



ASL

Amazon Sustainable
Landscapes Program

PROGRESS REPORT

SUPPORTED BY



2018/2019



ASL

Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Progress Report 2018–2019 showcases the activities implemented by the ASL Program and its partners from the first quarter of 2018 through December 2019. This is the result of a strong collaboration among three countries (Brazil, Colombia and Peru) national and subnational governments, GEF Implementing Agencies (United Nations Development Programme, World Wildlife Fund and World Bank Group), and other partners and institutions involved in the program. We thank all our partners for their active participation and support.

This work is a product of 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 team members belong to. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

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CONTENTS

Foreword.....	v
Acronyms.....	vii
Introduction.....	ix
CHAPTER 1. AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAM OVERVIEW.....	1
CHAPTER 2. NATIONAL PROJECTS.....	7
Brazil: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project.....	17
Colombia: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon.....	23
Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon.....	25
Colombia: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace.....	31
Peru: Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon.....	37
Peru: Securing the Future of Peru’s Natural Protected Areas.....	44
CHAPTER 3. REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT.....	50
Component 1—Knowledge Management and Capacity Building.....	51
Component 2—Coordination and Communications.....	67
CHAPTER 4. EMERGING LESSONS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASL.....	76
CHAPTER 5. A NEW PHASE FOR THE ASL.....	82
APPENDIX A. Status of Project Outcomes for the Regional Coordination Project.....	86
APPENDIX B. National-Level Development Objective Indicators and Targets.....	90
APPENDIX C. Amazon Sustainable Landscape Team.....	94



FOREWORD

The Amazon basin is a vital environmental asset, with unique biodiversity and cultural diversity. It plays a critical role in climate regulation and in multiple other ecosystem services, as well as in the region's environmental and economic prosperity, serving as a huge repository for Amazonian countries and humankind.

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) is an initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover. The program works at local, national, and regional levels applying an integrated regional approach and includes in its first phase three countries: Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

I feel privileged to lead this initiative and help foster a common vision for the sustainability of Amazon landscapes. The ASL aims to increase the area under effective conservation, reduce deforestation, promote sustainable use and restoration of native vegetation, sustainably manage freshwater ecosystems, and ensure the conservation of species, habitats, ecosystem services and cultural values.

This publication provides an overview of the program and its main accomplishments since it was launched and includes data from the initiation of each of the national projects beginning in the first quarter of 2018 through December 2019. These accomplishments result from the strong collaboration and commitment of the ASL partners, national and subnational governments, executing and implementing agencies, associated partners, the GEF secretariat and all the team members in the field.

The whole team is excited to be expanding the program to four additional countries—Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname—thanks to a second phase, approved by the GEF in June 2019. We look forward to this next phase in the journey towards a protected and productive Amazon that benefits not only the local people, but also the global community.

As we move forward, we feel the loss of our dearest friend and former ASL co-Program Coordinator Claudia Sobrevila, who unexpectedly passed away in July 2019. Claudia's passion and commitment to protect the environment and

indigenous peoples will remain an inspiration to our program. She believed that by increasing societies' understanding of the need to care for and nurture the environment, we create a powerful movement toward peace. We are committed to honoring her legacy through the implementation of our projects and with the utmost respect for nature, the Amazon, and the people living in the region.

We thank all the partners, team members and friends that are behind the accomplishments reflected in this report. We are united to protect biodiversity and promote sustainable land and water use in the Amazon.

Gracias y un abraço fraterno!

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'Adriana', set against a dark blue background of dense Amazonian forest.

Adriana G. Moreira, PhD

Program Manager

Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL)

ACRONYMS

ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program
ASL	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
BD	Biodiversity
CC	Climate Change
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon— <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico</i>
CoP	Community of Practice
C4D	Collaboration for Development
FAB	Funders of the Amazon Basin
GCP	Green Commodities Program
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
LD	Land Degradation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development— <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i> —Colombia
MMA	Ministry of Environment— <i>Ministerio do Meio Ambiente</i> —Brazil
MTCO₂	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	Natural Protected Areas
PA	Protected Areas
PdP	Natural Heritage of Peru— <i>Patrimonio Natural del Perú</i>
PFP	Project Finance for Permanence
PNNSCH	Chiribiquete National Park— <i>Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete</i>
PSC	Program Steering Committee
SERNANP	National Service of Protected Natural Areas of Peru— <i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</i>
SFB	Brazilian Forest Service— <i>Serviço Florestal Brasileiro</i>
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management

SEMA	Secretariat of the Environment— <i>Secretaria do Meio Ambiente</i>
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WBG	World Bank Group
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
PMC	Project Management Cost
ZEE	Economic and Ecologic Zoning— <i>Zonificación Ecológica Económica</i>



INTRODUCTION

The Amazon represents 40 percent of the planet's remaining rainforest, with more than 670 million hectares of forest. It is also the world's largest freshwater system (6,600 km). Shared by eight countries (Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, and Ecuador), as well as the overseas territory of French Guiana, it is a global treasure of exceptional richness, hosting at least 10 percent of the world's known biodiversity, including endemic and endangered species.

The Amazon includes 610 protected areas as national parks, reserves, and other conservation regimes, covering 210 million hectares. The region includes 2,344 indigenous territories that cover 45 percent of the basin, with an estimated population of 34 million people, including over 350 indigenous groups. It is home to approximately 40,000 plant species, over 2,500 species of freshwater fish, 427 species of mammals, 1,300 species of birds, 370 species of reptiles, and 400 species of amphibians. The estimated amount of carbon stored in the Amazon is 90–140 billion metric tons. The Amazon forests contribute to local and regional climate patterns.

In addition to their role in biodiversity conservation, carbon storage, and climate regulation, the complex biogeographic interactions of the Amazon provide numerous ecosystem services, including provisioning material goods (e.g., wood, medicines), food (e.g., Brazil nuts, fruits, fish), and clean freshwater; regulating hydrological and biogeochemical cycles, including regional and global climate; providing energy and sediment/nutrient deposits in floodplains; sustaining cultural practices; and supporting the provision of habitat, thus contributing to the maintenance and generation of regional biodiversity. Additionally, the Amazon's extensive riverine network plays an important role as a transportation system.

The ASL aims to strengthen management effectiveness of more than 65 million hectares of protected areas; facilitate the creation of 4.3 million hectares of new protected areas; promote sustainable productive practices in approximately 11 million hectares; restore 35,000 hectares of forests; and, supporting actions to help mitigate 164 MtCO_{2e} of emissions.

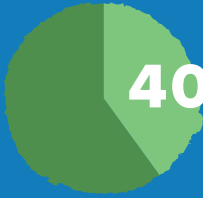
While economic valuations of the resources of the Amazon region remain scarce, the conversion of forest areas to other land uses affects agricultural production due to the impact of deforestation on rainfall reduction. Regarding carbon sequestration and global climate change, the carbon balance of global tropical ecosystems continues to be debated, but the amounts stored in the forests and soils of the Amazon are huge.

Yet the Amazon and its diversity are threatened by deforestation, land degradation, fragmentation, and the over-exploitation of the forest and freshwater ecosystems. The main drivers of these threats are the unplanned land

use expansion and unsustainable land/water use practices related to livestock and agriculture, fishing, and extractives; illegal activities such as land grabbing, timber, gold, illicit crops, and wildlife trafficking; infrastructure, including roads and hydropower; and climate change, which is intensifying drought and fires.

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) aims to strengthen biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation, improve living conditions of local communities, and maintain the integrity of the local, regional, and global ecosystem services in the three countries of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

THE AMAZON REGION BY THE NUMBERS



40%

THE AMAZON REGION REPRESENTS
OF THE PLANET'S REMAINING
RAINFOREST



HAS AN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF

34 MILLION PEOPLE, INCLUDING

OVER **350** INDIGENOUS GROUPS WITH



2,344 INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES



610

PROTECTED AREAS AS NATIONAL
PARKS, RESERVES, AND OTHER
CONSERVATION REGIMES, COVERING
210 MILLION HECTARES

ALMOST **50%** OF THE RAINFALL IN THE
AMAZON BASIN COMES FROM MOISTURE
GENERATED WITHIN THE BASIN

OVER **10%** OF THE WORLD'S KNOWN BIODIVERSITY



40,000
SPECIES
OF
PLANTS



2,500
SPECIES OF
FRESHWATER
FISH



427
SPECIES
OF
MAMMALS



1,300
SPECIES
OF
BIRDS



370
SPECIES
OF
REPTILES



400
SPECIES
OF
AMPHIBIANS



CHAPTER 1

AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAM OVERVIEW

National-level efforts to address the threats to the Amazon region have produced significant reductions in deforestation and improved biodiversity outcomes. However, as many of the root causes that are driving deforestation are regional in nature, collaboration across borders is critical to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Amazon's capacity to provide ecosystem services.

Recognizing the urgent need to reduce deforestation and facilitate a regional approach to curb the growing pressures in the Amazon, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), approved the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) as an integrated program under the Sustainable Forest Management Strategy. Countries were encouraged to use their allocation from the GEF's System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR): Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD) and Climate Change (CC) focal areas and the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

incentive to finance national projects in the Amazon. By the end of 2017, four national projects across three Amazonian countries had been approved by the GEF Council.

The ASL was designed to bring together three countries—Brazil, Colombia, and Peru—which together account for over three-quarters of the Amazon biome. Over \$113 million (U.S. dollars) in GEF funds have been allocated to the ASL (see Figure 1.2) and the program is leveraging a co-financing investment of \$683 million from national governments, GEF agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies, and the private sector, as shown in Figure 1.3, with 34 percent being contributions in cash.

FIGURE 1.1. ASL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

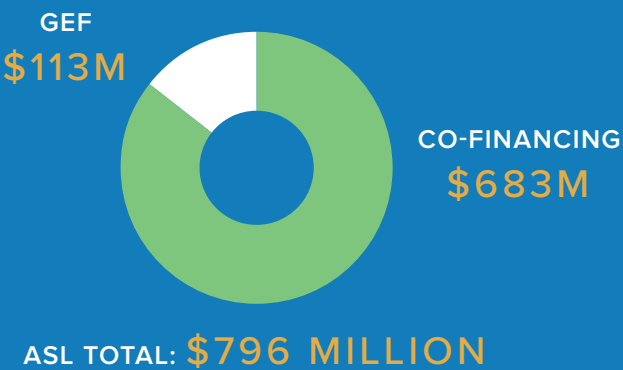


FIGURE 1.2. GEF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

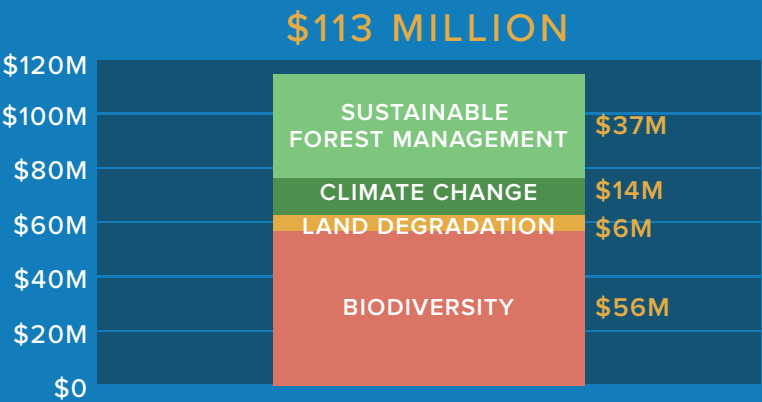


FIGURE 1.3. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR ASL

Three agencies act as the GEF Implementing Agencies for the program: The World Bank Group (WBG) as lead agency, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



Program Description

The objective of ASL is to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover.

The ASL comprises national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, as well as a project for regional coordination. Together, these projects aim to significantly reduce deforestation, promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, and prevent the extinction of endangered species and improve their conservation status. This will be achieved by addressing key drivers of deforestation and barriers to sustainable land use, and by promoting regional cooperation and knowledge exchange.

The ASL operates under the rationale that the ecological resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region can be maintained if:

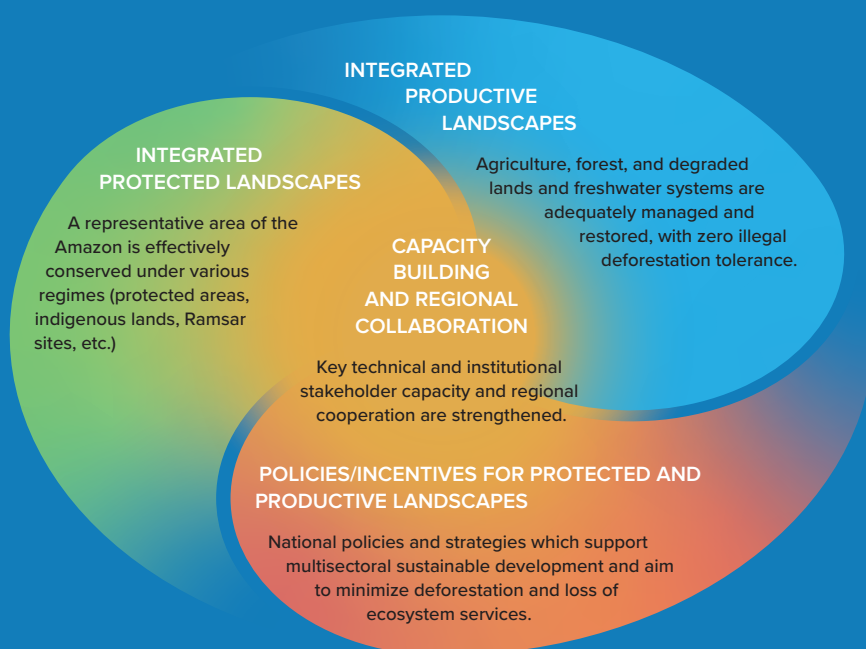
- a. Protected areas' size, management, and financing are increased and strengthened so that **a representative area of the Amazon is effectively conserved under various regimes (protected areas, indigenous lands, Ramsar sites, etc.);**

- b. Management of productive landscapes between protected areas is improved, in particular, that **agriculture, forest, and degraded lands and freshwater systems are adequately managed and restored, with zero illegal deforestation tolerance**, and increased productivity and adoption of land sparing approaches;
- c. Governance and incentives for protected and productive landscapes are enhanced through adoption of **national policies and strategies that support multisectoral sustainable development and aim to minimize deforestation and loss of ecosystem services**; and
- d. **Key technical and institutional stakeholder capacity and regional cooperation are strengthened.**

A collaborative approach that combines these four components (Figure 1.4) with national and regional action constitutes the foundation of a truly integrated landscape management approach in the region.

FIGURE 1.4. ASL RATIONALE AND COMPONENTS

Protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover in the Amazon



An integrated, harmonized approach ensures that national projects can achieve larger impacts than if they were implemented in isolation. This is because by working together under one large program, national project teams can learn from one another, attract partners to work nationally and regionally, be a part of a network that can coordinate and collaborate to achieve a common goal, voice concerns, share ideas and best practices, and align efforts to safeguard the connectivity of the Amazon landscapes. (see Figure 1.5)

FIGURE 1.5. BENEFITS FROM THE PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

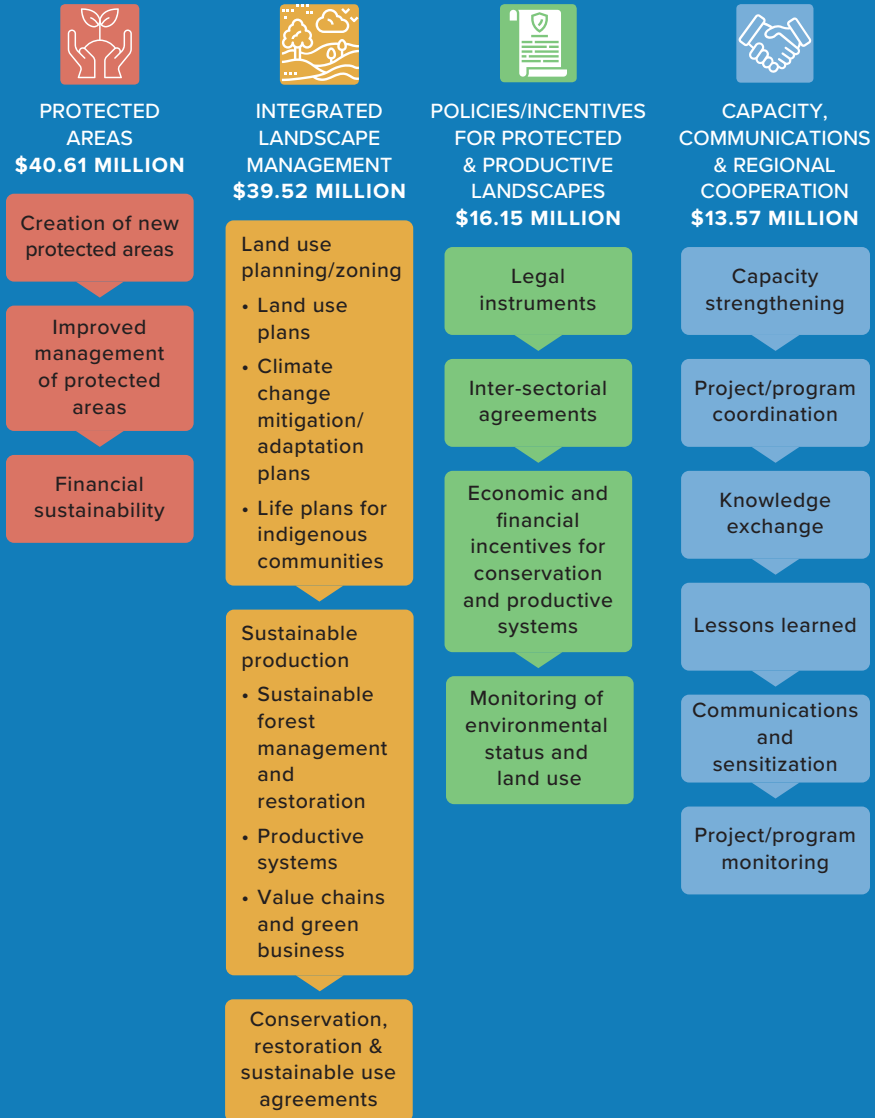


With different contexts and priorities, but all contributing to the program-level objective, the national and regional coordination projects include activities to:

- Expand the area and improve the effectiveness and financial sustainability of protected areas
- Promote restoration and sustainable use and management of productive landscapes
- Strengthen the policy and regulatory environment in favor of sustainable sectorial development
- Promote knowledge exchange and capacity building among stakeholders within and across countries

Figure 1.6 below summarizes the ASL components and activities and their budget allocation in US Dollars.

FIGURE 1.6. ASL COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE PROJECT LEVEL



*Note: The amounts included in the graph do not include project/program management costs



CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Overview of National Projects

The ASL comprises national projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, together accounting for more than 75 percent of the total biome. Each of the Amazonian countries is working to tackle the challenges and reconcile social and economic development needs with conservation of the complex web of ecosystems on which they and the future of the planet depend. Nationally, each country has advanced significantly on their conservation agenda. However, these countries individually and collectively face continued threats to their Amazon biodiversity and ecosystem health. At the same time, they can generate scalable results in terms of forest conservation, especially if these drivers are tackled both nationally and regionally.

AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

\$113 MILLION



BRAZIL

Amazon
Sustainable
Landscapes

\$60M



WORLD BANK GROUP



COLOMBIA

Connectivity & Biodiversity
Conservation

\$21M

Forest
conservation &
sustainability in
the heart of the
Colombian
Amazon

\$12M



WORLD BANK GROUP

Connectivity and
biodiversity
conservation in
the Colombian
Amazon

\$9M



PERU

Securing the
future of Peru's
natural protected
areas

\$9M



WWF

Sustainable
productive
landscapes in
the Peruvian
Amazon

\$18M



UN
DP

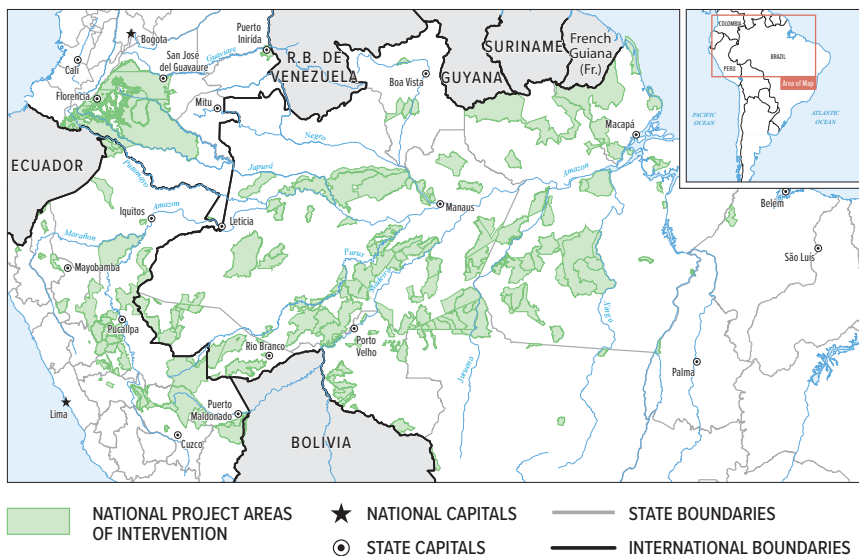


WORLD BANK GROUP

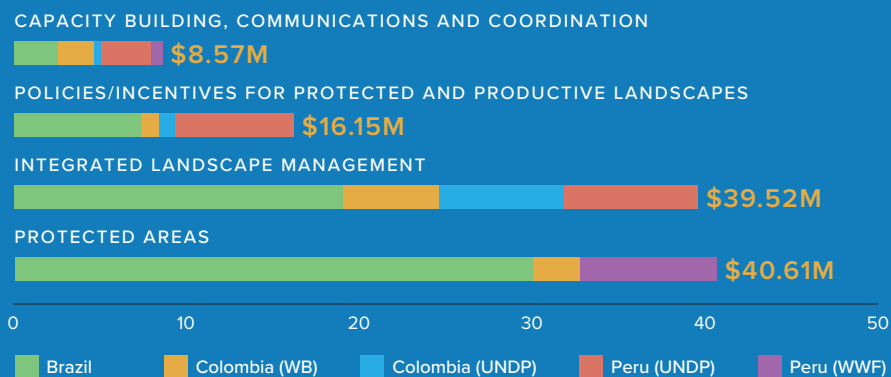
REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

\$5 MILLION

Multiple activities, involving policies, financial mechanisms, incentive structures, and knowledge exchanges, are being implemented across the Amazon region by each country. Other activities are focused on priority areas as determined by governments in consultation with key agencies (see Map 1). In addition, the coordination project helps build capacity, influence policy, and promote monitoring and knowledge exchange throughout the region.

MAP 1. AREAS OF INTERVENTION FOR THE ASL

Graph 2.1 below shows the distribution of funds across each component in the ASL, as also shown in Figure 1.6. Most of the GEF investment is allocated equitably to the Protected Area component with 36 percent of the total, and the Integrated Landscape Management component with 35 percent of the total.

GRAPH 2.1. TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED PER COMPONENT ACROSS ASL NATIONAL PROJECTS (IN MILLIONS US DOLLARS)

*Note: This graphic does not include the regional coordination project and projects' management costs.

Within the **Protected Area** component (\$40.6 million), most projects invest funds to strengthen the management effectiveness of existing protected areas; expand the area under protection in the Amazon region by creating new PAs; and increase financial sustainability to meet the expenditures required for long-term management of each national Protected Area System. The ASL Brazil project represents 53 percent of the total ASL GEF grant and is allocating 50 percent of its funds to the Integrated Protected Area component. The ASL Peru project implemented by WWF invests 88 percent of its funds in this component for promoting long-term financial sustainability for the effective management of the National System of Protected Natural Areas of Peru (SINANPE).

Collectively the countries are investing \$39.5 million to the **Integrated Landscape Management** component that aims to promote landscape planning, management and use; maintain and restore ecosystem connectivity with adjacent protected areas; restore degraded areas; improve livelihoods; and strengthen climate resilience. All national projects (except for the project in Peru implemented by WWF) will allocate more than 30 percent of their funds to this component, with the project in Colombia implemented by UNDP allocating more than 80 percent of its financial resources mostly to develop and consolidate sustainable production systems using best production practices.





Approximately 14 percent of the GEF investment goes to the component **Policies/ Incentives for Protected and Productive Landscapes**, aiming to strengthen the legal and regulatory frameworks, and establishing economic, financial and market mechanisms to incentivize and monitor conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the region's natural resources. For example, the project in Peru implemented by UNDP is investing 37 percent of its budget (\$6.8 million) in this component with activities that aim to promote inclusion of landscape sustainability concepts into national sector development policies and plans, and strengthen national commodities platforms as multi-stakeholder forums to discuss and coordinate actions related to the commodity sectors (coffee, cocoa and oil palm) and their influence in the sustainability of the Peruvian Amazon's landscapes.

Finally, all national projects are investing between 4 to 18 percent of their funds in **Capacity, Communications and Regional Cooperation**, aiming to strengthen implementation capacity, promote knowledge generation and sharing of best practices, conduct project monitoring, and design and develop communication strategies.

Program-Level Targets

The national projects will result in global environmental benefits in terms of areas of high biodiversity being effectively managed and conserved, land degradation being prevented or restored, and climate change mitigated. The main targets that aggregate project level goals can be grouped in the following:

Protected Areas

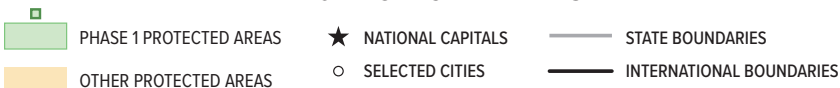
The ASL supports activities that will generate positive impacts in terms of **increasing areas, promoting sustainable practices, and strengthening management and financial sustainability in 210 protected areas** totaling over 96 million hectares.




				
	BRAZIL (WBG)	COLOMBIA (WBG)	PERU (WWF)	TOTAL
Nº. PROTECTED AREAS WHERE THE PROJECT WILL INTERVENE	167	5	38	210
PROTECTED AREAS OF INTERVENTION (HA)	75,200,000	4,894,637	16,748,518	96,843,155

MAP 2. NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS WHERE THE ASL WILL INTERVENE



**TOTAL NUMBER OF PROTECTED AREAS IN ASL PHASE 1:
210 PROTECTED AREAS**



AREA OF PROTECTED AREAS WHOSE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS WILL BE IMPROVED AND MEASURED AS A RESULT OF THE PROJECT	 BRAZIL (WBG)	 COLOMBIA (WBG)	 PERU (WWF)	TOTAL
	60,700,000	4,894,637	530,327	66,124,965

Of these PAs, the ASL aims to strengthen the management effectiveness of over 66 million hectares (as measured with the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools). The ASL is also working towards the creation of over 4 million hectares of new protected areas in Brazil and Colombia.

In addition, the ASL national projects in the three countries include activities that aim to promote the sustainable financing of their protected area national systems through an innovative approach to permanent and full funding of conservation areas: A Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) mechanism.

The PFP approach relies on a single closing, which is the moment in time when funding commitments are made, and other closing conditions (such as having performance monitoring systems in place) have been met. As explained in the national project chapters, these single closings have been achieved in Brazil (with previous GEF and others support), and recently in Peru (with support from the ASL). The ASL in Colombia is supporting the process of achieving the closing conditions.

BRAZIL

Amazon Region Protected Areas Program
in Brazil (ARPA)



COLOMBIA

Herencia Colombia (HECO)



PERU




Patrimonio Natural del Perú (PdP)









Productive Landscapes

The ASL is promoting sustainable practices in 11 million hectares of productive landscapes. These include sustainable forest management under forest concessions, agroforestry, and agrosilvopastoral systems.




					
PRODUCTIVE AREAS OF INTERVENTION (HA)	BRAZIL (WBG)	COLOMBIA (UNDP)	COLOMBIA (WBG)	PERU (UNDP)	TOTAL
	10,814,139	80,000	9,784	12,195	10,916,118

In addition, collectively, the Program aims to restore 35,000 hectares of degraded lands.

					
AREA OF RESTORED FOREST (HA)	BRAZIL (WBG)	COLOMBIA (UNDP)	COLOMBIA (WBG)	PERU (UNDP)	TOTAL
	28,000	4,000	1,600	1,655	35,255

Contribution Towards Low Emissions

With its interventions in both productive and protected areas, the ASL contributes to mitigating emissions by 164 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

				
	BRAZIL (WBG)	COLOMBIA (WBG)	PERU (UNDP)	TOTAL
MITIGATED EMISSIONS (MTCO2EQ)	141,108,530	7,000,000	15,796,553	163,905,083





NATIONAL PROJECTS





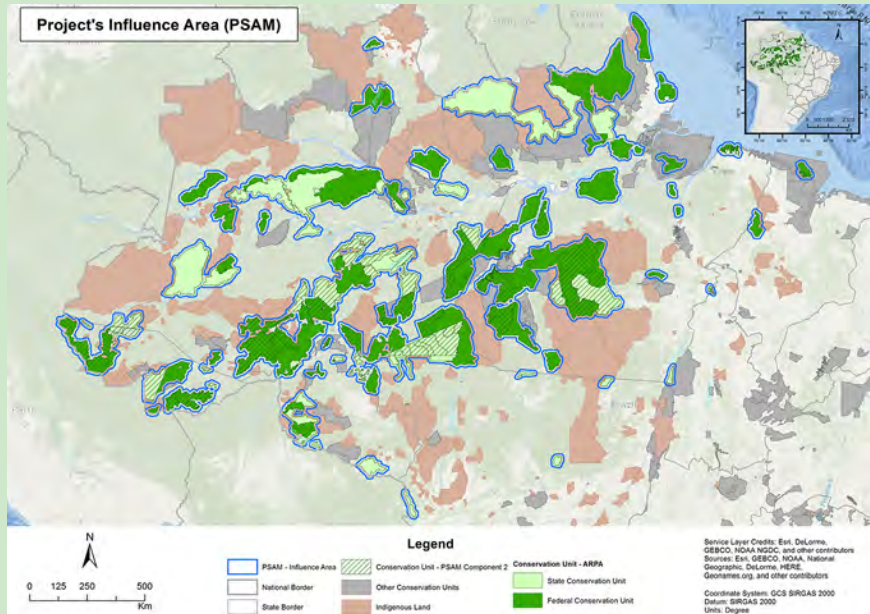
BRAZIL: AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROJECT

With 60 percent of the Amazon biome located in Brazil, this region is inhabited by 22 million people, including at least 200,000 indigenous peoples from 200 ethnic groups. Such communities are economically and culturally dependent on the region's natural resources. The conservation of the Amazon with its cultural and biological diversity, and the protection of the ecological balance that allows climate regulation, are vital to Brazil and the planet. The Brazil ASL project builds on decades of government policies that led to positive results in terms of reduced deforestation and involved expanding the PA system, improving PA management, strengthening local community participation, and engaging with state governments.

The project's objective is 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 nine Brazilian Amazonian States (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins)

GEF grant: \$60.33 million, **Co-financing:** \$373.8 million



EXECUTING PARTNERS



MINISTÉRIO DO
MEIO AMBIENTE



GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The project is well aligned with the policies and strategies of the Brazilian government, supporting implementation of *inter alia* the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon; the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA); the Native Vegetation Protection Law and international commitments made under the 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution.



PROTECTED AREAS

Newly created PAs:

Five new PAs created with a total area of 863,461 hectares.

Management effectiveness:

High effectiveness category: 34,885,985 hectares

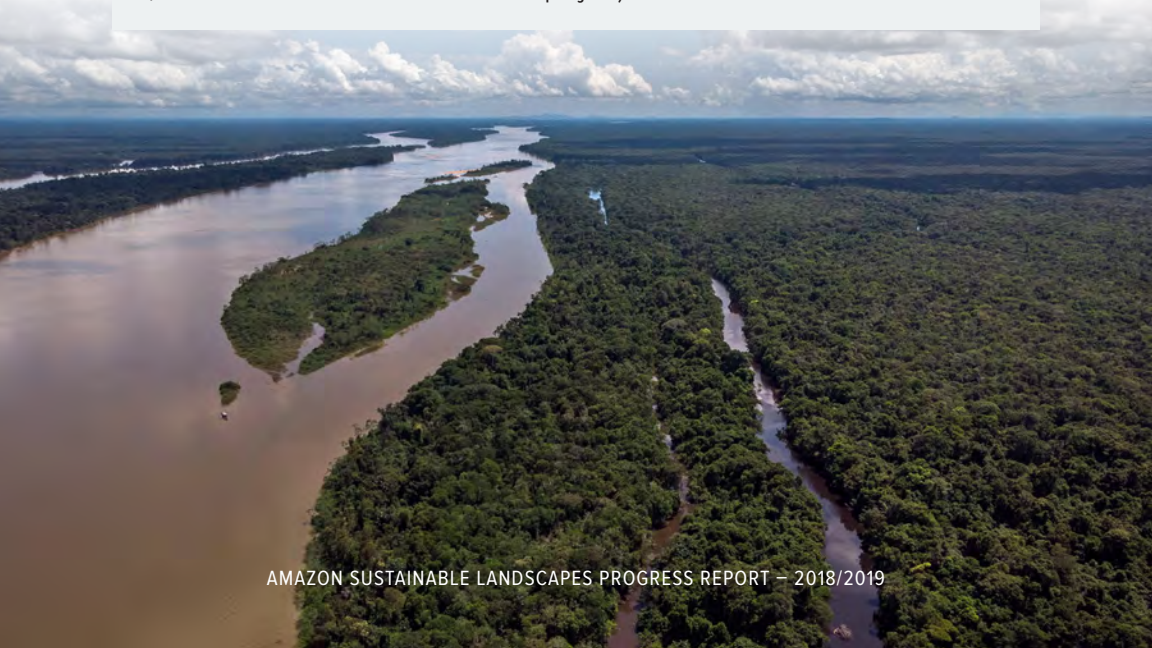
Moderate effectiveness category: 14,183,198 hectares

Low effectiveness category: 11,813,235 hectares

Transition fund:

Currently, 117 PAs are being supported by the Protected Areas trust fund (Transition Fund). Of these, 77 have been fully consolidated and are moving to maintenance, 36 have “improved management”.

Transition Fund capital is \$156,361,174 (including \$20 million of the planned \$30 million to be disbursed under the project).





INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Natural regeneration:

Approximately 2,500 hectares are under natural regeneration in the State of Rondônia.

Cooperation agreements:

The cooperation agreements for integrated landscape management in the states of Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, and Acre have been signed and are under implementation.

Environmental Regularization Program:

171 properties (an estimated 17,100 hectares) enrolled in the Environmental Regularization Program (*Programa de Regularização Ambiental*, PRA) and developing sustainable land management practices.

Fishing accords:

12 fishing accords, corresponding to 597,251 hectares, established in Amazonas State, involving 169 communities and 3,331 families. Approximately 616,851 hectares under sustainable land management practices.



POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Rural Environmental Registry:

19,818 rural properties registered and validated in the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural, CAR): 12,000 in Acre, 6,000 in Pará, 1,816 in Rondônia, and two in Amazonas.

Incentive mechanism:

Development of incentive mechanisms launched at the state level, including fishery agreements, Acre's socio-biodiversity law, RESEX management agreements, and forest concessions.



CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

Consulted communities:

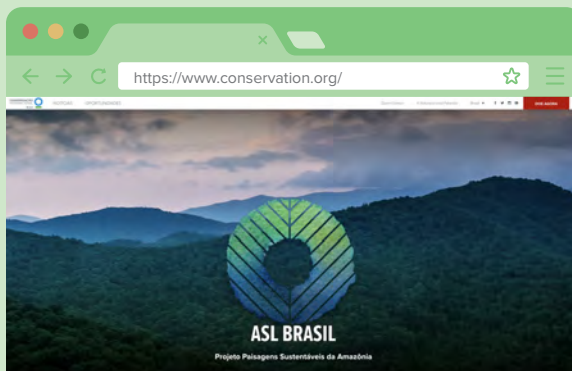
169 communities (3,331 families) consulted in the preparation of the 12 Fisheries Accords, plus additional consultations in PA management meetings.

PA staff trained to involve communities:

PA staff are trained to involve local communities in project activities and in consultations of PA implementation. The majority of communities' associations within the project area have access to these relevant websites and phone systems.



ASL BRASIL—[Projeto Paisagens Sustentáveis da Amazônia](https://www.conservation.org/pt-br/programas/ASL-BRASIL) (in Portuguese)



Interview: Luís Rocha Maciel and Giovane Garrido Mendonça visiting Petén, Guatemala with the ASL

More than 20 people from Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Guatemala, including Brazilians Luís Rocha Maciel and Giovane Garrido Mendonça together with other people from Brazil, Colombia, Peru, visited Petén, Guatemala to learn about community forestry management.

Luís is a forest engineer providing rural development and forest extension services at the Amazonas State Institute of Agricultural and Sustainable Development (IDAM), while Giovane is a community environmental monitor in the Tumbira Community in the Amazonas State. With their different levels of experience, both share the purpose of working for the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon rainforest.



For Luis, the experience was enriching. After the exchange, he is convinced that it would be interesting to try to create something like the model established by the Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP) and other community organizations in protected area management. Giovane also had a great learning and mind-opening experience. As a young man who grew up alongside the river in the interior of Amazonas, he had never thought of leaving his state and had the opportunity to learn about another country and culture, and to interact with community members from different places.



On his return to the community, Giovane said he believed that new ideas could be applied in his territory, such as community-led tourism and processing wood for furniture—initiatives that are still little explored in the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) where he works. Giovane, together with Luis, are organizing a training and meeting with the reserve managers in Amazonas to share the main lessons learned from this event.



COLOMBIA: CONNECTIVITY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

The forest in the Colombian Amazon represents 6.5 percent of the biome's rainforest and 42 percent of the country's landmass. Deforestation is threatening the region's biodiversity¹ and its capacity to store biomass and organic carbon, helping to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and providing environmental services for the 1.2 million people living in this region. It has been estimated that, if current rates of deforestation continue, ecosystem connectivity between the Andes and the Amazon forests will be lost by 2030.

The Colombian Amazon project aligns with the policies and strategies of the government and has been regarded as a pioneer in the implementation of the Amazon Vision, the Government's Low Carbon Development Strategy for the Amazon.

¹ In 2018, 138,000 hectares were deforested in the Colombian Amazon, a reduction of 10 percent from 2017. However, in 2018, 70.1 percent of the deforestation in the country occurred in the Amazon while in 2017 it was 65.5 percent.

The project has become an important instrument to support the government, ensuring compliance with the Colombian Supreme Court ruling (STC 4360), decided in April 2018, that recognized the Amazon as a “subject of rights” related to its protection, conservation, maintenance, and restoration. The Declaration obliges national and subnational public agencies to develop a joint plan to contain deforestation and promote activities leading to adaptation to climate change. The project is currently supporting the development of participatory plans and will support their implementation.

The project Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in Colombia is being supported by two different GEF Implementing Agencies with complementary actions and separate reporting processes:

- **Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon** (with the WBG as implementing agency); and
- **Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace** (with UNDP as implementing agency)

FICAMAZONIA: Amazon International Environmental Film Festival

The Amazon International Environmental Film Festival, FICAMAZONIA, launched in Bogota on September 9, 2019, seeks to promote the need for restoring and conserving the Amazon jungle. It is organized in association with FICCI, the International Film Festival of Cartagena de Indias and Corpoamazonia, with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the two ASL projects (Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon and Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon), *Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz*, UNDP, Tropenbos, SINCHI Institute, ANDI, and the governments of Putumayo and Mocoa.

The first edition of FICAMAZONIA was held in Mocoa, Putumayo, October 3–6, 2019, and welcomed the national and international film community, particularly the Amazon filmmakers, who had works that reflect environmental issues, social interactions and connections between ancestral wisdom, and possible solutions to major environmental problems. During the festival, indigenous authorities from seven communities of Putumayo, Caquetá, Amazonas, Boyacá and Venezuela [requested](#), among other things, to stop the use of genetically modified crops, fracking, and the use of the herbicide glyphosate. Read the full article in Spanish [here](#).





Corazón de la
Amazonía



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

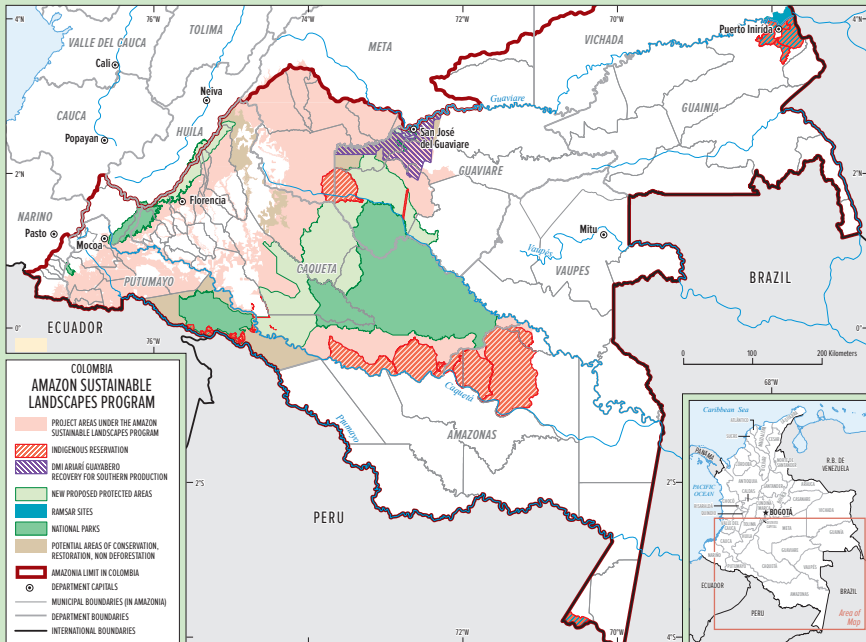
A first Colombia *Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombia Amazon Project* was approved by the GEF under the 5th replenishment period (GEF-5) for \$10.4 million and became effective in January 2015. The ASL project presented here is a \$12 million additional financing to this project, continuing with the objective:

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

The accomplishments presented in this report are a scale-up of activities initiated in the original project.

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

GEF grant: \$12 million; **Co-financing:** \$60 million



EXECUTING PARTNERS



GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS



PROTECTED AREAS

Expanded and newly created PAs:

The Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park area was expanded in 1.5 million hectares (to achieve a total area of 4.3 million hectares), becoming the world's largest tropical rainforest national protected area. In December 2018, the first subnational protected area in the Amazon was created (Miraflores y Picachos Regional National Park).

Land management plans:

Land management plans for two Ramsar sites and plans improving the management effectiveness in the five protected areas under implementation.

Conservation agreements:

Conservation agreements established with the indigenous authorities from the indigenous reserves of Nonuya de Villazul and Mirití-Paraná, leading to a Special Protection Zone that includes over 651,036 hectares.

Indigenous Peoples' Plans:

Implementation of Indigenous People's Plans in the seven indigenous reservations in the target area.

Financial sustainability:

Assessment of the financing gap; national targets for short, medium and long terms established, and institutional arrangements in place for the Colombia Heritage mechanism to provide financial sustainability to the PA system.





INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Establishment of agreements:

Establishment of conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation agreements for an accumulated total of 362 agreements covering 43,745 hectares. 40 percent of the area of each of the farms has been conserved (with an effectiveness rate of 83 percent).

Land management:

By June 2019, 1,113 hectares of land is being managed with sustainable agroforestry practices, and 11,301 hectares are being conserved as standing forests. This gives a total of 12,414 hectares under low GHG management practices.



POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Monitoring activities:

Forest cover and deforestation monitoring activities underway, producing Early Warning System and quarterly reports.

Agreements with different sectors:

10 agreements established with agriculture, infrastructure (roads) and hydrocarbon sectors on land-use planning and development.



CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

Training events:

Attendance to training events organized by ASL coordination project.

Communication strategy:

Communication strategy in place, with a project [website](#), [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) account.

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

- <https://twitter.com/CorazonAmazonia>
- <https://www.facebook.com/CorazonDeLaAmazonia>
- [Picture gallery](#) of the project.



Women Guardians of Forests in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon

More than 33 women from 11 communities belonging to the Association of Indigenous Captains of the Mirití Amazonas (ACIMA) of the Mirití Paraná (Amazonas) participated in the October 2019 event: “The role of women in the conservation of forests and jungles.” This event, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project, brought together women from diverse backgrounds to share their experiences in safeguarding their ancestral knowledge.



Women of the Mirití Paraná share their experience safeguarding their ancestral knowledge in conservation of forests and jungles in the Colombia Amazon.

Regina Matapi, an indigenous woman of the Matapi ethnic group of the Mirití Paraná (Amazonas), said: *“What I know was what I told the apprentices, that’s where we began to share with them all that I knew for a long time, but that they had not been taught.”* Another speaker, Enith Yucuna, added: *“When we join together, as women, we can demonstrate all we can do, we have strengthened ourselves as a community, and we are doing something to recover our traditions and contribute to our food autonomy.”*

According to Luz Adriana Rodriguez, project coordinator, strengthening governance processes with a gender approach guarantees sustainability. The process also contributes to the efforts to promote cultural and biological connectivity and sustainable development in this region of the country.



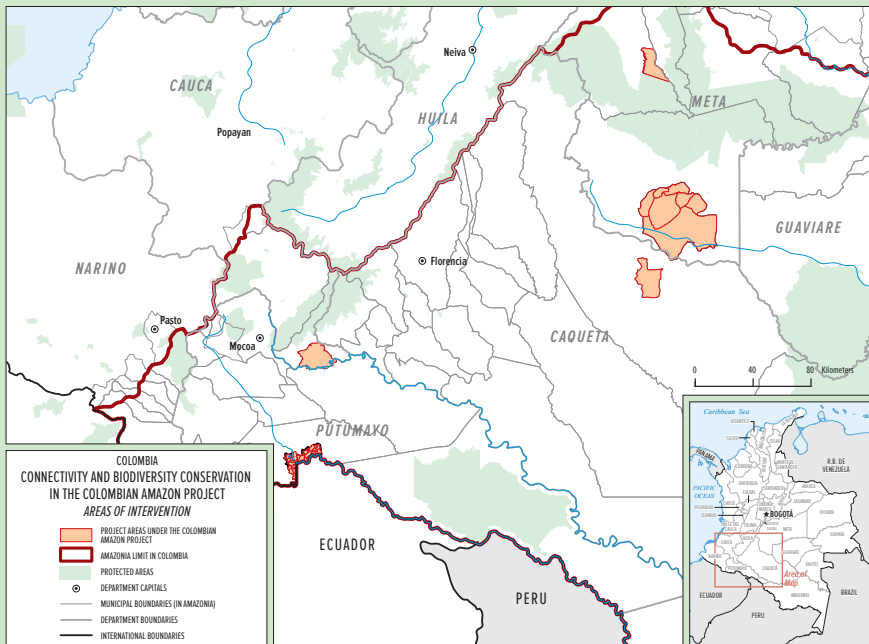
Colombia: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace

The objective of the second ASL intervention in Colombia is to improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon emission management and peace building.

The project was designed in alignment with the UNDP Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015–2019 for Colombia, which centers around peace-building and sustainable development, and particularly supporting actions to increase social/environmental resilience and sustainability to address effects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, and effective management of risks to disaster.

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

GEF grant: \$9 million; **Co-financing:** \$46 million



EXECUTING PARTNER



El ambiente
es de todos

Minambiente

GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS



INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Community involvement:

Two community nurseries for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration have been established and will produce plant material needed for restoration activities under the project. The nursery creation has been followed by capacity building in nursery matters; 224 people have participated to date—129 are men and 95 are women.

Value chains identified:

Six value chains have been identified to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and transformation of Amazonian products including açaí, seje, and moriche palms, and nature tourism.

The project is also working on three sectoral strategies to ensure that value chains of beef, milk, and non-timber forest products minimize their impact on the biodiversity of the Amazon region. This project activity together with the UNDP-supported initiative “From commitment to action” aims to ensure zero-deforestation for beef and milk value chains.





POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Amazon Pact for Forests and Climate:

“Amazon Pact for Forests and Climate”, signed on May 3, 2019, by the Minister of Environment, Governors of Putumayo, Caquetá, Guaviare, Amazonas, Guainía and Vaupés, regional environmental authorities CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA, research institutes SINCHI and IDEAM, the UNDP and a representative of the government of Norway. With the goal of developing and implementing a joint regional strategy for the protection and proper management of forests and implementing the necessary measures for territories to adapt to the effects of climate change, thereby reducing the vulnerability of the local communities and territories in the Colombian Amazon.

Ecosystems Connectivity Model:

An ecosystems connectivity model has been developed and applied to identify the best areas to promote functional and structural connectivity among areas generating the highest ecosystem service values covering 70,561 hectares.

Jaguar Conservation Strategy:

A conservation strategy for the jaguar corridor is being implemented to reduce human-wildlife conflict. Jaguar monitoring associated with the conflict management strategy due to jaguar predation. This monitoring process will be performed using camera traps in association with [Panthera Foundation](#). Progress has been made in socialization activities with the local communities and data collection is expected to begin in the second half of 2019.



CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

Communication strategy:

The project is implementing a communication strategy targeted to local communities.

Exchange of experiences:

Three exchanges of experiences between the communities from the different regions that participate in the project implementation, in the following topics: Analysis and transformation of açai palm; the role of women in conservation strategies; and community-based methodologies for biodiversity monitoring.

Capacity building:

535 people have participated in capacity strengthening spaces promoted and led from the Project; 311 are men and 224 are women.

Farmers Knowledge that Saves Forests

ASOPARAÍSO is an organization of 42 families from Putumayo, who years ago dedicated themselves to the cultivation of coca and livestock, and now, thanks to the açai, they conserve the forest to live better. Forty farmers from the plains of the Yari participated in an exchange event to gather different farming communities of the Colombian Amazon, who together are committed to be the guardians of the forests. They shared their experiences and learned how to transform açai berries to prepare juices and ice cream, thanks to the Sacha Putumayo Col company, a regional business.

“We have understood that we are fortunate because these forests are unique,” said Lucy Escobar, of the Environmental Association of Working Women for the Development of Yari (AAMPY). In a practical exercise from farmer to farmer from Eden del Tigre, Paraísos del Yari, and Alto Morrocoy, they learned to measure the height and thickness of the palm trees of the riverside forest and to scale and collect clusters of açai. The local social organizations ASECADY, AAMPY, and CORPOYARÍ, brought together communities from the territory to identify new economic alternatives based on the conservation and sustainable use of the forest.

“Today I know that we have fruits where we live, that we can consume and that are very good for our health,” said Lucía Ocampo, a young woman from the Alto Morrocoy village. *“This is an opportunity to change the routine of working with the livestock to work with nature without destroying it,”* said Nelson Espinosa, a Yari resident. This exchange also had the support and participation of CORPOAMAZONÍA, Lacteos La Caqueteña, and the Association of Sustainable Integral Development Perla Amazónica (ADISPA), within the framework of the actions of the Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon project of the ASL Program, financed by the GEF and implemented by UNDP. More info in the following [link](#) (in Spanish).



Jaime Carrera of ASOPARAÍSO teaches Lucy Escobar, a farmer woman from Yari, to measure the açai palms.

Website: [Sustainable Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon](#)—Sustainable Amazon for Peace

- For the news (in Spanish), click on the images:

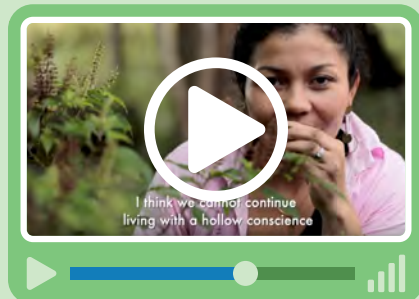


Women of the Yari Forest:

- [Shorthand Stories](#)



- [Video](#)



Also in:

- [El Espectador](#)
- [Semana Sostenible](#)
- [Interview Canal Capital](#) (video)



PERU: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

Nearly 60 percent of Peru's national territory, almost 70 million hectares, is considered part of the Amazon region. Despite its size, the region is markedly different and isolated from the rest of the country. Ucayali, for instance, remains one of the poorest areas of the country. The region is losing its capacity to provide ecosystem services mainly due to forest cover loss.

With the objective to generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscapes, the project supports the implementation of Peru's National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change, contributing to the reduction of deforestation and forest recovery in productive landscapes in Huánuco and Ucayali Departments in the Peruvian Amazon. The goal is being achieved by supporting natural resource management and productive systems that incorporate considerations of environmental sustainability through an integrated and comprehensive territorial approach that will recognize the complexity of local livelihoods and the landscape-wide scale of the drivers of deforestation, while at the same time taking targeted actions to address producer behavior in selected sectors that have been identified as constituting particularly significant drivers of deforestation.

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

GEF grant: \$18.3 million; Co-financing: \$129 million



EXECUTING PARTNER

GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To date the main accomplishments in the project, whose interventions are focused on productive landscapes, are the following:



INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Community life plan:

The methodology for developing community life plans of 12 indigenous communities has been developed.

Regarding the preparation of the Life Plans with Native Communities, a participatory process with indigenous organizations has been conducted aimed at identifying the native communities the project will support with the life plan's elaboration.

A diagnostic of 28 native communities was developed, using an instrument to collect data that has been validated with the National Forest Program (PNCB in Spanish) of MINAM and indigenous organizations.

A methodologic proposal to design the Life Plans of native communities has been prepared and is being validated with the indigenous organizations.

Territorial Development:

A territorial development model, through which private on-farm conservation agreements will be connected to public-private financial flow commitments for sustainable production, was elaborated and adopted by the project stakeholders.

Participatory process:

A participatory, decentralized, and technically sound process is under implementation: Several studies are being developed with active community participation including an analysis of ecological connectivity and restoration practices.





POLICIES/INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTED AND PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES

Cocoa & Chocolate Value Chain:

The formulation of the National Development Plan for the Cocoa and Chocolate Value Chain has started. A detailed road-map has been defined under the Global Green Commodities Program (GCP) multi-stakeholder dialogue platform, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, through a participatory, decentralized, and technically sound process. Seven decentralized meetings have been held to conduct the cause-root diagnoses and analysis in the framework of the cocoa & chocolate value chain formulation.

Regional Development Plans with sustainable land management:

The formulation of the Regional Development Plans of Ucayali and Huánuco with a sustainable land management approach has started with the articulation of the Ministry of Environment, the regional governments of Ucayali and Huánuco, and

the municipal governments of Padre Abad and Puerto Inca. The multi-stakeholder dialogue is underway with technical assistance from the Ministry of Environment and the project team. Four booklets have been developed that help to mainstream environmental issues in the formulation of these plans within the framework of the national strategic planning process. There is already a proposal document for the Environmental Priorities Monitoring Plan related to forests and productive chains.

The planning and governance processes in Ucayali are being supported by the project, which is providing technical assistance to incorporate environmental and sustainability issues and develop environmental indicators. By supporting the integration of these elements into the Regional Development Plan for Ucayali, at least 1,135,507 hectares will benefit from instruments and improved planning frameworks which include environmental and sustainability issues and indicators. Similarly, 1,021,341 hectares in Puerto Inca in Huánuco will benefit from improved management through forest zoning.

Public-private coalition for deforestation-free commodities:

A public-private coalition for deforestation-free commodities has been established and is under implementation through a multi-stakeholder process, under the collective leadership of the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment and the Regional Governments. To date, the coalition has 37 members (public, private, and civil society members), with the engagement of the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) also underway.

New financing schemes:

The design of new financing schemes and products that condition zero-deforestation practices in value chains are under development, in coordination with the National Federation of Municipal Banks.

A proposal was pre-approved that will mobilize \$65 million in conditional financing for zero deforestation production. The detailed design is projected to begin implementation in 2020, with partners Agence Française de Développement (AFD), World Agroforestry Center, and the NAMA Facility.



CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

M&E and Communication Strategy:

The monitoring and evaluation system and the communication strategy and plan have been elaborated.

Website:

[Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon](#)

Publication:

[Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon—Work Document](#)

Workshop: Productive Sustainable Landscapes in Ucayali ([Video](#))



Regional Development Plans as a Tool for Sustainable Management of the Amazon

According to Lissette Rengifo, deputy manager for Planning and Statistics of the Ucayali Regional Government, when referring to the process by which the government is updating the Regional Development Plan through a participatory process, *“if we have dreams, we have to make these dreams attainable. Our development proposals must respond to the reality of the territory and be measurable over time, so we don’t lose sight of our objectives and goals.”*



Lissette Rengifo, Sub-Manager of Planning and Statistics of the Regional Government of Ucayali

In Ucayali, the task of identifying priorities for the region has brought together regional and local authorities, academic institutions, the private sector, unions and organizations representing civil society and indigenous peoples, and has

been supported by the National Center for Strategic Planning—CEPLAN, the Ministry of Environment—MINAM, through the General Directorate of Natural Resources Strategies—DGERN, UNICEF and the ASL Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon Project, among others.



Hilda Amasifuen, Shipibo leader.

According to Jeff Pradel, Coordinator of the DGERN Integrated Management of Natural Resources Unit of the Ministry of Environment, *“policy instruments such as the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy, the National Biological Diversity Strategy and the National Climate Change Strategy have very well-defined priorities, but these should be implemented in the territory, and the main strategic planning documents for this to happen are the Regional Development Plans.”*

Cleofas Quintori, Ashéninka leader and president of the Regional Union of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of the province of Atalaya (URPIA) highlighted from the process that *“it is the first time that the state has invited us to participate in this initiative to update a territorial development plan. The strategic planning process developed by the government is very good, since there is a gap between the state and indigenous peoples, so it is important to understand how we think about development and how we require resources to be invested in favor of our communities.”* Hilda Amasifuen, Shipibo leader and intercultural promoter of the Ucayali Regional Development Management for the Indigenous Peoples emphasized the active participation of women by stating that *“We are the ones who maintain our culture and ancestral knowledge by being in charge of our children and our home. We can contribute with proposals, from our communities.”*



Cleofas Quintori, Ashéninka leader and president of URPIA

The participatory Regional Development Plans constitute key tools for the sustainable management of the territory, since they not only analyze the environmental and social threats (particularly deforestation) and drivers and possible solutions, but also seek to encourage commitments from the Peruvian government, to deal with these threats under a planned and participatory approach.



PERU: SECURING THE FUTURE OF PERU'S NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

A key strategy of the Peruvian government to safeguard its portion of the Amazon biome has been the expansion and improved management of the national protected area system. However, the system still faces significant challenges to guarantee long-term conservation and effective management of the protected areas. This project was designed to develop and implement a financial sustainability strategy. The strategy will not only help close the funding gap for its improved management, but also build institutional capacity, promote agreements among key governmental stakeholders, catalyze long-term strategic planning, coordinate different funding institutions, and develop a vision for the landscape where the protected areas are keystones for sustainability. The project-specific objective is to promote long-term financial sustainability for the effective management of the National System of Natural Protected Areas of Peru (SINANPE), for the protection of globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Amazon Biome.

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

GEF grant: \$ 9.01 million; **Co-financing:** \$54.5 million



EXECUTING PARTNERS

GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Given the nature of the project, its activities and accomplishments are focused on the first ASL component that relates to Integrated Protected Areas as well as the Knowledge and Capacity Building component.



PROTECTED AREAS

Commitment for the national protected areas:

The most important achievement occurred on May 24, 2019, when the government of Peru, WWF and partners met in the Peruvian Amazon to celebrate the commitment of \$140 million to effectively manage almost 17 million hectares of protected areas in the Amazon. The closing agreement of the PdP Initiative (Patrimonio del Peru) was the culmination of a year of technical work and negotiations, led by the project. On May 28th, the Peruvian President officially launched the PdP Initiative.

Conditions approved by the PdP Steering Committee:

- \$70 million raised for the Transition Fund.
- A financial model developed for the PdP Initiative.
- An agreement from the Peruvian government to ensure the financial sustainability of the PdP Initiative and the prioritization of at least two new financial mechanisms that will generate at least \$2 million per year for the SINANPE.
- The declaration of PdP as an Initiative of national interest by the Peruvian government, through Supreme Decree No. 003-2019-MINAM.

- Institutional arrangements developed to implement PdP.
- Technical and financial reporting of the PdP Initiative agreed upon.
- Implementing Strategy (10 years Conservation Action Plan) of PdP developed and approved by the Peruvian Government through Presidential Resolution N° 085-2019-SERNANP and by donors.
- PROFONANPE financial management system (EMMA) implemented.
- SERNANP's Sustainable Financing Commission was operationalized to facilitate the implementation of the PdP Initiative, especially to support the development of sustainable financing mechanisms needed to increase public revenues at the national and NPA level.
- Update of Master Plans of the first NPA group (11 Amazon NPAs) that will receive PdP funds in 2020.
- Prefeasibility and feasibility studies of 25 potential national financing mechanisms were developed. From the initial list of 25, SERNANP prioritized the development of an environmental compensation mechanism and the feasibility assessment of a carbon tax mechanism.
- Final selection of NPAs to be funded with GEF contributions through the Transition Fund was approved: Tingo Maria National Park, Rio Abiseo National Park, Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary, and Machiguenga Communal Reserve.
- Updated Master Plans for the four selected NPAs are under implementation. The selected NPAs will start receiving PdP funding in 2020.



CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

Safeguards screening tool:

The project safeguards screening tool is under implementation. Safeguards mitigation plans will be ready before on-the-ground project activities start.

NPA Managers training:

In June 2019, a national workshop was organized to socialize and train Amazon NPA managers on the PdP Initiative approach and its implementation strategy.

Experience exchange:

A knowledge exchange was developed with more than 16 participants from Peru, Brazil, and Colombia, representing government, communities and indigenous peoples to share experience in governance of the territory of protected areas.

Website:

[Natural Heritage of Peru](https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/)

Publication:

[Natural Heritage of Peru—Brief](https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/)



Peru Natural Heritage: A milestone in Conservation and Sustainable Development of Protected Areas



On May 28, 2019, the President of the Republic of Peru Martín Vizcarra announced the commitment to allocate \$140 million to consolidate the management of 38 PAs of the Amazon biome, which represent 17 million hectares of the national territory. Patrimonio del Perú (PdP) was officially launched by the President of the Republic, Martín Vizcarra Cornejo, in the indigenous community of Buenos Aires, located in the heart of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. This

initiative, led by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), seeks to ensure the financial sustainability of the entire national system of protected natural areas for the next 20 years.

The Natural Heritage of Peru funds (\$70 million) come from a public and private sector donor partnership, including the GEF as part of the ASL program, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Amazon Andes Fund and WWF.

“We have witnessed that it is possible to conserve the Amazon and provide better living conditions for communities through sustainable activities of natural resources use.... It is the communities themselves that are managing to give us the faith and confidence that the forest can be conserved responsibly and generate sustainable income, thus improving the quality of life of those who represent the guardians of the Amazon,” said Vizcarra.

“The Natural Heritage of Peru aims to promote sustainable development and improve the quality of life of the populations that live in the areas surrounding the protected areas, seeking local, regional and national development, from a perspective of inclusion and social equity,” said Lucía Ruíz Ostoic, former Minister of Environment.

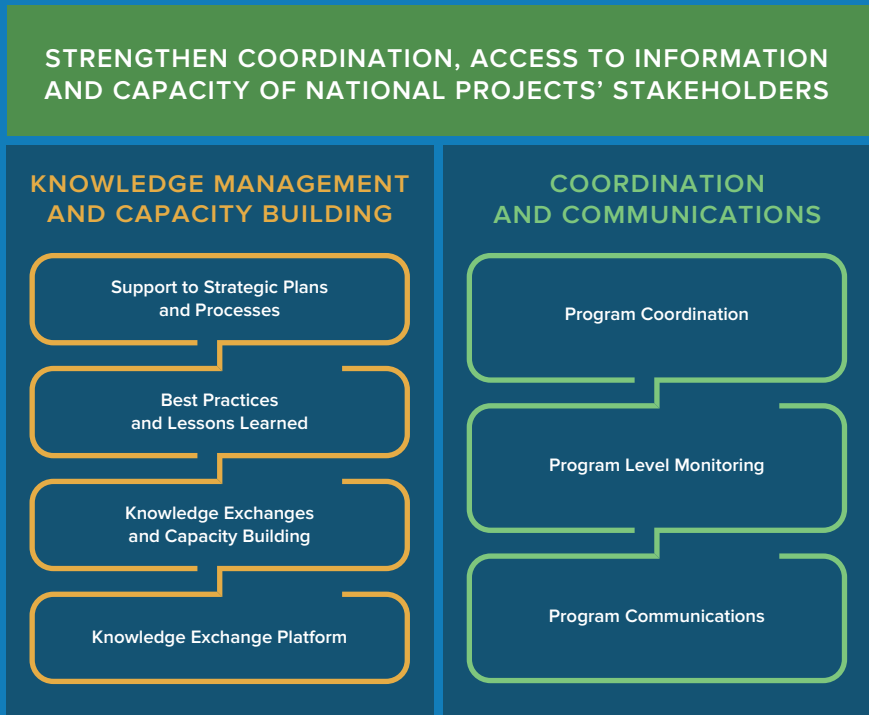
More information on the announcement can be found [here](#).



CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

In August 2017, the GEF CEO and Chairperson Naoko Ishii endorsed the *Amazon Coordination Technical Assistance* regional project to strengthen coordination, access to information, and capacity of national project stakeholders. Led by the World Bank, the regional project supports the exchange of technical and practical knowledge and experiences among project executors and their partners to accelerate positive changes from the interventions designed. The strategy of the regional project is to promote a collaborative learning platform that is demand-driven by national projects and links the projects with the overall programmatic learning network. This enables a harmonized and common vision for the Amazon region. The project consists of two interrelated components: 1) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building, and 2) Program Coordination and Communications. A summary of the status of the project's outcomes is included in Appendix A (See Figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1—Knowledge Management and Capacity Building

The goal of the project's component 1 is to promote the use of new integrated approaches and tested solutions, methodologies, technologies, and learning among the national child projects under the program (and other initiatives) to successfully reduce deforestation and improve the sustainable development of Amazon ecosystems. The ASL coordination team has played a key role in helping national projects prioritize their needs, serving as a technical advisor, convener of meetings, developer of joint agendas and targets, facilitator of discussions and access to experts, and funds for the knowledge exchanges within the region and outside.

SUPPORT TO STRATEGIC PLANS AND PROCESSES

The project has provided support to several processes that involve the design and implementation of regional strategies towards conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon's natural resources. During this reporting period, the ASL provided technical and financial support to the following activities:

- **Regional dialogue among indigenous authorities.**

The ASL is supporting processes that will strengthen governance in the indigenous communities in the areas of intervention. This included support to the event *World Conversations II: Colombia, Brazil, Peru* held in Leticia, Colombia, February 10–15, 2019. Representatives from 15 indigenous groups of the Brazilian, Peruvian, and Colombian Amazon met to exchange experiences related to indigenous governance and traditional territorial management as an effective model for the conservation of the region. The event concluded with the drafting of a Declaration with the participants agreeing to continue working together to strengthen traditional knowledge, governance, and management systems. See the full [report](#) for the event and [video](#) here (both in Spanish). (See the Box 3.1 below.)



BOX 3.1. AGREEMENTS IN THE DECLARATION—A SUMMARY

1. Strengthen a joint vision of the territory.
2. Strengthen local governance systems.
3. Develop communication strategies to maintain permanent contact and integration of subnational level processes.
4. Involve young leaders, children, and women in capacity-building processes.
5. Invite more indigenous territories and experiences to these agreements and processes.
6. Promote incorporation of traditional knowledge, participation systems, and land management rights into government laws and policies.

7. Promote actions to increase recognition of indigenous authorities as leaders in territorial governance.
8. Consolidate initiatives to defend territories from threats including the ones related to mining development.
9. Establish and consolidate long-term partnerships to join forces that will enable conservation of the cultural and environmental values of the Amazon.

Read the full Declaration in [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#)

● Regional process for joint actions in the Putumayo-Içá watershed.

The ASL is supporting the regional coordination process between Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to establish collaborative actions for the conservation and sustainable management of the Putumayo-Içá watershed.



To date, the process has involved multiple virtual events and one meeting with key government decision makers leading to the preparation of a regional project submitted to the GEF for financing under the International Waters and Chemicals/Waste GEF Focal Areas. A technical workshop recently took place in Leticia, Colombia, from December 2–5, where representatives from government agencies and civil society organizations exchanged knowledge about the watershed and the opportunities for the regional project and made progress in the identification of priority activities at the national and regional level. See brief of the workshop, [here](#).



BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

To capture knowledge, the ASL supports the gathering of internationally recognized best practices on common themes for country-based projects and lessons learned to increase implementation capacity for the national projects. The ASL has supported the systematization of best practices and lessons learned in several strategic topics that have been prioritized by key stakeholders such as financial mechanisms for protected area management, incentives for conservation, and control of deforestation. The process results not only in publications but in knowledge exchange and capacity building. Currently, one of such studies has been completed.

- **“Comparative study of the conservation agreement programs in the Amazon”.** The study developed by the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) assessed selected conservation agreement programs developed in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru and identified characteristics that determine effectiveness to inform program design. These programs are based on voluntary agreements that provide legal and de facto landowners with a range of benefits conditional to specified conservation actions or outcomes. See report [here](#).
- **Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas National Systems.** A knowledge and research activity was initiated in 2019 that focuses on the sustainable finance of protected areas and on the implementation of the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) model to support the long-term sustainability of conservation areas. A thematic working group comprised of representatives



from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru has been established to: (i) promote knowledge exchange, learning and strengthening capacity to achieve the national projects' and program's protected area sustainable financing goals, especially using the PFP approach; and (ii) disseminate lessons learned on the design and development of PFP initiatives to a broader audience. This activity is ongoing. A first face-to-face meeting was held in September 2019 during the ASL Annual Meeting in Leticia. This has been followed by several virtual meetings of the working group to identify priority topics, develop a joint plan of action for PFP research and information gathering, and exchange around findings from relevant international meetings attended by working group members such as the III Congress of Protected Areas from Latin America and the Caribbean (CAPLAC III) and the XXI Congress of the Latin America and the Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (REDLAC). A series of webinars on topics of mutual interest are planned for 2020 which, together with expert interviews, will gather lessons and feed into the preparation of a PFP User's Guide for broader dissemination.

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Knowledge exchange is an integral part of the ASL programmatic approach, and the coordination team has conducted several face-to-face workshops, field immersion, and virtual knowledge events. The members of the Steering Committee have identified priority themes to research, exchange and learn from, and working groups have been established to design proposals to deliver on the themes.

Study Tours and Workshops

Governance and co-management between protected areas and indigenous territories

MADRE DE DIOS, PERU November 2–9, 2019

For seven days, representatives of institutions, communities, and indigenous peoples of Peru, Brazil, and Colombia participated in an internship facilitated by the ASL and led by SERNANP. The exchange focused on learning firsthand the experiences of the communities of Boca Isiriwe and Puerto Azul Mberowe and their experience under their role as Executor of Administration Contract (ECA) of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve located in Madre de Dios, in the Peruvian Amazon rainforest. The event, as well as other knowledge management events, aim to strengthen the regional knowledge network within the framework of the ASL and disseminate good practices in sustainable management models and territorial governance.

For more information about the event, [click here](#) (in Spanish). The presentations can be found [here](#).



Knowledge Exchange of Forestry Community Selva Maya—Amazonia: Working Together for the Forest, Life and Peace

PETÉN, GUATEMALA July 14–20, 2019



Twenty-one participants from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru gathered to learn how local communities in Guatemala are protecting more than 500,000 hectares of forest through community concessions

granted by the government while generating economic and social benefits. Participants were from local communities working on forest management, governmental and non-governmental institutions directly interested in the processes, and specialists in forest management and conservation. Similar initiatives being carried out in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru were also presented.

See [report](#) and [video](#) of the event. [Article](#) (in Spanish) | [Article](#) (in Portuguese).

Sustainable Productive Activities to Conserve the Amazon

RIO BRANCO, ACRE, BRAZIL January 9–31, 2018



The goal of this study tour was to learn from best practices managing natural resources in the State of Acre in Brazil. Acre holds valuable lessons for governments and businesses on how to reduce deforestation across an entire jurisdiction while increasing sustainable economic develop-

ment and enhancing quality of life for its population. Government representatives from other Amazon countries, Colombia, and Peru, witnessed firsthand how the World Bank-supported Acre Social and Economic Inclusion and Sustainable Development Project (PROACRE) works with isolated and marginalized communities, providing them with health services, technical assistance, tools, and supplies for small scale agriculture and forest conservation initiatives. Families with health plans increased from 15 percent in 2008 to 78 percent in 2017, for example.

[Agenda](#) (in Portuguese); more info from the event can be found [here](#).

Regional Events

Selvagem—Study circle about life

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL November 13–15, 2019



ASL contributed to this international exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge bringing together indigenous leaders, scientists, academics, and artists, to reflect on the different aspects of life in the Amazon. The event is part of a broader initiative with conversa-

tions, workshops, book publishing, and an internet outreach channel. The cycle of activities will generate a set of annual publications to present results from the topics covered.

Visit the event [website](#) (in Portuguese).

7th International Wildland Fire Conference (WILDFIRE 2019)

CAMPO GRANDE, BRAZIL October 28–November 4, 2019



ASL cofinanced the 7th International Wildfire Conference, an international knowledge exchange event where professionals of different nationalities discussed multiple

issues related to fire management and forest fire control. This year the theme of the conference was: *Face to face with fire in the changing world: reducing the vulnerability of populations and ecosystems through Integrated Fire Management*. The event takes place every four years and for the first time it was organized in Latin America. It was attended by approximately 1,100 people representing 41 countries.

For more information about the event see its [website](#). A [video](#) of the event and some news coverage from Brazilian television can be seen here (in Portuguese): [Video 1](#), [video 2](#).

First High-Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade

LIMA, PERU October 3–4, 2019



ASL contributed to the first high-level conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT). Government delegates from 30 countries from the Americas and representatives from Europe, Asia, and international NGOs attended the

conference. During IWT 2019, representatives of governments and regional organizations adopted the “[Lima Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade](#).” The Declaration highlights the firm and determined political commitment to adopt and promote 21 measures to address these crimes. Among the commitments, they recognized the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) as an emblematic species of the Americas and a symbol of the fight against illegal wildlife trade.

Valerie Hickey, Practice Manager for the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region of the World Bank Group, made a presentation about the challenges and good practices in monitoring and effective enforcement of the law on wildlife trade. The ASL Colombia project (implemented by UNDP) is supporting the Jaguar Corridor Initiative in partnership with the Panthera organization to promote coexistence between farmers and big cats given the increase in livestock predation in the region. The project has also developed experiences for community identification and monitoring of species that are vulnerable due to consumption, trade, and human-wildlife conflict.

For more information about IWT 2019, visit the [official site](#) of the event (in Spanish).

Conservation Technology Conference

LOS AMIGOS, PERU June 24–28, 2019



Partially funded by ASL and organized by the Andes Amazon Fund, the conference presented innovative emerging technologies in support of conservation and identified ways of collabora-

tion. Twenty participants from the field of technology, conservation, and media gathered to share knowledge on opportunities and challenges in the field of conservation technology. They convened at Los Amigos Biological Station in Peru where they tested some of these technologies on the ground and in trees.

More information can be found [here](#).

Symposium on Energy Solutions for Amazon Communities

MANAUS, BRAZIL March 25–28, 2019



With the support from various partners including the ASL, the symposium was organized to showcase products and services, and generate solutions and recommendations on how to increase the use of alternative sources of energy (i.e. solar, wind, biomass) in isolated and remote Amazonian communities. This

approach is in line with the sustainable development approach that also includes sustainable forest management, conservation of natural resources, and protection of the territories for the communities that live in the Amazon. The event brought together 830 participants, including indigenous and community leaders from various states and countries of the Amazon; representatives from federal and state governments; the financial, industrial and commerce sectors; research centers; civil society organizations and cooperation agencies; and entrepreneurs and students. [Report](#) (in Portuguese).

Connectivity—What Are the Criteria for Establishing Ecological Corridors Through Restoration and Landscape Management?

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL December 5–7, 2017



Together with the Ministry of Environment of Brazil, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the ASL supported this seminar to enhance synergies between initiatives in South

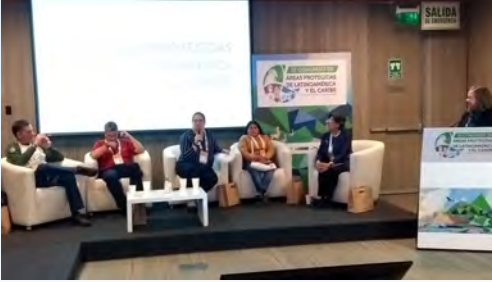
America with a focus on Brazilian, Colombian and Peruvian Amazon and Brazilian, Argentinian and Paraguayan Atlantic forest. Representatives of the ASL countries—Brazil, Colombia, and Peru—attended the event at the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University of São Paulo, Brazil.

Participants from Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Peru, and guests from international institutions from Germany and Canada discussed objectives to allow the connectivity of landscapes in different dimensions, and enhancing synergies initiatives in South America. The selected regions integrate important tropical forests of the American continent: the Brazilian, Colombian and Peruvian Amazon forest and the Brazilian, Argentinian and Paraguayan Atlantic forest. [Summary](#) of the event (in Portuguese).

Side Events

A High-Level Panel on the Regional Challenge to Connect Protected and Productive Landscapes in the Amazon

LIMA, PERU October 14–17, 2019



As part of the III Congress of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean, this event focused on how Brazil, Colombia, and Peru work jointly through ASL to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable natural resources

use and restoration of native vegetation cover in the Amazon. Participants shared experiences developed under the ASL to achieve connectivity through integrating productive and protected areas in territories that are strategic for biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and improving living conditions for the local communities. Read more: [English](#) | [Spanish](#).

Patrimonio del Peru: The Challenge of Financial Sustainability for the Effective Management of Protected Areas Systems

LIMA, PERU October 16, 2019



As part of the III Congress of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean, the event, organized by SERNANP, facilitated the discussion and exchange of knowledge about the opportunities and challenges involved in the establishment of mechanisms

for the financial sustainability of PA Systems and particularly the Patrimonio del Peru Initiative. Adriana Moreira, ASL manager, participated in the event as the ASL supported the activities leading to the closing agreement of the initiative in May 2019. The program also supports similar mechanisms in Brazil and Colombia. See the [presentation](#) of the side event.

An Integrated Initiative for Sustainable Management of Amazonian Ecosystems

DA NANG, VIETNAM June 25, 2018



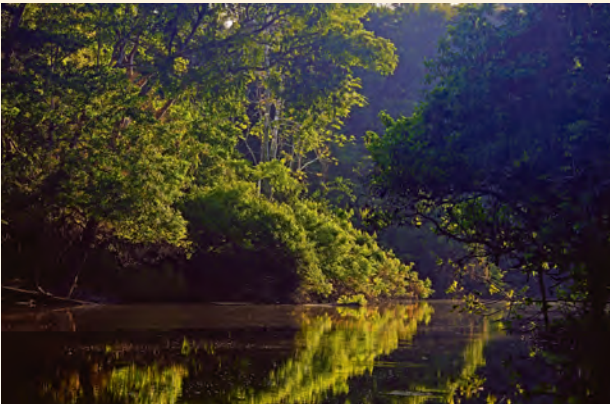
As part of the Sixth GEF Assembly, a side event and a round table for the Amazon featured the ASL and its partnerships with governments, donors, implementing and executing agencies, and the sharing of experiences in sustainable forest management

with the inclusion of biodiversity management principles into sectors that are driving deforestation. [Agenda](#) and [Presentations](#) of the event.

Webinars

Conservation Agreements in the Amazon

December 11, 2019



The webinar presented the results of the Comparative study of the conservation agreement programs in the Amazon (see the [report](#)) commissioned by the ASL and developed by Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF).

These programs are based on voluntary agreements that provide legal and de facto landowners with a range of benefits conditional to specified conservation actions or outcomes. The study aimed to identify CA program characteristics that deliver effectiveness; assess how these characteristics are considered by CA programs in the Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia and Peru; and, provide recommendations regarding opportunities for ASL to support the effective use of CAs in the region. See [presentation](#).

Fires in the Brazilian Amazon—What’s Happening in 2019

September 18, 2019



The significant uptick of fires in the Brazilian Amazon observed in July and August 2019 garnered an increased level of international attention. To better understand the situation, the ASL hosted a virtual technical meeting “*Fogo na Amazônia: O que está acontecendo em*

2019?” to discuss essential information about the fires and their causes. The presentation by Ane Alencar, Science Director of the Institute for Environmental Research (IPAM, in Portuguese), provided an overview of the monitoring and analytical approaches being pursued by IPAM to understand historical deforestation patterns across various Brazilian biomes and land tenure categories. It focused on the complex interactions between deforestation, climatic factors, and land designation categories and their influence on fire incidence in the Amazon, highlighting how data gathered in the first eight months of 2019 shows a significant increase in fire incidence compared with recent historical patterns. See [presentation](#).

Citizen Science for the Amazon

August 28, 2019



This webinar shared information about the project Citizen Science for the Amazon, led by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). The project seeks to generate information about fish and water at a basin scale and to train citizens as informed and empowered

actors for the sustainable management of fisheries and the conservation of wetlands. With multiple pilot sites in the Amazon region and a network of more than 30 organizations, the project offers solutions for conservation and sustainable development with the community playing the role of leading scientists and users of easy-to-reach technologies. Representatives from research institutions and NGOs from Brazil, Colombia and Peru shared their experience and lessons from the field. [Presentation](#) (in Spanish).

How Brazil Has Reduced 80 percent of the Amazon Deforestation in 10 Years— Lessons Learned and Recommendations

May 2019



Deforestation is a global challenge for humankind and climate change. Ongoing forest loss, particularly in the tropics, has been a major concern for the scientific and sustainable development communities. Between 2004–2014, Brazil has adopted policies that

successfully reduced forest loss by 80 percent in the Amazon. The webinar discussed the challenges and lessons learned from the Brazilian experience of designing and implementing policies that reduce deforestation, thus delivering important results for global climate mitigation. [Presentation](#).

Measuring the Economic Value of the Amazon's Ecosystem Services

August 2018



The event presented the results from the [Mapping the Value of the Brazilian Amazon Rainforest](#) study conducted by the World Bank, with the financial support of the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. This study was developed to expand and improve empirical

knowledge on the value of local and regional ecosystem services provided by the Amazon rainforest. The platform included in the study provides spatially-explicit knowledge on a subset of ecosystem services values (including timber and non-timber forest products, biodiversity, hydrological services, and carbon stocks), and on the changes in these values due to loss in forest cover. Learn more about this on the [website](#) and see the meeting's presentation [here](#).

Knowledge Exchange Platform

The knowledge management platform of the ASL has established a large Amazon community of practice (CoP) that can support the delivery of the national projects and program goals. The [ASL CoP](#) was soft launched at the end of 2019 and will:

- increase collaboration and coordination across the ASL program, projects, and its partners;
- provide access to practical, actionable knowledge by peers through a web-based centralized platform for showcasing expertise, sharing information and networking; and,
- support and promote the programmatic approach by encouraging cross-fertilization of ideas and knowledge exchange across the Amazon biome.

The online space for the ASL CoP has been built on a secure Collaboration for Development (C4D) platform hosted by the World Bank. This knowledge exchange platform intends to facilitate interactions among its members including government counterparts, development partners, academics and experts, and the teams from implementing and executing agencies. A feedback survey was conducted during the ASL Annual Conference Meeting held in Leticia in September 2019 to understand the needs of the potential members of the ASL CoP. Survey results indicate a preference for different products and services that the knowledge platform could provide, preference for social networks and tools, as well as insights on how the ASL audience would like to engage with other practitioners in the network. The feedback received will help to adjust the services of the knowledge exchange platform in the future. (See Figures 3.2 and 3.3)

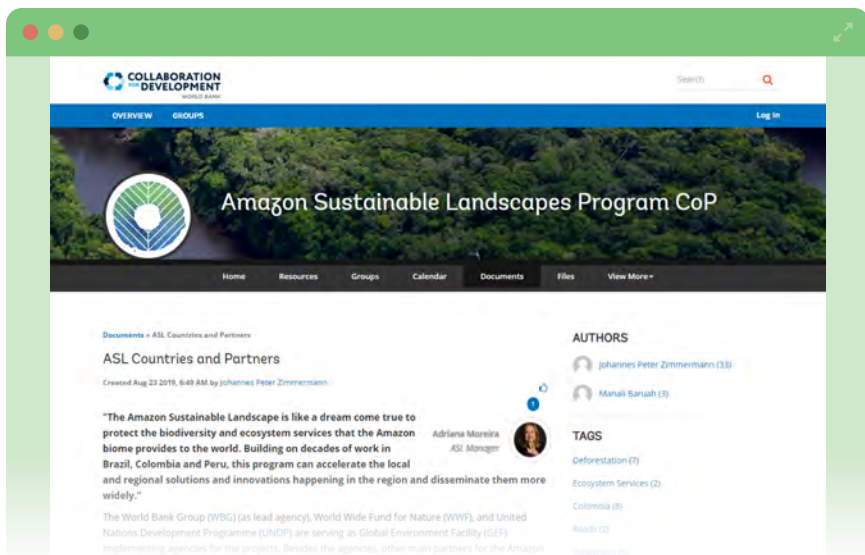
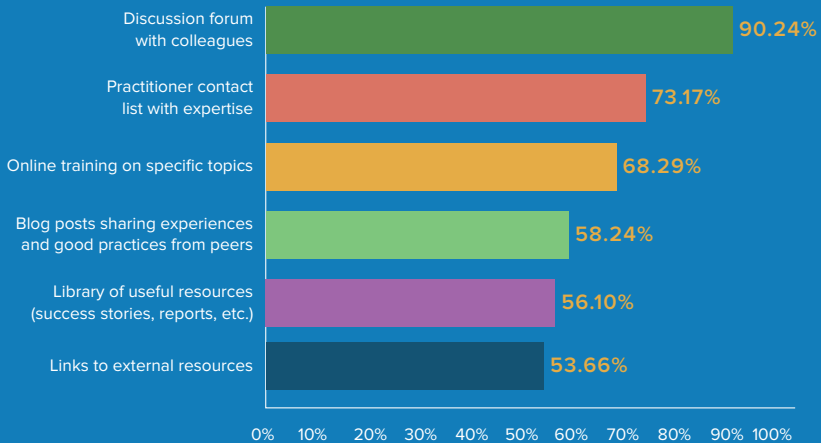
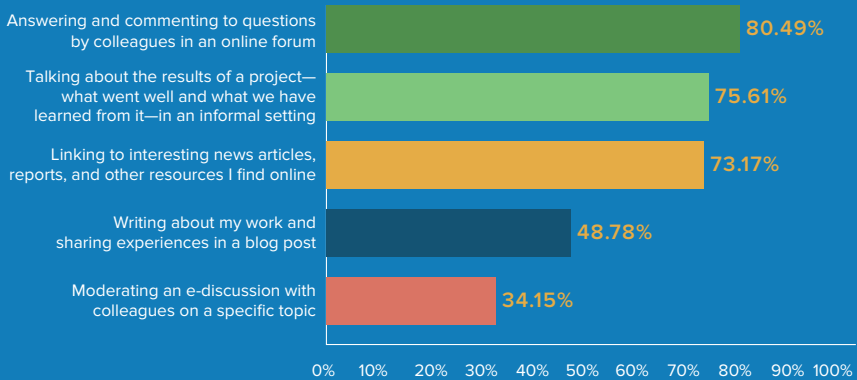


FIGURE 3.2. SURVEY RESULTS ABOUT PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSION FORUMS



THERE IS HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSION FORUMS WITH COLLEAGUES (90%) A PLATFORM FEATURE THAT IS BEING TESTED THROUGH THE KM.

FIGURE 3.3. SURVEY RESULTS ABOUT CONTRIBUTING TO THE COP



ASL STAKEHOLDERS ARE WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COP BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS POSED BY MEMBERS (80%), SHARING PROJECT EXPERIENCES (75%) AND POSTING RELEVANT RESOURCES (73%)

The ASL Coordination team will continue to organize a broad range of learning activities in collaboration with its internal and external partners and promote knowledge exchange, learning, and networking both through online and face-to-face activities.

Component 2—Coordination and Communications

This component aims to strengthen coordination, monitoring and communication among national projects' stakeholders under the ASL and other partners. Implementation of this component requires continued stakeholder engagement at the national and international level to support all child projects of the program and to strengthen the impact of processes and policies that commit to avoiding deforestation in the Amazon and promoting sustainable landscape management.

COORDINATION

The project coordination activities aim at strengthening the 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 project and program goals. Program coordination occurs at two levels (i) National Project Coordination and (ii) Donor coordination.

National Project Coordination

The program has established a Program Steering Committee (PSC) that serves as the main regional coordination forum for the program. The PSC meets virtually at least every quarter and in person during the annual conferences. The PSC includes the GEF Secretariat, the GEF Implementing Agencies, and each country executing agencies (both government and private). The PSC meetings have allowed each project team to update the group on their progress and activities, discuss common interest themes, and coordinate knowledge events

Project coordination has also been possible through the program's annual conference that brings together national project leaders and other partners to exchange knowledge, learning, and engage in an idea exchange forum. The annual conference has served as an important mechanism for national child project leaders to network, present project results, obtain input from peers, and get inspired by hearing from leading practitioners and conservation visionaries. The meeting is thus both a coordination and knowledge sharing product.

ASL First Annual Conference

IQUITOS, PERU May 7–10, 2018



As part of the coordination activities, the ASL held its first annual conference in Iquitos, Peru, in May 2018 bringing together 51 people representing the governments of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia, as well as from national

and international NGOs, donor agencies, the World Bank Group, WWF and UNDP. The meeting promoted an exchange of experiences on how to improve biodiversity conservation in and sustainable management of the Amazon landscapes, and to start building a joint vision for a second phase of the ASL. The conference included expert presentations on climate change impacts on the Amazon's forest and its role in the hydrology cycle; the importance of freshwater ecosystems in the region's integrity; sustainable business that integrate science, technology, and innovation; and, traditional knowledge for the conservation of forests. Future exchanges and collaboration on specific topics were identified to continue strengthening networks and improving connectivity in the Amazon. Read the [Report](#) from the Conference and visit the event's [website](#) (both in Spanish).

ASL Second Annual Conference

LETICIA, COLOMBIA September 3–5, 2019



Over 65 participants including ASL government beneficiaries, partners, implementing agencies, and project teams from Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, gathered at ASL's Second Annual Conference in Leticia, Colombia, from September 3–5, 2019, to share knowledge,

reflect on their work, and inspire one another. Experts delivered keynote talks about community forestry management, conservation agreements for restoration, financing mechanisms for protected areas, and complementary conservation strategies. [Report](#) (in Spanish)

Donor Coordination

The ASL team initiated work towards establishing a donor exchange platform that will allow a better understanding of the current financing flows and potential investments in the Amazon, build stronger collaboration, and learn lessons that together will help implement effective strategies for conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon. A first step and entry point for the platform is the establishment of a donor portfolio georeferenced system that will collect, track, and analyze the conservation and sustainable development donor portfolio in the Amazon.

This process is starting and will begin by updating the reports commissioned by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation with information gathered from open access sources as well as directly requested to the donors. The portfolio analysis will include international donors from the private sector, civil society, bilateral agencies as well as multilateral agencies. Grantees of the projects included in the analysis will be international NGOs, national or local NGOs, national governments, subnational governments, academic institutions, and research institutions or groups. It will span all eight countries and an overseas territory sharing the Amazon (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela).

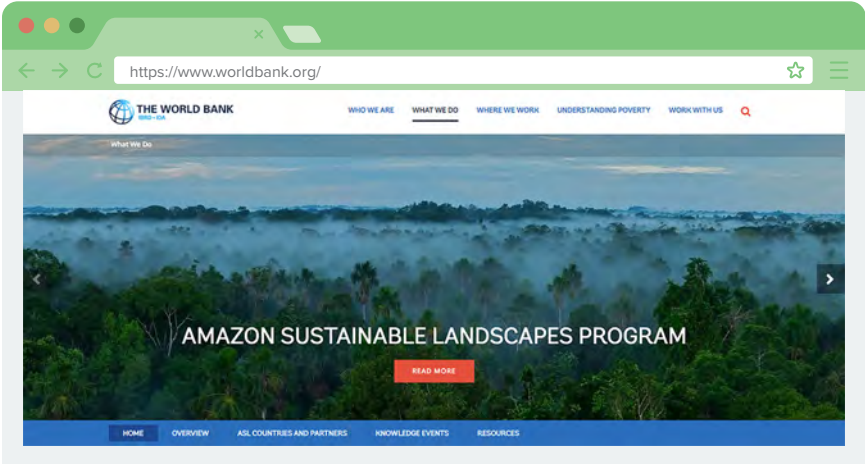
COMMUNICATIONS

The ASL communication strategy aims to inform and increase awareness of the program and reach out to a broad audience to promote projects, products, and partners. 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.

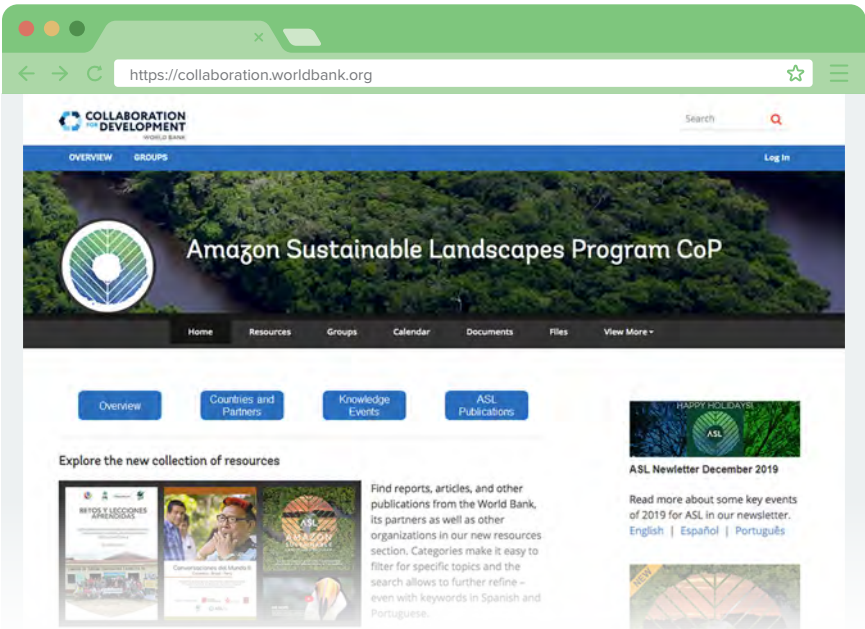


Online Engagement

The ASL [webpage](https://www.worldbank.org/) is hosted on the World Bank website and was launched in July 2019.



In addition, an [online site](https://collaboration.worldbank.org) has been created as a result of the Amazon community of practice (CoP), including thematic subgroups.



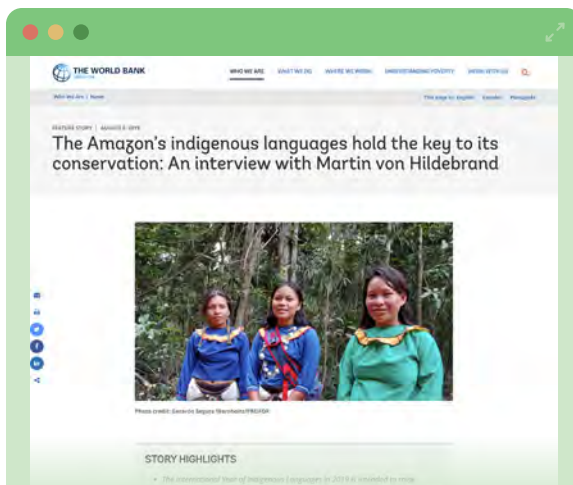
Newsletters

Three ASL newsletters have been published ([October 2018](#), [June 2019](#) and [December 2019](#)) resulting from a collaborative effort between the coordination and the national project teams.



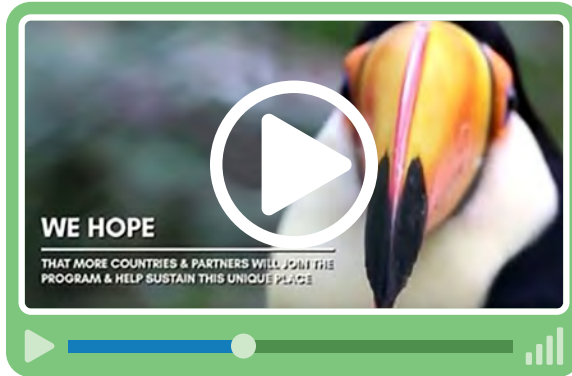
Blogs and Featured Stories

Several blogs and featured stories have been published by the coordination team to highlight specific accomplishments or themes of interest for the ASL. Guest contributors such as Thomas Lovejoy and Martin Von Hildebrand have collaborated with the ASL to provide diverse perspectives regarding the future of the Amazon.



ASL Videos

A video was created to showcase the ASL program and highlight the forest's biodiversity, show the threats to the Amazon and how Brazil, Colombia, and Peru have joined together to protect the vast and diverse ecosystem, support communities, and ensure landscape connectivity.



Video Analytics:

[Spanish](#)

3,061 VIEWS

[English](#)

369 VIEWS

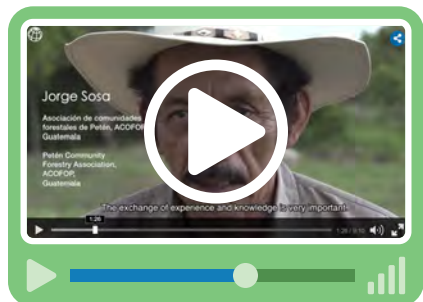
[Portuguese](#)

407 VIEWS

Other Videos



[Entrepreneurs in the middle of the jungle](#)



[Community Forestry—Learning from Petén](#)

Other Communication Products

To disseminate the information and highlights of the program and projects, a brochure for the program was designed, as well as brief fact sheets. The brochures are available in [English](#), [Spanish](#), and [Portuguese](#). The fact sheets for all the projects are also available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Portuguese](#).



Finally, the ASL coordination team has provided guidance and best practices related to branding and communications with national projects to collectively promote ASL's work.

PROGRAM-LEVEL MONITORING

Program-level monitoring has been initiated with the design of a system specifically tailored to track the progress of the ASL. The system aggregates national-level project data and qualitative information to:

FIGURE 3.4. PROGRAM-LEVEL MONITORING SYSTEM

THE PROGRAM-LEVEL MONITORING SYSTEM AGGREGATES NATIONAL-LEVEL PROJECT DATA AND QUALITATIVE INFORMATION TO:



Currently, baseline information has been collected, analyzed and aggregated (as reflected by the data included throughout this report). Data collection has been done and will continue through the following M&E instruments:

- **Core indicators and sub-indicators** introduced by the GEF for GEF-7 Replenishment have been incorporated in future national- and program-level monitoring and applicable to GEF-6 projects.
- **Tracking tool:** a customized version of the GEF tracking tools designed to streamline reporting requirements for national projects and including key program-level performance indicators was designed. This was further adjusted with the new requirements initiated with GEF-7, and the projects will remain submitting information for the Biodiversity GEF tracking tool plus additional indicators that contribute to program-level reporting.
- **Results framework:** Each national team designed its project results framework to accommodate agency- and country-specific requirements. Baseline data has been collected for all the indicators included in each project's results framework, and the program-level system will track progress on the ones used to monitor progress towards the projects' development objective. New data for these indicators will be collected yearly with the revision of the project implementation and status reports that each agency submits to the GEF.
- **Satisfaction surveys** are being conducted with members of the Steering Committee annually and after the knowledge-sharing events.
 - a. Two surveys have been conducted so far with members of the Steering Committee to identify satisfaction with the activities and assistance delivered with the regional coordination project. In 2018, 90 percent of participants "totally agreed" and "agreed" that the ASL Steering Committee Meetings contribute to coordinate actions to developed by the national projects. In 2019, to this same question, 75 percent of participants "agreed" and "totally agreed" to the Steering Committee contributing to project coordination. Recommendations from the respondents has been taken into consideration to improve management.
 - b. Between May 2018 and November 2019, participants of four knowledge exchange events have responded to surveys to indicate satisfaction with the event and the relevance of knowledge exchanged. On average 88 percent have rated the events as "satisfactory" or "highly satisfactory" in a 1–5 stars rated (40 percent rating 4/5 and 48 percent 5/5).

In addition to these instruments, qualitative data has been and will continue to be collected through reports and interviews, and the information will be disseminated through ASL program-level annual reports, newsletters, and online sites.

Guidance and training have been provided to project teams to help them adopt these tools, and an M&E focused group was created within the C4D platform to ask questions and share ideas.





CHAPTER 4

EMERGING LESSONS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASL

After a year and a half of implementing the ASL, the emerging lessons that will be used to improve implementation in the future and have helped frame the program's second phase are presented below.

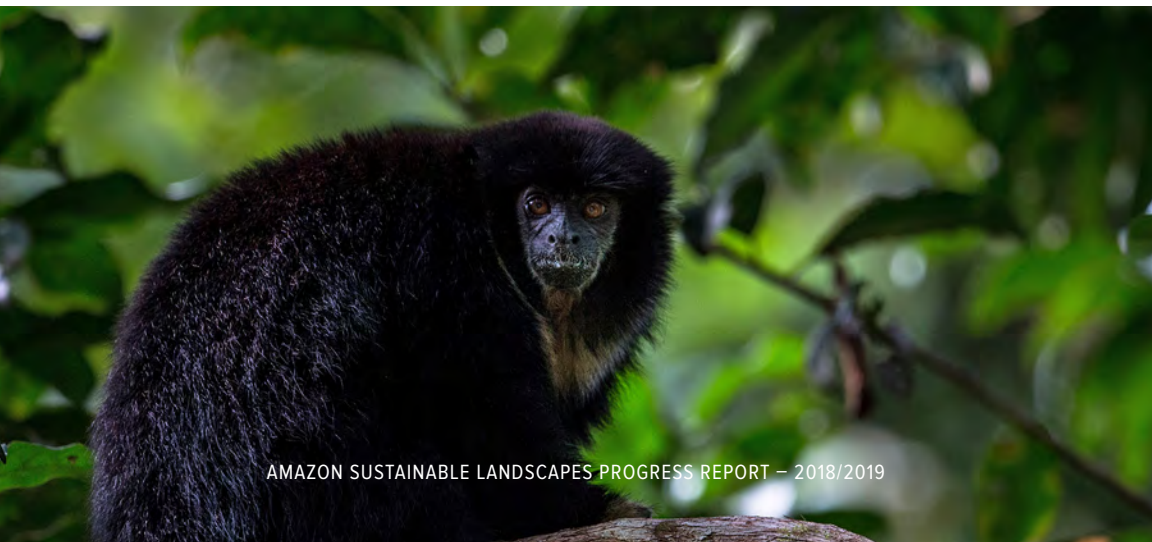
Stakeholder
Engagement

Operational lessons
for program/project
identification,
preparation
and implementation

Lessons for
Implementation
of the Regional
Coordination Project

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- A **shared vision/common shared framework** is critical for effective joint actions in the Amazon, built in collaboration with governments and implementing agencies, but also other stakeholders, requiring adaptive management, flexibility, political know-how and understanding of the positioning of each stakeholder.
- **Establishing relationships with multiple stakeholders** in each national project builds program support and can facilitate political buy-in for project activities. Periodic physical, in-person meetings help establish the foundations for trusting and cooperative relationships, which can be further maintained and deepened at a distance using technology (virtual meetings, WhatsApp groups, communities of practice, among others.)
- Promoting engagement at regional levels needs to bear in mind the **sovereign** rights of each country to line up with collaborative efforts that address threats that cross borders and generate impacts from local to global scale.
- Building and fostering an **environment of trust** where different stakeholders can interact (national and local governments, NGOs, scientists, international agencies and donors, local communities, etc.) is key to successful coordination. Building trust requires **finding common issues and a common language** that cuts across national and institutional borders and **working with the brain and the heart**.
- Beyond the direct program participants, **engaging with the multiple stakeholders** active in the Amazon maximizes impact by **finding synergies and avoiding overlaps**. Co-financing, cross-invitation to events, participation in regional or international events, etc. is important to engage with people and consolidate collaboration.



OPERATIONAL LESSONS FOR PROGRAM/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Focus on the **technical aspects** of the program and constituent projects and **build ownership** among technical staff to ensure robustness in the face of changing political and social contexts.
- **Regular communication** is key to quality and coherent program and project preparation (for ASL1 three workshops, one in each country; for ASL2, two workshops and regular virtual meetings).
- Actively involve stakeholders in designing **theory of change**.
- Jointly **agree on a common basic architecture** for the Program and reflect this in the design of the individual projects (as relevant), to support a common narrative, and facilitate harmonization of approaches, monitoring and reporting of Program impacts.
- Having a common architecture allows countries to **focus on specific areas of national concern** while ensuring efforts contribute to a coordinated effort to better manage the Amazon biome as a whole.
- **Managing expectations** is necessary to ensure that planned activities are doable within the available resources (people, time, funds).
- Recognize that for all projects, there will be **implementation learning curves**, both within individual projects and at the regional/programmatic level.
- The concept of **learning-by-doing and adaptive management** is key to successful implementation of the Program's Coordination Grant (and national projects too).
- The team needs to be ready to **respond to unexpected events** and learn how to effectively use the reporting to guide management and adapt actions according to changing and unexpected circumstances.
- Promoting **stability in technical teams** working on the program/projects is important, while recognizing that changes are inevitable. Having a **strong ASL community** and good communication products can help build institutional memory, continuity, and resilience at the local, national and regional levels.
- Coordination, management, administration of the program and execution of the regional coordination project demands hours of time and expertise. A Program Management Unit is needed. **Time and effort** are needed.

LESSONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

Coordination within the program governance structure

- **Establish a permanent forum, such as a regional-level Steering Committee**, with clear roles and responsibilities, with representation from the lead stakeholders from each participating country, as well as from the associated GEF Implementing Agencies and the GEF Secretariat and ensure **transparency** and **equity** in decision making.
- Appoint specific individuals as the members of the Steering Committee to **ensure continuity in the dialogue** and **to foster a team spirit**.
- **Motivate** members of the Steering Committee by **empowering** them to make decisions, request activities, and take responsibility for showing results.
- **Be flexible** with respect to the structures/rules for engagement, allowing them to evolve over time.

Keeping the ASL community dynamic

- **Speak** the language—or create a collective one: “portuñol”, translate as much as possible.
- **Regular communications** is important and **requires dedicated staff time** (with technical knowledge and language skills) **to ensure relevance and quality** of the message and product.
- **Feedback** needs to be gathered to ensure the activities and communications under the program are meeting stakeholders’ needs and expectations.

External communication

- Involve communications personnel as core team members so they are constantly aware of the program’s activities and understand the nuances of what needs to be communicated.
- **Spreading the word** about other initiatives relevant to the ASL is another way to communicate, which also facilitates coordination and building of partnerships.
- It is important to acknowledge **all partners’ contributions** to ensure success. Regular reminders are needed about use of logos and description of the program, although the need for these is expected to decrease over time. There is a constant need to review and **keep distribution lists up to date** to ensure all are informed.

LESSONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT *(continued)*

Knowledge Management

- **Investing in building a good network** helps identify experts with relevant knowledge and experience to share.
- Knowledge activities should be **demand-driven** and tailored to projects'/ countries' needs. Themes must be relevant, doable and with potential for replication and scaling up.
- Establishing **thematic working groups** builds ownership, promotes in-depth exchanges and learning between specialist professionals.
- Promote **collective responsibility and ownership** of KM events, including through sharing of costs between coordination and national projects.
- Value and respect **everyone's knowledge**, recognizing that everyone has something to contribute.
- Support **capacity building** of key stakeholders, because capacity will last longer than the program/projects.
- **Capacity building** is not limited to formal initiatives (training, workshops, study tour, internships, etc.), but is also achieved on the job while preparing and implementing projects, through preparatory and organizational work.
- A successful KM event requires being clear about the **objectives of the KM event**, a good understanding of the **expectations of participants**, of their potential **individual contributions**, and a well-structured approach that fosters a good **group dynamic**.
- It is important to experiment with ways of **fostering a continuing engagement** between stakeholders and event participants around KM themes, including through establishment of thematic working groups and Communities of Practice, that also become open access repositories of information among the teams.
- Ensure participation in international events on behalf of the program are well aligned with the ASL objectives and plan it strategically so it becomes an opportunity to showcase the program and projects, but also to establish networks, partnerships with others attending.

LESSONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT *(continued)*

Reporting/Monitoring and Evaluation

- **Collective monitoring** is necessary to facilitate and ensure harmonized program-level reporting and tracking of impact.
- A set of clear **common core program-level indicators** should be identified upfront, so that each project incorporates them (as appropriate) in their specific results monitoring framework. The aggregate level thus builds on national-level inputs.
- **Simplify procedures** to minimize burden to projects, for example by **building on existing indicators** (GEF core indicators) plus a few extra ones that will report on progress at the program level.
- **Create an M&E working group** with dedicated specialists.



CHAPTER 5

A NEW PHASE FOR THE ASL

In June 2019 at the 56th GEF Council Meeting, governments approved programs and projects worth almost \$1 billion to “tackle growing threats to the natural world, and to help some of the Earth's most vulnerable people adapt to climate change.” A second phase of the ASL (ASL2) was among the programs approved. Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname will join Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to collectively aim to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region. The new program led by the World Bank, in coordination with CAF, FAO, UNDP and WWF acting as implementing agencies, will consist of seven national projects and a regional coordination grant. It will build on the components of the current first phase of the ASL, expanding the geographic scope, improving protected area systems including wetlands/freshwater ecosystems, implementing integrated forest landscape approaches and helping reinforce and improve coordination of actions on the ground, fostering synergies within and between the participating countries.

BOLIVIA

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



BRAZIL

Brazil Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Phase 2 Project



WORLD BANK GROUP

COLOMBIA

Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon



WORLD BANK GROUP

ECUADOR

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



GUYANA

Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Central Guyana



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



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SURINAME

Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon



REGIONAL

Amazon Regional Technical Assistance—Phase 2



WORLD BANK GROUP

The approaches adopted under ASL2 are being designed to address cross-cutting issues, including promoting terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem connectivity through enhanced integrated landscape planning and investment; strengthening governance with a view to reducing deforestation; increasing involvement of the private sector, including financial sector partners; increasing participation of women, indigenous people and vulnerable groups; testing and deploying state-of-the-art technology and data management, and mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation.

At the regional level, the program will enhance regional coordination, collaboration, and knowledge exchange and learning among all stakeholders. Acting on regional issues can no longer be postponed, as the Amazon region is increasingly accessible and gaining importance in the development agenda.

ASL Program Second Phase Formulation Workshop

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL September 25–28, 2018

The workshop, attended by 54 people, identified priority issues to promote a landscape approach intervention in the Amazon and gather innovative tools and research from experts in the field of conservation and sustainable development.



[Report](#) (in Spanish) and [slideshow](#).



APPENDIXES



APPENDIX A

STATUS OF PROJECT OUTCOMES FOR THE REGIONAL COORDINATION PROJECT

Project objective: To strengthen coordination, access to information, and capacity of national projects' stakeholders under the GEF-6 Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program.

PDO level indicators	Expected Targets	Status
Share of main ASL stakeholders with rating response of "satisfied" or above on the coordination and learning outcomes (disaggregated by stakeholder group)	80% by year 5	<p>Target to be measured through a survey administered annually to the members of the ASL Steering Committee after year 2.</p> <p>From the two surveys conducted, on average 83 percent of respondents totally agreed and agreed that the ASL Steering Committee Meetings contribute to coordinate actions to developed by the national projects. Also, 82 percent of respondents have agreed or highly agreed that learning activities have been relevant to expand their knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon. Finally, 77 percent of the respondents indicated that technical support provided so far from the coordination team has been adequate.</p>
ASL Program Steering Committee fully operational	Yes, since year 1	<p>Yes, the PSC is fully operational.</p> <p>So far, 15 meetings have been held. Minutes have been drafted, shared, and filed. The team has followed up on the commitments and tasks agreed at the meetings.</p>
Program-level monitoring system established and fully operational	Yes, since year 2	<p>Yes.</p> <p>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. Instruments have been designed, quality assurance and technical support have been provided, and baseline data has been collected and aggregated. This annual report is a key product of such system.</p>

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) Expected at the end of year 2: 0	The following strategic plans have been supported: 1. Resulting from the World Conversations II: Colombia, Brazil, Peru supported by the ASL in February, 2019, representatives from 15 indigenous groups of the Brazilian, Peruvian, and Colombian Amazon signed the Declaration by which the participants agreed to continue working together to strengthen traditional knowledge, governance, and management systems. 2. The ASL supported the First Illegal Wildlife Trafficking high-level conference in the Americas held in Lima, Peru, Oct 3–4, 2019 that resulted in the " Lima Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade. "
	Best practices in priority topics related to sustainable landscape management in the Amazon disseminated (number; target: 3) Expected at the end of year 2: 0	Three reports are in progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Analysis of Conservation Agreement Programs in the Amazon • Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas National Systems • Controlling deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Forest—the case of PPCDAm
	Knowledge exchange events (number; target: 10) Expected at the end of year 2: 4	4 regional workshops cofinanced by the ASL (Symposium on Energy Solutions for Amazon Communities; Conservation Technology Conference; First High-Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade; and, Connectivity - What Are the Criteria for Establishing Ecological Corridors Through Restoration and Landscape Management?) 3 study tours financed by the ASL (Sustainable Productive Activities to Conserve the Amazon; Knowledge Exchange of Forestry Community Selva Maya – Amazonia; Governance of co-management in Communal Reserves)

Project outcomes	Expected Targets	Status
		<p>4 webinars (Fires in the Brazilian Amazon – What’s Happening in 2019; Citizen Science for the Amazon; How Brazil Has Reduced 80% of the Amazon Deforestation in 10 Years - Lessons Learned and Recommendations; Measuring the Economic Value of the Amazon’s Ecosystem Services)</p> <p>3 side events (A High-Level Panel on the Regional Challenge to Connect Protected and Productive Landscapes in the Amazon; Patrimonio del Peru: The Challenge of Financial Sustainability for the Effective Management of Protected Areas Systems; An Integrated Initiative for Sustainable Management of Amazonian Ecosystems)</p>
	<p>Share of participants with rating response of “satisfied” or above on the effectiveness and relevance of training events (percentage; target: 70)</p> <p>Expected at the end of year 2: 50%</p>	<p>On average 88 percent have rated the events as satisfactory or highly satisfactory in a 1-5 stars rated (40 percent rating 4/5 and 48 percent 5/5).</p>
	<p>An ASL Community of Practice operational (yes/no; target: Y)</p> <p>Expected at the end of year 2: N</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The knowledge management platform for the Amazon community of practice (CoP) has been designed and its under final review to be launched. Subgroups within the CoP for specific themes (M&E and Integrated management of the Putumayo-Ica watershed have been established and are operational).</p>

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. The program has established a Program Steering Committee (PSC), becoming a coordination forum, providing overall coordination. It has met virtually at least every quarter and in person during the first and second annual conferences
	Amazon Donor round table established (yes/no; target: Y) Expected at the end of year 2: Y	Ongoing. Terms of Reference for the update of the donor portfolio review has been completed. A virtual meeting to present plan to donors has been scheduled for December 2019.
	Key indicators reported by all national project stakeholders on the agreed timeline (yes/no; target: Y) Expected at the end of year 2: Y	Yes. All national projects reported baseline indicators Annual and biannual reports with key indicators were presented on the agreed timeline
	Communication strategy for the ASL Program implemented (yes/no; target: Y) Expected at the end of year 2: Y	Yes. Implementation of the communication strategy is ongoing with the delivery of several products as well as guidance provided to national projects.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL-LEVEL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

BRAZIL

Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
New area supported by the project with status as protected areas (Ha, millions)	0	0.86 (06/2019)	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: 60.00; Group 1: 10; Group 2: 44; Group 3: 6	Total: 60.00; Group 1: 11; Group 2: 14; Group 3: 35 (06/2019)	Total: 60.00; Group 1: 0; Group 2: 34; Group 3: 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, thousands)	0; (i) 0; (ii) 0	2.5; (i) 2.5 (ii) 0 (06/2019)	28; (i) 23.8; (ii) 4.2
Forest area brought under sustainable management plans (Ha, millions)	0	0 (1.14 Underway) (06/2019)	1.4

COLOMBIA

Forest conservation and sustainability in the heart of the Colombian Amazon— Additional Finance

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
New areas of environmental significance brought under legal protection (Ha, million)	0	3.1 (06/2019)	1.3
Increase in the average METT score of 5 existing PAs	47	55.8 (06/2019)	59
Total lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	0	1,045,531 (06/2019)	7,000,000
Number of hectares under low GHG management practices (disaggregated between maintenance and direct restoration)	0 maintenance; 0 direct restoration	12,414 maintenance; 0 direct restoration	9,784 maintenance; 1,600 direct restoration

Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon	0	8 (3 Integrated departmental climate change plans; 2 climate change programs of territorial regional level – SDC; 3 sectoral strategies) (07/2019)	11 (3 Integrated departmental climate change plans; 2 climate change programs of territorial regional level – SDC; 6 sectoral strategies)
Number of people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon	0	1600 (07/2019)	4000
Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices	TBD Yr1	TBD Yr1	TBD Yr1

PERU

Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
Total area of landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks	ZEE has been developed at meso level (pending approval) over the whole landscape (2.17 million ha). No area is yet covered by territorial land use planning (ordenamiento territorial) or microzoning	At least 47% (1.021 millions ha) of landscape with zoning forest (50% progress 2020). 27% (592 thousand ha.) of the territory covered by improved planning frameworks 5% (104 thousand ha.) of native communities covered by improved planning	80% of area of target landscapes (1.8 million ha) covered by a combination of management, planning and governance instruments, incorporating considerations of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: ZEE, territorial land use planning; Microzoning and forest zoning in selected areas; Regional and local development Plans; Monitoring and governance mechanisms and capacities

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
Area of farming systems in the target landscapes managed to favour biodiversity, sustainable land management and ecosystem services (including reductions in carbon emissions)	Baseline area figures not available	The pilots will be defined during 2020 in the areas selected. (NDD 1: Neshuya-Curimana-AVHumboldt and NDD2: Codo de Pozuzo)	500ha through support in pilots; 10,000ha elsewhere in the target landscapes as a result of awareness and capacity development, strengthening of technical support systems, improved access to market and financial incentives, and improved private sector support to producers
Reduction in rates of loss of forest cover in the target area, by forest type	Without project conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm and pasture: 219,744 (primary 99,060; logged 89,791; secondary 30,893)	12% reduction of loss of forest cover in the target area (this change can not be attributable completely to the project)	Avoided conversion of forest to annual crops, cacao, oil palm and pasture: 48,398 (primary 22,592; logged 19,627; secondary 6,179)
Net avoided emissions in the target area, resulting from avoided deforestation and degradation, and the improved management of production systems	Without project carbon balance over project period: 58,687,336tCO ₂ eq net GHG loss	Net avoided emissions are currently being updated	15,796,553 tCO ₂
Number of people (by gender and ethnicity) obtaining net livelihood benefits as a result of the application of sustainable forms of production and resource management	TBC with surveys	1816 farmers who are organized and active members in its organizations (70% cacao, 25% palm, 6% livestock) have been identified in the first selected areas "NDD". During 2020, the number of farmers who will receive technical assistance will be defined. Number of members of indigenous communities in 12 native communities will be defined during 2020	6,000 small producers; 700 members of indigenous communities

Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
Achieve Single close agreement to cover \$70M financial gap for PA management	"No. \$40M has been currently committed towards single close"	Yes (Signed for \$70M)	Yes (signed for \$70M)
Number of Ha of PAs with improved METT score	0	Underway on Yr1	530.327,47 hectáreas
Improvement of the conservation status (%) of the NAPs	0	Underway on Yr1	4

GLOBAL

Amazon Coordination Technical Assistance

PDO level indicator	Baseline	Data at date of latest report (indicate date)	End target
Share of main ASL stakeholders with rating response of "satisfied" or above on the coordination and learning outcomes (disaggregated by stakeholder group)	0	81%	80%
ASL Program Steering Committee fully operational	No	Yes	Yes
Program level monitoring system established and fully operational	No	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX C

AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE TEAM

(In alphabetical order)

The ASL is implemented thanks to the efforts and commitment of a large group of people in the national government agencies, implementing and executing agencies. The list below includes the names of the core teams officially involved, but we also thank from the bottom of our hearts all the others for making the ASL happen.

ASL Regional Coordination / Implementing agency Core team (World Bank Group):

Sandra Berman, Paola Costa, Ana María González Velosa, Valerie Hickey, Christel Moller Molina, Adriana Moreira, Berenice Sánchez (and baby Emilia), Claudia Sobrevila*, Daniel Sumalavia, Tanya Yudelman-Bloch.

ASL Support team: Manali Baruah, Hasita Bhammar, Humberto Cabrera, Raul Gallego Abellan, Olga Gavryliuk, Harsh - Nagaraja Rao Harshadeep, Natalie Hoover, Anders Jensen, Sunny Kaplan, Charo Lanao, Maria Inês Miranda Ramos, Inna Peoria, Zelia Maria Pereira Brandt de Oliveira, Camila Santana, Bárbara Segato, Carla Zardo, Johannes Zimmermann, Renata Zincone.



- **GEFSEC program manager:** Mark Zimsky.
- **UNDP—Implementing Agency Core Team:** Santiago Carrizosa, Lyes Ferroukhi, James Leslie, Andreina Pulido, Jimena Puyana, Nadia Rey.
- **WWF—Implementing Agency Core Team:** Isabel Filiberto, Sandra Gárces, Carolin Planitzer, Claudia Yep.

COUNTRIES

Brazil

Main government partners

MMA: Ricardo Castelli Vieira, Otavio Ferrarini, Renata Gatti, Mariana Pereira, Joao Arthur Seyffarth, Rodrigo Vieira; **SEMA AMAZONAS:** Larissa Arouck, Maria Eliene Gomes da Cruz; **SEMAS PARÁ:** Luís Edinelson, Maximira Silva; **IDEFLOR-BIO PARÁ:** Dilson Nazareno Lopes, Cleyton Neder Matos; **SEMA ACRE:** Roger Recco, Vera Reis; **SEDAM RONDÔNIA:** Geovani Marx Rosa, Denison Trindade da Silva; **ICMBIO:** Tiago Eli Passos, Bruna de Vita Silva Santos; **SFB:** José Humberto Chaves, Luiza Resende Rocha.

Project core management team

CI Brazil: Neila Cavalcante, Alessandra Cossio, 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.



Colombia

Main government partners:

MADS: Yaisa Bejarano, Laura Bermudez, Adriana Díaz, 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:** Edersson Cabrera, Claudia Patricia Olarte; **Parques Nacionales:** Katterine Betancourt, Diana Castellanos, Fernando Díaz, Cristina Pacheco, Victor Manuel Rengifo; **CDA:** Arelis Arciniegas, Gina Arenas, Andrea Fernanda Calderón, Wilfredo Pachón, Gina Fernanda Vera; **CORPOAMAZONÍA:** Rosa Agreda, Myriam Aristizabal, Lency Bernal, Ivan Dario Melo, Sidaly Ortega.

Project core management team (Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project):

Patrimonio Natural: Francisco Azuero, Doris Fajardo Rodríguez, Beatriz Gallego, Eugenia Ponce de León, María Carolina Roa, Luz Adriana Rodriguez (Project Coordinator), Marcela Rodríguez Salguero, Viviana Sánchez, Andrés Urquina.

Project core management team (Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon—Sustainable Amazon for Peace):

Maria Ofelia Arboleda, Sandra Aristizabal, Jairo Bárcenas, Daily Bastidas, Alejandro Camero, Ana Milena Duque, Josué Durán, Lina Flores, Diana Mejía, Miguel Mejía (Project Coordinator), Jorge Restrepo, Viviana Robayo.



Peru

Main government partners:

MINAM: Amalia Cuba, Martha Carolina Cuba de Cronkleton, Yveth Villanueva;

SERNANP: Rodolfo Valcarcel, Cindy Vergel.

Project core management team (Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon project):

Luisa Baca, Fabiola Berrocal, Alonso Castro, Rosario de la Cruz, Carolina de la Rosa, Pamela Fernández, Maria Cecilia García, Alison Hospina, Cecilia Huamanchumo, Katherin López, Patricia Monzón, Diana Rivera (Project Coordinator), Beatriz Schippner, Segundo Villalobos.



Project core management team (Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas project):

Leyla Arevalo, Lorenzo Beck (Project Manager), Alberto Cuba, Pamela Reyes, Zara Sanchez. **PROFONANPE:** Christian Bueno, Claudia Godfrey, Anton Willems Delanoy.



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