



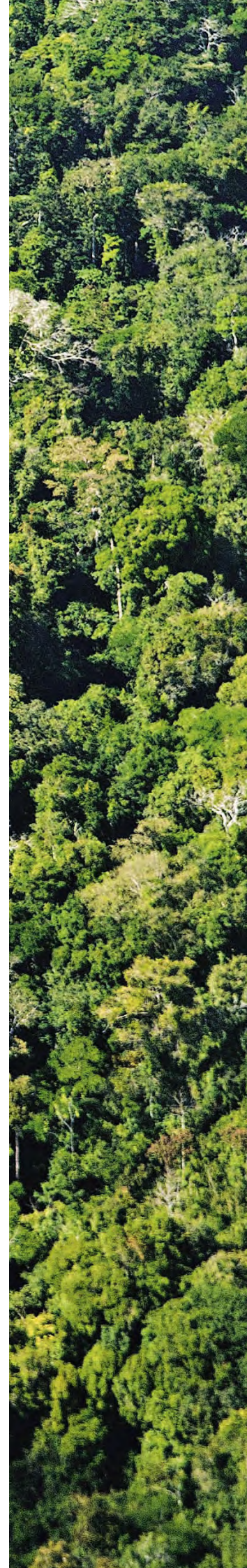
AMAZON

Sustainable
Landscapes Program

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
November 17- 18 | 2021

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A vertical photograph showing a large, mature tree with a thick, textured trunk in the lower right foreground. The tree's canopy is dense with green leaves, filling most of the frame and reaching towards a clear blue sky. In the lower left, there are large, dark, heart-shaped leaves, possibly from a banana plant, partially obscuring the view of the main tree. The lighting suggests a bright, sunny day, with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

The Fourth ASL Conference was held from November 17-18, 2021. Considering the current mobility restrictions due to COVID-19, this conference was held virtually.



AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

Annual Conference, November 17 and 18, 2021

[A web page for the Conference to share information with the participants was created. Link here.](#)

1.1 Conference objectives:

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

Figure 1. **Participants' expectations for the Conference**

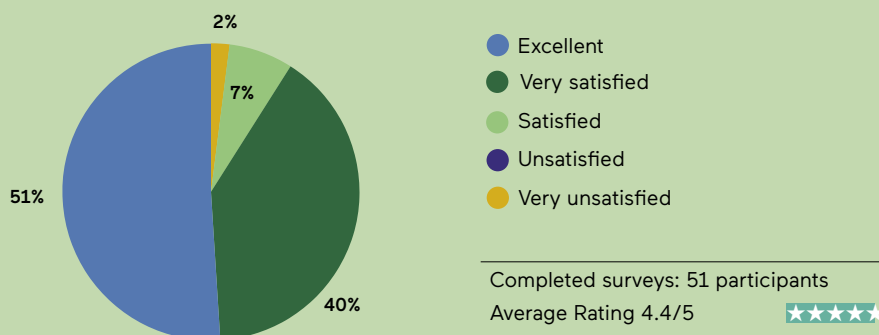


The detailed agenda of the event can be accessed at the following [link](#). The organizing team created a [web page](#) for the Conference to share information with the participants.

1.2 Methodology

The Conference was structured around country presentations from each of the seven countries and project presentations within the ASL's three pillars of work (integrated protected landscapes, integrated productive landscapes, and policies and incentives for integrated protected and productive landscapes), distributed over the two days. Prior to the Conference, fact sheets for each of the ASL projects were prepared to serve as a reference and communication piece for conference participants to learn the basic information for each project. During the Conference, each country elected a government representative to give an overview of the national context and how the ASL has helped achieve national/regional goals, while also providing a consolidated overview of the ASL intervention(s) in their country. The aim was for the audience to have a big picture view of the ASL Program within the countries, giving the opportunity to introduce Amazon countries' contexts and the ASL1 and ASL2 projects to each other. The deep dive on the program pillars brought four specific cases or activities developed or to be developed by each project. Each session was divided into four parts: (I) Introduction; (II) Project Pitches to briefly present the case; (III) Gallery Walks to learn more about each project case; and (IV) Plenary. The objective of these sessions was to provide participants with an opportunity to take a closer look at how individual projects are working under each pillar; network and get to know each other; exchange ideas and identify synergies; and gather ideas about areas where the ASL regional knowledge management component can focus next year.

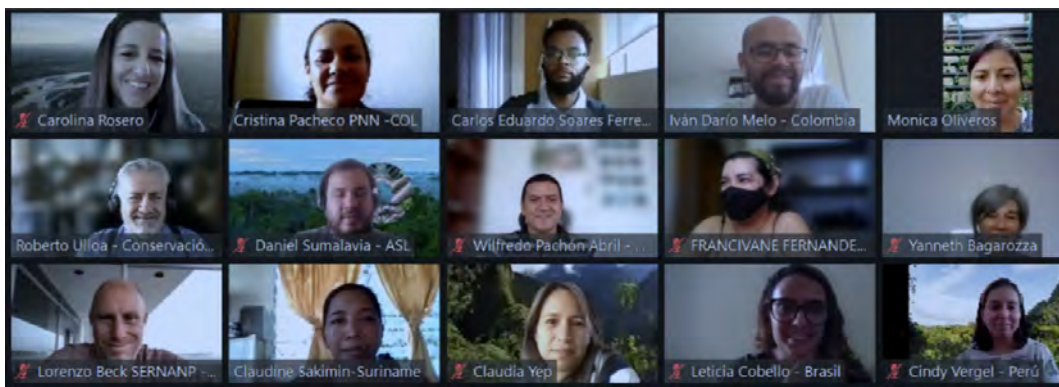
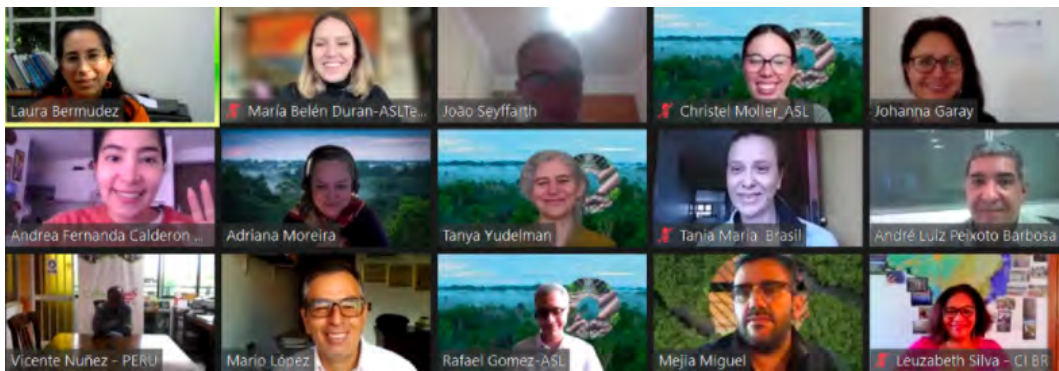
Overall Rating of the Annual Conference



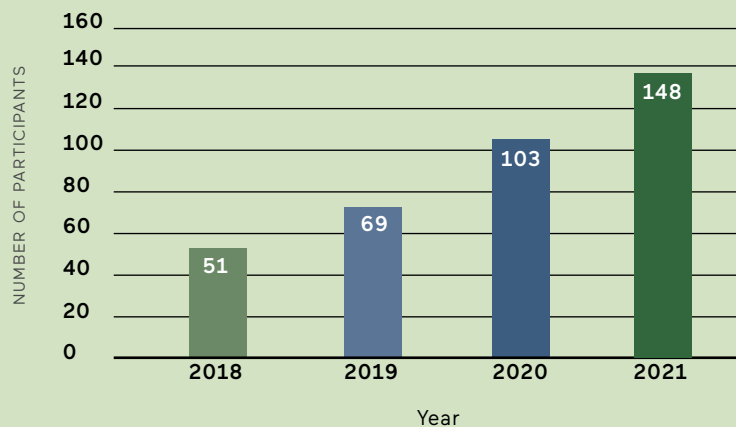
At the end of the two days of the meeting, the participants filled out a survey, according to which 98% were *satisfied* or *very satisfied* with the event. Detailed responses and recommendations for future meetings are found in Annex 1 of this document.

1.3 Participants

The Conference was attended by a total of 148 people involved in the ASL, including high-level representatives from seven Amazonian countries – Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname –, technical representatives of public institutions, GEF implementing agencies (WB, WWF, UNDP, CAF, FAO, IFAD) and project teams. The list of participants is available [here](#).



Annual Conference Participants



1.4 Conference opening

The ASL Program Coordinator **Ana María González Velosa** opened the Conference, welcoming the participants, celebrating the arrival of the new projects and countries to the ASL Program as part of the launch of ASL2, sharing the objectives and expectations for the Conference and highlighting the privilege of having a regional platform that allows ASL community members to gather in events like the Conference and to provide knowledge exchange activities that benefit them all.

Next, **Gustavo Alberto Fonseca**, Director of Programs at the Global Environment Facility, welcomed the group noting that the Amazon has long been a priority for the GEF with over twenty years working in the region. He stated that threats to the environment can no longer be solved with individual, single-sector and isolated interventions, which is why the GEF financed new programmatic approaches. These, support integrated investment strategies focused on achieving large-scale impacts while simultaneously addressing the multiple drivers of environmental degradation. The ASL exemplifies this new GEF approach to supporting integrated responses and transformational changes to address complex environmental problems and has been positively recognized for promoting collaboration and knowledge exchange. Dr. Fonseca noted that complex problems require complex solutions and that by working together, the ASL has succeeded and will succeed in the future to promote policies and actions to improve the management of protected areas, indigenous territories and productive terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, contributing to the connectivity of landscapes and resilience to climate change. He closed by announcing this Fourth Annual Conference as the official launch of the second phase of the ASL program, in which Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Suriname will join Brazil, Colombia and Peru to collectively improve integrated landscape management and ecosystem conservation of certain areas of the Amazon region.



After, **Valerie Hickey**, WB's Practice Manager for Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy in Latin America and the Caribbean, welcomed the group and noted that while this conference took place virtually, the region is experiencing better times, with field visits resuming and face to face meetings happening. She called attention to the paradox of the incredible wealth of natural resources in the Amazon region while also being the poorest region in most of the countries. Dr. Hickey spoke to the need, via the **ASL** and other partner programs, to shift incentives away from short-term gain to sustainable use, which is more profitable for communities and countries, and the need to engage with the private sector to do so. Dr. Hickey noted that the pandemic has shown that the community level bonds that the ASL has built has not been broken. With the second phase of the ASL, there is the unique opportunity to increase the scale of the critical contributions.

To wrap up the conference opening, **Magin Herrera**, Vice Minister of Environment and Biodiversity from Bolivia, and **Alfred Mamani Salinas**, Vice Minister of Strategic Development for Natural Resources from Peru, welcomed the participants on behalf of their governments, offered several key messages, including the need to work with indigenous and local communities and to change our attitude in order to collectively work together. Vice Minister Herrera highlighted the deep interconnections between people and nature, noting the critical role indigenous peoples have played to sustain the environment, and calling attention to how Bolivians view the Earth as their mother that provides. He discussed the importance of the **ASL** for Bolivia underscoring the integrated approach that the program takes working with indigenous peoples and rural communities. Vice Minister Salinas noted that deforestation increased during the pandemic, but that the Peruvian government is committed to conservation in the Amazon. He highlighted the unique characteristics of the Amazon, including its incredible biodiversity, and that conserving the Amazon is important to achieving the targets set during COP26. Finally, Vice Minister Salinas stated the need to balance sustainable forest use with community benefits, and to promote sustainable value chains free of deforestation, focusing not just on the importance of biodiversity but of culture as well.



ASL Regional Project

THE REGIONAL PROJECT PRESENTATION



Ana María González Velosa presented the ASL regional project, illustrating its objectives, and different components with examples of activities and results achieved so far. See the presentation [here](#). The presentation illustrated the ways by which the ASL national projects and other partners can benefit from the regional project to strengthen conservation and sustainable development interventions at regional scale. During the presentation, **João Arthur Seyffarth** from the Ministry of Environment in Brazil, **Cindy Vergel** from the Peruvian Protected Areas National Service and **Marcela Rodriguez**, from the Colombian Heart of the Amazon project intervened, sharing their insights regarding the program's steering committee, sustainable financing working group and communication efforts; all supported by the regional project. To finalize the session, the participants were asked to write what excites them about the regional project and some of the most common responses centered on sharing knowledge and experiences across countries and the opportunity to learn and be part of a larger community.

Figure 2. Participants' responses to what excited them about the regional project



Country Interventions

A representative from each of the participant countries, presented their national context, the country's approach towards conservation and development in the Amazon and how their ASL country project(s) fits within that approach. Country presentations occurred in alphabetical order and were followed by a Q&A session. Participants also had an opportunity to write questions and comments online with a [virtual application](#).

Figure 3. Country projects with comments and responses from participants using virtual application

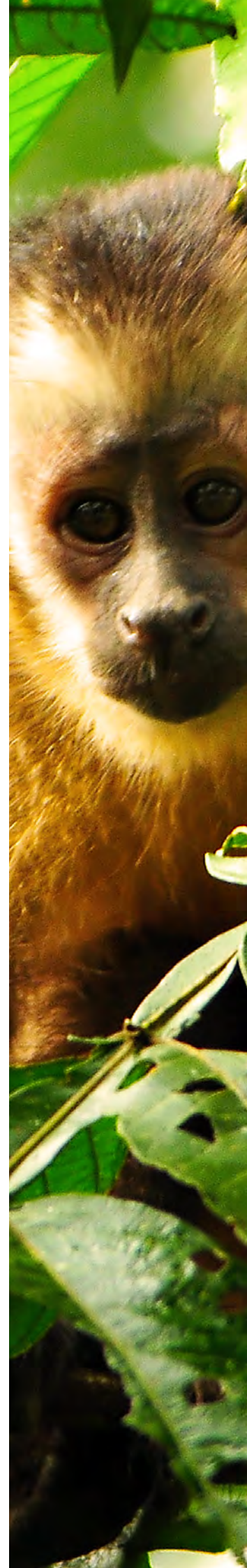





Eduardo Durán (Head of the Amazon, Yungas, Chiquitanía and Pantanal Ecoregional Management and Conservation Unit, Ministry of the Environment and Water, Bolivia) underscored that the Amazon and its biodiversity are key to Bolivia's integrated development, mirroring the vast cultural diversity found in the country. He noted that Bolivia's Ministry of Environment and Water developed an action plan (2019-2030) that lays out policies and strategies for integrated and sustainable biodiversity management. Mr. Durán highlighted the purpose of the ASL [project](#) in Bolivia: to strengthen management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the National System of Protected Areas of the Bolivian Amazon, based on social participation and the sustainable management of natural resources. Several of the main challenges include strengthening protected area management, implementing integrated RAMSAR site management, consolidating the plurinational system of protected areas and wildlife tracking. With support from the ASL, they will work to generate specific policies and strategic guidelines for scientific research and knowledge management that incorporate local knowledge, strengthen and update the framework for the sustainable management of protected areas, enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and generate strategic alliances. Here is the [Bolivia presentation](#).



João Raphael Oliveira (Project Manager for Ecosystems Department, Ministry of Environment, Brazil) highlighted that much of Brazil's natural resources are found in the Amazon, the region that accounts for 60% of the country's territory. He noted the great potential for sustainable development in the Amazon, through sustainable use of natural resources, and the need for a regional development policy based on sustainable landscape management. Mr. Oliveira discussed the overall vision for the second phase of the ASL in Brazil, which is to move from the level of protected areas to work at a landscape level and promote connectivity. The ASL [project](#) in Brazil encompasses multiple layers of work from protected areas to integrated landscape management to policies focused on conservation and recuperation, strengthening value chains, to regional cooperation and capacity building. The main challenges include protected area management, strengthening territorial instruments, recuperation and engagement with the rural communities. Despite the challenges facing the Amazon, there are solutions and the ASL helps implement these solutions. Here is the [Brazil presentation](#).



Importância da Amazônia para o país



- Ocupa 60% do país com 22 milhões de habitantes
- Significativa parte dos recursos naturais do país (hídricos, minerais, florestais)
- 10% da biodiversidade do mundo
- Regulação climática de outras regiões do país – importância agricultura
- Enorme potencial para desenvolvimento sustentável, a partir do uso sustentável dos recursos naturais.

Fonte: IBGE - 2019



David Olarte (Head of the International Affairs Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia) provided an overview of the Colombian context, in which the country is seeking a green development that is both inclusive and diverse. Deforestation in the Amazon remains a significant challenge and the country has recently committed to a net zero deforestation target in the Amazon by 2030. Colombia has two projects under the ASL - [Corazon de la Amazonia](#) and [Amazonia Sostenible por la Paz](#) - to help meet the country's goals, including restoring/maintaining connectivity corridors, sustaining protected areas and their effective management, controlling the agricultural frontier, and promoting sustainable use of community systems of use for timber and non-timber forest products. The projects work at various levels from the national to the local with a large array of partners from both government and civil society. Here is the [Colombia presentation](#).

Importancia de la Amazonia Colombiana



- 6% del bioma amazónico
- 42.3% del territorio continental nacional
- 66% del bosque del país
- Belleza escénica, patrimonio cultural y arqueológico, riqueza natural y cultural, refugio de especies endémicas únicas

- Escenario de **Construcción de Paz** con crecimiento verde, incluyente y diverso.
- Viven **1.4 millones comunidades** (campesinos, indígenas y afrodescendientes)
- Existen **178 resguardos indígenas** que representan cerca de 62 grupos, unos en aislamiento voluntario (52% de la Amazonia)

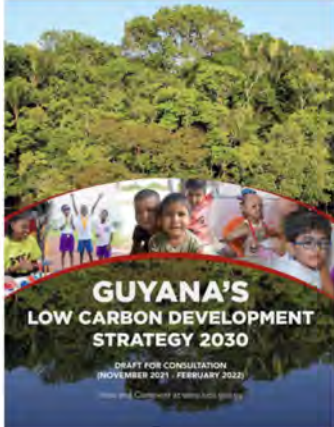
Logos: UN Women, GEF 30, GRUPO BANCO MUNDIAL, Corazón de la Amazonia



José Luis Naula (Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ecuador) described several of Ecuador's environmental goals, including securing 20% of the country's territory under conservation by 2025, reducing greenhouse gases by 22.5% by 2025, and transforming land tenure processes, among others. However, the country faces challenges, such as deforestation, enforcing national regulations, mainstreaming environmental criteria in other sectors and the unsustainable use of commodities. To address some of these, the aim of the ASL [project](#) in Ecuador is to improve the ecological connectivity in priority landscapes of the Ecuadorian Amazon by establishing two connectivity corridors and associated management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and surrounding ecosystems over the long-term. Here is the [Ecuador presentation](#).



Sean Mendonca (Senior Environmental Officer, Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana) gave an overview of Guyana, which sits entirely within the Amazon biome with 90% of its population living along the coast. The country has 88% forest cover and recognizes the importance of intact forest, thus is working to maintain that level through conservation and forest management efforts, including strengthening laws and regulations related to protected areas, wildlife and conservation management. These legal instruments help ensure that Guyana can advance its development agenda in a way which is compatible with efforts to protect and conserve wildlife. One of the key instruments guiding national development is the Low Carbon Development Strategy, within which mainstreaming biodiversity into various sectors is a priority. The ASL2 [project](#) plans to strengthen landscape connectivity through improved management of protected areas and priority wetlands in southern Guyana, focusing on the North Rupununi Wetlands (NRS) and Kanuku Mountains Protected Area (KMPA). The project aims to contribute to facilitating an integrated approach the conservation and management of forests and other ecosystems, strengthening best practices for sustainable management through monitoring and research, and supporting informed decision-making through participatory practices. Here is the [Guyana presentation](#).



National Vision

- Past years as seen the strengthening of legislation to support biodiversity conservation efforts at the national level (e.g. PA and Wildlife focused)
- Contributing to global carbon storage efforts, Guyana's forest have an estimated 4,837 million metric tons of carbon
- LDCS lays out the path to create a low-carbon economy in Guyana (mainstreaming biodiversity in various sectors a priority)
- establishing incentives that value the world's ecosystem services and promotes these as an essential component of a new model of global development.



Peru

Johanna Garay (Director of Territorial Planning and Integrated Management of Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment, Peru) described the importance of the Peruvian Amazon both globally and locally, and the challenges it is facing - including increasing deforestation in 2020, forest fires, large emissions from land conversion and the tragic loss of eight environmental defenders. She noted the global commitments Peru has made including AICHI targets and climate targets under the Paris Agreement, in addition to calling out Peru's multifaceted vision for 2050, which encompasses measures related to equal opportunity, sustainable development, a just and inclusive society, sustainable management of natural resources and a democratic society. Under the ASL projects the country hopes to improve the well-being of communities while also promoting sustainability in the Amazon. The three Peruvian projects - [Asegurando el Futuro de las Areas Naturales Protegidas del Peru](#), [Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles](#) and [Construyendo Bienestar Humano y Resiliencia en Bosques Amazonicos](#) - address challenges through forest conservation policy, forest monitoring, financing for sustainable projects, promoting sustainable productive activities with the private sector, working with regional governments and other sectors and strengthening private sector engagement. The ASL2 project will help Peru continue to comply with international commitments; reach their national goals on climate change, biodiversity and toxic chemicals; and strengthen the generation and use of scientific and traditional knowledge. Here is the [Peru presentation](#).



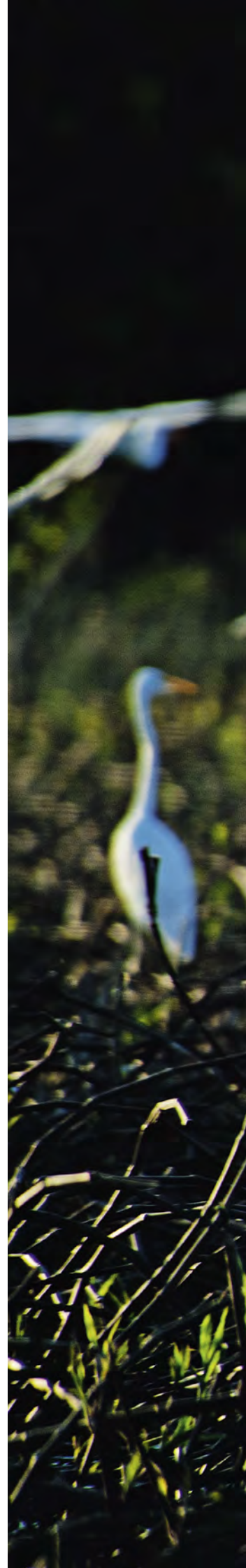
Suriname



Roelf Cairo (Deputy Permanent Secretary Forest Management, Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management, Acting Head of the Suriname Forest Service and CITES Management Authority for Suriname) and **Joelle Kartopawiro** (Local Expert, Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management, Suriname) presented the national context and challenges for Suriname and gave a preview of the upcoming project to be put forward for the ASL2. Suriname developed a nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement for 2020–2030. The country has committed to maintaining 93% of its forest cover and has a national REDD+ strategy in place currently in implementation. Several of the challenges faced in Suriname include limited resources, the fragility of the environment, the high cost of transportation and energy, and vulnerability to impacts from climate change and natural disasters. Under ASL2, Suriname's [project](#) focuses on securing equitable management of protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits. Here is the [Suriname presentation](#).

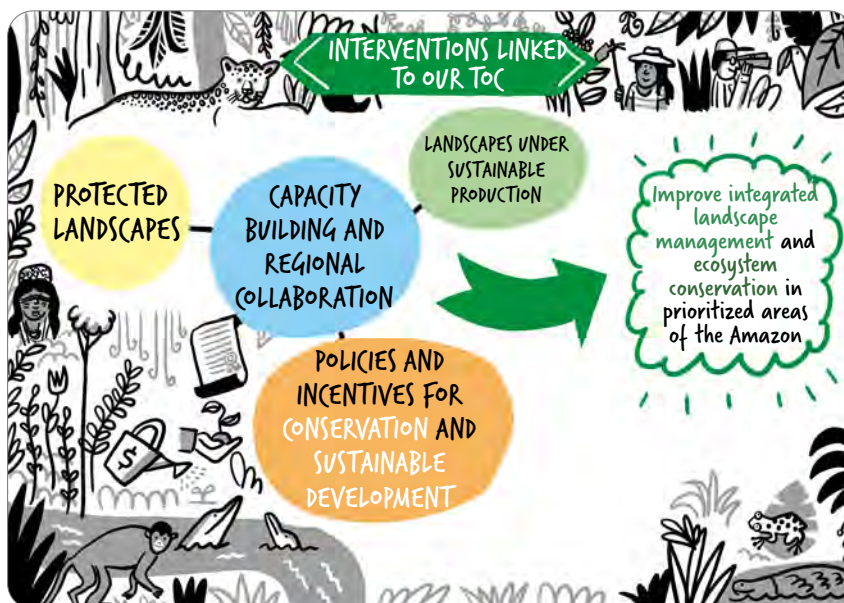
A presentation slide titled "National context and priorities" with a green header. The slide lists three main points: 1. Suriname's forests are of global importance, with a sub-point that as a HFLD country, Suriname is committed to maintaining 93% forest cover. 2. Climate-resilience is key to sustainable development. 3. National REDD+ strategy in place and being implemented, with a sub-point that the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is a key component. At the bottom, there are logos for UNDP, ASL, Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management, and other partners.

- Suriname's forests are of global importance
 - As a HFLD country, Suriname is committed to maintaining 93% forest cover
- Climate-resilience is key to sustainable development
- National REDD+ strategy in place and being implemented
 - The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as key component

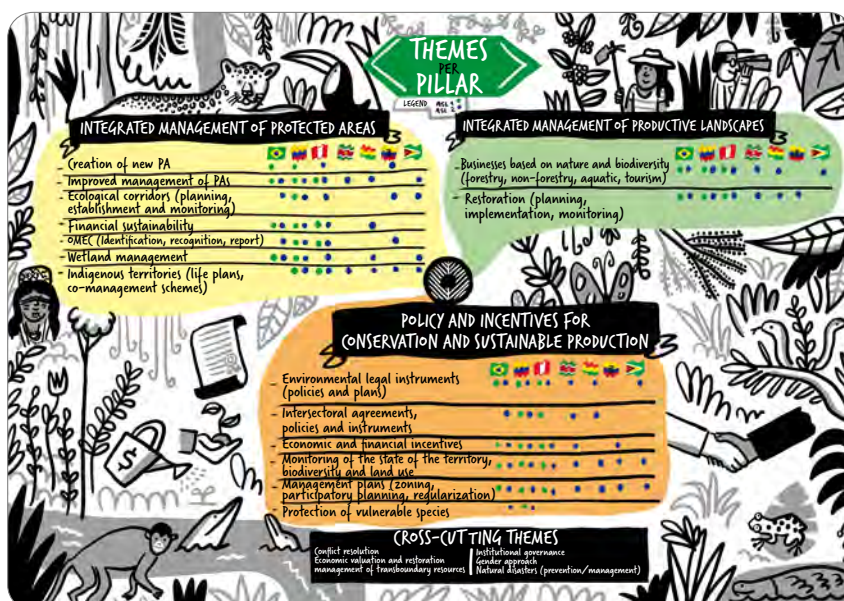


Thematic Pillars

The ASL national and regional interventions are aligned within three interlinked thematic components: 1) integrated protected landscapes, 2) integrated productive landscapes, and 3) policies and incentives for integrated protected and productive landscapes, which together with the fourth component related to collaboration and knowledge management merge to achieve the common goal to Improve Integrated Landscape Management and Conservation of Ecosystems in Targeted Areas in the Amazon Region.



The Conference included a session, to take a deep dive into individual case studies, each selected to represent the diversity of themes under the ASL projects, and to kick start an exchange between the countries and teams which share common activities and challenges. A member of the ASL core team presented each one of the pillars, its relevance to the program, followed by representatives from four projects who invited the participants to learn more about their projects and specific case stories. In breakout rooms, participants visited the projects of interest, to learn more about the cases, ask questions and provide comments on the cases presented.



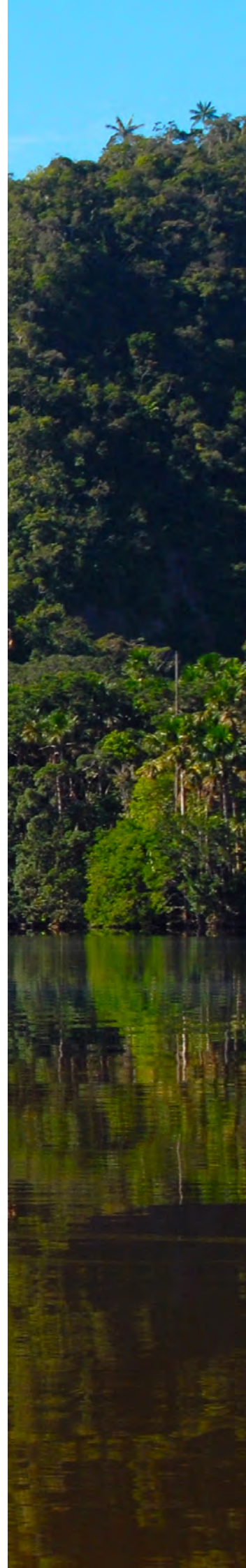
Pillar 1: Integrated Protected Landscapes

Tanya Yudelman (biologist from the ASL Core team) shared the overall rationale for the ASL's integrated protected landscapes pillar. There are many different types of protected areas, but all share the same overarching vision namely, to conserve and effectively manage the biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services on which the well-being of both local and global populations depends. The pillar focuses on expanding the area of the Amazon under protection, improving its management and securing its long-term financial sustainability. It is strategic to achieving national commitments in terms of climate change and biodiversity, including the 30x30 goal currently under discussion as part of the post 2020 biodiversity framework. National projects under ASL1 have focused largely on establishing new protected areas and improving their management effectiveness and sustainable financing. With ASL2 projects, the program will continue and expand these efforts, and take a step towards the challenge of integrated management of protected and productive landscapes. This includes an increasing emphasis on corridors and connectivity, wetlands and other effective area-based conservation measures, with a focus on underrepresented forest and freshwater ecosystems. The four project cases presented for this pillar included:

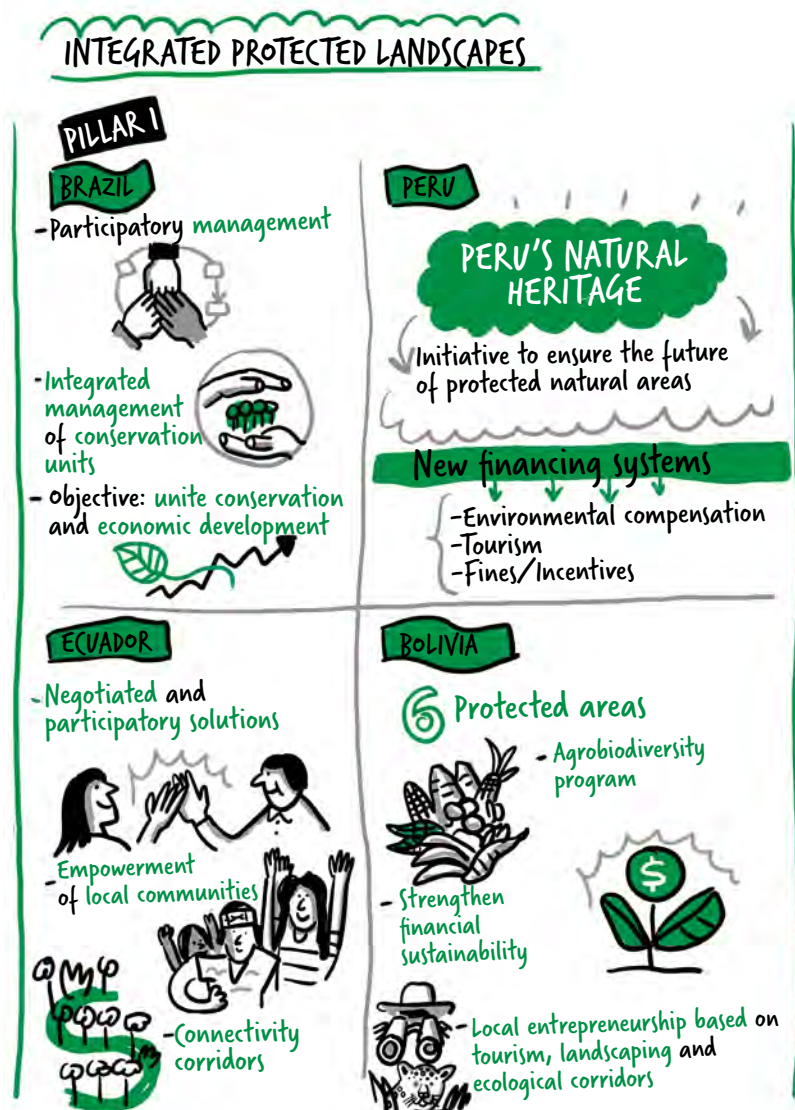
1. Brazil: "Amazon Sustainable Landscapes" [project](#) presented by Renata Gatti from the Brazilian Ministry of Environment. Ms. Gatti highlighted the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) program, which provides effective support to protected areas through management plans, provision of equipment and basic infrastructure, technical support and strengthening, monitoring and evaluation tools, financial management and community empowerment, among other aspects. Three success factors for ARPA to date that were discussed during the break-out group have been: (i) the financial strategy in obtaining financing resources that guarantee sustained management over time, currently guaranteeing 20 years; (ii) the set of tools developed by ARPA to support management; (iii) the development of a robust governance structure.

2. Peru: "Guaranteeing the future for protected areas in Peru" [project](#) presented by Alberto Cuba from the Peruvian Protected Areas National Service, following a [video](#) to introduce Peru's Natural Legacy, an initiative to finance the effective management of protected areas in the Peruvian Amazon in perpetuity. Peru's Natural Legacy aims to close the financial gap of protected areas in the Amazon for 11 years, applying an innovating approach, called Project Finance for Permanence, that requires financial commitments by its allies. The initiative secured \$70 million in funding from various donors under a single closing and will increase the Peruvian Protected Areas National Service budget by 10 percent. Peru's Natural Legacy proposed to generate and diversify new financing mechanisms that will contribute to its financial sustainability. Political changes and the global pandemic have created challenges for the initiative, but the dedicated multidisciplinary team has been instrumental in maintaining progress.

3. Ecuador: "Connectivity corridors in two priority landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon region" [project](#) presented by Carolina Rosero of Conservation International Ecuador. Ms. Rosero introduced the projects that works with a model to secure biodiversity conservation in two Amazon landscapes that are of national priority to Ecuador. This model is based on negotiations and agreements with different sectors from the government and private sector, including local communities and indigenous peoples. The project will work in two connectivity corridors in Ecuador that safeguard globally important biodiversity and house indigenous groups who have stewarded the environment for centuries. In response to increasing threats, the government of Ecuador approved this ecological connectivity model to maintain the integrity of the landscapes. Ms. Rosero presented what they hope to achieve, and some key lessons learned, including bioeconomy initiatives, the importance of transparency and frequent communication.



4. **Bolivia:** "Focus on landscape sustainability in the Amazon" [project](#) presented by Eduardo Duran from the Bolivian Ministry of Environment and Water, who discussed the challenge of developing self-sustaining protected areas. They have managed to implement an agrobiodiversity program, which has increased access to nutritious food for local communities. Mr. Duran stressed the importance of local communities taking a leading role in the development of protected areas and creating mutually agreed upon frameworks.



Pillar 2: Integrated Productive Landscapes

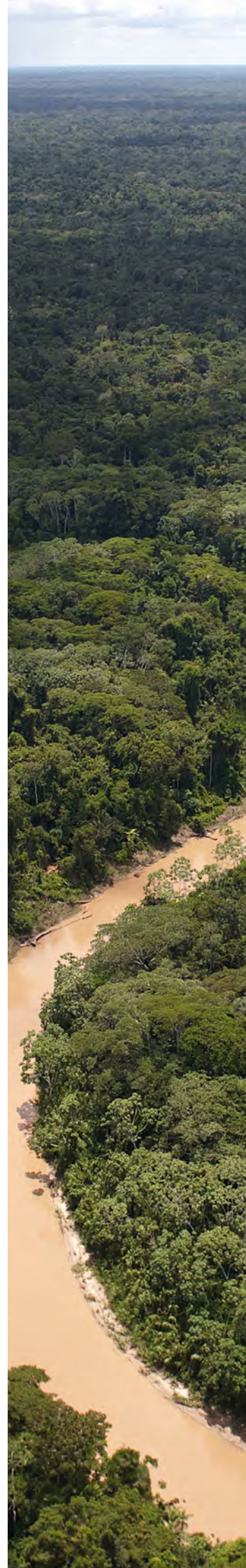
Sandra Berman (ecologist from the ASL core team) shared with the participants the overall rationale for the ASL's integrated productive landscapes pillar. The Amazon is home to 47 million people and many of them depend on the natural resources in the region for their livelihood. The ASL pillar focuses on the sustainable use of natural terrestrial and aquatic resources, promoting a sustainable and dynamic nature-based economy, and exploring nature-based solutions. ASL projects focus on sustainable production, but also on strengthening value chains, and on restoration, providing direct and indirect social and environmental benefits through jobs, income generation, food security, among other benefits. The four project cases for this pillar included:

1. Guyana: “Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana” [project](#) presented by Sean Mendonca from the Guyana Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Mendonça presented the ASL Guyana project, which aims to strengthen landscape connectivity by improving the management of the Kanuku Mountains Protected Area and the adjacent wetlands of North Rupununi. These biodiverse ecosystems support the livelihoods of more than 14,000 people of the Makushi and Wapishana indigenous peoples who have historically achieved sustainable adaptive management. However, today they face challenges associated with the market-oriented economic expansion and the associated construction of infrastructure projects, which require the implementation of an integrated management of the landscape, guaranteeing the functionality and ecosystem services of these areas. The project will build up on interventions that have strengthened indigenous peoples’ landscape management capacity in aspects such as community-based monitoring of deforestation. As discussed in the poster break-out group, this will also contribute to the ongoing REDD+ national initiative supported by Norway in which indigenous peoples who own 14% of the territory will eventually access a voluntary auction mechanism to benefit from a results-based payment scheme, both currently under design. ([see video The Rupununi Wetlands](#)).

2. Peru: “Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon” [project](#) presented by Yanina Ratachi from UNDP in Peru. Ms. Ratachi discussed how the pressures on forests in the Peruvian Amazon are being reduced, in large part due to migratory agriculture in the Ucayali and Huánuco regions. Thanks to the work with indigenous communities and small producers with whom they develop conservation and restoration agreements, sustainable production practices are being promoted in palm oil, cocoa and livestock, including the promotion of access to markets and financial incentives. The intercultural and inclusive approach of the project has strengthened the governance of local communities in the management of the territory, promoting in turn local development ([see the video Construyamos juntos una recuperación verde](#)).

3. Suriname: “Strengthening Management of Protected and Productive Landscapes in Surinamese Amazon” [project](#) presented by Kaminie Tajib, Policy Advisor. Ms. Tajib discussed the main advances in the protection of the jaguar in Suriname, which include research, surveillance and capacity-building of authorities to confront the illegal trafficking of the species, combined with awareness-raising and promotion of sustainable livelihoods of local communities such as sustainable community tourism. The government, in coordination with national and international non-governmental organizations, has been advancing in the design of a National Jaguar Action Plan with the objective that Suriname continues to be an emblematic place of the world’s jaguar population .

4. Colombia: “Heart of the Amazon” [project](#) presented by Jaime Barrera from the SINCHI Institute. For the specific case within this pillar, Mr. Barrera gave an overview of the approach, progress and targets to be achieved in restoration, given its relevance to recovering the ecosystem and environmental services of degraded natural areas in the Colombian Amazon. The project is motivating rural communities to take ownership of restoration as a development mechanism, supported by tools of ecology and spatial analysis, in a participatory process that socially validates the priority areas to be restored and integrates them into territorial planning exercises. SINCHI has also led the creation of restoration training programs with community leaders that help develop a community restoration school model ([see video SINCHI](#)).



Day 2

Integrated productive landscapes

Pillar 2

PERU

We seek to reduce the pressure on forests by promoting sustainable practices for cocoa, palm oil and cattle ranching with a focus on conserving and restoring the biodiversity in the Amazon



Learning

Integrate vulnerable populations in dialogue and decision-making processes

Strengthen indigenous governance in land management



Suriname

Jaguar conservation

Advice:

- To create conservation action plans together with all stakeholders
- To promote jaguar conservation for scientific and nature tourism



Guyana

North Rupununi wetlands

Strengths

- Inclusive approach to develop integrated management plans that benefit people and nature
- The indigenous people of the Rupununi have a great interest in protecting their lands and their ways of life



Colombia

The heart of the Amazon

To promote the active participation of community and rural leaders in the different stages of planning and execution of restoration processes



Pillar 3: Policies and Incentives for Integrated Protected and Productive Landscapes

María Belén Durán (Political scientist from the ASL core team) shared with the participants the overall rationale for the ASL's policies and incentives for integrated protected and productive landscapes pillar. This pillar provides the enabling conditions for effective conservation and sustainable development. Promoting the development of legal instruments at various levels helps sustain gains achieved by the projects, ensures better awareness and control of activities that jeopardize the integrity of the region, and validates actions in accordance with national and international regulatory frameworks, such as country development plans and multilateral agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity. ASL supports activities that promote intersectoral work with sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure and mining, seeking to incorporate environmental and sustainable development criteria in the planning and investments made by these sectors. The four project cases for this pillar included:

1. Brazil: "Amazon Sustainable Landscapes" [project](#) presented by Neila Cavalcante from Conservation International, focused on Brazil's experience with land tenure (ensuring that landowners adhere to the Brazilian forest code) through the compliance of rural properties with environmental registration (CAR) and the adherence to the state environmental regularization program (PRA). She emphasized that policy development does not only occur at the national level, but also at the subnational level. The ASL project supports four States to analyze small-scale properties and implement programs, including adoption of sustainable management practices and implementation of a system of payment for ecosystem services.

2. Colombia: "Sustainable Amazon for Peace" [project](#) presented by Miguel Mejia who explained how Colombia has advanced work with local governments to establish mitigation/adaptation

plans for climate change. Policies and regulations must be created considering unpredictability as a criterion. The project works with social and community organizations, as well as farmers, indigenous peoples and signatories of peace accords to provide nature-based solutions that protect the Amazon. He also talked about adapting to the Covid-19 pandemics with support from local organizations. During the discussion, a focus on how gender had been incorporated in the plans for climate change was discussed.

3. Colombia: "Heart of the Amazon" [project](#) by Mario Orlando Lopez from the Colombian Ministry of Environment, focused on the results achieved in establishing multisectoral agreements that contribute to conservation and sustainable development efforts. The ASL works in particular on how to make transportation infrastructure more sustainable, by prioritizing and evaluating road projects and ensuring that environmental criteria are included in sectoral policies and sign agreements with key stakeholders.

4. Peru: "Building human well-being and resilience in Amazon forests" [project](#) was presented by Evelin Tito and Roberto Chavez from the Peruvian Ministry of Environment in a [video](#). The video presented the objectives and components of the project (1. Collaborative governance, 2. Amazon connectivity, 3. Sustainable production, 4. Knowledge management) and highlighted the importance of connecting the dots between the impacts in the Amazon and those who cause it and how to reach a middle ground where intersectoral tables are generated. Discussions during the poster break-out group focused on the similarities with Ecuador's project and the latter's interest in knowing more about Perú's progress on: (a) sustainable value chains; (b) the partnerships developed by the brand *Aliados por la conservación* (Spanish for *Allies for Conservation*); (c) development of local life plans, and (d) progress on the sustainable finance of PAs. A work exchange between the projects was agreed by the participants to address these aspects in detail. Other topics discussed were the gender approach of the project that is targeting women as 52% of the direct beneficiaries, and how the project is capitalizing a learning pathway developed during ASL1 to act now at a landscape scale.

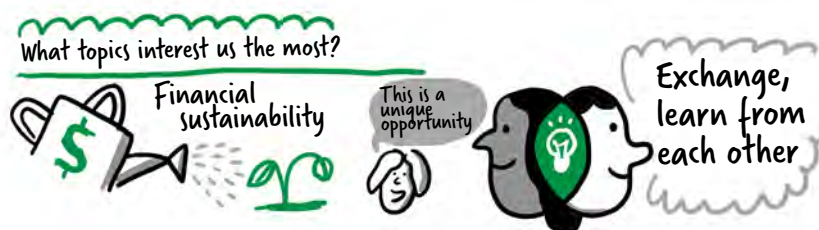


The future of ASL

After each pillar session, participants had the opportunity to adjust, comment or add to the predefined list of themes that are part of the pillar, that all or most national projects are supporting and which the regional project could promote via knowledge building and sharing activities. Compiling the top three most voted themes from each of the ASL pillars, the purpose of this session was to brainstorm a new set of knowledge management activities. Breakout rooms with each of the themes were created and assigned a facilitator from a member of the ASL coordination team. The facilitator used the following guiding questions to generate ideas: 1) Why are you interested in this theme?, 2) Do you want to share something specific about this theme?, 3) How do you think these themes can be shared?

Here are the top three most voted themes from each pillar.

Pillar 1:



- 1. Sustainable finance through innovative mechanisms for protected area systems:** Participants in this group noted that sustainable finance is one of the biggest challenges for ensuring the durability of protected areas. They discussed the need to identify harmful incentives and subsidies to conserve biodiversity and to develop a strategy to remove such incentives. Ideas produced from this group concentrated on the importance of working with the private sector citing examples (Natura, Boticario), and creating environmental certifications for biodiversity products as an opportunity for local communities. The group touched on a possible green tax reform, and the need for countries to recognize the value of biodiversity to invest in protected areas. Participants advocated for the ASL to schedule a new meeting of the Protected Areas Sustainable Finance Working Group to continue the discussions.
- 2. Inclusive participation in conservation (co-management with indigenous peoples, life plans):** Participants in this group discussed the importance of working with indigenous peoples and their effective stewardship of their territories. They highlighted the need to work with local governments to link territorial planning with the life plans of indigenous peoples and develop an integrated management approach. Several ideas generated include the use of technology to increase participation from indigenous peoples and increasing capacity to monitor their territories through trainings. Lastly, the group identified an opportunity to promote knowledge exchange between indigenous communities in border regions.
- 3. Ecological corridors (planning, establishing, monitoring) at the national level and between countries:** Participants in this breakout room discussed the importance of considering land use planning for connectivity corridors, as well as legal and regulatory guidelines in jurisdictions and in relation to protected areas. Participants wanted to have in-depth discussions on the links between territorial planning, conservation, protected areas, agricultural areas, etc. and they wanted to learn more about how to create and manage ecological corridors. They discussed ways to exchange knowledge, including through study visits or through exchanges focused on thematic areas, such as multistakeholder governance platforms, financial sustainability mechanisms, indigenous peoples' governance etc. Colombia and Brazil both have land use planning instruments, that could be used as examples to facilitate trainings.

Pillar 2:

We want to know more about...



1. **Restoration (planning, implementation, monitoring):** Participants in this group expressed a desire to learn more about sustainability and incentives for forest restoration. They discussed the need to analyze national policies that promote restoration, and to consider the costs of restoration in order to develop a regional framework. Participants talked about ways to measure recovery actions in degraded areas and suggested using the ASL to conduct a regional evaluation process in order to have biome-level measures. They brainstormed how to involve women and youth more in the process. Participants would like to exchange information on satellite monitoring technologies, and other technical information to improve the recovery of degraded areas. Lastly, they hope to learn from other countries which have achieved restoration at scale and maintained it.
2. **Value chains for non-timber forest products:** Participants in this group discussed many areas of interest, including the desire to map out the products in each of the countries, challenges (e.g. price fluctuation as with açaí), and solutions (e.g. river shipments for camu-camu) to understand how value chains can be successful and scale. They discussed certification (forest, wood, organic, etc.), which can take place at the local level but also at the regional level. For instance, participants envisioned an Amazon trademark for basin-wide products, such as pirarucu and cacao, to increase visibility and attain critical volumes for the international market. Participants mentioned that beyond individual income, strengthened value chains can have positive impacts for the environment and social conditions, and that it would be interesting to learn how to design them to maximize these positive spillover impacts. They also discussed transboundary markets and how to promote exchanges across the border, using the Putumayo as an example.
3. **Community-based sustainable tourism (CBST):** Participants highlighted the potential of CBST to provide social, environmental and economic benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities. CBST can become an integral part of sustainable livelihoods. The group agreed on the usefulness of the recently concluded study tour on CBST. Among the topics of further interest, the following were discussed: (a) tourism marketing to generate capacities in community enterprises in the Amazon; (b) specific contributions the ASL could make to grow sustainable tourism through effective marketing; and (c) prevention of possible undesired social or cultural impacts caused by tourism. Finally, the group brainstormed how the ASL can promote new courses, study tours and events that strengthen the capacities of communities and their tourism initiatives. The new countries joining the ASL expressed their interest in sharing and learning from the experiences of the ASL1 projects.

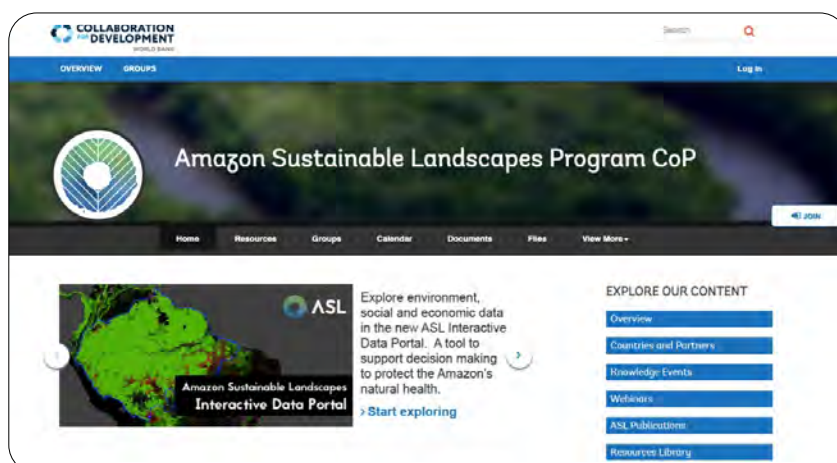
Pillar 3:



- 1. Intersectoral agreements/policies for conservation and sustainable development:** Participants in this group acknowledged the importance of intersectoral agreements and policies, stating that they are the foundation of integrated management in the Amazon. Intersectoral agreements are needed to strengthen existing governance platforms, and safeguard and scale decisions that are made. In order to do so, key sectors need to be involved in the process, and they need to listen to one another to learn and generate knowledge. Participants would like to share experiences on generating intersectoral agreements at the territorial level, processes to scale, the differences in decision-making processes in each country, and finally how the harmonization and coherence of policies between sectors is carried out. In order to do so, they discussed developing training programs for both communities and governments, conducting meetings with multiple ministries in a neutral space, and sharing information between the member countries on legal instruments related to environment and territorial planning.
- 2. Community-based monitoring of the state of territory, biodiversity and land use:** Participants in this group discussed the importance of community-based monitoring to measure the results and achievements of the ASL program. This approach also increases awareness and ownership among local populations by making them the protagonists. Community-based monitoring offers a solution to the limited field presence of organizations. Participants would like to understand further how to develop the local capacity for effective and sustainable community-based monitoring in such difficult times as presented by the global pandemic.

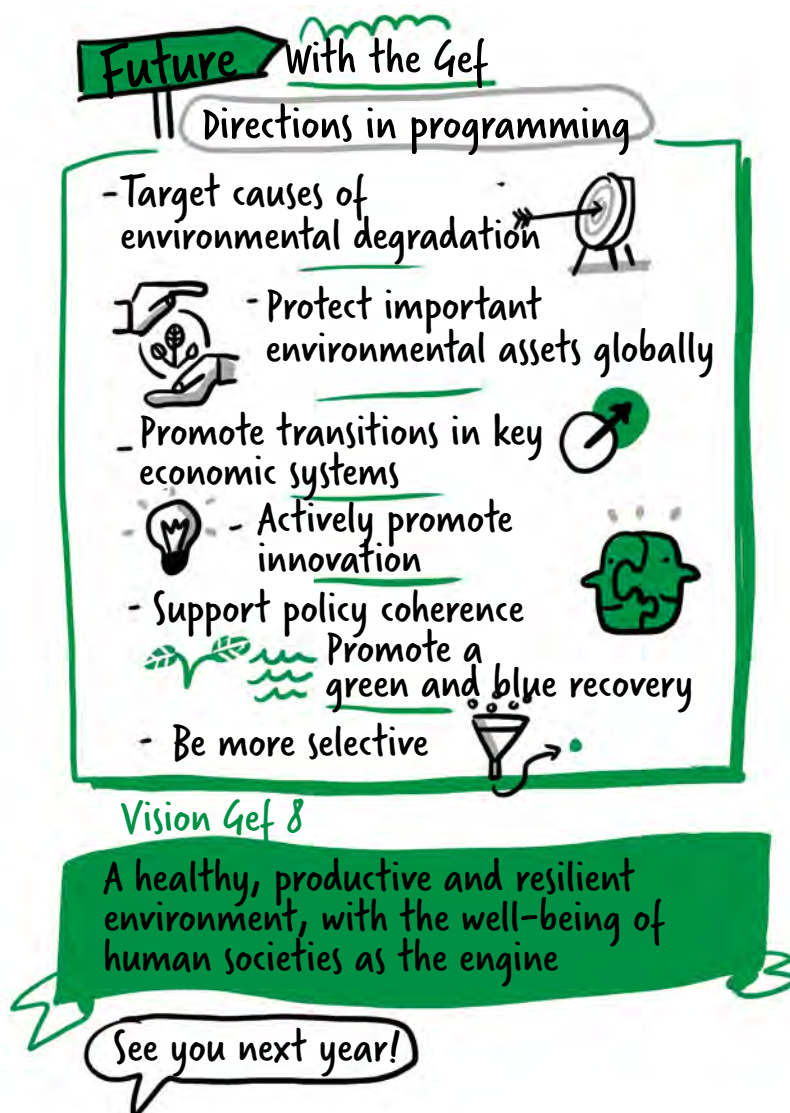
C4D Presentation

As part of the ASL regional project, **Christel Moller Molina** gave a demonstration of the World Bank's Collaboration for Development (C4D) platform, which aims to facilitate interactions among members, including government counterparts, development partners, academics and experts, and implementing agency teams, by providing publications of interest, updated information on the ASL, events of interest, working groups and opportunities for interaction and dialogue. The platform is currently being updated and translated to Spanish and Portuguese, but participants were invited to join the general public site and/or the specific working groups created in key topics of interest.



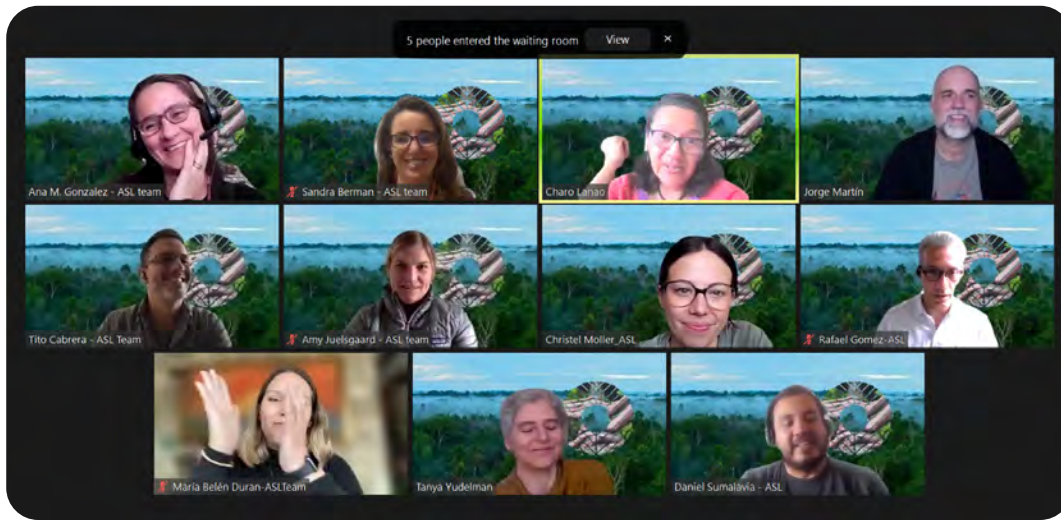
GEF 8 Presentation

Mark Zimsky, the Biodiversity Focal Area and Latin America Regional Coordinator for the Global Environment Facility, gave an overview of the coming 8th [GEF replenishment](#) period (2022–2026). The GEF8 replenishment (still under negotiations) is looking at pathways to foster a more sustainable economic recovery while also being attentive to country needs, as identified in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and considering the GEF's Independent Evaluation Office performance study. The aim is to focus more on the causes of environmental degradation, protect environmental actions at the global level, promote key transitions in economic systems, promote innovation, support policy coherence and to be more selective with their programming. Activities to be supported by GEF8 are very similar to activities supported in GEF6 and GEF7, although the replenishment will focus on the Convention on Biological Diversity, the new biodiversity framework, OMEC, and intact forests.



Conference closing

On behalf of the ASL team, **Ana María González Velosa** thanked the participants for their active participation during these two days. She highlighted the important work done by all those who helped organize this virtual conference, and the even greater efforts that all the teams made to deal with this crisis and continue developing national projects. The inputs and rich discussions from the conference shall turn into concrete proposals for future knowledge exchange events and the Conference was closed with the hope that collaboration and friendship bonds were strengthened. Thanks to the interpreters working with Ecuadorian **SGI Eventos** company, who were great as always. Additionally, thank you to Jorge Martin for the wonderful illustrations during the Conference.

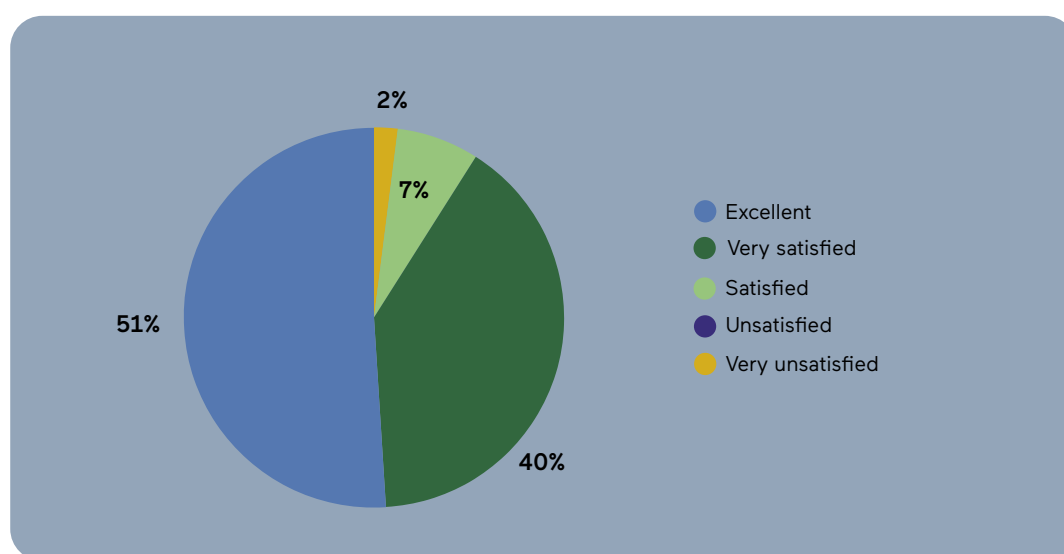




ANNEXES

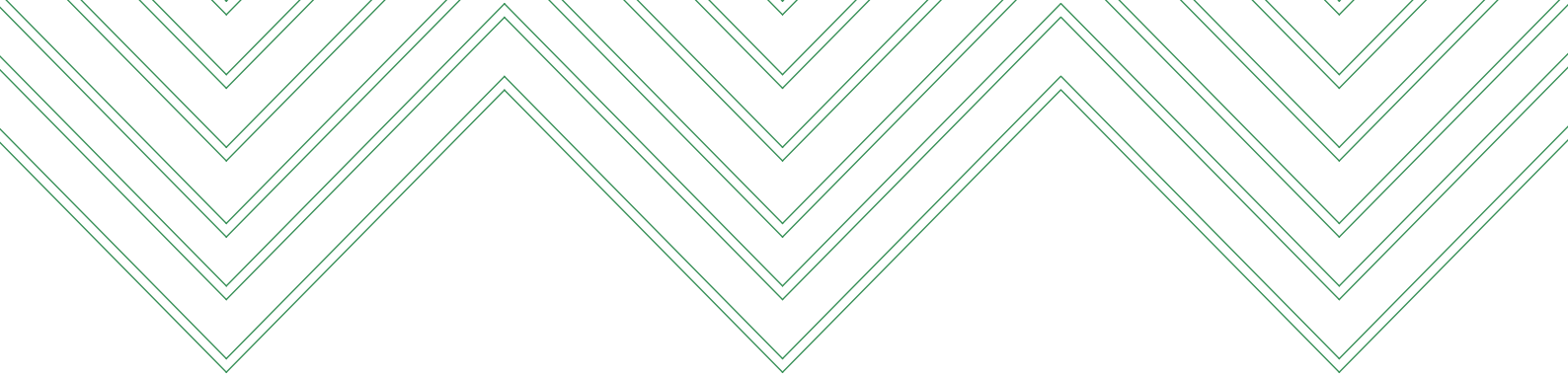
Annex 1

At the end of the event, a survey was shared with the participants of the Annual Conference, 51 participants completed it. Below is a summary of the key findings of this survey. For a more detailed description of the survey click [here](#).



The participants also shared comments on the event, and the fact that it had to be held virtually, including some of the following comments:

- It was very well conducted, the virtual tool was very suitable and easy to use. (translated from Portuguese)
- The virtual space was excellent. We were able to connect, get to know each other, express ourselves and have a space of knowledge and fun. (translated from Spanish)
- The different sessions very well run in addition to the energy generated, which leads to participation and the possibility of contributing and learning about different experiences. Congratulations. (translated from Spanish)
- The event had competent experts to update us on ASL. Using the breakout rooms was a novelty and a key point for the Conference's success. Good time! (translated from Portuguese)
- It has been a very dynamic and valuable exchange to get to know the experiences of each country, extremely well managed from a virtual platform. (translated from Spanish)
- Excellent methodological design, excellent level of preparation of each one of the panelists, presenters, clarity in roles, excellent time management, it was all wonderful. (translated from Spanish)



What recommendations do you have for future events?

- The next conference must be face-to-face and must have previous thematic meetings in the previous months to unite everything in the conference in a staggered work, this given that the conference is very short. (translated from Spanish)
- Have more time for networking and getting to know each other. (translated from Spanish)
- Have translation in the breakout rooms. (translated from Portuguese)
- Propose specific exchanges by topics, for example experiences of corridors, land use planning, financial sustainability (whether of systems or PA), governance with PICL, inter-institutional platforms, etc. (translated from Spanish)
- Keep the presentation format short and with longer question-and-answer time. (translated from Portuguese)
- Have fewer people in the breakout rooms to get to know one another better.

What are your suggestions on methods to promote knowledge sharing between the ASL project and other projects shared at the conference?

- Develop a webinar for each pillar to do a deep dive on the learnings and experiences of each project. (translated from Spanish)
- Share email addresses and positions of the main technical staff from each project available in order to contact them. (translated from Portuguese)
- Conduct exchanges between the youth in the Amazon. (translated from Spanish)
- Each country could develop a list of the most relevant themes for future exchanges and use those to initiate interactions. (translated from Spanish)
- Transboundary exchanges and bringing other government sectors to the meetings, such as agriculture. (translated from Portuguese).
- Exchanges with other organizations that implement similar activities or activities within the scope of ASL to discuss areas in common and overlapping work. (translated from Portuguese)

Annex 2

Speaker bios

GUSTAVO ALBERTO FONSECA

Director of Programs, Global Environment Facility (GEF)

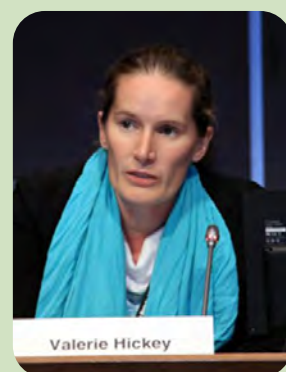
Dr. Fonseca is the Director of Programs at the Global Environment Facility. Responsibilities include overseeing the portfolio of investments in biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, forests and REDD+, transboundary marine and freshwater conservation, chemicals and sustainable land management. A tenured Professor at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) in Brazil, he was the first Executive Director of Center for Applied Biodiversity before becoming the Chief Conservation and Science Officer of Conservation International. He holds a Master's degree in Latin American Studies and a Ph.D. in Forest Management and Conservation from the University of Florida. He published close to 170 publications articles and books. He received the Oliver Austin Award of the University of Florida's State Museum for outstanding research in the natural sciences, the Environmental Protection Award of Government of the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, the Distinguished Service Recognition award from the Brazil Biodiversity Fund (Funbio), and the Golden Ark Award, an official order of the Dutch government, the highest environment award of the Netherlands.



VALERIE HICKEY

Practice Manager, Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy
for Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank

Valerie worked across the Bank, providing design and implementation support to a variety of operations across the world, including in fragile states, where she led the Bank's environment portfolio in Haiti following the earthquake in 2010. As chair of the biodiversity and wildlife crime communities of practice, Valerie represents the World Bank in international conventions related to biodiversity. She also leads the Bank's work on two global biodiversity grant-making operations, namely the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the Save Our Species Program. Valerie holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Science and Policy from Duke University and a Master of Arts in negotiations from Notre Dame.



MARK ZIMSKY

Biodiversity Focal Area and Latin America Regional Coordinator,
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Mark Zimsky has 30 years' experience in more than 40 countries developing national biodiversity strategies, designing biodiversity conservation projects for national, regional and global-level execution, and implementing sustainable agriculture, natural resources management, and conservation projects at the national and community level. He has worked for a wide variety of institutions including UNDP, UNEP, the US Peace Corps, and NGOs such as Ecology Action of the Mid-peninsula, and ACIDI-VOCA. Prior to coming to the GEF in 2004, Mark served as the Senior Programme Officer for Biodiversity at UNEP/GEF. At the GEF Mark serves as the Biodiversity Focal Area Coordinator. In addition, he is the Regional Coordinator for Latin America.





ANNEX 3

COUNTRY FACT SHEETS



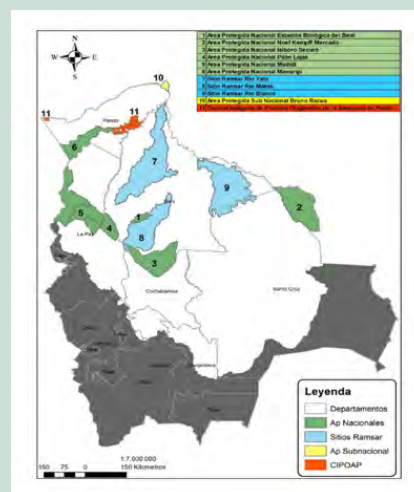
Objetivos del proyecto Fortalecimiento de la efectividad de la gestión y la sostenibilidad financiera del SNAP – ECOS, basado en la participación social y en la producción sostenible de recursos naturales, centrándose en la Amazonía boliviana.

Áreas de intervención

Área Natural de Manejo Integrado y Parque Nacional Madidi, Parque Nacional Noel Kempff Mercado, Reserva de la Biosfera Estación Biológica del Beni, Reserva Nacional Amazónica Manuripi, Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécore, Territorio Indígena y Reserva de la Biosfera Pilon Lajas, Reserva de Vida Silvestre Bruno Racua, Santa Rosa de Yacuma. Río Yata, Río Matos, Río Blanco, Central Indígena de Pueblos Originarios de la Amazonía de Pando.

Resultados esperados

- Mejora del marco institucional que permita mejorar la eficacia de la gestión del SNAP.
- Mejora de la eficacia de la supervisión y la gestión del SNAP.
- Mejora de las estructuras de gobernanza en todo el SNAP.
- Evaluación de la base de financiación y de las deficiencias del SNAP.
- Investigación de nuevos mecanismos de ingresos para la financiación de las AP.
- Desarrollo de marcos para actividades sostenibles de generación de ingresos compatibles con la gestión de las AP.
- Aumento de la financiación sostenible del SNAP en un 10%.
- Mejora de la capacidad para la gestión eficaz del SNAP.
- Fortalecimiento de la capacidad para lograr la sostenibilidad financiera del SNAP .
- Mejora de las prácticas de uso sostenible por parte de los territorios indígenas de la CIPOAP.
- Mejora de la capacidad para la gestión eficaz de los ecosistemas de agua dulce (en particular los sitios RAMSAR).
- Gestión, seguimiento y evaluación eficaces de los proyectos
- Sistematización de las lecciones aprendidas, las experiencias y los resultados.



Donación GEF US\$M

ASL2: \$11M

Agencias Ejecutoras

Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad y Cambios Climáticos y Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua. La Ejecución Fiduciaria en discusión

Agencia implementadora GEF CAF

Otros socios

Pendiente de confirmar

Coordinador del proyecto

Por contratar

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

AP CREADAS/MEJORA DE LA EFICACIA DE LA GESTIÓN: 6.20M ha
PAISAJE BAJO PRÁCTICAS MEJORADAS: 7.1M ha
EMISIONES DE GEI MITIGADAS: 5.28 MtCO2eq
BENEFICIARIOS: 5,860



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO DE
MEDIO AMBIENTE Y AGUA

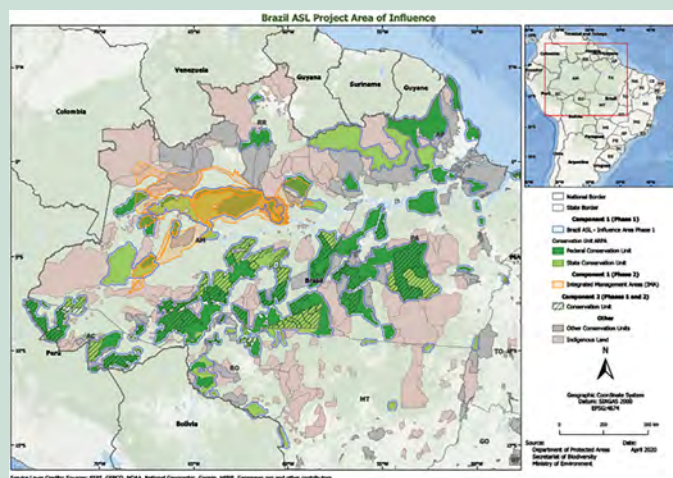




Objetivos do projeto Ampliar a área sob proteção legal, melhorar a gestão de Áreas Protegidas e aumentar a área em restauração e gestão sustentável na Amazônia brasileira.

Abrangência territorial do projeto

Áreas protegidas, propriedades rurais e terras públicas em 9 Estados amazônicos brasileiros (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima e Tocantins); com instrumentos de gestão territorial (Reserva da Biosfera da Amazônia Central; Mosaico de Unidades de Conservação do Baixo Rio Negro; Sítio do Patrimônio Natural do Rio Negro; Sítios Ramsar do Rio Negro e Rio Juruá) e nos estados do Amazonas, Acre, Rondônia e Pará.



Resultados esperados

- Criação de novas áreas protegidas.
- Aumento da eficácia da gestão de áreas protegidas.
- Aumento na adoção de práticas sustentáveis de gestão de ecossistema terrestres e aquáticos.
- Recuperação de vegetação nativa em áreas estratégicas (incluindo regeneração natural).
- Promoção de Concessão Florestal e Planos de Manejo Florestal Sustentável.
- Melhor gerenciamento de Áreas de Gerenciamento Integrado ("Integrated Management Areas").
- Fortalecimento de cadeias produtivas sustentáveis.

Metas (indicadores do Núcleo GEF)

- Promover a criação de 3 milhões de hectares e a eficácia da gestão em 60 milhões de hectares de Unidades de Conservação relacionadas que fazem parte do programa Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia (ARPA) e promover a eficácia da gestão em 2,373,628 hectares de Unidades de Conservação que não fazem parte do Programa ARPA.
- Restaurar 29,200 hectares de florestas.
- Promover práticas sustentáveis em 12,133,507 hectares de paisagens produtivas.
- Ajudar a mitigar as emissões em 143.9 milhões de toneladas métricas equivalentes de dióxido de carbono.
- Alcançar 7,000 pessoas (4,200 homens e 2,800 mulheres) que beneficiam diretamente do ASL

GEF Grant US\$M

ASL1: \$60M ASL2: \$21M

Parceiros executores

Ministério do Meio Ambiente, ICMBio; Fundo Brasileiro de Biodiversidade - (FUNBIO); Conservação Internacional (CI- Brazil); Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)

Agência de implementação GEF

Banco Mundial

Outros parceiros envolvidos

SEMA Amazonas, SEMAPI Acre, SEMAS Pará, IDEFLORBio - Pará, SEMA Rondônia, Serviço Florestal Brasileiro, ICMBio

Coordenadores do projeto

FUNBIO: Fabio Ribeiro,
CI-Brazil: Neila Maria Cavalcante da Silva,
FGV-Europe: Giuliano Senatore





Objetivos del proyecto Mejorar la conectividad y conservar la biodiversidad a través del fortalecimiento de instituciones y organizaciones locales para garantizar la gestión integral de bajas emisiones de carbono y la construcción de la paz.

Áreas de intervención

PAISAJES PRODUCTIVOS SOSTENIBLES: Sabanas del Yari, zona con función amortiguadora PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete y Área de Manejo Especial de la Macarena. Zona de Reserva Campesina Perla Amazónica Puerto Asís Putumayo.

DESARROLLO RURAL BAJO EN CARBONO: Estrategia de Gestión Territorial del Cambio Climático y Planes Integrales de Cambio Climático desarrollados para la región amazónica.



Resultados esperados

- Paisajes productivos sostenibles diseñados e implementados para mejorar la cubierta forestal, la conectividad y reducir las emisiones de carbono.
- Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones comunitarias en la gestión productiva de paisajes sostenibles, como contribución para la construcción de paz y reparación para las víctimas de conflictos.
- Planes integrados de cambio climático y estrategia regional de gestión del cambio climático formulados e implementados con los gobiernos locales.
- Nuevos conocimientos sobre gestión y gobernanza de Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles.

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

ÁREA RESTAURADA: 1,655 ha
ÁREA DE PAISAJE BAJO MEJORES PRÁCTICAS: 80,000 ha
BENEFICIARIOS: 4,000

Donación GEF US\$M

ASL1: \$9M

Agencia Ejecutora

Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Corpoamazonia, CDA, Instituto SINCHI, Corporación Paisajes Rurales

Agencia implementadora GEF

PNUD

Otros socios

Gobernaciones de Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare, y Guainía, IDEAM Instituciones de Educación Superior, Instituciones Educativas Rurales, Ministerio de Comercio, Colombia Productiva, IICA, Cormacarena

Coordinador del proyecto

Miguel Mejía





Corazón de la Amazonía

Áreas de intervención

ÁREAS DE ORDENACIÓN Y APROVECHAMIENTO FORESTAL:
 Área (I) Área forestal del Guaviare (en el Guaviare),
 (II) Área forestal del Yari - Caguán (Caquetá), (III) Área
 forestal de Mecaya - Sencella (Putumayo), y (IV) Área
 forestal de Tarapacá (Amazonas).

ÁREAS DE ORDENACIÓN Y APROVECHAMIENTO FORESTAL:
 Área (I) Área forestal del Guaviare (en el Guaviare),
 (II) Área forestal del Yari - Caguán (Cauquetá), (III) Área
 forestal de Mecaya - Sencella (Putumayo), y (IV) Área
 forestal de Tarapacá (Amazonas).

Donación GEF US\$M

- ASL1: \$12M ASL2: \$20M**

Patrimonio Natural, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Parques Nacionales, IDEAM, Sinchi, Corpoamazonia, CDA

Banco Mundial

FCDS, Tropenbos, Gaia, WWF, Fundación Omacha, Ministerio de Transporte, INVIAS, Ministerio de Agricultura, Agencia Nacional de Tierras (ANT) y UPRA

Luz Adriana Rodríguez

ÁREA RESTAURADA: 4.025 ha

GEI MITIGADOS: 5,380,000 mtCO2eq

BENEFICIARIOS: 18.116



Ecuador

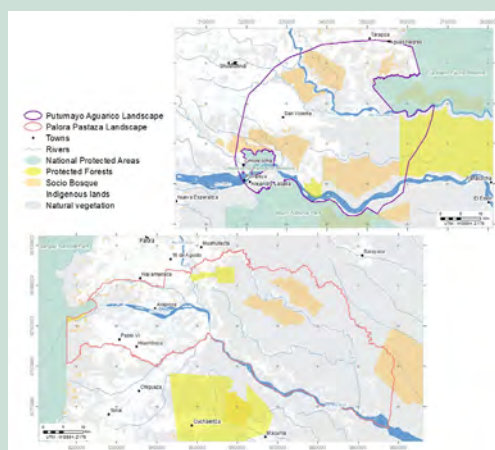
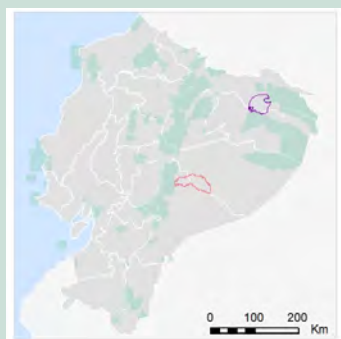


Corredores de Conectividad en dos Paisajes Prioritarios en la Región Amazónica Ecuatoriana

Objetivos del proyecto Mejorar la conectividad ecológica de dos paisajes prioritarios, el Putumayo-Aguarico y el Palora-Pastaza, en la Amazonía ecuatoriana, mediante el establecimiento de dos corredores de conectividad y mecanismos de gestión asociados, para asegurar la conservación a largo plazo de la biodiversidad de sus ecosistemas.

Áreas de intervención

Putumayo – Aguarico (Provincias: Sucumbíos y Orellana)
y Palora – Pastaza (Provincias: Pastaza y Morona Santiago)



Resultados esperados

- Aumento de la superficie de los corredores de conectividad creados en los dos paisajes del proyecto.
- Fortalecimiento de la gestión de los corredores y de las áreas de conservación.
- Aumento de las áreas productivas, en o alrededor de los corredores de conectividad, bajo gestión sostenible del territorio - GST.
- Fortalecimiento de las iniciativas de bioeconomía en los corredores de conectividad.
- Condiciones legales, administrativas, técnicas e institucionales desarrolladas para la gestión sostenible de los corredores.
- Datos de seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto que contribuyan a una toma de decisiones eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa del proyecto.
- Fortalecimiento de la coordinación nacional y regional y de la gestión del conocimiento.

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

AP CREADAS/CON MEJOR MANEJO EFECTIVO: 50,000 ha
PAISAJE BAJO PRÁCTICAS MEJORADAS: 120,000,000 ha
EMISIONES DE GEI MITIGADAS: 212,000 mtCO₂eq
BENEFICIARIOS: 4,000

Donación GEF US\$M

ASL2: \$7M

Agencia Ejecutora

Ministerio de Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica (MAATE) y Conservación Internacional (CI)

Agencia implementadora GEF

WWF-US

Otros socios Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Secretaría técnica de la Circunscripción Territorial Amazónica (SCTEA), Gobiernos autónomos descentralizados (GADs) de Sucumbios, Orellana, Pastaza, Morona Santiago; Organizaciones indígenas amazónicas (FONAKISE, SIEKOPAI, NAE, FICSH, ONWO, NOAIKE, AMWAE), Organizaciones productivas (Asociación San Carlos – Joya de los Sachas Asociación Agropecuaria Tres de Mayo – Cuyabeno Asociación Agropecuaria río Pacayacu – Lago Agrio AGRODUP – Lago Agrio Asociación El Porvenir de Pacayacu. Lago Agrio Asociación Expreso de Oriente – Cuyabeno APROCEL – Lago Agrio Asociación de Productores de Cacao Fino de Aroma (San Jorge) Asociación Río Azul, Asociación “El Playón” HACIA, AYLLUPURA, AMA, AMWAE, CONFERIB, COEMPROPAS, Kallari, Wiñak Chankuap, Asociación de Productores de Pitahaya de Palora), Organizaciones no gubernamentales (WWF Ecuador, Fundación Ecociencia, Fundación Pachamama, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, HIVOS, WCS, NCI, Fundación Aliados)

Coordinador del proyecto

Pendiente contratación

Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica





Project objectives To strengthen landscape connectivity through improved management of protected areas and priority wetlands in southern Guyana.

Intervention sites

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

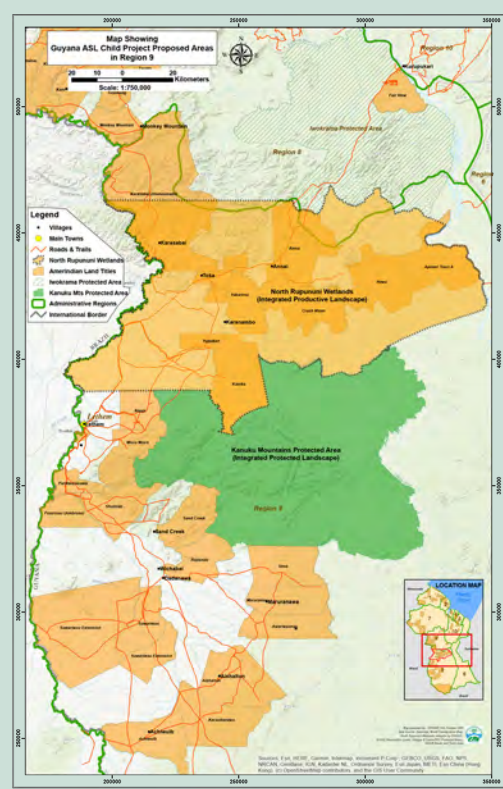
Expected outcomes

- Improved management and compatible resource use within KMPA, with involvement of surrounding Indigenous communities.
- Support legislative changes to bring other land use areas under protected status.
- Integrated landscape approach implemented to ensure the long-term functioning and ecosystem services of the North Rupununi Wetlands, including both productive activities (forestry, agriculture, tourism) and sustainable land and water management considerations.

GEF Indicators

The project is expected to contribute to the following GEF core indicators:

- Improved management of protected areas
- Improved management of productive landscapes
- Mitigation of tCO2 emissions
- Beneficiaries



GEF Grant US\$M

ASL2: \$5.6M

Executing Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

GEF implementing agency

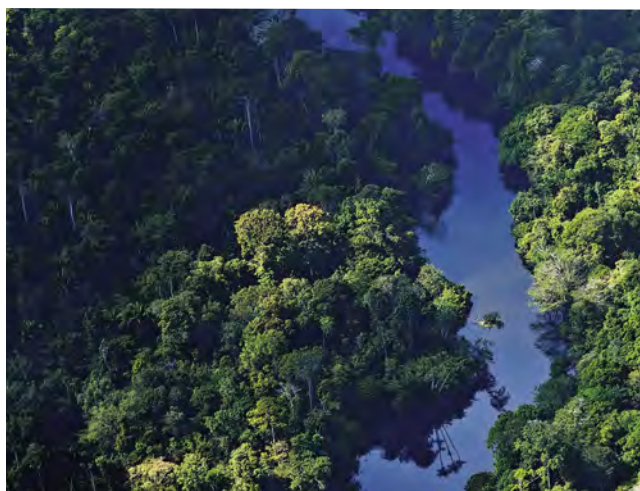
WWF-US

Other partners

Protected Areas Commission and Guyana Forestry Commission

Project coordinator

To be hired once project is approved.

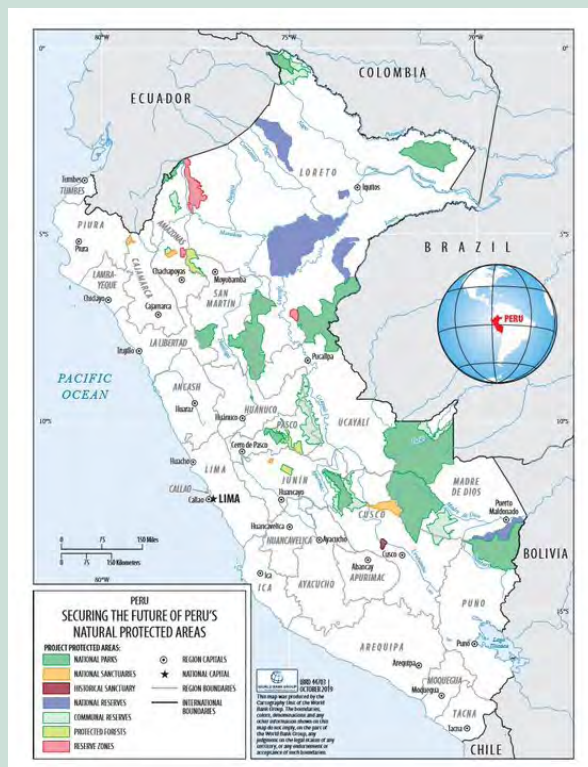




Objetivos del proyecto Promover la sostenibilidad financiera a largo plazo para la gestión eficaz del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (SINANPE) para la protección de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos de importancia mundial en el Bioma Amazónico.

Áreas de intervención

38 áreas protegidas en la Amazonía peruana. Intervenciones sobre el terreno en 4 áreas prioritarias (Parque Nacional Río Abiseo, Parque Nacional Tingo María, Santuario Nacional Tabaconas Namballe y Reserva Comunal Machiguenga).



Resultados esperados

- Desarrollo de una iniciativa pública y privada con múltiples socios (Patrimonio del Perú) para la sostenibilidad financiera a largo plazo de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas en la Amazonía peruana.
- Mejorar la eficacia de la gestión y el estado de conservación de las áreas protegidas seleccionadas.

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

AP CREADAS/MEJORA DE LA EFICACIA DE LA GESTIÓN: 530,000 Ha

Donación GEF US\$M

ASL1: \$9M

Agencias Ejecutoras

Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP) y el Fondo Fiduciario del Perú para Parques Nacionales y Áreas Protegidas (PROFONANPE), Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MINAM)

Agencia implementadora GEF

WWF-US

Otros socios

Pendiente de confirmar

Coordinadora del proyecto

Lorenzo Beck

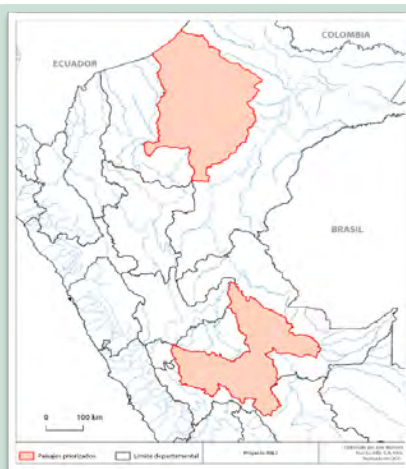




Objetivos del proyecto Avanzar en la conservación de bosques y humedales sanos y funcionales resistentes al cambio climático, manteniendo las reservas de carbono, evitando las emisiones de GEI y generando medios de vida locales sostenibles y resilientes a los pobladores locales de la Amazonía peruana.

Áreas de intervención

Paisaje Tigre - Maraón (provincia y departamento de Loreto),
Paisaje Alto Ucayali - Inuya (provincia de Atalaya - Ucayali y provincia de Satipo - Junín).



Resultados esperados

- Condiciones propicias y capacidades multisectoriales reforzadas para la gestión sostenible del suelo y del agua.
- Oportunidades e incentivos administrativos diseñados y reforzados para la toma de decisiones colaborativas en materia de sostenibilidad amazónica.
- Sistema de información y herramientas de seguimiento y evaluación social y ambiental diseñados y consolidados.
- Gestión integrada del territorio reforzada sobre la base de las AP, según los planes de vida y los planes de desarrollo de las comunidades.
- Desarrollo e implementación de modelos de sostenibilidad financiera de las AP.
- Nuevas AP identificadas y creadas, incluyendo otras medidas efectivas de conservación basadas en el área (OMECS).
- Planes y pilotos de restauración del paisaje implementados.
- Productos y servicios derivados del uso sostenible de los bosques con valor añadido, integrados en las cadenas de valor, con acceso al mercado con criterios de calidad y sostenibilidad, los cuales generan beneficios socioeconómicos y ambientales para las poblaciones locales.
- Comunidades, organizaciones de apoyo, sector privado y gobierno con capacidades técnicas, empresariales y de gestión fortalecidas para desarrollar empresas sostenibles y Biocomercio, basados en el uso sostenible de productos y servicios de la biodiversidad.
- Gestión del conocimiento y comunicaciones.
- Seguimiento y monitoreo de proyectos, y coordinación y gestión.

Donación GEF US\$M

ASL2: \$17M

Agencias Ejecutoras

Ministerio del Ambiente y Profonampe

Agencia implementadora GEF

FAO

Otros socios

Ministerio del Ambiente, Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana (IIAP), - Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques (PNCB), Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental (OEFA), Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego (MIDAGRI), Servicio Nacional Forestal y Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR), Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE), Comisión de Promoción de la Exportación y el Turismo del Perú, Gobierno Regional de Ucayali, Gobierno Regional de Junín, Gobierno Regional de Loreto, ADEX AMARUMAYU - Grupo AJE, Pueblos Indígenas.

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

APS CREADAS/CON MEJOR MANEJO EFECTIVO: 7.9 M ha
RESTAURACIÓN: 7,900 Ha
PAISAJE BAJO PRÁCTICAS MEJORADAS: 15,000 ha
GEI MITIGADOS: 10.6M mtCO₂eq
BENEFICIARIOS: 11,000



Coordinador del proyecto

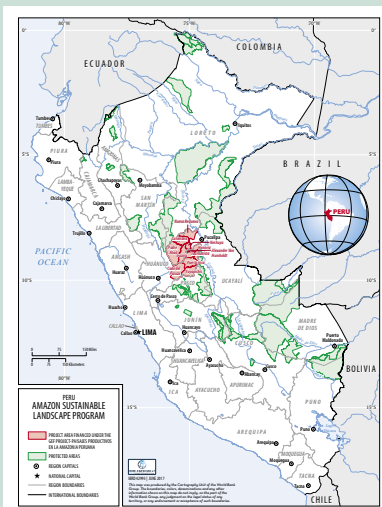
Pendiente contratación



Objetivos del proyecto Generar múltiples beneficios ambientales globales mediante la aplicación de un enfoque integrado para la gestión de los paisajes amazónicos.

Áreas de intervención

El proyecto tiene tres niveles de intervención: nacional, regional y local; en este último, se ha seleccionado como paisaje meta al distrito de Nueva Requena y la provincia de Padre Abad en la región Ucayali y la provincia de Puerto Inca en la región Huánuco.



Resultados esperados

- Mejora de los marcos de planificación y gobernanza para potenciar la producción sostenible.
- Fortalecimiento de los mecanismos de mercado e incentivos que promueven las prácticas de producción sostenible.
- Reducción de los índices de pérdida de bosques.
- Mejora de la capacidad para restaurar y mantener los servicios de los ecosistema.

Metas (Indicadores GEF)

RESTAURACIÓN: 4,000 Ha
PAISAJE BAJO PRÁCTICAS MEJORADAS: 12,195 HA
EMISIONES DE GEI MITIGADAS: 15.79M mtCO₂eq
BENEFICIARIOS: 8,550



Donación GEF US\$M

ASL1: \$18M

Agencia Ejecutora

Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)

Agencia implementadora GEF

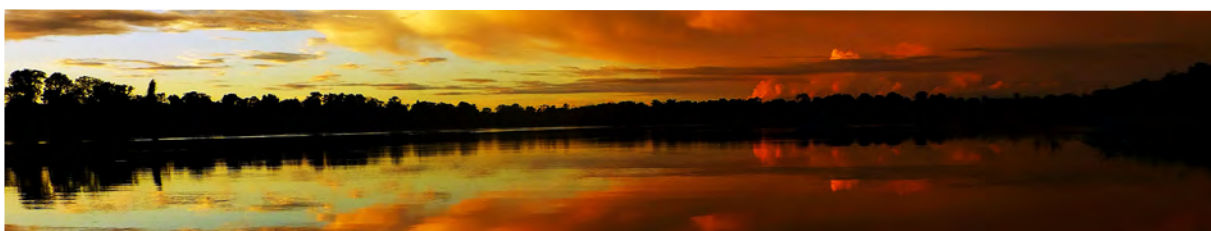
PNUD

Otros socios

Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego, SERFOR, gobiernos regionales de Ucayali y Huánuco, gobiernos locales provinciales y distritales de Puerto Inca y Padre Abad, organizaciones indígenas, asociaciones de productores y cooperativas y el sector privado.

Coordinadora del proyecto

Diana Rivera

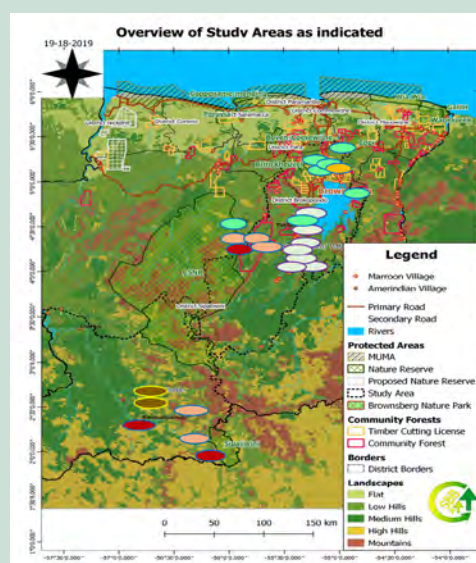




Project objectives Securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits.

Intervention sites

Saamaka/Matawai region (PAs: Brownsberg Naturepark, Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve, Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) (partly), Coeroeni/Paroe region) and Coeroeni/Paroe region (Sipaliwini Nature Reserve PA).



Expected outcomes

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

GEF Grant US\$M

ASL2: \$5.6M

Executing Agency

Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB) (implementing partner). Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) (responsible party)

GEF implementing agency

UNDP

Other partners

Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, NH, CELOS, ACT, Tropenbos Suriname, CI Suriname, VIDS, NIMOS and KAMPOS

Project coordinator

To be hired

Core indicator

PA CREATED/IMPROVED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS: 1.7 M ha
RESTORATION: 300 HA
LANDSCAPE UNDER IMPROVED PRACTICES: 170,400 ha
GHG EMISSIONS MITIGATED: 11.5M mtCO2eq
BENEFICIARIES: 2,300



Annex 4

List of participants

COUNTRY	NAME	INSTITUTION
Bolivia	Alvaro Baez Flores	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
	Eduardo Duran Juaniquina	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
	Janneth Vasquez Tuco	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
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	Yovana Quispe Mamani	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
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	André Schatz Pellicciotti	Acre - Secretaria de Meio Ambiente e das Políticas Indígenas (SEMAPI)
	Bruna Araujo	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	Carlos Eduardo Nogueira	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
	Carlos Eduardo Soares Ferreira	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
	Carlos Fabiano Rozindo Cardoso	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro
	Eirie Gentil Vinhote	Amazonas - Secretaria de Meio Ambiente - SEMA
	Elaine Coelho	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	Fabio Ribeiro	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (Project executing agency)
	Francisco Torres de Sá	Fundação Getulio Vargas (Project executing agency)
	Francivane Silva	Conservation International-Brazil (Project executing agency)
	Geovani Marx Rosa	Rondônia - Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Ambiental - SEDAM
	Giuliano Senatore	Fundação Getulio Vargas (Project executing agency)
	João Arthur Seyffarth	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	João Raphael Oliveira	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	Karine Sousa da Silva	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
	Letícia Cobello	Conservation International-Brazil (Project executing agency)
	Leuzabeth Silva	Conservation International-Brazil (Project executing agency)
	Luísa Resende Rocha	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro
	Maria Eliene Cruz	Conservation International-Brazil (Project executing agency)
	Neila Cavalcante Silva	Conservation International-Brazil (Project executing agency)
	Renata Carolina Gatti	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	Ricardo Santos de Abreu	Rondônia - Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Ambiental - SEDAM
	Suiá Rocha	Ministério da Economia
	Tânia Souza	Ministério do Meio Ambiente
	Vivian Fernanda Carneiro Martins	Pará - Secretaria de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (SEMAS)

COUNTRY	NAME	INSTITUTION
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	Claudia Núñez	Parques Nacionales de Colombia
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	David Olarte	MinAmbiente
	Fernanda Calderón	Patrimonio Natural - (Project member Corazón de la Amazonía)
	Inés Cavellier	Patrimonio Natural - (Project member Corazón de la Amazonía)
	Iván Darío Melo	Patrimonio Natural - (Project member Corazón de la Amazonía)
	Jaime Barrera	Instituto SINCHI
	Laura Bermúdez	MinAmbiente
	Luz Adriana Rodriguez	Patrimonio Natural - (Project member Coordinator Corazón de la Amazonía)
	Marcela Rodriguez	Patrimonio Natural - (Project member Corazón de la Amazonía)
	Maria Ofelia Arboleda	Proyecto Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz
	Mario Orlando López	MinAmbiente
	Miguel Mejia	Project Coordinator Amazonia Sostenible por la Paz, United Nations Development Programme
	Viviana Robayo	Project member Amazonia Sostenible por la Paz, United Nations Development Programme
	Yanneth Bagarozza	MinAmbiente
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	Roberto Ulloa	Conservation International-Ecuador (Project executing agency)
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	Ximena Herrera	Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica
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	Odacy Davis	Protected Areas Commission
	Sean Mendonca	Environmental Protection Agency
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	Alicia Chang	Ministerio del Ambiente
	Beatriz Schippner	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Cecilia Huamanchumo	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Cindy Vergel	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado
	Claudia Godfrey	Fondo de Promoción de la Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (Project executing agency)
	Edinson Paredes	Ministerio del Ambiente

COUNTRY	NAME	INSTITUTION
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	Karen Natalí Paucar Hilario	Gobierno Regional de Junin
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	Lisbeth Malpica	Fondo de Promoción de la Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Perú (Project executing agency)
	Lorenzo Beck	Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Project coordinator)
	Luisa Baca	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Manuel Champa	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Patricia Monzon	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Richard Bartra	United Nations Development Programme (Project executing team PPS)
	Roberto Chavez	Ministerio del Ambiente
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	Jiechel Kasandiredjo	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
	Joelle Kartopawiro	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
	Kaminie Tajib	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
	Martin Petri	
	Pamela Podrono	Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (STINASU)
	Rene Somopawiro	Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (STINASU)
	Roelf Cairo	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management

	NAME	INSTITUTION
GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	Aiesha Williams	World Wildlife Fund – Guyana
	Alexandra Fisher	United Nations Development Programme – Regional
	Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa	World Bank (ASL Program Coordinator)
	Analiz Vergara	World Wildlife Fund – US
	Angela Armstrong	World Bank – Senior Environmental Specialist, GEF Coordinator
	Bernadete Lange	World Bank – Brazil
	Bryan Drakenstein	United Nations Development Programme – Suriname
	Cecilia Guerra	Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)
	Claudia Yep	World Wildlife Fund – Peru
	Isabel Filiberto	World Wildlife Fund – US
	James Leslie	United Nations Development Programme – Peru
	Jessica Casaza	Food and Agriculture Organization
	Julianna Persaud	World Wildlife Fund – Guyana
	Lorenzo Campos	Food and Agriculture Organization
	Maemi Chinen	Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola
	Margaret Jones Williams	United Nations Development Programme – Suriname
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	Octavio Carrasquilla	Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)
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	Valeria Gonzalez	Food and Agriculture Organization
	Valerie Hickey	World Bank – Practice Manager
GEF	Adriana Moreira	Global Environment Facility
	Gustavo Fonseca	Global Environment Facility
	Mark Zimsky	Global Environment Facility Program manager
REGIONAL COORDINATION TEAM	Amy Juelsgaard	ASL Coordination team
	Charo Lanao	ASL Coordination team – Conference facilitator
	Christel Moller	ASL Coordination team
	Daniel Sumalavia	ASL Coordination team
	Diana Rodriguez	ASL Coordination team
	Hae Jin Cho	ASL Coordination team
	Johannes Zimmermann	ASL Coordination team
	María Belén Durán	ASL Coordination team
	Rafael Gomez	ASL Coordination team
	Renata Zincone	ASL Coordination team
	Sandra Berman	ASL Coordination team
	Tanya Yudelman	ASL Coordination team
	Tito Cabrera	ASL Coordination team
	Jorge Martín	Illustrator
	Eduardo Calderon and SGI Eventos	Interpretation team



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