched and fiduciary conditions are met, the GEF will contribute with \$2 million to its capitalization via its transition fund.



## INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

**Conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation Agreements:** Following participatory social land use planning at the farm level, new conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation agreements were reached between 105 landowners and the CDA, while meaningful progress was made between 129 other owners and CORPOAMAZONIA. As a result, 8,342 new hectares of standing forests have been added to the previous 12,414 hectares under low-carbon practices. Also, 105 new hectares have been established for direct restoration.

**RAMSAR sites management plans:** Implementation of management plans at the Ramsar sites Estrella Fluvial del Inírida (EFI) and Lagos de Tarapoto continued focusing on research and local community monitoring activities, and the establishment of local agreements with communities and institutions to strengthen control and surveillance.

A green business fair in Guainía was organized, showcasing 21 local initiatives supported by the project.

To date, the project has reached a total of 952,222 forest hectares sustainably managed. This includes the Special Protection Area of Alto Mirití where management agreements have been established between PNN and the indigenous territories, following culturally appropriate practices.



## POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

**Sectorial agreements for sustainable landscape management:** Among the 10 subscribed multisectoral agreements, it is worth highlighting the application of environmental impact management and biodiversity conservation guidelines in department and municipal road plans in the Amazon, as compliance criteria for design, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation activities. The guidelines have been endorsed by the National Roads Institute (INVIAS), which has included them in its Environmental Management Manual for the Roads Subsector, thus upscaling nationally this project's good practice as a spillover effect.

**Agricultural frontier zoning pilot:** The pilot between SINCHI and the National Land Agency (ANT) in relation to the delimitation of the agricultural frontier and the use of conservation and restoration agreements as instruments for potential land regularization process have continued. The land tenure diagnosis and farm registry for 137 properties have been completed as a basis to develop zoning and land use plans that will incorporate conservation and non-deforestation agreements.

**Consolidation of interoperability processes in forest monitoring:** The Project advanced in developing a portal for open data and an interoperability framework between the national Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBByC) led by IDEAM, subnational monitoring by the regional environmental authorities, and SINCHI's Territorial Environmental Information System of the Colombian Amazon (SIAT-AC).



## CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COORDINATION

Imposed travel restrictions led to the developing of more virtual activities and digital communication channels, promoting radio programs and local decentralized training.

### **Intercultural Dialogue Platform for the Amazon (PIDAMAZONIA) alliance.**

Thanks to an alliance with PIDAMAZONIA, two webinars were held: (I) Impacts of Mining in the Amazon with more than 200 participants from Perú, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil, and; (II) Perspectives for the care of the Amazon organized jointly with the Sustainable Amazon for Peace project, which stressed the need to promote a dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge systems in the quest for sustainability.

**Local participatory systematization processes:** Indigenous communities and staff from La Paya PA that overlaps with their territories, worked jointly (mainly virtually) in the systematization of the lessons learned from the process leading to co-management agreements. This contributed to empower and foster social appropriation within the indigenous communities, while strengthening trustful relationships with environmental authorities.

Follow the progress of the [Heart of the Colombian Amazon Project](#) on social media:

<https://twitter.com/CorazonAmazonia>

<https://www.facebook.com/CorazonDeLaAmazonia>

Website



Twitter



Facebook



## Indigenous women in the Heart of the Amazon project



**Claudia Paki** of the Villazul Community talks about the *chagra* as the space where indigenous communities cultivate and support their traditions. The *chagra* reflects the combination of practices, knowledge, and ancestral behaviors reflecting a tight relationship, both material and spiritual, between people, animals, plants, and minerals. Women have a leading role in their care, and it is part of their legacy. Watch the video in Spanish [here](#).



**Lidia Java** is from the Cocama ethnic group and lives in Puerto Nariño, a municipality located in the southern corner of Colombia on the border with Peru. Lidia is one of the leaders working for the conservation of threatened species such as the Amazon river dolphin, manatee, and pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*), the world's second-largest freshwater fish. Her work is focused in Lagos de Tarapoto, a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. She shared her story and involvement with the Heart of the Amazon project, you can read it [here](#).

In Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National PA, a group of women formed Wasi Warmi Awadurkuna – “Women weavers”, a group dedicated to the handicraft of jewelry that through its designs represents the Inga people’s symbols and traditions. These women live in the Inga Yurayaco reserve located in the buffer zone of the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National PA, San José del Fragua municipality in the Colombian Caquetá department. Their work, supported by *Corazón de la Amazonía*, is the result of a process aiming to strengthen cultural traditions linked to the sustainable use of natural resources, while also empowering women in their communities and providing alternative livelihood opportunities.



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



EXECUTIVE PARTNER



GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



The Sustainable Amazon for Peace project has implemented adaptive management principles during the COVID-19 pandemic by triggering its network of allies in order to shape a response that combines relief assistance with measures to increase food security, social cohesion, and solidarity, while improving access to communications, basic health, and financial services. Direct support to community-based organizations working on sustainable livelihoods and empowerment is being provided through the Women Caretaker of the Amazon Initiative. Despite mobility restrictions, work at the farm level is allowing the gradual introduction of sustainable productive practices in the Putumayo and Meta departments.

On the other hand, low-carbon development planning instruments and productive value chains continue to make progress thanks to close work with national and subnational partner institutions and local producer organizations. Finally, communications products have been key in keeping in contact with local communities, contributing to capacity building, awareness, and empowerment.

## Main accomplishments through 2020



### INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

**Sustainable productive landscapes:** Progress has been achieved in the implementation of conservation, restoration, and sustainable production strategies at the farm level in the Putumayo and Meta departments. Based on biological and social participatory diagnostics, farms have been selected for their high biodiversity levels and their role in restoring ecosystem connectivity. As a result of this process, forest cover is being maintained or improved in 84,000 hectares of sustainable landscapes.

**Participation in the Women Caretakers of the Amazon Initiative:** The project supported women's organizations that applied to the Women Caretakers Initiative of the Amazon organized in partnership between the GEF Small Grants and REM Amazon Vision programs. A total of 70 sub-projects were granted with \$1.3 million. Selected projects throughout the Amazon region include those aiming to promote sustainable livelihoods and traditional knowledge systems as well as women and community empowerment.

In addition, the project supported two agreements with the Siona Indigenous People and one with the Amazon Indigenous People Association (OPIAC) to support sustainable livelihood activities, strengthening governance, and development of traditional educational systems.





## POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

**Low carbon development:** The project supported the design of Climate Change Integral Management Plans for the departments of Caquetá, Amazonas, Guaviare, Vaupés and Putumayo. In the latter case, the plan has already been approved by the Legislative power. The project also supported the inclusion of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in the Development Plans of these departments (2020–2023).

**COVID-19 response:** Jointly with its consolidated network of national and subnational partner institutions as well as civil society organizations, the project provided local communities with access to biosecurity materials following UNDP protocols, garden orchards to increase their food security, inputs for community stores, digital connectivity solutions, and local bank correspondents.

**Sector low-carbon productive strategies:** Zero-deforestation milk and meat chains have been promoted in a joint effort with the Ministries of Commerce, Environment, and Agriculture and local cattle raising organizations. Also, progress has been achieved in the development of non-timber products with the Colombia Productive Program, which include transformation centers and bioprospecting.



## CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COORDINATION

### Communication for capacity building, awareness, and local empowerment:

Almost 25 communications products were developed during 2020 for three community programs. The Farmers Promotion School prepared nine online capacity building products on agroecology and nature-based solutions. The Yarí Awakens program, designed as part of the Intergenerational Agreement to protect the jaguar, produced 12 podcasts on forest and fauna conservation and sustainable management, resulting from the dialogue between traditional and scientific knowledge. Additionally, two podcasts were prepared for the *Diploma Course on Climate Change* with support from the Colombian National University.

**Rural radio strategy:** As part of the adaptive measures to the pandemic, a radio strategy was implemented with the support from the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), with the purpose of strengthening capacities and awareness on COVID-19 prevention, while also introducing conservation biology guides with rural communities.

### Sustainable Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon – Sustainable Amazon for Peace

Website

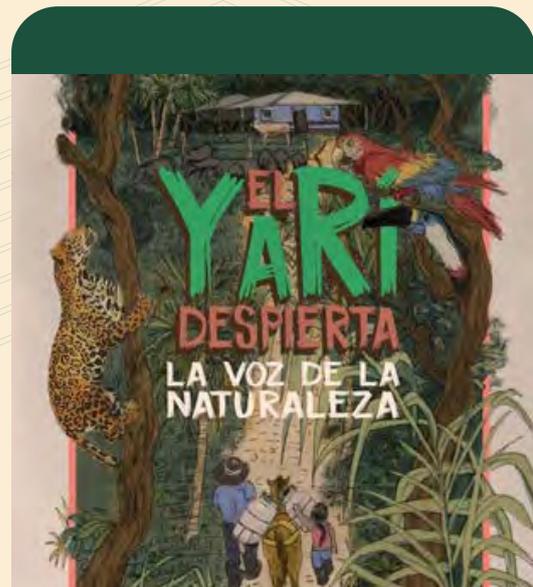


### Video



Under the current COVID-19-influenced scenario, learning has been encouraged via virtual tools such as videos, virtual meetings, and chat groups facilitated by the project's support to increase digital connectivity in different strategic project sites.

### Podcast



Podcast: [The Yarí Awakens – The Voice of Nature](#)



The Sustainable Amazon for Peace project, with Corpoamazonia, SINCHI, Panthera Foundation together with community-based organizations and a local school produced a series of twelve podcasts titled The Yarí Awakens – The Voice of Nature (El Yarí Despierta, la Voz de la Naturaleza). The series was developed to raise conservation awareness of farmers living in the Sabanas del Yarí. It includes multiple topics including biodiversity conservation, community monitoring, livestock management, forest and wildlife management, as well as results from the project activities.

The twelve episodes are available (in Spanish) [here](#)

**Amazon Caretakers:**



**Festival and Intergenerational Agreement  
for the Conservation of the Jaguar in the  
Sabanas del Yará**



**Pearl of the Amazon Peasant Reserve**



**Mainstreaming Environmental Considerations  
in Amazon Development Plans**



The Sustainable Productive Landscape is a Nature-Based Solution  
to Reconnect the Amazon



## Active community participation in sabanas del Yarí and Per la Amazónica



The Sustainable Amazon for Peace Project, in Sabanas del Yarí, in alliance of the Corporation Rural Landscapes (Corporación Paisajes Rurales) has worked with social organizations and Community Action Boards (JAC, Junta de Acción Comunal), to characterize and assign a territory as a sustainable productive landscape. The participatory process to analyze areas with environmental importance and conservation value also identified the farms that will benefit from the application of landscape management tools for conservation, restoration, and sustainable productive activities. The initial beneficiaries will be 25 farms in Sabanas del Yarí, department of Meta. A new group of farms will be included when the safeguards established by the project in agreement with local organizations are verified, which is planned for the first quarter of 2021. Some of the current project beneficiaries are members of the following organizations:

**Environmental Association of Women Workers for the Development of the Yarí (AAMPY, Asociación Ambiental de Mujeres Trabajadoras para el Desarrollo del Yarí)**

AAMPY is among the beneficiary groups receiving support from the project to strengthen its organizational and administrative capacities and develop restoration activities to enhance ecological corridors. Central to their efforts have been establishing a nursery for native species to plant and restore the landscapes, as well as awareness raising, communications, and education activities. Project activities have been developed in agreement with the Municipal Government of La Macarena and with the technical support of the Sustainable Development Corporation of the Special Management Area La Macarena (Cormacarena).

AAMPY's restoration efforts have benefited from the Farmer Promotion School supported by the project and which develops participatory learning methodologies. These methodologies have been designed acknowledging the knowledge farmers have inherited about seed collection and propagation, agro-ecological and silvopastoral practices.

### **Amazonian Pearl Peasant Reserve Zone (ZRPCA - Zona de Reserva Campesina Perla Amazónica)**

In the Amazonian Pearl Peasant Reserve Zone, through its allied partner, the SINCHI Institute, connectivity corridors were targeted for the implementation of agro-environmental land planning in 170 properties, under the framework of sustainable productive landscapes, using landscape management tools and conservation agreements.

These corridors were defined based on: I) functional connectivity analysis of the 22,700 ha and 25 farms of the ZRPCA, considering four focal species of terrestrial mammals (*paca - cuniculus paca*, *armadillo - Dasypus sabanicola*, and *cajuche - Pecarí tacajú*), II) the ZRPCA's alternative land use plan, and III) community consultation of other priority areas of socio-environmental interest. To date, 17 villages have been considered within the target area, corresponding to 16,109 ha, of which 148 families are part and of which, to date, food sovereignty systems have been implemented in 26 properties.



One of the direct beneficiaries of this reserve is the **Association of Integral Sustainable Development Perla Amazónica (ADISPA – Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Sostenible Perla Amazónica)**. The Sustainable Amazon for Peace project supports ADISPA, an organization formalized in 2011, working in the Amazonian Pearl Peasant Reserve Zone (ZRPCA) in the Putumayo department. In particular, based on the identification of areas of high environmental significance, ADISPA developed a sustainable development plan that includes conservation and sustainable productive activities.

Within the plan, ADISPA is conducting restoration activities, with support from Corpoamazonía and SINCHI involving the development of a community-managed nursery. In addition, community education processes are strengthened with pedagogical materials and activities developed by ADISPA, in alliance with rural educational institutions.



Amazonian Pearl Farmer Reserve Zone  
(ZRPCA – Zona de Reserva Campesina Perla Amazónica)



## 2.2.4 Peru: Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon



### **Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles** *en la Amazonía peruana*

#### EXECUTIVE PARTNERS



#### GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



The project is moving forward to achieve its development objective, given the progress made both at the regional level with the development of planning, management, and governance policies and tools such as the Ucayali and Huánuco development plans, and at the community level with the design and implementation of life plans for indigenous communities. Project activities have been completed in coordination with regional and local authorities ensuring capacity building and ownership.

In the second quarter of 2020 project field activities were delayed due to travel restrictions and lockdowns due to COVID-19. In response, an adaptative management plan has been developed in order to achieve most of the project's results and goals. By 2020, the project had directly benefited almost 98,000 people (52.7% men and 47.3% women), including more than 16,000 agricultural producers, and 4,500 indigenous peoples from 28 native communities.



## INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

**Agreements with Indigenous Federations:** The project was able to make progress towards establishing and implementing agreements with six indigenous federations.

These agreements will strengthen governance and capacity among the indigenous representatives to participate in land planning multi-stakeholder dialogues, design and update their life plans, and promote community monitoring initiatives.

**Community monitoring agreements:** In agreement with the local federations, the project strengthened communications systems and participatory monitoring schemes. These adjustments responded to the travel restrictions due to the pandemic and allowed the relevant authorities at the local and subnational levels to maintain communication with the communities and remain informed of project results and the local conditions.

**Indigenous organizations involvement:** The regional indigenous organizations acquired further responsibilities in terms of providing technical assistance to the local leaders and communities project beneficiaries that would otherwise come from technicians traveling from other regions.

The improved communication system was prioritized to allow conveying information related to the pandemic and the prevention of its spread to the communities, but also enabled raising data from the field to be retransmitted to local authorities and health centers. This system is a useful tool for further on assisting, monitoring, and reporting on community forestry activities.



## **POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES**

### **Building a shared vision for a sustainable commodity production**

Under the leadership of the Ministry for Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), PPS has supported processes for the elaboration and implementation of National Action Plans, policy tools and roadmaps for the sustainable development of commodities, such as coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and livestock.

### **Towards the development of the Peruvian cocoa and chocolate value chain 2020–2030**

Through the creation of the Multisector Working Group (MWG), the process for building a shared vision for the development of the Peruvian Cocoa and Chocolate Value Chain 2020–2030 started promoting participation through a multi-stakeholder platform for achieving dialogue and consensus. The MWG is also called to work on the institutionalization of the cocoa and chocolate value chain by consolidating a sustainable governance model.

With the participation of regional cocoa committees, small producer cooperatives, the private sector, and other key allies, technical roundtables have been set up to work on 6 critical topics to devise the National Cocoa Action Plan: Livelihoods of producer families, productivity, quality and market, business management, chocolate and derivative products, and governance.

### **Working with partners in the field**

Technical assistance to smallholder farmer families and cooperatives will be provided through conservation agreements and the adoption of sustainable productive practices. Under this approach, PPS closed key alliances with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) to jointly develop sustainable cocoa, palm oil, and livestock production models based on local farmer needs. 10 agroforestry pilot initiatives with palm oil and 25 with cocoa will be implemented in the prioritized provinces and districts. Regarding livestock, farmer field schools will strengthen capacities among small cattle ranchers to increase productivity and income, while protecting the Amazonian forest. Lessons will be extracted to contribute to the National Strategy, with emphasis on guiding principles for sustainable tropical livestock.

In partnership with the financial institution Root Capital, PPS has started to deploy a customized training program to improve capacities among 5 small-scale cocoa producer associations to access to green credits and raise productivity. Also, technical accompaniment will be provided to these cooperatives to enhance their resilience and business management to leverage a US\$ 500,000 credit line.



## CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COORDINATION

### Promoting agents of change

The project initiated a customized Communication for Development Capacity Building Program to strengthen social communication capacities of at least 25 key project stakeholders including indigenous leaders, women and men small farmers, subnational government officials and technical personnel, among others. The main objective is to promote agents of change, who will implement public awareness initiatives to support sustainable landscape management in their territory.

PPS reported and disseminated on-going actions in its first e-bulletin issue named “[El Amazónico](#)”, which also includes testimonials and insights of implementing partners on collaborative efforts and progress.

### XI Edition of Cocoa and Chocolate Show 2020:

Together with the Peruvian Ministry of Environment and the Regional Government of Ucayali, PPS launched virtual booths to connect small-scale cocoa and chocolate producers and entrepreneurs with national and international consumers within the XI Edition of Cocoa and Chocolate Show 2020, set up for the first time as online fair.

## Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon

### Website



Videos produced by the PPS project:

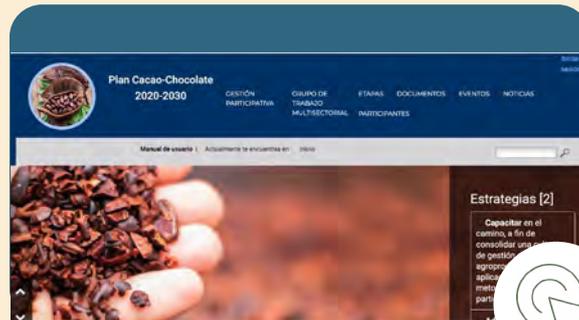
[Awareness on promoting sustainable productive and conservation practices:](#)



[International Day of Forests 2020:](#)



[Cacao-Chocolate Plan 2020–2030](#)



## Cocoa in tune with the Amazon forests and its people



In 2020, supported by the PPS project, the foundations to launch the process of formulating the National Development Plan for the Cocoa-Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030 were laid, through the creation of the Multisectoral Working Group that seeks to:

- Convene all sectors involved in cocoa and chocolate production to generate a representative space for coordination for the formulation of the Plan. Under the leadership of MIDAGRI, the Ministries of Environment, Production, Foreign Trade and Tourism, and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers also participate. The regional technical roundtables, civil society, international cooperation, and new members, including academia, are also integrated into this joint work.
- Building together a sustainable governance model to strengthen the Peruvian cocoa and chocolate value chain's institutional framework.

Once the diagnostic phase is completed, the PPS and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) will continue to support MIDAGRI in facilitating the development of a shared development vision for the 111,000 cocoa-producing families and hundreds of Peruvian chocolate enterprises.

Technical working groups were formed to guide the Plan's formulation under the following themes: livelihoods of producing families, productivity, quality and market, business management, chocolate and derivatives, and governance.

"From the Association for the Promotion of Peruvian Chocolate -which brings together artisanal cocoa and chocolate producers- we view with great optimism and interest the political will of the State entities to form a multisectoral working group for the formulation of the National Plan for Peruvian Cocoa and Chocolate. This is important for those of us in the chocolate industry because it finally gives value to the transformation of cocoa, not only as an input, raw material but also to the finishing process, recognizing the quality and good management in its production. This plan opens the opportunity to disseminate Peruvian cocoa at the international level, not only as a product originated in the Amazon, but will allow us to position Peru as a country of sustainable cocoa," says Samir Giha, president of the association.

Read this story in Spanish in the PPS Newsletter "[El Amazónico](#)"



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

Proyecto Asegurando  
el Futuro de las ANP  
del Perú

EXECUTIVE PARTNER



GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



This project was able to achieve important accomplishments, despite challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic that delayed on-the-ground activities and harmed SERNANP's ability to increase revenues through the proposed financial mechanisms. The project developed and/or adapted strategic management documents including the protected areas master plans, communications strategy, and gender action plan. Key accomplishments are described below.

## Main accomplishments through 2020

Proyecto Asegurando  
el Futuro de las ANP  
del Perú



### PROTECTED AREAS

**Update of key strategies for the four prioritized NPAs:** In 2020, the project supported the update of the master plans and the monitoring and control strategies for the four targeted National Protected Areas – NPAs (Río Abiseo National Park, Tingo María National Park, Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary, and the Machiguenga Communal Reserve). The work plan and gap closure funding were also approved for the four prioritized NPAs.

**A financial mechanism for the prioritized NPAs:** The Peruvian government transferred \$5 million to the Patrimonio del Perú –PdP Amazonia initiative’s transition fund SERNANP and the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE) made progress developing a crowdfunding financial mechanism for the PdP initiative involving the private sector. The guidelines and methodology for calculating the costs of conservation and restoration activities that will support an environmental compensation instrument were concluded and approved. The design of the mechanism also involves a study of the water supply in the NPAs, an analysis of the costs for ecosystem water services, and an analysis of the legal viability to promote a mechanism for resources through charges for servitudes.

Once the design is completed, this financial mechanism will be presented to be endorsed as a law, allowing for the redistribution of funds from the agricultural sector to natural protected areas and as compensation for the conservation of the headwaters of the rivers.

**Biosecurity protocols for NPAs tourism after the pandemic:** Regarding the tourism sector, with the project’s support, SERNANP is working on designing biosecurity protocols to be applied in NPA receiving local domestic tourism. This has been especially relevant in the context of the closure of international borders because of the pandemic. To promote internal tourism, SERNANP is providing the use of digital tools, such as virtual museums that allow the population to have a glimpse of the NPA. Promotional rates for tourists are also being analyzed.



## CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND COORDINATION

**Communications strategy:** The PdP Amazonía project developed a communications plan with the following objectives:

- Generate awareness about the importance of managing and permanently preserving the NPAs of Peru.
- Provide comprehensive communications products that support the fundraising strategy.
- Disseminate the economic, social, and biological value of the NPAs located in the Amazon biome.

### Gender Action Plan for the Project:

The project elaborated a gender analysis and a Gender Action Plan; and provided technical assistance for mainstreaming participation, gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches in the work conducted by the Amazon NPAs staff.

NPA's professionals trained: In 2020, 33 SERNANP professionals were trained in NPA open management standards.

## Natural Heritage of Peru

Website



## Podcast



**Podcast: Park rangers in Peru tell their stories in a series of podcasts**



SERNANP, PROFONANPE, and MINAM produced a series of podcasts “Park Rangers: Our Stories – *Guardaparques: Nuestra historia*”, where the park rangers of Peru’s Natural Protected Areas tell their stories and express their commitment towards nature conservation.

This podcast includes the story of Yeferson Vílchez, a park ranger in the Río Abiseo National Park and the youngest park ranger in the national protected area system. His conservation story dates back to his high school years when he decided to dedicate his efforts to the care of nature.

Flor de María Huarca, a park ranger at the Machiguenga Communal Reserve, inherited her family’s love and respect for nature. After participating in several environmental volunteer programs, such as the volunteer park ranger program and the MINAM’s environmental promoter program, she decided to dedicate her life to the conservation of Peru’s megadiversity. Both Yeferson and Flor de María work in two of the four prioritized NPA.

Listen to their stories (in Spanish) [here](#).





## Chapter 3.

# A challenging year and an opportunity for adaptation and resilience

The global COVID-19 pandemic severely harmed the Amazonian regions of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. It also exposed the region's poor health infrastructure. The travel time to the few urban centers with health centers can take several days and in some rural communities scarce equipment, lack of resources, and available beds restrict proper treatment for patients. According to the UN, factors that contribute to increased mortality rates caused by COVID-19 in indigenous peoples include mal and under nutrition, poor access to sanitation, lack of clean water, and inadequate medical services<sup>3</sup>. The pandemic has also affected farmer communities, urban and semi-urban populations, government officials, and team members from executing and partner agencies.

Many ASL team members, their families, and project beneficiaries also suffered illness and death due to the pandemic. Economic challenges and hardships experienced by project beneficiaries also limited their full participation and involvement in program activities. To protect their health, some indigenous communities decided to self-isolate. Essential foods became scarce and more expensive in distant, isolated areas. Access to protective and communication equipment has been limited. Losing elders to the pandemic has been hard on communities' morale, as they were the key family members who told the stories, spoke the local languages, and carried on the customs and traditions that helped keep cultures alive. Increased illegal deforestation and mining in some Amazon regions due to reduced law enforcement resulting from travel-related restrictions has added to the challenges to be addressed by the ASL projects.

From the ASL's operational perspective, COVID-19 demanded adjustments from the national and regional projects, and adaptation of operational plans to comply with travel and other restrictions to prevent the spread of disease among team members and local populations who are actively involved in the projects. Most of ASL field activities were therefore reduced in scope or suspended.

---

3. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/un-desa-policy-brief-70-the-impact-of-COVID-19-on-indigenous-peoples/>

In the face of these challenges, the capacity to adapt, innovate, and enhance close and coordinated work with local organizations remaining in the field has allowed the projects to maintain constant communication with the teams and beneficiaries and deliver on project activities—including providing immediate assistance to communities in need.

Here is a brief summary of the COVID-19 adaptation measures implemented by the ASL projects:

- Review and adjustment of annual operational plans and implementation calendars for field activities. Teams continued working on administrative and fiduciary tasks, and certain activities were emphasized including those that strengthen food security systems for local communities as well as opening opportunities to access virtual markets for their products.
- The provision of immediate support to slow the spread of COVID-19. For instance, Corazón de la Amazonia, PdP Amazonía, and ASL Brazil provided park rangers with personal protective equipment and communications materials. Projects' communication strategies became essential to deliver sensitization and communications campaigns to alert vulnerable communities about the pandemic and prevention measures. These campaigns included the use of podcasts (some of them in indigenous languages), infographics, and videos.
- The development of new and innovative means to participate and communicate. Project teams intensified virtual activities to promote participation that have been facilitated by the use of different platforms including WhatsApp, Zoom, and Skype. ASL projects prepared and held virtual supervision missions. The projects are also incorporating remote georeferenced monitoring tools to advance project implementation and training and the use of digital media is being provided to local leaders. The use of different communications platforms allowed the executing agencies to coordinate with local team members based in the communities. This experience has built capacity for remote project supervision and access to data and information, as well as increased capacities for remote work and stakeholder interactions. These actions will contribute to government and project staff safety and decrease the need for travel, decreasing the carbon footprints of investments.

- Preparation of biosafety protocols for face-to-face meetings. Technical assistance has been provided by project teams to design protocols to put in place when activities such as domestic tourism in protected areas are reinitiated. Research and analysis have been prepared by some projects to guide future interventions. For example, PPS in Peru is assessing the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and small-scale farmers.

Moving forward, the ASL has a key role in supporting countries towards a green recovery that is resilient, inclusive, sustainable, and efficient. More synergies and coordination among donors and partners must be developed to support countries and especially their respective networks of protected areas and sustainable landscapes, as well as the ongoing battle against illegal wildlife poaching, trafficking, and logging.

The spread of the pandemic in the area between Leticia (Colombia), Manaus (Brazil) and Iquitos (Peru) demonstrated, for example, the interconnection between societies within the region and highlighted the importance of harmonized actions. The ASL will continue supporting countries developing strategies for a post COVID-19 environment that appreciates the importance of nature as the foundation for a sustainable and equitable development future; recognizes the challenges to human health associated with deforestation, illegal wildlife trade and land degradation; is cognizant of the underlying role of poverty in exacerbating these challenges; and recognizes the need for collective and sustained behavior change for the health of humans and the planet.



## PPS: Indigenous Peoples and COVID-19

### Websites



### Breathe Amazonia: Micro-programs in indigenous languages for COVID-19 prevention, care and recovery

The PPS project, in a joint effort with the Peruvian government and indigenous organizations, developed "Breathe Amazonia (*Respira Amazonía*)", five programs, each one recorded in 10 languages: Achuar, Kichwa Pastaza, Awajun, Ashaninka, Kakataibo, Yanesha, Kichwa Lamas, Shawi, Shipibo, and Spanish. The micro-programs address issues prioritized by the indigenous organizations such as prevention, risks from self-medication, and care of suspected COVID-19 patients.

All the micro-programs of "Breathe Amazonia" will be broadcasted through local radio stations and *perifoneo* in the regions of Amazonas, Loreto, Ucayali, Huanuco, and San Martín mainly. They are available here.

### Podcast



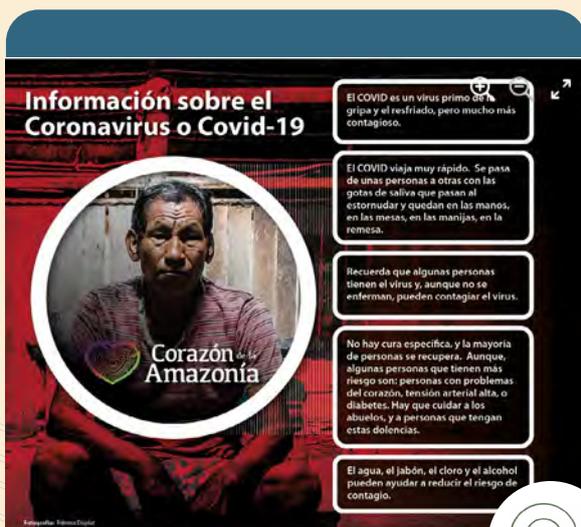
**ASL Brazil: Guidelines and Measures for Prevention and Control of COVID-19 (in Portuguese).**



The project provided support to park rangers with personal protective equipment, communications materials, emergency support, and food baskets. In total, almost 5,000 people were assisted.

**Heart of the Amazon (CA):**

Facebook



Website



Park rangers committed to preventing the spread of COVID-19 in remote areas of the country.

COVID-19

## ¿QUÉ ES EL VIRUS DEL QUE TODOS HABLAN?

El Coronavirus es una enfermedad respiratoria que se contagia de persona a persona por las gotas que se expulsan al toser o estornudar, o al tocar cosas o superficies contaminadas.

Familia de la Zona de Reserva Campesina Perla Amazónica, nuestra organización adispa nos acompaña en esta cuarentena.

## ¿CUÁLES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS?

Goteo nasal

Fiebre alta

Los síntomas pueden aparecer de 2 a 14 días después de entrar en contacto con el virus.

ahogamiento y fatiga

Tos y/o dolor de garganta

## ¿QUIÉNES SE PUEDEN CONTAGIAR?

- Todas las personas podemos contagiarnos.
- Las personas mayores y aquellas con hipertensión, diabetes, cáncer y fallas en el corazón tienen mayor riesgo.

## ¿CÓMO EVITAMOS EL CONTAGIO?

- Lávate las manos al menos cada 2 horas con agua y jabón. Debe ser un lavado que cubra toda la superficie de las manos, entre los dedos y las uñas.
- Evita al máximo salir de la finca y el contacto con personas externas.
- Si por fuerza mayor debes salir cubre boca y nariz con el tapabocas.
- Si debes ir a Puerto Asís, solo una persona de la familia deberá hacerlo, cumpliendo con el pico y cédula para evitar la multitud de personas.
- Fuera de casa debes mantener una distancia de dos metros con las demás personas.
- Cuando vuelvas a casa lava todo lo que tuvo contacto con el exterior: tu cuerpo, manos, ropa, alimentos y cosas.
- Aumenta el consumo de alimentos que suban defensas y limpien el organismo como cebolla, ajo, limón, naranja, miel, jengibre y aguas de hierbas como albahaca, citronela, limoncillo, entre muchas otras.

El jabón combate el coronavirus. Úsalo en el cuerpo, manos y superficies por al menos 30 segundos.

El virus permanece vivo por varias horas en el aire y en superficies como el plástico, cartón, papel y metal.

La naturaleza pone a nuestro alcance la medicina que necesitamos.

Fuentes de soporte: piezas informativas de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud y la Guía Orientaciones para la Prevención y Manejo del Covid-19 en la Comunidad (Red Universitaria Salud Paz)

This COVID-19 information brochure, together with the radio spots and a poster, was conceptualized with the social organization ADISPA to reach rural families using appropriate language and design, inviting boys, girls, women, and men to self-care practices. The labyrinth was designed as a didactic activity to reinforce care measures for physical, mental, and emotional health.



## Chapter 4. Regional coordination and knowledge management project

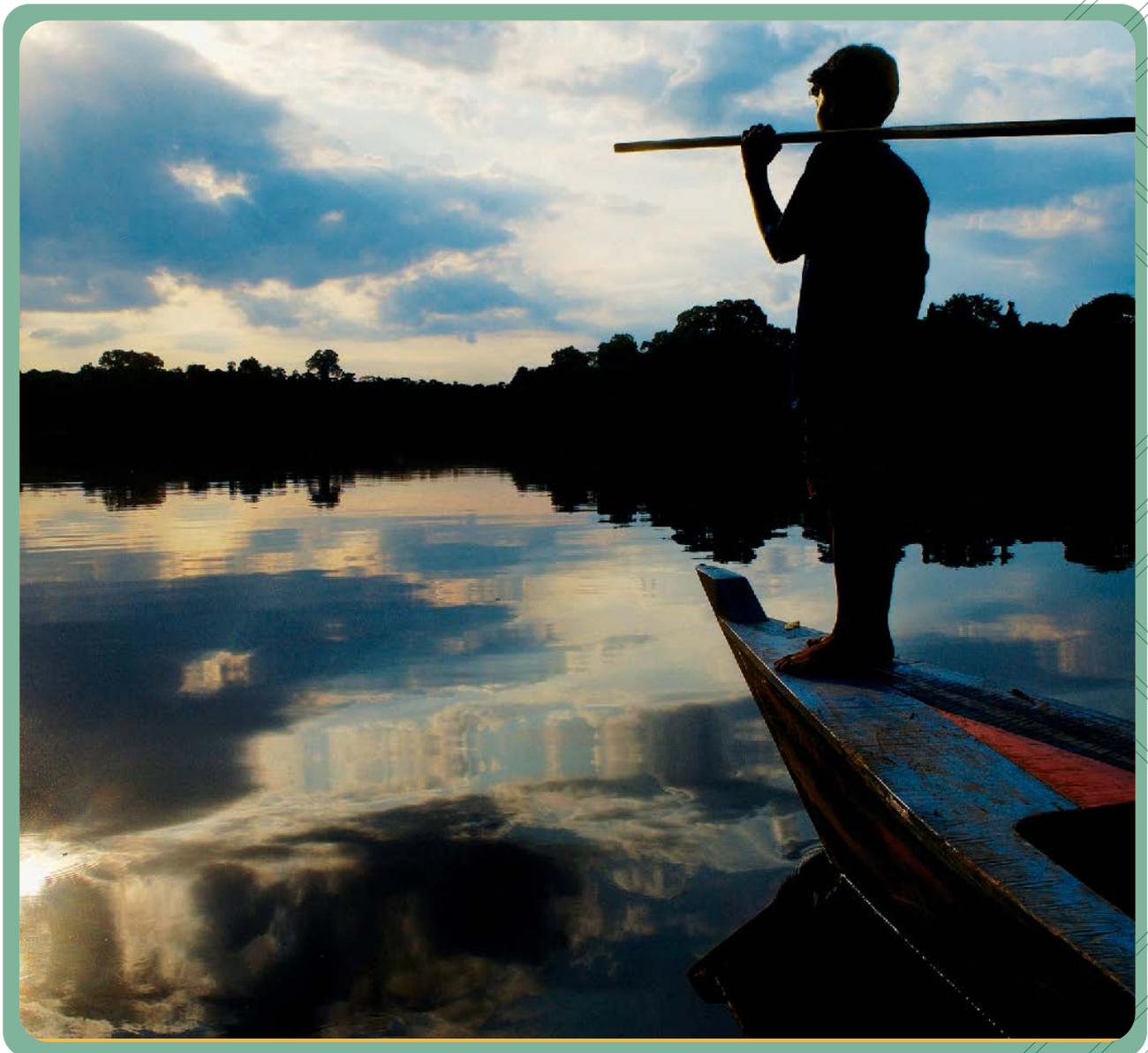
The ASL coordination project aims to strengthen coordination, access to information, and capacity of the national projects' stakeholders under the ASL Program. The project brings national teams together to scale up innovative approaches and best practices and offers a knowledge management platform to increase capacity. Regional collaboration and governance processes are also promoted with a wider community of project teams, government institutions, donor agencies, and civil society organizations. The project is divided into two interrelated components: 1) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building, and 2) Program Coordination and Communications (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. Project components



## PROGRESS IN 2020

In 2020, the regional project had to delay study tours and other in-person events due to the challenges posed by health, safety and travel restrictions. The focus for the project was geared towards promoting virtual knowledge exchanges, tools, and enhancing the resources available via the Collaboration for Development – C4D ASL Community of Practice, and engaging with partners towards regional collaboration. The coordination team continued monitoring projects' performance and promoting exchange and engagement via the ASL steering committees and annual conference.



## 4.1 Component 1: Knowledge Management and Capacity building

### Knowledge Management

#### I. Knowledge exchange: Protected Area Financial Sustainability

The objective of this ongoing activity is to promote knowledge exchange, learning, and strengthened capacity to achieve the national projects' and the ASL Program's protected area sustainable financing goals, with a particular focus on promoting the exchange of experience and lessons related to application of the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach adopted by each of the three participating countries (Brazil, Colombia and Peru). This activity also aims to disseminate lessons learned on the design and development of PFP initiatives to a broader audience.

##### During 2020:

- The ASL working group brought together key practitioners from the ASL national projects, and the related thematic community of practice within the ASL C4D platform continued exchanging knowledge and ideas.
- A series of webinars was delivered between April and June to explore different experiences and approaches to implementing a Project Finance for Permanence initiative (Canada's Coast Funds, Costa Rica Forever, and Colombia's carbon tax experience).
- Preparation of a "users guide" is underway on how to design and implement a PFP approach for long-term financing of national PA systems, based on a literature review and interviews with experts. An advanced draft of this User's Guide has been prepared, with a technical review process to be conducted in 2021.

#### II. Study: Women's Solutions for Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Development

The ASL commissioned a knowledge management activity that will result in the design of a strategy to improve gender sensitive conservation and sustainable development interventions in the Amazon. The study, being led by the [Center for International Forestry Research – CIFOR](#) with the guidance and involvement of the ASL coordination and national teams, will be based on an analysis of existing gender gaps in the region, focusing on successful cases to be identified in the ASL areas of intervention, where women (indigenous, afro-descendants,

protected areas (PA) residents, *campesinas*, fisherwomen and/or peri-urban dwellers) have improved gender balance in terms of increased participation and decision making, greater access and control over natural resources, and/or increased access to socioeconomic benefits from natural resources use. The study will highlight key obstacles and barriers women from the case studies face (i.e., legal, institutional, cultural), explain the gender gaps, and identify the strategies or proposals to overcome them. In addition to individual interviews and focus groups with the women involved in the case studies, the process will include a series of workshops between the participants of the case studies and other key women allowing them to meet and discuss themes of common interest as they relate to the research topic. Interviews with representatives from public and non-governmental organizations working with women's organizations in the Amazon (not exclusively with the ASL projects), will also support the study. The study will conclude with proposals for how to address the gender gaps in the Amazon and recommendations to improve gender-sensitive conservation and sustainable development interventions.

#### Stages:

- Planning (technical consultation and case study selection): Five case studies were proposed and selected by the national project teams.
- Operationalization: Currently, the literature review related to the selected case studies is underway. Fieldwork on case studies, validation, and evaluation workshops are expected to be developed between March to June 2021, taking into consideration mobility restrictions due to COVID-19.
- Systematization: The final stage, expected for reporting, review, publication and dissemination of communication products, is expected in August 2021.



### III. Study tour: Community-Based Sustainable Tourism

This knowledge management activity involves the design and implementation of a capacity building program for community-based sustainable tourism (CBST) for technicians and managers that work in the ASL projects in Brazil, Peru and Colombia. The program will include a comprehensive course that will provide an opportunity for the participants to learn from selected cases and receive technical knowledge. The course has already been designed along nine key elements: principles for CBST, public policies, CBST planning and management, community participation and engagement, enabling conditions for CBST, implementation of businesses along CBST, communication and marketing, resilience and adaptation, and knowledge exchange. The capacity building program will encourage the establishment of a community-of-learners among the beneficiaries, for continuous exchange of future experiences and offering them tools to become trainers of peers in their own countries and within their projects. The Brazilian company [Mariepaua Sustainable Solutions](#) was selected to develop this study tour under a contract signed in December 2020 and in collaboration with [Sustainable Amazon Foundation – FAS](#), [Sustainable Development Solutions Network- SDSN Amazonia](#), and [Poranduba Amazônia](#).



**Stages:**

- Planning (technical, logistical, course material): initial planning activities started.
- Operationalization: online training, immersion, and field visit (Rio Negro Reserve, Tumbira Community, Amazonas), CoP. To be developed in 2021.
- Systematization (report and materials for the training of trainers): to be developed in 2021.

Currently, the study tour is in the planning stage, taking into consideration the current mobility restrictions due to COVID-19.

## Webinars

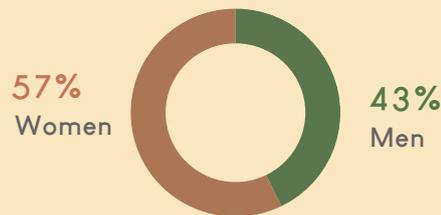
The team organized, co-hosted, and participated in multiple webinars with the purpose of sharing studies, best practices, and relevant information for the Amazon’s conservation and sustainable development goals.

8 webinars hosted

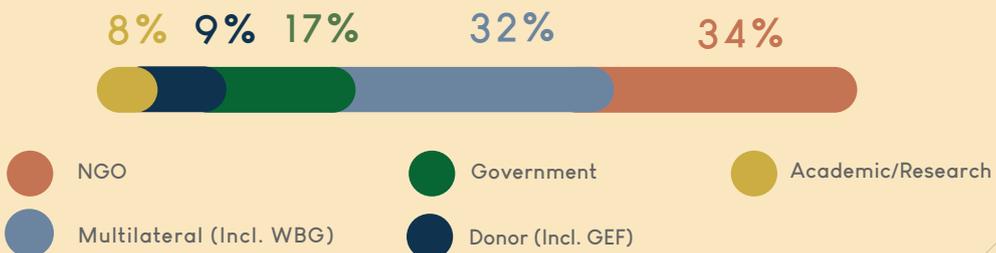


-1,200 participants attended these webinars in total

### Participants disaggregated by women and men



### Participation by type of organizations



## Webinar I – Amazon Sustainable Landscapes: Connectivity for its Conservation

150 Participants



**Dec 18, 2020** – As part of the [FICAMAZONÍA: El Vuelo del Agua](#) film festival, the ASL hosted a session on December 18, 2020. A general overview of the program and its goals to promote landscape connectivity and regional collaboration were shared. The session was enriched by the participation of Martha Cuba, Director of the Office of Cooperation and International Affairs within Peru’s Ministry of Environment, and Andrea Encalada, co-chair of the Science Panel for the Amazon (SPA), who shared their insights about the program and its current and potential role in promoting the region’s sustainable development.

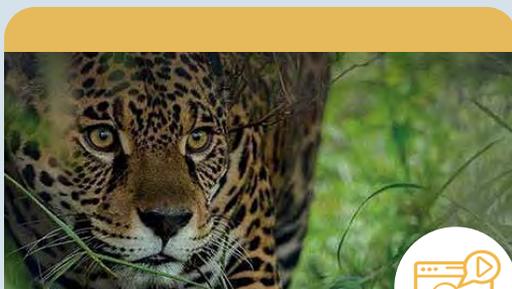
[Download the presentation](#)

[Watch the recording](#)

(in Spanish)

## Webinar II – Valuing Nature Conservation – Quantifying the benefits of protecting the planet’s natural capital

95 Participants



[Learn more](#)

[Download the presentation](#)

[Watch the recording](#)

**Nov 17, 2020** – Much of the global economy depends on natural capital. Acting as the planet’s balance sheet, natural capital provides critical services and resilience. It supports water cycles and soil formation while protecting our communities from major storms, floods, fires, and desertification. By absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>, it limits the pace of climate change. The webinar presented the results from the McKinsey and Company report, “Valuing Nature Conservation: A methodology for quantifying the benefits of protecting the planet’s natural capital.”

## Webinar III -Wildlife Insights – A new platform to conserve and monitor wildlife in the tropics

**194 Participants**



**Jul 23, 2020** – The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world and is home to one in 10 known species. To help secure biodiversity, there is a need for reliable and up-to-date information to understand the status and trends of wildlife species and prevent major threats. The webinar offered the opportunity to learn about Wildlife Insights, an innovative technology platform solution built to speed up the processing, identification, and analysis of camera-trap data to enable data-driven wildlife conservation actions.

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

## Webinar IV - Sustainable financing of protected areas – Public-private partnerships, the experience of Forever Costa Rica

**110 Participants**



**Jun 25, 2020** – Forever Costa Rica Association, a private independent conservation trust fund created in 2010, works in partnership with the government’s National Service of Conservation Areas (SINAC) to finance and implement the country’s biodiversity conservation efforts and PA system. FCR presented its 10+ years’ experience pursuing the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the evolution of its alliances with the private sector and civil society. This was the third webinar in the series from the ASL Sustainable Finance working group.

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

## Webinar V – Sustainable financing of protected areas – Earmarking funds from carbon taxes, Colombia

**132 Participants**



**May 19, 2020** – Protected Area systems are globally considered as one of the most effective approaches for conservation and to tackle climate change, but they are facing ever-increasing threats and a chronic lack of critically needed financial resources. This webinar focused on the Colombian carbon tax as an economic tool to encourage national greenhouse gas mitigation goals. It showcased the negotiation and design process that led to these funds being earmarked and the resulting impact it has had on PA management and conservation. This was the second webinar in the series from the ASL Sustainable Finance working group.

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

## Webinar VI – Roads in the Amazon – A better network for people and the environment

**232 Participants**



**May 5, 2020** – The rapidly expanding network of roads in the Amazon is permanently altering the world’s largest tropical rainforest. The webinar discussed the expected environmental, social, and economic impacts of 75 infrastructure projects, totaling 12,000 kilometers of planned roads in the Amazon region as analyzed in a study developed by the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF). Results from the study aim to support informed decision making and awareness towards these planned projects.

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

## Webinar VII - Conservation and local community development in the Great Bear Rainforest

**169 Participants**



**Apr 23, 2020** – Brodie Guy, Executive Director of the Cost Funds, shared the innovative approaches and experience gained over 10 years of supporting First Nations community businesses, economic development, and conservation management in one of the largest remaining temperate rainforests in Canada. The webinar opens the opportunity to share lessons learned from this experience aiming to inspire and inform similar approaches for Protected Areas around the world. This was the first webinar in the series from the ASL Sustainable Finance working group.

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

## Webinar VIII - Technology meets policy in the Amazon

**217 Participants**



**Mar 25, 2020** – This webinar featured the Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP), an initiative developed by Amazon Conservation (ACCA) that specializes in satellite-based, real-time deforestation monitoring of the Amazon. The webinar focused the presentation on MAAP's 2019 synthesis report on Amazon Deforestation Trends and Hotspots.

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

## Knowledge Exchange Platform

The ASL knowledge management platform was strengthened during 2020, increasing the members of the community of practice (CoP) both within the national project and a broader audience of Amazon stakeholders.

The ASL CoP aims to:

- Facilitate interactions.
- Increase collaboration and coordination between ASL members, including government counterparts, development partners, academics and experts, and the teams from implementing and executing agencies.
- 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.

Website



14,187 page views

4,887 visits by  
2,046 unique visitors

50+ publications of ASL topics of interest shared in the  
[Resource Library](#)



## 4.2 Component 2: Coordination and Communications

This component aims to strengthen coordination between national projects, partners and the donor community, conduct program-level monitoring, and strengthen capacity and promote communications and awareness-raising towards common shared themes.

### Coordination

The project coordination activities aim to strengthen collaboration among the ASL implementation agencies, participating countries, and the international donor community. Through coordination, the program connects, engages, and grows a community that can support one another and delivers on the projects and program goals. Program coordination occurs at two levels (i) National Project Coordination and (ii) Donor coordination.

#### National Project Coordination

The ASL Program Steering Committee (PSC) is the program's main coordination forum, chaired by the ASL WB coordination team and with the participation of the country government representatives within the Ministry of Environment, national executing agencies, the GEF Secretariat, and the GEF Implementing Agencies (WB, UNDP and WWF).

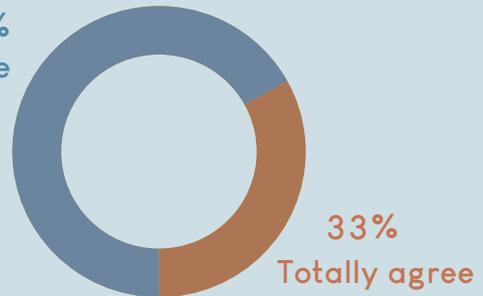
The PSC met three times during 2020, in February, May, and October, allowing each project team to update the committee members on their activities, challenges, lessons learned and progress, discuss common themes of interest, and coordinate knowledge events.

As indicated by the results from the October survey (see the main results below), members agree with the PSC and its role.

**Survey results about 2020 Program Steering Committee meetings and the ASL regional coordination project:**

1. ASL Steering Committee meetings contribute to better coordination of actions developed by national projects:

67%  
Agree

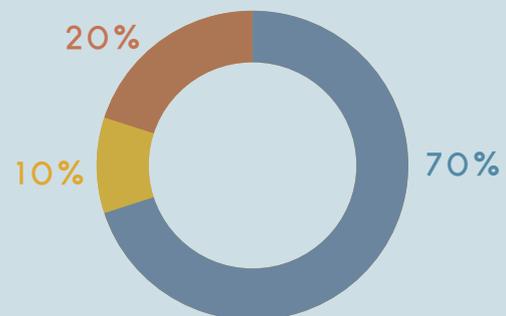


2. The technical support received from the ASL coordination team, in its various components, was adequate:

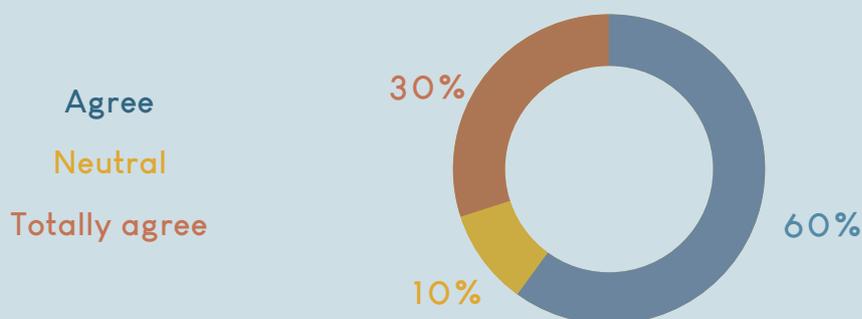
3. The identification process of priority topics for knowledge exchange events has been effective:



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



5. ASL communication materials (newsletter, brochure, website, articles) served the purpose of successfully disseminating the program and its national projects.



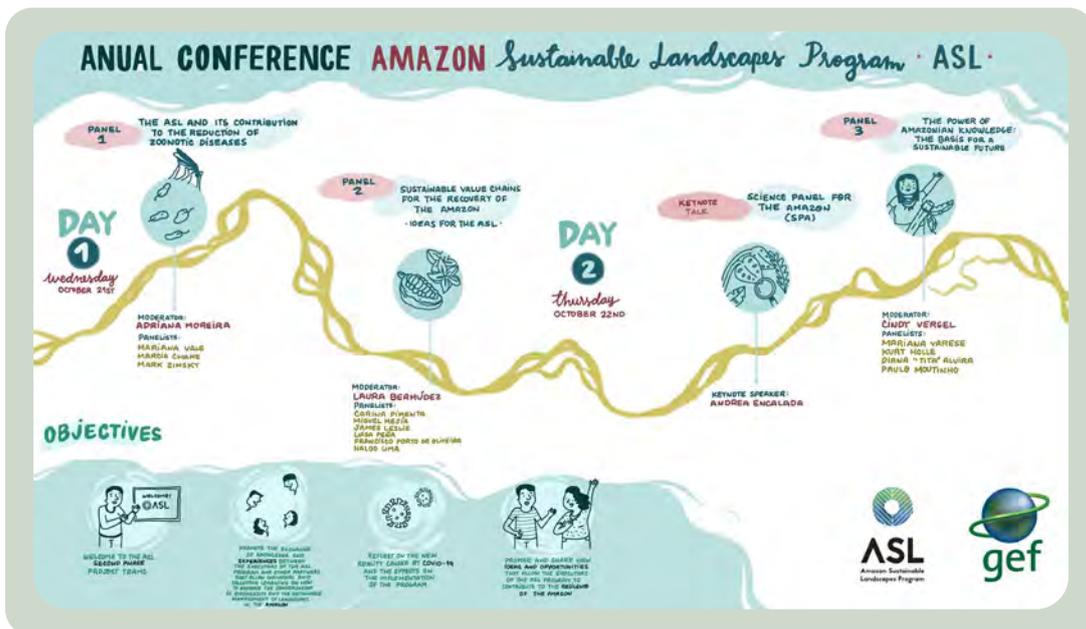
Agree  
Neutral  
Totally agree

Project coordination is also enhanced via the program's annual conference that brings together national project leaders and other representatives from partner organizations to exchange knowledge, learning, and engage in selected topics of interest.



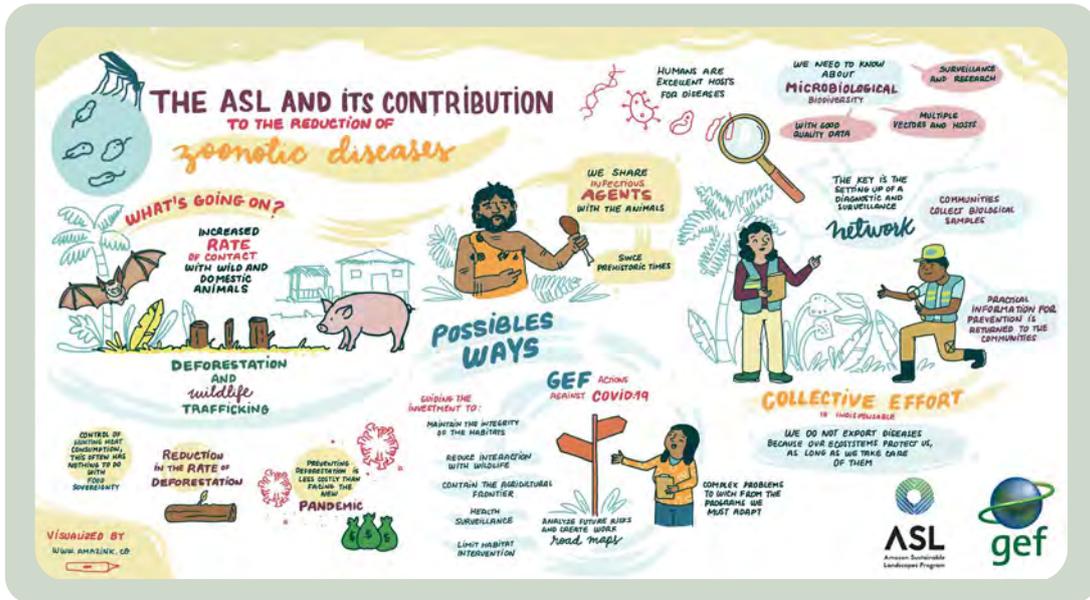
### Third Annual Conference 2020 – Virtual

The ASL hosted its third annual conference virtually on October 21–22, 2020. During the event, over 100 participants from the program teams, agencies, and partners shared knowledge and experience on biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management in the Amazon. The conference welcomed the participation of new participants and project teams from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname involved with the second phase of the program.

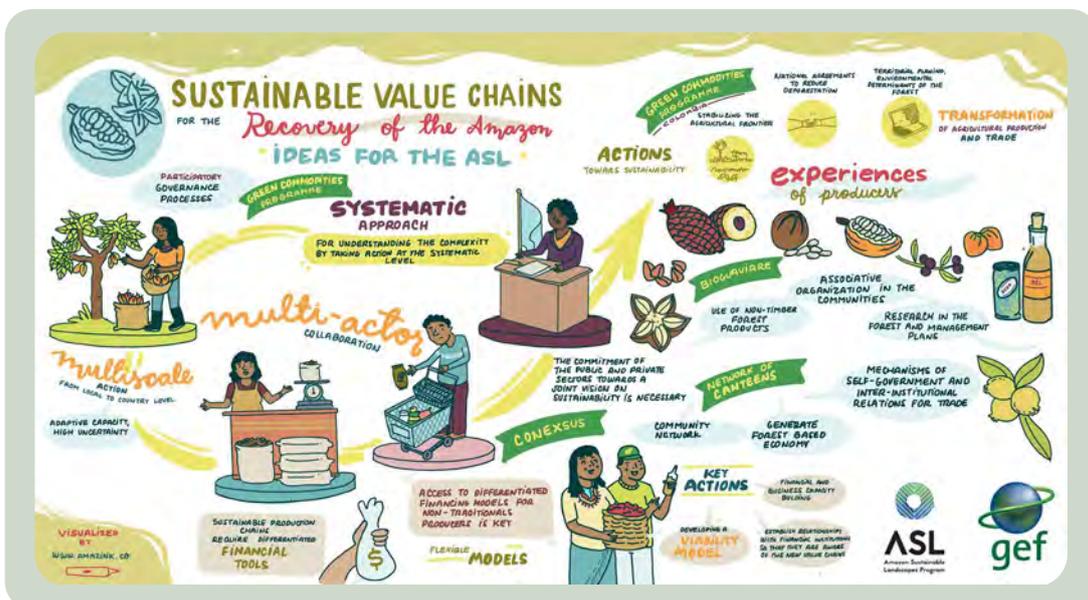


The conference focused on three prioritized critical themes:

- **The ASL and its contribution to the reduction of zoonotic diseases.** Discussion on the links between reduced deforestation, restoration and sustainable forest management that the ASL is promoting, and the prevention of the emergence of zoonotic diseases in the Amazon. The discussion spurred ideas for ASL partners to integrate this thinking into their ongoing and future efforts to promote conservation and sustainable development.



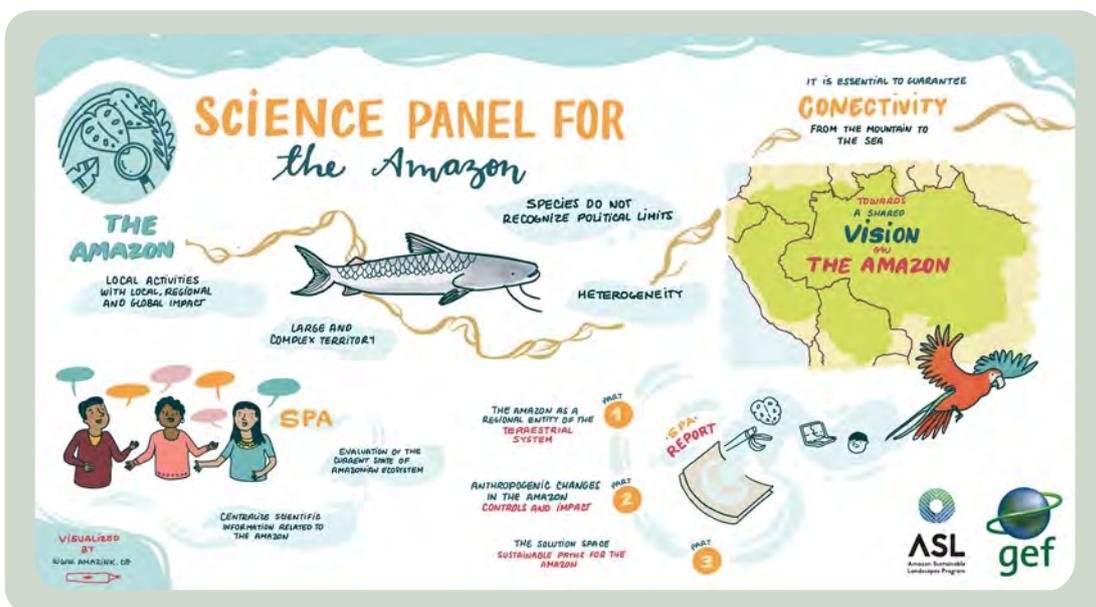
- **Sustainable value chains for the recovery of the Amazon – Ideas for the ASL.** The sharing of innovative ideas, lessons learned and recommendations for the ASL contribution towards promoting sustainable value chains that recognize the need for job creation, food security, and income generation while also recognizing the challenges brought by the pandemic.



- **The power of Amazonian knowledge: The basis for a sustainable future.** The exploration of experience and lessons learned on how to empower and foster resilience of local stakeholders and sustainable development efforts in the Amazon.



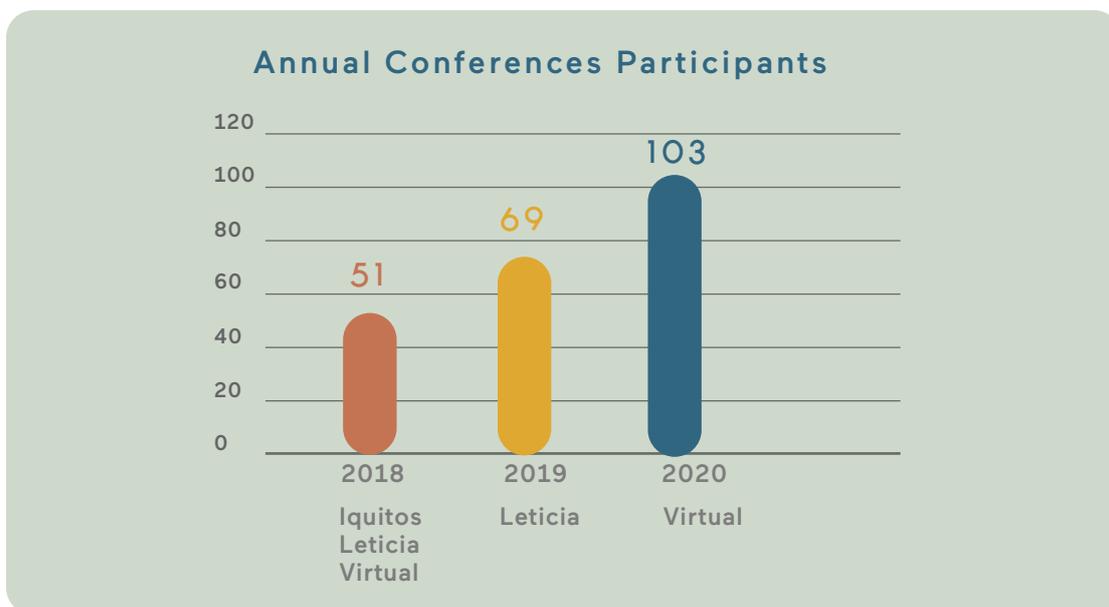
The conference was also enriched by the keynote talk by Dr. Andrea Encalada who presented current results by the Science Panel for the Amazon, a cooperative project that brings together scientific research on the Amazon biome to propose solutions that will secure the region's future.



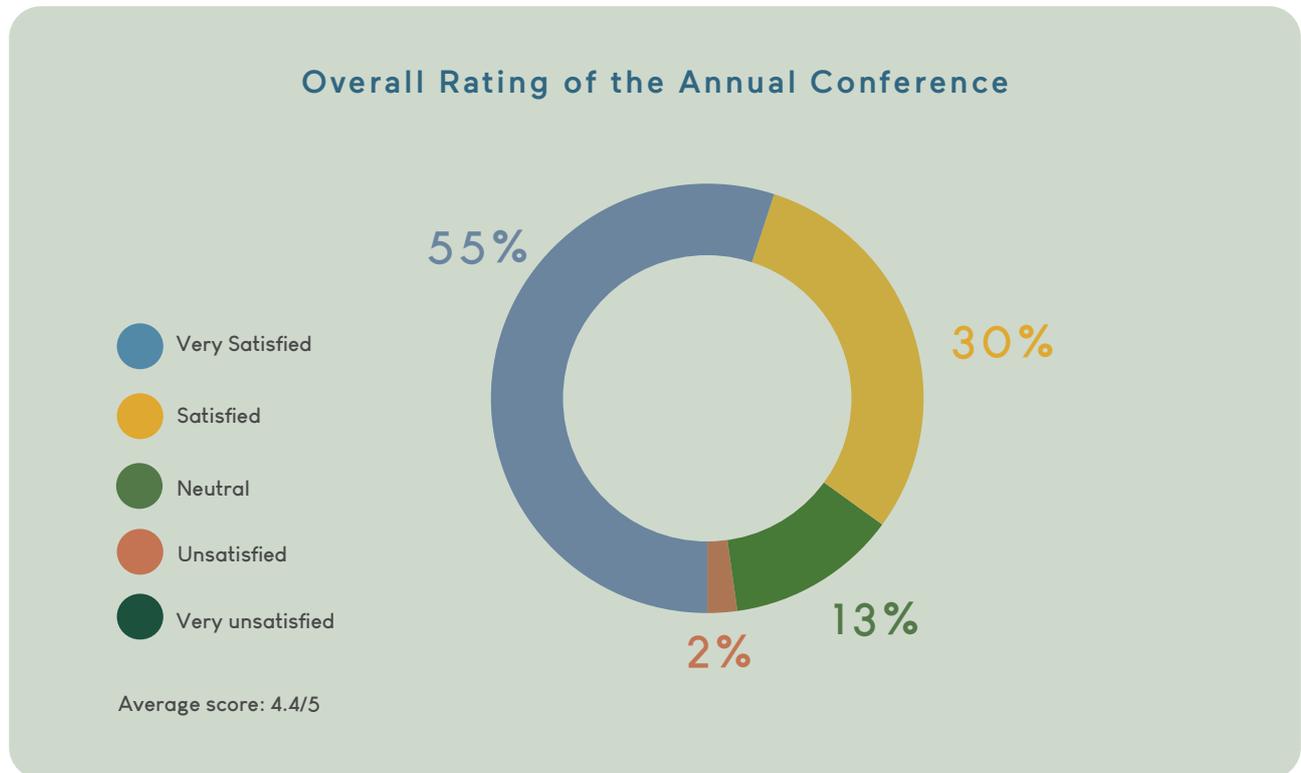
The annual conference had simultaneous interpretation in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, allowing all participants to actively interact during the event. “Graphic harvesting” of the main ideas were collected to systematize and share the main conclusions.



The conference was attended by a total of 103 representatives from Amazon member countries of the ASL, in both the first phase (Brazil, Colombia, and Peru) and the second (Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname) and representatives of guest non-governmental organizations of the region. The list of participants is available [here](#).



A survey conducted at the end of the conference highlighted that 85% of the participants were satisfied with the event:



The Conference Report was prepared and is available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#). A [website](#) was also designed and is available in both languages.



Webiste



## Donor Project Coordination

In 2020, the ASL conducted a study to provide an updated picture of international support for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the Amazon. The study covered 2016 to 2019 and provides a follow-up to previous studies commissioned by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation in 2014 and 2017 aiming to provide a deeper and continued understanding of the largest donations to the Amazon and how they have been directed by country, grantee, and strategy over time. This analysis provides valuable insight on funding for conservation and sustainable natural resources management in the Amazon. The report also reveals how an even greater understanding of conservation can be achieved by continuing to gather data on international funding flows, enhancing analysis to include both reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds, and by identifying critical gaps in the current funding portfolio. Finally, the study, to be made public in March 2021, will be an initial step to inform and strengthen donor dialogue and coordination efforts to be explored and discussed with the donor community in 2021.



## Communications

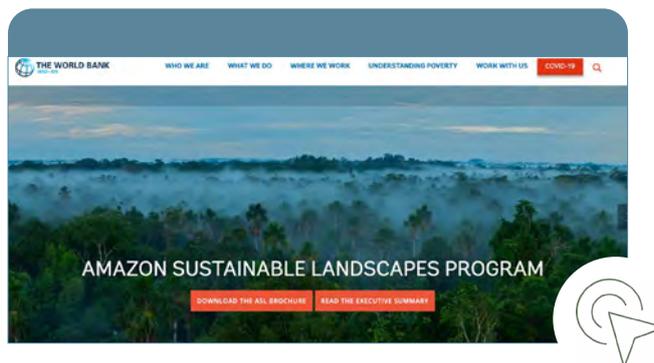
The ASL communications strategy aims to inform and increase awareness of the program and reach a broad audience with matters relevant to the Amazon. This includes showcasing the activities taking place across the national projects, the knowledge resources that the ASL curates, produces, and exchanges, and promoting our partners' complementary work.

## Online Engagement

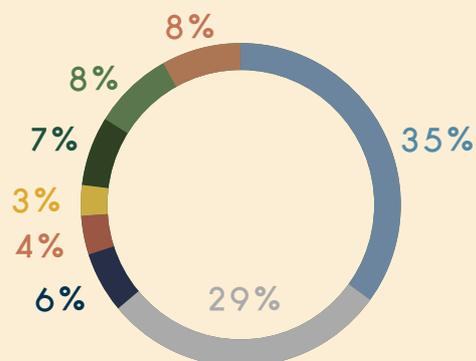
The ASL website, hosted by the World Bank, continued to be an essential tool to reach audiences with information about the Amazon and the ASL Program:

4,086 page views

2,369 visits by  
1,531 unique visitors



## Geographic distribution of participants



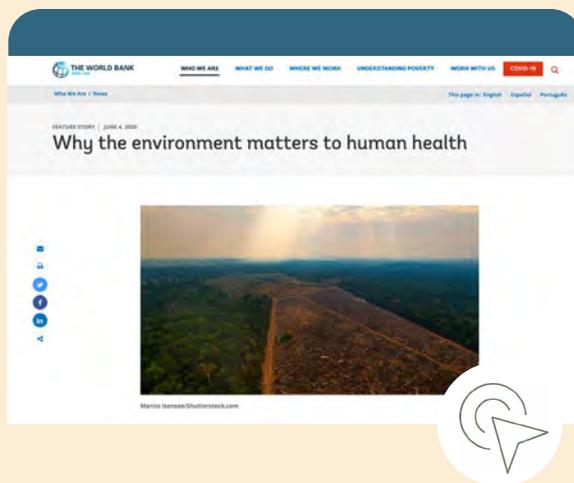
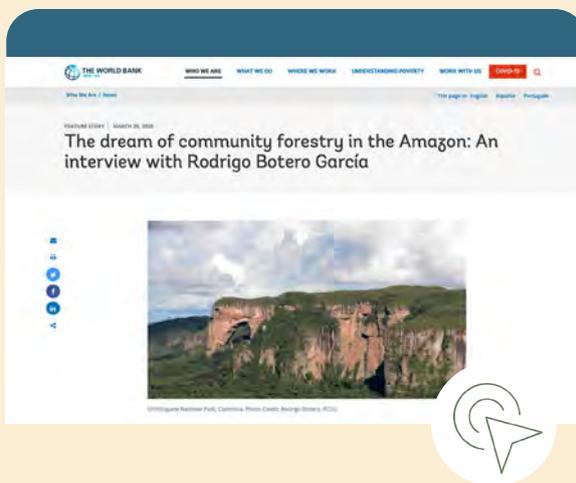
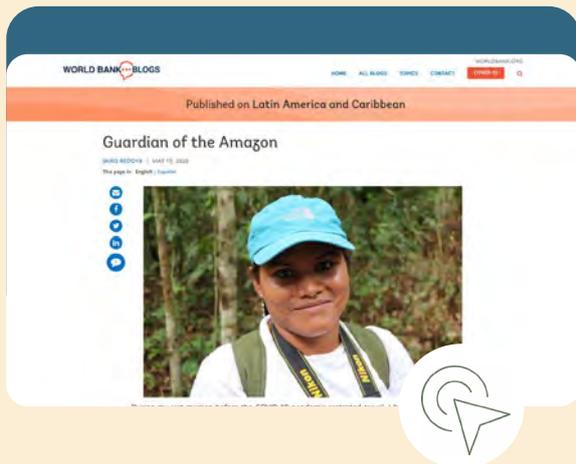
## Newsletters

Three ASL newsletters were produced and shared ([February](#), [June](#), and [December](#)) in English, Portuguese and Spanish. The newsletters result from a collaborative effort between the coordination and the national project teams, highlighting the events, publications, and their main accomplishments.



## Blogs and Feature Stories

Several blogs and feature stories have been published by the coordination team to highlight specific program accomplishments or themes of interest.



## ASL Video

An updated video was created to showcase the ASLs scaling up in a new phase to include seven Amazon countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname. This phase will enhance the program's objective to protect the vast and diverse ecosystems, support communities, and ensure landscape connectivity. The video is available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#).



## 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 categorizes themes as: Economic, Environment, Climate, Water, Land, Natural Disasters, and others, to allow users to easily navigate, access and visualize a plethora of online tools to make decisions on reducing threats and improving capacity to protect the Amazon's natural wealth. If used appropriately, data can lead to better project outcomes and help positively impact the environment and society. We encourage you to use the data, interact with the various maps and tools available, share with us other relevant maps to include in the portal, and support our mission to protect the Amazon.

**98 Interactive datasets  
included in the Data Portal**

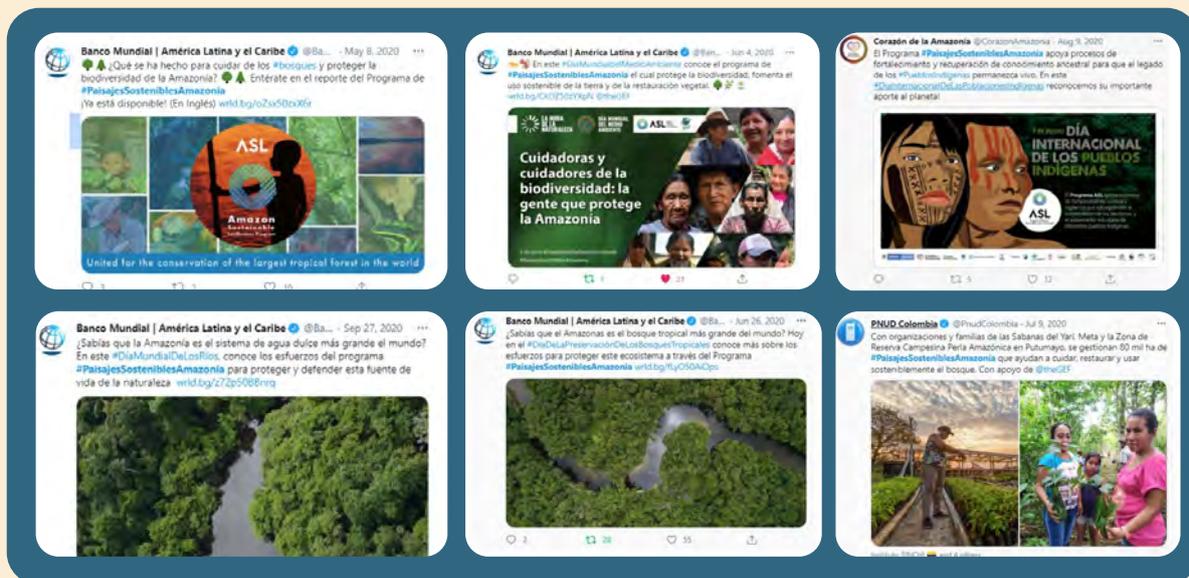
**948 views since  
launched in July 2020**



## Communications Working Group

An active Communications Working Group was established among the six communications focal points for the national projects and the regional team in order to coordinate, discuss, and plan joint campaigns and communication products. In 2020, as a result of the meetings held from May to November, the group collectively worked on:

- Program-level products to celebrate World Environment Day, World Rainforest Day, World Ranger Day, International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, and World Rivers Day.
- Webinars and knowledge exchange events (i.e., FICAMAZONÍA and PID Amazonía)
- Planning a communications training program to be delivered in 2021.



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation activities continued throughout 2020 to track progress for key project and program- level targets. The system aggregates national-level project data and qualitative information to:

- Report on progress
- Inform program decisions
- Facilitate adaptive management measures
- Support other coordination components
- Guide the national projects implementation

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.

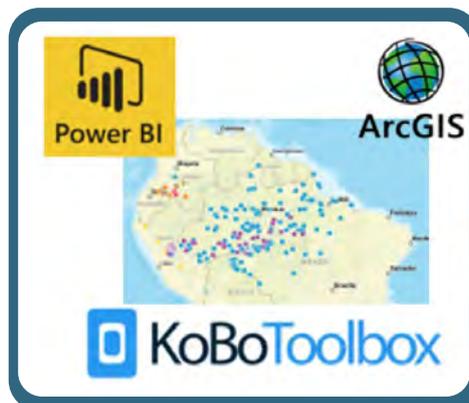
A critical element in this process was the establishment of an M&E Working Group with focal points from each of the National Projects. The group allows for exchange of information, knowledge sharing, and promoting new ways of facilitating M&E within the ASL.

The M&E team is instrumental in curating content for the ASL progress reports as well as reports from other key events such as the annual conference.



In 2020, the coordination team also explored the use of new technologies for the compilation and visualization of M&E data, including capacity building on the use of KoBo Toolbox with the support of the [Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision – GEMS](#) of the World Bank, exploring the use of the data analytics software Power BI, and the compilation of georeferenced information of the national projects to visualize in the geographic information system (GIS) applications of ArcGIS.

These tools were also shared with the focal points of the national projects within the M&E Working Group who show interest in continuing to explore these tools and share data and disaggregated georeferenced information with the coordination team and to prepare capacity building sessions in 2021 to improve the use of these technologies at the national project level.



## Chapter 5. A New Phase for the ASL



Progress was made in 2020 towards the preparation of the second phase of the ASL (ASL2), where Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname will join Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to collectively work to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region. ASL2 will consist of seven national projects and a regional coordination grant, building on the current ASL components, expanding the program’s geographic scope, and helping to reinforce and improve coordination of actions to foster synergies within and between the participating countries.

During 2020, five of the seven projects were submitted to the GEF for review and CEO endorsement, and the remaining two will do so in the first months of 2021. Following endorsement, each project will go through the additional approval process with their agencies, and hopefully, in the second half of 2021, implementation for most of them will start. The ASL governance structure and activities in the regional Project will then expand to the broader community of country government, agencies, partners, and communities.



## BOLIVIA

Amazon Sustainable Landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas of Bolivia

\$11M



## BRAZIL

Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapae Phase 2 Project

\$21M



WORLD BANK GROUP

## COLOMBIA

Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon

\$20M



WORLD BANK GROUP

## ECUADOR

Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of two priority landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon region

\$7M



## GUYANA

Securing a living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana

\$5M



## PERU

Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses, in a context of climate change

\$17M



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## SURINAME

Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon

\$5.6M



MINISTRY OF LAND POLICY AND FOREST MANAGEMENT



MINISTRY OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT



## REGIONAL

Amazon Regional technical assistance - Phase 2

\$9M



WORLD BANK GROUP

## Appendix A.

### Status of Indicators for the ASL Regional Coordination Project

PDO Level Indicator	Advance by 2020	End target by 2024	Accomplishment Percentage	Status
Share of main ASL stakeholders with rating response of “satisfied” or above on the coordination and learning outcomes (disaggregated by stakeholder group) (percentage)	91	80	114%	Target measured through surveys administered at the end of every knowledge management event and an Annual Survey to the members of the ASL Steering Committee in October 2020.
ASL Program Steering Committee fully operational	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes, the PSC is fully operational. In 2020, three meetings were held. Minutes have been drafted, shared, and filed. The team has followed up on the commitments and tasks agreed upon at the meetings.
Program-level monitoring system established and fully operational	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes, a system has been designed to aggregate key national-level project data and qualitative information to report on progress, inform program decisions facilitating adaptive management, and support other program components and national projects. This report is a key product of such 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)

Three (3) strategic plans supported by ASL activities to date:

1. [Final Declaration](#) of World Conversations II (2019)
2. [Lima Declaration](#) on Illegal Wildlife Trade (2019)
3. [Leticia Pact for the Amazon Region](#) (2019)

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.

One report was completed in 2020:

- [Comparative Analysis of Conservation Agreement Programs in the Amazon](#)

Report in progress:

- User's Guide: Protected Area Financial Sustainability
- Gender sensitive strategy for the ASL
- Controlling deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Forest - the case of PPCDAm

Knowledge exchange events (number; target: 10)

22 knowledge exchange events by 2020

Virtual

8 webinars (2020) + 4 webinars (2019) = 12 Webinar

Face-to-face

4 regional workshops co-financed by the ASL (2019)

3 study tours financed by the ASL (2019)

3 side events to international conferences (2019)

Share of participants with rating response of "satisfied" or above on the effectiveness and relevance of training events (percentage; target: 70)

In 2020, on average, 89% of respondents rated the events as satisfactory or highly satisfactory in a 1-5 stars rating scale (60% rating 4/5 and 29% 5/5).

An ASL Community of Practice operational (yes/no; target: Y)

Yes

The knowledge management platform for the Amazon community of practice (CoP) is fully operative.

## COMPONENT 2: Program Coordination and Communication

Project outcomes	Expected Targets	Status
Strengthen coordination, monitoring, and communication among national child projects under the ASL Program	ASL Program Steering Committee fully operational (yes/no)	Yes. (full compliance with 3 meetings per year)
	Amazon Donor round table established (yes/no; target: Y)	<b>Ongoing.</b> The study to update the donor portfolio was developed in 2020, expected to be published by March 2021. Donor meetings were organized for study preparation and in 2021 next steps towards coordination and dialogue will be discussed and agreed upon.
	Key indicators reported by all national project stakeholders on the agreed timeline (yes/no; target: Y)	<b>Yes.</b> All national projects reported updated data for key indicators.  Reports presented on the agreed timeline
	Communications strategy for the ASL Program implemented (yes/no; target: Y)	<b>Yes.</b> Implementation of the communications strategy is ongoing with the delivery of several products as well as guidance provided to national projects through the Communications Working Group.

## Appendix B.

# Status of Project Targets and National-Level Development Objectives

National projects achieved significant progress towards their targets. Targets that required field work to be accomplished suffered a delay in 2020 but teams were able to plan and stand ready for when travel restrictions are lifted and health risks have improved or can be mitigated.

**Table N° 1** presents progress towards the GEF core indicators. Core indicators are expected to be monitored and reported at mid-term and completion. However, annual reports allowed the M&E team to collect information to date.

Target Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Brasil (ASL) 2020	Colombia (CA) 2020	Colombia (ASP) 2020	Peru (PPS) 2020	Peru (PdP) 2020	TOTAL	
							Cumulative to date	End Target Total
1. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)	1.1 Terrestrial protected areas newly created (hectares)	1,106,187	3,104,945	NA	NA	NA	4,211,132	4,300,000
	1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (hectares)	36,365,638	4,894,008	NA	NA	530,328	41,789,974	65,424,336
		<b>37,471,825</b>	<b>7,998,953</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>530,328</b>	<b>46,001,106</b>	<b>69,724,336</b>
3. Area of land restored (hectares)	3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares)	5,529	105	To be measured in 2021	To be measured by 2021 (500 ha in preparation)	NA	5,634	35,255
4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	4.2 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	77,500	20,757	84,007	To be measured by 2021 (50 ha in pilots - 1,600 ha in process)	NA	182,264	1,001,979
6. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	To be measured by mid-term	2,029,698	To be measured by 2021	To be measured by 2021 (7,000,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq expected)	To be measured by mid-term	2,029,698	163,905,083
11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Number of direct beneficiaries men	2,673	7,220	To be measured in 2021	5,141	To be measured by mid-term	15,034	5,850
	Number of direct beneficiaries women	1,227	5,360	To be measured in 2021	4,559	To be measured by mid-term	11,146	4,225
		<b>3,900</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27,201</b>	<b>22,625</b>

Table N° 2 presents progress towards the targets set up by each national project in terms of the key indicators chosen to measure their own development objectives.

**TABLE 2**

**Brazil (ASL)**

<b>PDO Level Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>End Target</b>
New area supported by the project with status as protected areas (Ha, Millions)	0	1.1	3
Area of existing protected areas supported by the project with (i) low, (ii) moderate, and (iii) high management effectiveness as per defined criteria (Ha, Millions)	Total: 60 (i) 10 (ii) 44 (iii) 6	Total: 60.9 (i) 11.8 (ii) 12.7 (iii) 36.4	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, Millions)	Total: 0 (i) 0 (ii) 0	Total: 5.5 (i) 5.3 (ii) 0.2	Total: 28 (i) 24 (ii) 4
Forest area brought under sustainable management plans (Ha, Millions)	0	To be measured by mid-term	1.4

**Colombia (CA)**

<b>PDO Level Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>End Target</b>
New areas of environmental significance brought under legal protection (Ha, Millions)	0	3.1	1.3
Increase in the average METT score of 5 existing PAs	47	60.2	59
Total lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided (MTCO2 Eq.)	0	2	7
Number of hectares under low GHG management practices (disaggregated between (i) maintenance and (ii) direct restoration)	Total: 0 (i): 0 (ii): 0	Total: 20,862 (i): 20,757 (ii): 105	Total: 11,384 (i): 9,784 (ii): 1,600

## Colombia (ASP)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	2020	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 - SDC</p> <p>(iii) Sectoral strategies</p>	<p><b>Total: 0</b></p> <p><b>(i): 0</b></p> <p><b>(ii): 0</b></p> <p><b>(iii): 0</b></p>	<p><b>Total: 10</b></p> <p><b>(i): 5</b></p> <p><b>(ii): 2</b></p> <p><b>(iii): 3</b></p>	<p><b>Total: 11</b></p> <p><b>(i): 3</b></p> <p><b>(ii): 2</b></p> <p><b>(iii): 6</b></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>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p><b>984</b></p>	<p><b>4,000</b></p>
<p>Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices (Gross monthly income per family)</p> <p>(i) Sabanas del Yarí</p> <p>(ii) ZRC Perla Amazónica</p>	<p><b>(i) US\$ 749,438</b></p> <p><b>(ii) US\$330,000</b></p>	<p><b>To be measured 2021</b></p>	<p><b>(i) Increase of at least 13%</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Increase of at least 3 points of the CPI</b></p>

## Peru (PPS)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	2020	End Target
Total area of landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks. (Hectares, Millions)	0	1.2	1.8
Area of farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favor biodiversity, sustainable land management, and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions)	0	To be measured by 2021 (50 ha in pilots - 1,600 ha in process)	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	To be measured by 2021 (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 (MTCO2 Eq.)	58.6	To be measured by 2021 (7 million expected)	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	TBD	To be measured by 2021 (9,700 in process (i) 1,200 (ii) 8,500)	Total: 6,700 (i) 6,000 (ii) 700

## Peru (PdP Amazonía)

PDO Level Indicator	Baseline	2020	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	530,328	530,328
Improvement of the conservation status (%) of the NAPs	0	To be measured by mid-term	4

## Appendix C.

### Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Team

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 2020, but from the bottom of our hearts we also thank our extended team members, partners and participants of our multiple events, and everyone's families for supporting the collective effort of the ASL, especially during this challenging time.

#### ASL coordination team

**ASL Regional Coordination (World Bank Group):** Sandra Berman, Ana María González Velosa (Program Coordinator), Rafael Gómez, Valerie Hickey, Christel Moller Molina, Adriana Moreira, Berenice Sánchez, Daniel Sumalavia, Tanya Lisa Yudelman-Bloch.

**ASL Support team:** Manali Baruah, Hasita Bhammar, Humberto Cabrera, Hae Jin Cho, Natalie Hoover, Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Sunny Kaplan, Charo Lanao, Maria Inês Miranda Ramos, Johannes Zimmermann, Renata Zincone.

#### Donor and GEF implementing Agencies team

**GEF Secretariat Program Manager:** Mark Zimsky.

**UNDP – Implementing Agency Core Team (projects in Peru and Colombia):** Jimena Puyana, James Leslie, Alexandra Fischer, Simone Bauch.

**WBG – Implementing 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, Rafael Gómez, Valerie Hickey, Maria Virginia Hormazabal, Veronica Yolanda Jarrin, Anders Jensen, Bernadete Lange, Wannesa Matos, Christel Moller Molina, Carlos Alberto Molina, Adriana Moreira, Silmara Moreira Da Silva, Juliana Paiva, Frederico Rabello T. Costa, Carolina Rojas, Agnes Veloso, Tanya Lisa Yudelman-Bloch.

**WWF – Implementing Agency Core Team (project in Peru):** Isabel Filiberto, Sandra Gárces, Carolin Planitzer, Claudia Yep.

## Countries

### 1. Brazil

**Main government partners:** **MMA:** Laura Abba, Caio Altero, Elaine de Abreu Coelho, Leandro Aranha, Ricardo Castelli Vieira, Otavio Ferrarini, Renata Gatti, Carmen Moreira, Mariana Pereira, Joao Arthur Seyffarth, Rodrigo Martins Vieira, Antônio Carlos Tinoco Cabral; **SEMA Amazonas:** Larissa Arouck, Eduardo Costa Taveira, Maria Eliene Gomes da Cruz; **SEMAs Pará:** Marcelle Auday, Luís Edinelson, José Mauro de Lima O'de Lima, Dilson Nazareno Lopes, Cleyton Neder Matos da Silva, Claudio Roberto da Silva Cavalcante, Alexandre Felipe Raimundo Missassi, Maximira Silva; **IDEFLOR-BIO PARÁ:** Dilson Nazareno Lopes, Cleyton Neder Matos; **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; **ICMBIO:** Eduardo Barroso, Gustavo Costa Rodrigues, Camila Lobo, Fernando Cesar Lorencini, Tiago Eli Passos, Fernanda Luisa Santos, Bruna de Vita Silva Santos; **Serviço Florestal Brasileiro:** Valdir Colatto, José Humberto Chaves, Luísa Resende Rocha.

**Project core management team (Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscape project):** **CI Brazil:** Maria Alves, Mauricio Bianco, Neila Cavalcante, Jonnatha Falcão, Marcelo Franco, Marilane Irmão, Lara Montenegro, André Nahur, Mariana Parra, Francivane Silva; **FUNBIO:** Thales Do Carmo, Pedro Freitas, André Lemos, Fernanda Marques, Heliz Menezes da Costa, Fabio Ribeiro.

### 1. Colombia

**Main government partners:** **Minambiente:** Yaisa Bejarano, Laura Bermudez, Adriana Diaz, Dario Guerrero, Mario Orlando López, Óscar Manrique, Leonardo Molina, David Olarte, Ana María Pulido, César Rey, Camilo Rodríguez, Luz Andrea Silva; **SINCHI:** Edwin Agudelo, Jaime Barrera, Marisol López, María Jimena Maestre, Luz Marina Mantilla, Uriel Murcia, Andrés Mauricio Rodríguez; **IDEAM:** Yolanda Gonzalez Hernandez, Edersson Cabrera, Claudia Patricia Olarte; **Parques Nacionales:** Katterine Betancourt, Diana Castellanos, Fernando Diaz, Cristina Pacheco, Victor Manuel Rengifo; **CDA:** Gina Arenas, Elizabeth Barbudo, Andrea Fernanda Calderón, Wilfredo Pachón, Gina Fernanda Vera; **Corpoamazonía:** Rosa Agreda, Myriam Aristizabal, Lency Bernal, 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:** Arelis Arciniegas, Francisco Azuero, Doris Fajardo Rodríguez, Francisco Alberto Galán, Beatriz Gallego, Eugenia Ponce de León, María Carolina Roa, Luz Adriana Rodríguez (Project Coordinator), Marcela Rodríguez Salguero, Viviana Sánchez, Andrés Urquina, Inés Cavalier.

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

## 2. Peru

**Main government partners: MINAM:** Amalia Cuba, Martha Carolina Cuba de Cronkleton, Alicia Chang, Yveth Villanueva, Claudia Zuleta; **SERNANP:** Armando Bazán, Rodolfo Valcárcel, Cindy Vergel.

**Project core management team (Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon project):** Luisa Baca, Fabiola Berrocal, Rosario de la Cruz, Carolina de la Rosa, Pamela Fernández, María Cecilia García, Cecilia Huamanchumo, Katherin López, Patricia Monzón, Yanina Ratachi, Diana Rivera (Project Coordinator), Beatriz Schippner, Segundo Villalobos, Richard Bartra.

**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.



**ASL** Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

SUPPORTED BY



### IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



### COUNTRY EXECUTING AGENCIES

#### BRAZIL



#### COLOMBIA



#### PERU



**Photo credits:** Cover and pages 2–5–7 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Pacaya Samiria | Page 9 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Tambopata | Page 12 FUNBIO, Alvaro Gaviria - NP Chiribiquete, Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Pacaya Samiria | Page 14 Alvaro Gaviria - NP Chiribiquete | Page 16 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NP Tambopata | Page 17 Íñigo Maneiro/SERNANP - RC Amarakaeri | Page 19 FUNBIO | Page 21 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Pacaya Samiria | Page 23 FUNBIO | Page 27 Maria da Paz | Page 28 Rodrigo Botero - FCDS | Page 35 Alvaro Gaviria - NP Chiribiquete | Page 37 Ivonne Cueto - Mujeres PNN Yaigojé Apaporis | Page 43, 44 and 45 UNDP Colombia | Page 46 Walter Wust/SERNANP - RN Tambopata | Page 52 Jazmín Ramírez/UNDP Peru | Page 53 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Pacaya Samiria | Page 58 Marizilda Cruppe/ARPA | Page 61 Lency Bernal | Page 65 Mónica Suárez/UNDP Peru | Page 67 Walter Wust/SERNANP - RN Tambopata | Page 69 Katterine Betancurt | Page 70 Caio Palazzo - Summerschool-32, Bruno Mangolini - restaurant, FAS collection (Acervo FAS) Tumbira Aéreo, Dirce Quintino - Jornada Amazonia 40 | Page 77 Walter Wust/SERNANP - NR Pacaya Samiria