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# USAID/COLOMBIA AMAZON ALIVE ACTIVITY

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 2022



*Cover photo: A scarlet macaw consumes a worm in the department of Guaviare (Colombia).  
(Credit: Photographer Warner Valencia for Amazon Alive)*

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Contract Number: 72051421D00005  
Activity Start Date and End Date: July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2026  
Implemented by: Chemonics International Inc.

# Date: October 15, 2022

This publication was produced and reviewed by the joint participation of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Chemonics International Inc., through USAID Activity Contract No. 72051421D00005.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>ACRONYMS</b>  | <b>I</b>  |
| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>   | <b>I</b>  |
| <b>SECTION 1: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER OBJECTIVES 1 AND 2</b>   | <b>8</b>  |
| 1.1 Progress under Objective 1: Improve the Effectiveness of Environmental Crime Prevention and Prosecution..... | 8         |
| 1.2 Progress under Objective 2: Improve the Effectiveness of Forest Conservation and Management.....             | 17        |
| <b>SECTION 2: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER THE ACTIVITY FUND</b>  | <b>28</b> |
| <b>SECTION 3: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES</b>   | <b>31</b> |
| 3.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.....  | 31        |
| 3.2 Communications and Outreach.....   | 32        |
| 3.3 Gender and Social Inclusion.....   | 34        |
| 3.4 Security.....  | 36        |
| <b>ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TABLE</b>  | <b>37</b> |
| <b>ANNEX B. QASP PROGRESS MATRIX</b>   | <b>44</b> |
| <b>ANNEX C. DELIVERABLES SUBMITTED IN FY22 Q4</b>  | <b>44</b> |
| <b>ANNEX D. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART</b>   | <b>57</b> |
| <b>ANNEX E. SUCCESS STORY</b>  | <b>58</b> |

## ACRONYMS

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| AA            | USAID's Amazon Alive Activity   |
| ADC           | Amazon Deforestation Control (ADC) Task Order under the USAID/Colombia Natural Wealth Program                                       |
| APEA          | Applied Political Economy Analysis  |
| APS           | Annual Program Statement  |
| ARAS          | <i>Administración de Riesgos Ambientales y Sociales</i> (Environmental and Social Risk Management)                                  |
| ASOBANCARIA   | Asociación Bancaria y de Entidades Financieras de Colombia  |
| AWP           | Annual Work Plan  |
| CAR           | <i>Corporación Autónoma Regional</i> (Regional Environmental Corporation)   |
| CDA           | <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico</i>   |
| CGR           | Comptroller General of the Republic   |
| COMGUAVIARE   | <i>Cooperativa Multiactiva de Jóvenes del Guaviare</i>  |
| COP           | Chief of Party  |
| COR           | Contracting Officer's Representative  |
| CORPOAMAZONIA | <i>Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia</i>   |
| CSJ           | Superior Council of the Judiciary   |
| DCOP          | Deputy Chief of Party   |
| FCDS          | <i>Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible</i>  |
| FGN           | Attorney General's Office   |
| FY            | Fiscal Year   |
| GESI          | Geder Equality and Social Inclusion   |
| GGGI          | Global Green Growth Initiative  |
| GOC           | Government of Colombia  |
| ICA           | Colombian Agriculture Institute   |
| IDEAM         | <i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i> (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies) |
| JAC           | Juntas de Acción Comunal  |
| MADR          | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development   |
| MADS          | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development   |
| MEL           | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning  |
| MOU           | Memorandum of Understanding   |
| NTFP          | Non-Timber Forest Products  |
| ODEAM         | Observatory to Monitor Compliance with the Ruling to Control Deforestation in the Amazon  |
| OPIAC         | <i>Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana</i>   |
| PES           | Payment of Environmental Services   |
| PGN           | Office of the Inspector General   |
| PNN           | <i>Parques Nacionales Naturales</i> (National Natural Parks office)   |
| PRAES         | <i>Proyectos Ambientales Escolares</i> (School Environmental Projects)  |



|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Q     | Quarter  |
| QASP  | Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan  |
| RFP   | Request for Proposals  |
| RNSC  | <i>Reserva Natural de la Sociedad Civil</i> (Civil Society Nature Reserve)   |
| RTVC  | <i>Sistema de Medios Públicos</i> (Public Radio and Television Media System) |
| TNC   | The Nature Conservancy   |
| UCDE  | Deforestation Control Unit   |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime                                     |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development                           |
| USD   | US Dollar  |
| VEO   | <i>Valoración del Estado Organizacional</i>                                  |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Amazon Alive Activity (AA) supports the Government of Colombia (GOC) to improve environmental crime prevention and prosecution to control deforestation and strengthen forest conservation and management in the Colombian Amazon to conserve this region’s immense and threatened biodiversity. With 17 priority areas that span the Amazon’s arc of deforestation within the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Putumayo, AA seeks to reduce deforestation, promote land conservation and sustainable management in critical biological corridors to preserve ecological connectivity between protected areas and Indigenous territories (*resguardos*), and offer sustainable forest-based livelihoods for local communities. By promoting interinstitutional coordination, encouraging the creation and use of tools and data needed to respond to environmental crimes, and strengthening stakeholders’ capacity to better understand, prevent, and report these crimes, AA will build the GOC’s capacity to prevent and prosecute environmental crimes. Further, AA will strengthen local groups and systems to improve land management for increased forest conservation by implementing pilot projects for effective public land administration, engaging stakeholders in the promotion of economic incentives for sustainable alternatives to deforestation, incentivizing the use of natural resource monitoring practices and tools, and creating participatory mechanisms for stakeholders to effectively engage in environmental governance.

The Activity’s Annual Performance Report covers AA activities in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, in line with its approved Year 1 Annual Work Plan (AWP) (July 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022). The Executive Summary presents the main achievements during FY22; Section 1 summarizes information about AA’s progress and accomplishments under objectives 1 and 2; Section 2 presents progress under the Activity Fund; and Section 3 provides a summary of tasks developed under AA’s cross-cutting activities, including monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), communications and outreach, gender and social inclusion, and security. Annex A includes a summary of indicator progress to-date; Annex B includes the deliverables submitted during FY22 Q4; Annex C contains the Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP) progress matrix with specific updates for Q4 FY22; Annex D presents the current organizational chart; and Annex E contains a success story on the support provided by AA to link producers from the Amazon with market opportunities under the Alimentarte initiative.

## MAIN PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES IN FY22

During FY22, AA achieved the following milestones: three interagency coordination networks or mechanisms supported according to the baseline measured at the beginning of implementation (AA-02); 107 people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (AA-04); 107 people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation (AA-05); [REDACTED]<sup>1</sup> mobilized (AA-06); three laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented (AA-07); (AA-08); 697 people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (AA-09); 388 female and Indigenous women beneficiaries (AA-10); seven institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity to address environmental crime, biodiversity loss, and climate change issues (AA-12); [REDACTED] leveraged from

<sup>1</sup> Dollar value using a standard exchange rate for September 2022 of [REDACTED]

public and private sources for biodiversity conservation (AA-13); and ██████████ in sales by productive units receiving USG assistance (AA-14). Indicators noted in parenthesis in this paragraph and throughout the report refer to those detailed in Annex A.

As prioritized in the Year 1 AWP, AA established working relationships, aligned priorities, and began facilitating interventions with government agencies within and outside of the environmental sector to address deforestation drivers, a prerequisite for deeper collaboration and interventions going forward, including the following main achievements by objective:

Through the progress made on FY22, AA contributed to advancing the key milestones of the FY22 AWP, such as implementing actions to contain and control extensive cattle ranching in biologically significant areas, partnering with CGR to identify and develop a case on deforestation where the environmental fiscal responsibility procedure can be applied, providing training to CSJ and judicial sector officials, supporting the creation of interinstitutional coordination mechanisms to address the main deforestation drivers, supporting information exchange across key stakeholders to improve environmental crime investigation and prosecution, and raising awareness among key decision-makers of deforestation in the Colombian Amazon. The key achievements for the fiscal year include the following:

### **Objective 1. Improve the effectiveness of environmental crime prevention and prosecution**



During the reporting period, the Activity signed limited scope grant agreements (in-kind) (LSGA - In Kind) with the Comptroller General's Office (CGR for its acronym in Spanish) and the Office of the Inspector General (PGN for its acronym in Spanish) to improve these entities' environmental crime prevention and prosecution capacities (see details in I.R. 1.1).



Jointly with the Superior Council of the Judiciary's (CSJ for its acronym in Spanish) *Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla*, AA launched the course *Herramientas para la Acción Judicial en Casos de Deforestación* (Tools for Legal Action in Deforestation-Related Cases), designed to train judges and judicial sector officials in environmental crime prosecution tools and national/international experiences and legal frameworks, which will continue in FY23 (See details in I.R. 1.1).



AA coordinated actions with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the British Embassy to carry out the international forum, "Perspectives and Experiences on the Protection of Strategic Ecosystems." In this event, AA trained 79 people in actions related to preventing deforestation and biodiversity loss (see details in I.R. 1.1).



AA carried out a strategic planning workshop with 15 prosecutors and officials from Attorney General's Office's (FGN's for its acronym in Spanish) Specialized Directorate for Human Rights Violation who oversee environmental crimes in the Colombian Amazon to address topics such as the Law 2111 of 2021, drivers of deforestation, and the barriers to environmental crime prosecution and potential actions to overcome such barriers, among other areas. With FGN, and in coordination with INL, AA also trained prosecutors on deforestation dynamics and case discussions on how to apply the new criminal categories established by Law 2111 of 2021 at the event, "Encuentro de Fiscales con Casos de Medio Ambiente y Crimen Organizado" (see details in I.R. 1.3).

With support from its core partner, FCDS, in Q3 AA arranged a low altitude aircraft overflight over the Amazon's northwestern arc with public officials from PGN, CGR, and the Superior Court of Bogotá to raise awareness on how deforestation has advanced in environmentally significant areas. PGN officials acknowledged the importance of this initiative to position deforestation on the public agenda and to influence high-level decision making on deforestation control within PGN. FCDS carried two additional



low altitude aircraft overflights to monitor deforestation in critical hotspots within AA priority areas (see details in I.R. 1.3).



The Activity provided technical assistance to reactivate the *junta de baldíos* in the municipality of Calamar (Guaviare). The Activity also provided support to draft the bylaws of the *junta de baldíos*, which were officially approved by *junta* members in Q4. By supporting these instances, AA is contributing to strengthening coordination between local communities, the National Land Agency, and municipal administrations to address the implementation of the *derechos de uso* (usufruct rights) policy in forest reserve zones under *Ley Segunda* (see details in I.R. 1.1).



With support from its core partner, TNC, AA supported PGN in carrying out two sessions of the national roundtable to monitor public entities' compliance with PGN's Directive 006 of 2022, which includes guidelines to reduce and control extensive cattle ranching in national and regional natural parks. In these sessions, AA supported PGN and participating entities in defining the roundtable's bylaws and action plan, which were officially adopted by PGN's Delegate Inspector for Environmental and Agrarian Affairs (see details in I.R. 1.1).



As a result of the workshops carried out by AA and FCDS with the *Asociación Bancaria y de Entidades Financieras de Colombia* (ASOBANCARIA), the Activity signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and an in-kind grant agreement with ASOBANCARIA, and began implementing actions with the organization and its member banks to strengthen capacity to identify, manage and reduce social and environmental risks associated with deforestation in their credit operations (see details in I.R. 1.2).

## Objective 2. Improve the effectiveness of forest conservation and management



Six grants are underway with local communities and organizations in Guaviare (*Cooperativa Multiactiva de Jóvenes del Guaviare* (COMGUAVIARE), *Fundación Biodiversity Management and Conservation Colombia*, and the indigenous *resguardo* El Itilla) and Caquetá (Departmental Cattle Ranchers Committee, *Asociación Nacional Cacaotera de Colombia – Red Cacaotera*, and the Indigenous *resguardo* Jericó Consaya) to promote forest and biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest-based livelihoods. Through these grants, AA is placing 35,460 hectares under improved natural resource management, training 583 people in sustainable natural resource management, promoting the creation of 75 Civil Society Natural Reserves (RNSC for its acronym in Spanish), and improving the livelihoods of 1,061 people (see details in I.R. 2.2).



AA supported Guaviare's Culture and Tourism secretariat to draft, socialize, and adjust the departmental tourism plan for the 2021-2023 period. The plan was officially adopted by the departmental assembly through Ordinance 468 of 2022 (see details in I.R. 2.2).



In Caquetá and Putumayo, AA worked alongside the governors' offices, *Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia* (CORPOAMAZONIA), and other local stakeholders and organizations to host the event "Key Elements for Implementing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). In these events, AA trained 195 people in the implementation of PES initiatives with public funds from local administrations (see details in I.R. 2.4).

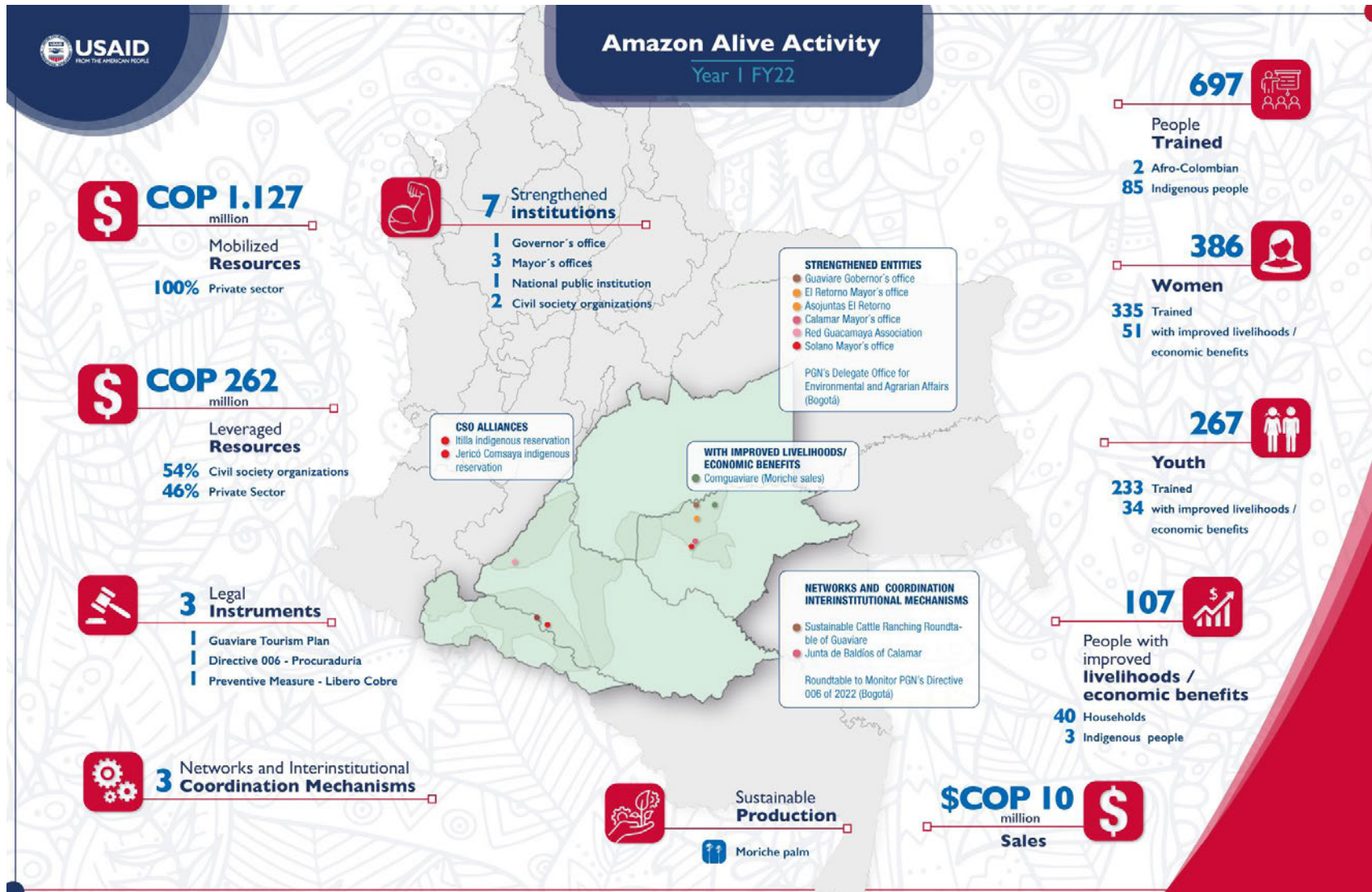


With subcontractor *Fundación Corazón Verde*, AA participated in *Alimentarte's* *Foro Gastronómico Internacional* and began the design and dissemination of a communications campaign to promote #AlimentarteBioDiverso. As a result of this strategy, the Activity trained 32 people,

established commercial links between producers from the Amazon and restaurants from Alimentarte's platform, and leveraged [REDACTED] (see details in I.R. 2.2).

For an overview of the Activity's achievements to date per indicator see Figure I below as well as Annex A.

Figure I. AA's Main achievements through Q4FY22



## MAJOR INTERVENTIONS PLANNED FOR FY23 Q1

Following the presidential transition in August 2022, AA coordinated with USAID to realign priorities, as necessary, with GOC actors. The Year 2 AWP is designed to respond to this transition and build on Year 1 interventions, with the following key interventions planned for Q1:

### Objective 1. Improve the effectiveness of environmental crime prevention and prosecution

- The Activity will begin implementing the LSGA - In-Kind signed with CGR and PGN. With CGR, in Q1 AA will define the workplan and schedule for each line of action included in the agreement. The Activity will focus work on strengthening CGR's and PGN's capacities to address drivers of deforestation (including land grabbing and road infrastructure projects) through technical support in fiscal and administrative cases that occur in AA's critical biological corridors within AA priority intervention areas defined in Year 1 for the departments of Guaviare and Caquetá.
- Under the In-Kind agreement signed with PGN, AA will host one reflect session with the Inspector General and representatives from other environmental sector entities to discuss the role played by women in forest/biodiversity conservation and promote women's inclusion in environmental policy formulation and implementation.
- AA and CSJ's Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla will begin training of judges and judicial officials through courses and methodologies, such as clinics and mock trials, focused on legal actions to address environmental crimes. AA will also promote the enrollment of judicial sector officials in the course *Herramientas para la Acción Judicial en Casos de Deforestación* (Tools for Legal Action in Deforestation-Related Cases), launched in Q4 FY22. With CJS, AA will also advance the systematization of cases related to deforestation in the Amazon.
- As part of the MOU and the in-kind agreement signed with ASOBANCARIA, AA will deliver an updated version of the GeoViewer tool to ASOBANCARIA and other financial entities to facilitate their screening of investments for climate risks. AA expects this tool to be fully operational and implemented by financial entities by Q2. Further, AA will draft a chapter on deforestation that will be included in the Environmental and Social Risks General Management Guide (ARAS for its acronym in Spanish) and will complete workshops with ASOBANCARIA to co-create a toolkit to assist these entities in incorporating and implementing the guidelines included in the chapter on deforestation for ARAS.
- In Guaviare, the Activity will implement the communications campaign *Amazonia Mía Sin Llamas* to create and disseminate messages for raising awareness among institutional stakeholders and the community on the importance of reducing deforestation and preventing wildfires during the dry season. This activity will be developed in coordination with national, regional, and local media, local community boards, local risk management offices, and local fire departments.
- AA will continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS for its acronym in Spanish) on an initiative to address the impact of road infrastructure as a driver of deforestation, including intermodal transportation alternatives and local road management groups.
- AA will present a proposal to increase the capacity of ASOJUNTAS and local fire departments to respond to wildfires in four target municipalities in Guaviare (San José del Guaviare, Calamar, El Retorno, and Miraflores). Actions will include prevention and control of wildfires during the dry



season by strengthening first responder groups, promoting inter-institutional coordination to improve risk planning procedures, creating community-based risk maps, and improving early warning systems. This strategy will be crucial to mitigating the potential negative effects of the approaching dry season.

- AA will engage GOC entities, such as MADS, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Protection Unit, and PGN's Delegate Office for Human Rights, to design a strategy to improve the safety of environmental leaders and defenders in the Amazon. In this process, AA will gather information from human rights advocacy groups and will promote the participation of recognized leaders and defenders in the target regions.
- AA will launch two Requests for Proposals (RFPs) to train judges, prosecutors, and public officials in environmental crime investigation and prosecution and to design and/or improve information platforms to effectively investigate and prosecute environmental crimes.
- AA will materialize opportunities to implement TIMBY or the Global Forest Watch Forest Watcher app as a tool to monitor environmental crimes with information provided by the community-based monitoring units that will be established throughout Activity implementation.

## **Objective 2. Improve the effectiveness of forest conservation and management**

- With Fundación Corazón Verde and Alimentarte, AA will participate in the design and dissemination of communication materials to promote Alimentarte Restaurant Tour, an event that will feature dishes cooked with products that incorporate biodiversity conservation from the Activity's prioritized areas. This activity will run from January 20-23. AA will also participate in Alimentarte Food Festival (November 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14) by linking and creating exposure for at least six local producers from the Amazon (including products such as asaí, chontaduro, cheese, and farina, among others).
- In November 10-11, AA will participate in the international event "Segundo Congreso Internacional Theobrama para la Paz Camino para la Sostenibilidad y la Conservación de los Bosques," in Guaviare. This event will be coordinated by the Universidad de la Amazonia and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and will bring together international experts and speakers to discuss cocoa production/processing and its contribution to biodiversity conservation. AA will deliver a presentation on ecosystem services and will facilitate the participation of Fundación Cataruben to share information on carbon credit sales models.
- With Grupo Takami, AA will support the creation and dissemination of a communications campaign to raise awareness of the intervention underway with the departmental cattle ranchers' committee of Caquetá and Takami, which seeks to promote sustainable cattle ranching and RNSCs under Takami's *Un Domicilio Un Árbol* initiative.
- With Fundación Cataruben, AA will begin the implementation of a strategy to train and build local capacities among local producers in the carbon sales model. Through this strategy, AA and Fundación Cataruben will strengthen local organizations' capacities to develop and implement carbon sales projects.
- In November, AA will participate in the first national timber auction, an event organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit's (GIZ) ProBosques initiative to

promote sustainable forest management and commercialization. Approximately 10 producers and 40 national and international buyers will participate in this event.

- With USAID's Páramos and Forests Activity, AA will participate in an international visit to the company Verdecandé SA in Ecuador to learn from the company's experience in community-based sustainable forest management. AA will support the participation and attendance of two local producers and regional environmental corporation representatives.

## **FY22 CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND ASSUMPTIONS**

*Adaptive management due to the pandemic.* AA's startup took place amid temporary closures and warnings due to new COVID-19 contagion peaks, with the national emergency finally lifted in June 2022. Following startup in July 2021, the Activity began operations immediately using a mix of remote and hybrid operations, before transitioning to in-person operations as soon as conditions allowed. Despite these challenges of the pandemic, with use of established security and biosecurity protocols, AA hired staff, secured office spaces, carried out launch events, and began operations in its critical biological corridors.

*Shifting GOC priorities.* As foreseen in the Year 1 AWP, the presidential election has brought about significant shifts in government priorities. The new administration has pledged to revamp the country's environmental strategy to focus on promoting social agreements with local communities to build a forest-based economy, strengthening prevention and law enforcement capacities to target major deforestation drivers, and improving governance in rural territories, among other priorities. This shift, which adds to the uncertainty caused by changes in ministry, agency, and institutional leadership, has required some adjustments to AA's approach that included refocusing its programming and implementation activities under Objectives 1 and 2 to align with the new government's approach—which prioritizes dialogue and focus on local community engagement.

*Aligning priorities with GOC and environmental sector stakeholders.* Throughout FY22, the Activity encountered difficulties to ensure prompt implementation of the joint work agendas and coordination opportunities initially identified with some key GOC and environmental sector stakeholders. For instance, despite the several sessions held with FGN to implement the Deforestation Control Unit (UCDE for its acronym in Spanish), FGN has not defined the technical and operational details of this unit, which has ultimately delayed the design and implementation process. Similarly, the negotiation process with CORPOAMAZONIA and Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico (CDA) has taken longer than expected, as these two regional autonomous corporations (CARs) have requested support from the Activity in areas that do not align with USAID priorities. This has required AA to redirect negotiations to focus assistance on areas aligned with AA goals, such as strengthening the CARs' surveillance capacities and ability to manage environmental sanctioning procedures. Similarly, AA has maintained a close relationship with Visión Amazonia and expects to define specific joint work opportunities and interventions in FY23 with new leadership following the presidential transition.

*Security issues.* The security conditions and increase in the cultivation of illicit crops in AA's interventions areas, especially in Putumayo, have restricted the Activity's ability to operate in some strategic areas and critical biological corridors prioritized in FY22. In response, AA redirected its interventions to focus on areas that minimize security and operational risks (priority areas for Caquetá and Guaviare, specifically in areas I and J, as defined on pages 18-19). The Activity also managed security risks to carry out targeted interventions in Putumayo, including with the CAR and Indigenous organizations.

# SECTION 1: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER OBJECTIVES 1 AND 2

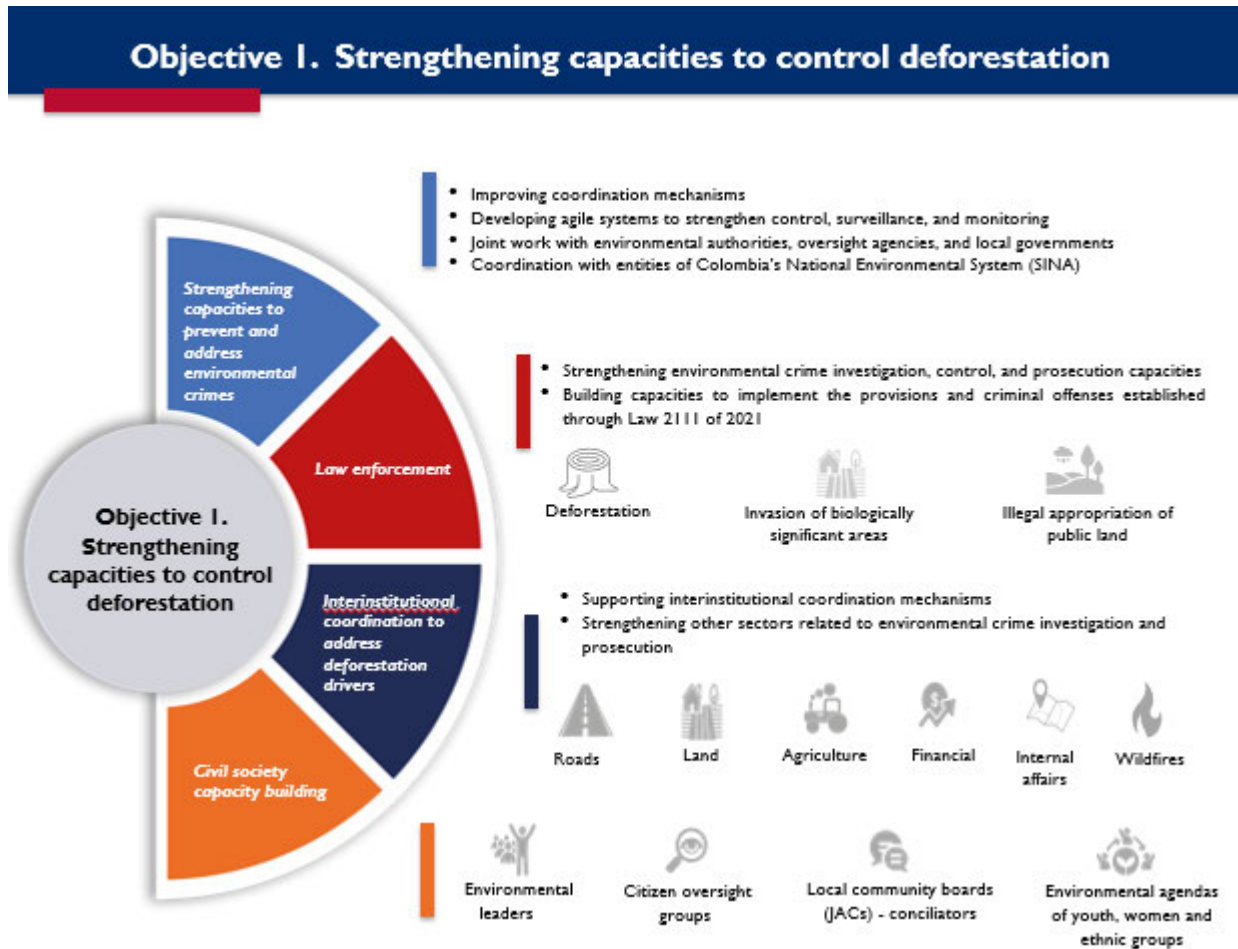
## **I.1 PROGRESS UNDER OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION**

Objective 1 comprises the following intermediate and expected results: i) improving government response to environmental crime prevention and reduction by strengthening coordination mechanisms, enhancing the capacity of law enforcement institutions, improving processes for investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes, and improving systems for securely filing and following up on complaints; ii) generating and sharing tools and data to effectively investigate, enforce, prosecute, and convict environmental crimes by promoting agile and real-time information systems and improving processes to share environmental crime information; and iii) improving the capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting environmental crimes by strengthening their ability to raise public awareness, supporting Indigenous peoples' capacity to manage their territories consistent with their cultures, and strengthening environmental leaders' capacity and security to denounce environmental crimes.

In FY22, AA implemented a careful and adaptive approach to position its goals and strategic activities within the agenda of key public sector counterparts while responding to shifting GOC policy priorities and institutional dynamics. To do so, AA worked with government and civil society institutions and stakeholders at the national, departmental, and municipal levels, including FGN, CGR, PGN, CSJ, CARs, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), courts, financial institutions, governors' and mayors' offices, notary offices, departmental secretariats, local community boards, fire brigades, citizen oversight groups, communication collectives, local media outlets, and Indigenous communities, among others. By establishing relationships with diverse stakeholders, the Activity has positioned itself to influence environmental policy discussions and build a wide network of stakeholders and partners whose engagement is and will be crucial to promote AA's approach to environmental crime prevention and control.

Further, in Q4 AA began work to align its implementation strategy to the policy priorities established by the new administration and announced by MADS. To do this, AA designed and begun implementing a comprehensive strategy that focuses on strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders to address environmental crimes, support law enforcement activities, promote interinstitutional coordination to address the major drivers of deforestation, and building capacities among civil society actors (see Figure 2 below). Through this strategy, AA is seeking to position itself as a key ally to the new government and incorporate its goals and strategies within the GOC agenda.

Figure 2. AA's Objective I General Strategy



Next, we present key Year I highlights per intermediate result.

### IR 1.1 Improved government response to environmental crime prevention and reduction

**Strengthening PGN's environmental crime prevention and prosecution capacities.** As a result of the negotiations carried out throughout the fiscal year with PGN, in FY22 Q4, AA signed a LSGA – In Kind with PGN's Delegate Office for Environmental and Agrarian Affairs to strengthen the entity's capacity to prevent and control environmental crimes. Through this grant, AA is providing technical assistance to PGN along the following four strategic lines: 1) Curbing drivers of deforestation (e.g., extensive cattle ranching, land grabbing, and road infrastructure); 2) Monitoring compliance with the Supreme Court Ruling 4360 of 2018;<sup>2</sup> 3) Mainstreaming a gender approach to increase women's inclusion in environmental policy formulation and implementation in AA's prioritized territories, promote equality and sustainability, and

<sup>2</sup> Through Ruling 4360 of 2018, the Supreme Court of Justice requires the Presidency of the Republic to implement short-, medium-, and long-term measures to curb deforestation rates and mitigate climate change in the Colombian Amazon.

comply with PGN's constitutional mandate to protect fundamental rights;<sup>3</sup> and 4) Facilitating institutional coordination and providing legal support to draft the regulatory decree that creates the Single Registry of Deforested Lands.

Under the first work track, AA provided technical assistance to PGN for implementing Directive 006 of 2022, issued by this entity to control cattle ranching in natural parks. Specifically, AA supported the creation of the national roundtable mandated by Article 9 of Directive 006 as a key instance to help PGN in monitoring the activities carried out by GOC institutions to control this deforestation driver. By supporting the creation of this roundtable, the Activity contributed to achieving the target of indicator AA-07 (Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented as a result of USG assistance).



Second national roundtable to monitor PGN's Directive 006 of 2022. May 24, 2022

Further, AA provided technical assistance to PGN and other relevant responsible entities (including MADS, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR for its acronym in Spanish), Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM for its acronym in Spanish), National Land Agency (ANT for its acronym in Spanish), Colombian Agriculture Institute (ICA for its acronym in Spanish), and the National Natural Parks' (PNN's) office, among others) in consolidating the national roundtable as an interinstitutional coordination mechanism by i) providing financial assistance to carry out two roundtable sessions; ii) building the action plan that will be used by PGN to monitor compliance by the relevant responsible entities; iii) socializing and supporting the approval process of the roundtable's bylaws; iv) systematizing progress and activities reported by entities in roundtable sessions; and v) engaging AA's two implementing partners, TNC and FCDS, to facilitate roundtable discussions and provide information on the link between cattle ranching and deforestation. This roundtable has become a key coordination mechanism where a set of institutions come together and meet periodically to address biodiversity conservation. Further, this mechanism has also been crucial to promote other regulations to control deforestation (such as ICA's Resolution 7067 of 2022, which suspends the sanitary registration of livestock property in national and regional natural parks). Through these activities, AA contributed to achieving the targets of indicator AA-02 (Number of networks or mechanisms for interinstitutional coordination and community monitoring facilitated, promoted, and strengthened) as well as the milestone included in the FY22 Annual Work Plan under IR 1.1 regarding the creation or strengthening of coordination mechanisms to curb extensive cattle ranching.

<sup>3</sup> Historically, women have been marginalized in the environmental policy formulation and implementation process. To address this situation, the GOC has underscored the need of strengthening institutional efforts to promote women's inclusion and complying with international commitments to promote gender equality and female empowerment in environmental affairs. For instance, CONPES document 4080 of 2022 acknowledges the relevance of implementing gender-sensitive policies that comply with the commitments acquired by Colombia under the Paris Agreement.



**Strengthening *juntas de baldíos* in Guaviare.** AA worked alongside local communities and the mayor's office of Calamar to reactivate and strengthen the operation of the *junta de baldíos*. Although *juntas de baldíos* have been defined by the GOC as a key instance to implement *derechos de uso* in forest reserve zones under *Ley Segunda*, in Calamar this mechanism had not been operating regularly and had been created amid the pandemic through online election processes, which limited its recognition and legitimacy. In response, since February 2022 AA engaged three consultants who provided technical assistance to reactivate and improve the legitimacy of the *junta* by carrying out open and transparent elections of *junta* members, building and supporting the approval process of the *junta's* bylaws, and training community members on the *contratos de uso* policy. As recognized by the mayor's office of Calamar, AA's assistance was crucial to consolidate the *junta* as a mechanism to coordinate actions between the relevant responsible entities, communities, and international cooperation agencies interested in promoting *contratos de uso* and the sustainable use of natural resources in these areas. Furthermore, this mechanism is crucial to comply with ANT's Agreements 058 of 2018 and 118 of 2020, which establish *juntas de baldíos* as an enabling condition to grant land use rights in forest reserve zones. Through this assistance, AA contributed to indicator AA-02-03 (Number of networks or mechanisms for inter – institutional coordination and community monitoring facilitated, promoted, and strengthened) and to build the conditions for implementing a pilot approach for public land administration, as included in the FY22 Annual Work Plan under I.R. 2.1.

**Promoting sustainable cattle ranching in Guaviare.** Throughout FY22, AA provided technical assistance to strengthen Guaviare's Sustainable Cattle Ranching Roundtable. This mechanism convenes key regional actors (such as the Governor's Office of Guaviare, mayors' offices, the National Cattle Ranchers' Federation, the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee, the private sector, the Chamber of Commerce, CDA, and producers' associations) to promote interinstitutional coordination for incorporating biodiversity conservation practices in the cattle ranching sector under the guidelines established by MADS through Resolution 126 of 2022. AA supported this entity by i) providing technical assistance to draft the roundtable's action plan; ii) building a set of sustainable cattle ranching indicators that incorporate biodiversity conservation, landscape management, and sustainable land use practices in this value chain; and iii) providing financial assistance and managing the technical coordination in six roundtable sessions. Guaviare's roundtable has been recognized by the Governor's Office of Guaviare and the National Sustainable Cattle Ranching Roundtable as a key instance to enhance decision-making and to implement MADS guidelines at the departmental level. Through this activity, AA contributed to achieving the target for indicator AA-02-03 (Number of networks or mechanisms for inter–institutional coordination and community monitoring facilitated, promoted, and strengthened) and contributed to the milestones included in the FY22 Annual Workplan under I.R. 1.1 regarding interinstitutional coordination to reduce extensive cattle ranching and under I.R. 2.2 to support information sharing to promote sustainable practices.

**Providing legal support to CORPOAMAZONIA.** In FY22, AA provided legal and technical assistance to strengthen CORPOAMAZONIA's administrative sanctioning capacities to address potential environmental damages in environmentally significant areas in the Andean-Amazon piedmont (Mocoa, Putumayo). To do so, the Activity engaged one consultant who assisted CORPOAMAZONIA's Sub Directorate of Environmental Management by reviewing the administrative orders issued by the entity under the administrative sanctioning process against a mining company for the alleged breach of environmental regulations caused by mining exploration activities and non-authorized use of forest resources. AA's consultant also assisted CORPOAMAZONIA in drafting Precautionary Measure 202 of 2022 which ordered the immediate suspension of activities by the company in four mining titles. CORPOAMAZONIA has recognized that the assistance provided by AA is and will be key to better substantiating administrative orders and responding to potential legal actions carried out by the company against the CAR. By providing assistance to adopt a regulation that directly addresses biodiversity

conservation, AA contributed directly to achieving the targets of indicator AA-07 (Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented). This activity also contributed to the milestones included in the FY22 Annual Work Plan under I.R. 1.1 with regard to the provision of technical and legal assistance to improve environmental sanctioning processes.

**Training of judicial sector officials to improve their understanding and ability to control deforestation.**

In FY22, CSJ and the *Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla* requested support from AA to implement the course for judicial sector officials, which was initially agreed and designed under the ADC Task Order. Specifically, AA provided support by updating course contents with the inputs presented by the *Escuela’s* staff to comply with the entity’s educational plan and facilitated technical assistance to build the course’s online platform. On September 26, 2022, AA, CSJ, and the *Escuela Judicial* officially launched the online course *Herramientas para la Acción Judicial en Casos de Deforestación* (Tools for Legal Action in Deforestation-Related Cases), designed to train judges and judicial sector officials in the general context of deforestation in Colombia, national and international applicable regulations established to curb deforestation, relevant emblematic sentences, and case studies, among other topics.

The course launching was attended by more than 100 people and the course was opened for enrollment on September 26, with training activities scheduled to begin in Q1 FY23. Through this activity, AA is promoting the effective application of environmental justice and is contributing to the milestone included in the FY22 Annual Work Plan under I.R. 1.1. to promote the training of GOC actors and develop refresher courses to address environmental crimes.



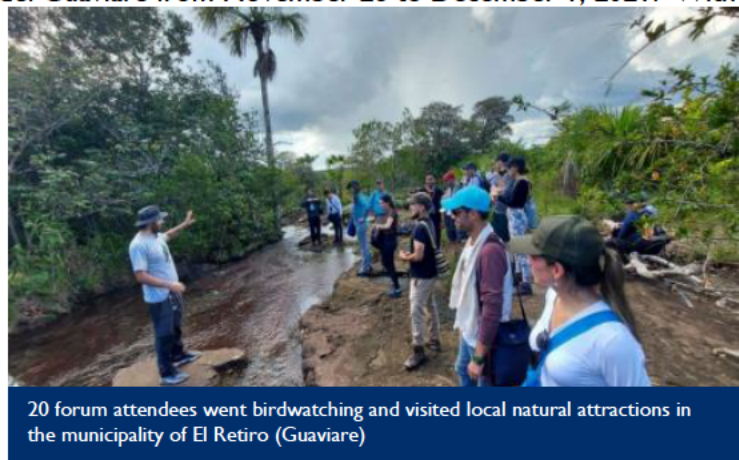
**Supporting CGR on reparations and compensation for environmental crimes.** As a result of the negotiation process carried out throughout the fiscal year, in FY22 Q4, the Activity signed an LSGA – In Kind with CGR’s Delegate Office for Environmental Affairs to develop, pilot, and validate a procedure for quantifying and demanding reparations and compensation for environmental damages caused by public officials or private citizens who manage public funds. The pilot will be incorporated as part of CGR’s fiscal auditing processes and will be tested within a public sector entity to be jointly selected by AA and CGR. This will allow CGR to demand monetary or in-kind compensation for environmental damages committed in the Activity’s priority areas as well as to deter further actions that negatively impact biodiversity conservation. In selection of the audited entity, AA and CGR will consider criteria such as the existence of administrative and criminal complaints related to environmental crimes, the relation to structural deforestation drivers, and the impact of the procedure on containing deforestation. As a result of this joint initiative, AA and CGR will create a roadmap to incorporate this procedure as a binding mechanism within Colombia’s environmental system. The implementation of this agreement will be supported by



FCDS, who will assist CGR by guiding field interventions, identifying emblematic deforestation cases, and providing specialized information to inform decision making within CGR.

**Supporting the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM).** In FY22, AA provided legal and technical assistance to IDEAM in the drafting of the regulatory decree that creates the Single Registry of Deforested Lands, which seeks to strengthen the evidence in environmental crime investigations and improve inter-institutional coordination to control land grabbing, one of the major deforestation drivers in the country. The draft decree was sent for review and approval by MADS' legal department. Once the decree is approved (anticipated to be in Q2 FY23), AA will support the Registry's implementation. Through this activity, AA is contributing to achieve the targets for indicator AA-07 (Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented as a result of USG assistance) by supporting the implementation of the Climate Action Law (2169 of 2021), which creates the Registry, and limiting the commercial transactions of deforested land.

**Supporting an international forum on the protection of strategic ecosystems with UNODC and the British Embassy.** In Q1 FY22, AA coordinated actions with UNODC and the British Embassy to support the event “Perspectives and Experiences on the Protection of Strategic Ecosystems,” a four-day international forum hosted in San José del Guaviare from November 28 to December 1, 2021. With a daily average attendance of 100 people and 2,283 livestream viewers, the forum convened 43 experts in justice and environmental issues from 12 countries—including Spain, Ecuador, Peru, the United States, Mexico, Sweden, Brazil, and Colombia—who exchanged knowledge on innovative actions to prevent and address biodiversity loss and deforestation in strategic ecological areas at the global and national levels. As a result of this event, 79 people were trained in actions related to deforestation/biodiversity loss prevention.



**Strengthening the institutional capacity of FGN.** Throughout FY22 AA held working sessions with FGN to define a joint work agenda for strengthening the entity's environmental crime investigation and prosecution capacities. As a result, AA and FGN's Directorate of Higher Studies agreed to implement the following three training courses, which are scheduled to begin between Q1 and Q2 of FY23: i) Workshop on environmental crimes' scene and evidence management to train prosecutors in areas such as environmental legislation, criminal investigation methodologies, crime scene management, and investigation of financial crimes related to deforestation (in-person); ii) Course to investigate deforestation drivers; and iii) Latin American Symposium on the Fight Against Deforestation and Illegal Mining, to train 100 public officials in areas such as comparative environmental law, environmental issues in border areas, and transnational environmental crimes. Further, throughout the fiscal year, AA and FGN also advanced discussions to implement an investigation unit to oversee and coordinate the investigation of illegal deforestation and its major drivers in AA's intervention areas. Although the institutional and operational details of this unit are yet to be defined by FGN, in FY23 AA will continue to work alongside the entity to speed up the unit's implementation.

**Improving the capacity of CARs in AA's areas of intervention.** From Q2 to Q4 FY22, AA completed more than ten technical sessions with CORPOAMAZONIA's and CDA's management and technical teams to define joint work areas and opportunities. As a result, among other defined areas for engagement, in Q4 FY22, AA selected one representative from each CAR to attend a demonstrative tour of the community sustainable forest management experience of the Whole Forest project, implemented by Verdecandé, in Cristóbal Colón, Ecuador. The tour will take place in Q1 FY23 and will serve as a training opportunity on key advances in sustainable forest management through community enterprises. AA also expects to begin implementation of other prioritized initiatives and lines of action in early FY23.

**Supporting the mayor's office of Solano (Caquetá).** AA and TNC provided technical assistance to the mayor's office of Solano to update the municipal Action Plan to Combat Deforestation, which is required to comply with the guidelines and mandates issued by the Supreme Court of Justice through Ruling 4360 of 2018. The updated plan will be submitted for approval by the mayor's office of Solano.

**Developing an Observatory to Monitor Compliance with the Supreme Court of Justice Ruling (4360 of 2018).** AA completed a series of sessions with CSJ and the Superior Court of Bogotá to define AA's support for implementing the Observatory to Monitor Compliance with the Supreme Court of Justice Ruling (4360 of 2018) to Control Deforestation in the Amazon. AA is awaiting the approval of the Observatory's indicators by the roundtable of experts created by the court of Bogotá to begin implementation. This Observatory will have a significant impact on biodiversity conservation as it will allow the monitoring of how public entities apply the provisions of the Supreme Court of Justice ruling, which declared the Colombian Amazon to be subject to rights.

**Exploring opportunities to support women-led entrepreneurship initiatives.** AA completed 13 working sessions with the Presidential Council for Women's Equity and Fondo Mujer Emprende between March and June 2022 to identify opportunities for co-financing women-led entrepreneurship initiatives linked to biodiversity conservation in AA's geographies. The initiative was defined by AA and the Council but was halted due to the government transition process.

## **IR 1.2 Generation and sharing of tools and data to effectively investigate, enforce, prosecute, and convict environmental crimes**

**Supporting ASOBANCARIA and financial sector entities to control deforestation-related risks.** Throughout FY22, AA engaged ASOBANCARIA to advance joint work toward improving the banking sector's capacity to monitor and manage deforestation-related risks across credit and investment operations in the Amazon. With support from its key partner, FCDS, AA carried out three workshops (April 21, May 25, and June 8) with ASOBANCARIA and its member banking entities (e.g., Grupo Aval, Banco de Bogotá, Bancamía, Davivienda, Bancolombia, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria - Colombia, and Bancoldex, Colombia's development bank that promotes second tier lending and investment) to identify the bottlenecks that limit these entities' capacity to avoid directing capital to actors and activities responsible for environmental crimes.

The main bottlenecks identified in the workshops include the following: lack of technological tools to detect potential environmental risks in lending operations; lack of national guidelines within the banking sector to identify and manage social and environmental risks linked to deforestation; and unavailability of updated, actionable, and disaggregated information that enhances the capacity of financial sector entities to address and control environmental risks.

As a result of this identification process, AA and ASOBANCARIA signed a MOU and an In-kind grant agreement that includes support from AA along the following lines i) Adapting the GeoViewer tool (initially developed by FCDS for FGN) to detect climate risk in investment, based on the information requests made by the banking entities; ii) Drafting the chapter on deforestation-related risks to update ASOBANCARIA's Environmental and Social Risks General Management Guide (ARAS for its acronym in Spanish), created by ASOBANCARIA in 2017 to support the implementation of risk management procedures. As identified throughout the workshops, the guide was updated in 2021 with new guidelines to prevent fund allocation for activities driving climate change across the country but does not include specific information and guidelines on how sector entities can prevent and manage deforestation; and 3) Developing a toolbox to help banking entities implement the guidelines included in the ARAS deforestation chapter. Through this activity is contributing to the milestone included in the FY22 Annual Work Plan under I.R. 1.2 to advance information centralization to more effectively investigate environmental crimes.

**Providing legal assistance to analyze Resolution 110 of 2022.** AA completed a judicial analysis in response to Resolution 110 of 2022 in Q2 FY22, a resolution issued by MADS on January 22, 2022 that has raised concerns in the environmental sector. This resolution was designed to ease the requirements on requests to exempt forest reserve lands currently protected under the *Ley Segunda* from productive use and to create a fast-track mechanism that would authorize mining exploration in these areas. AA shared this judicial analysis with USAID to facilitate discussions with cooperation agencies and the GOC on this regulation, elevating concerns of potential negative impact on natural resource conservation in environmentally protected areas. Likewise, FCDS has shared this judicial analysis with NGOs and environmental sector stakeholders and congressional representatives.

**Establishing an MOU with Universidad del Bosque.** In Q3 FY22, AA signed a two-year MOU with Universidad del Bosque to leverage the university's technical and research expertise to advance the Activity's goals in its prioritized geographies. As a result, Universidad del Bosque is: i) supporting the certification of students enrolled in the diploma course offered under the grant implemented in Diamante de las Aguas (Guaviare); ii) providing technical assistance to AA in the formulation of the proposal in Damas del Nare (Guaviare); and iii) assisting grantee COMGUAVIARE in developing an inventory of the area's flora.

### **IR 1.3 Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting environmental crimes and deforestation**

**Designing a roadmap for a network of environmental defenders.** AA facilitated separate technical sessions with the Presidential Council for Human Rights and International Affairs (May 9 and 13, 2022) and PGN's Directorate for Human Rights (July 8, 2022) to begin design of a roadmap for implementing a network of environmental defenders in the Amazon.

**Completing low-altitude overflights with high-level officials to monitor deforestation.** On April 6, 2022, AA core partner, FCDS, facilitated a low-altitude overflight with PGN's Delegate for Environmental and Agrarian Affairs, CGR's Delegate for Environmental Affairs, and the magistrate of the Superior Court of Bogotá tasked with monitoring compliance with Supreme Court of Justice ruling 4360 of 2018 to monitor deforestation in the Amazon's northwestern arc. During the flight, these public officials were able to see first-hand how forests are receding and how land use is rapidly changing within biologically significant areas. Participating public officials communicated the importance of these overflights to raise awareness of deforestation and its impacts and agreed on the need to carry out immediate, coordinated actions to reduce this trend. Similarly, PGN's officials acknowledged that this overflight was crucial to determine how deforestation is advancing in the region. This overflight was also critical to influence and



speed up PGN's decisions to curb extensive cattle ranching and to strengthen environmental sanctioning processes in the Amazon. Through these overflights, AA facilitated information exchange between PGN and CGR on deforestation cases and facilitated discussions between CSJ and PGN to improve the monitoring of Ruling 4360 of 2018.

On July 14 and 15 and September 15 and 17, 2022, AA and FCDS carried out two additional overflights, one with Asojuntas Calamar del Comité de Ganaderos de Guaviare, to monitor deforestation in key areas such as Sabanas de Mapiripán, the Indigenous *resguardo* Nukak Maku (Guaviare), and the Indigenous *resguardo* Llanos del Yari – Yaguará II, and PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete (Guaviare and southern Meta); Cartagena del Chairá, Bajo Caguán, and Florencia (Caquetá); and Puerto Leguízamo and PNN La Paya (Putumayo). In these overflights, AA and FCDS identified the expansion of deforested areas, particularly in the municipality of Mapiripán, the Indigenous *resguardo* Nukak Maku, the natural reserve Nukak, the Indigenous *resguardo* Llanos del Yari – Yaguará II, within and around PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete, PNN La Paya, and the municipality of Solano.

**Training FGN officials to improve understanding and ability to control deforestation.** The Activity worked alongside FGN's Specialized Directorate for Human Rights Violation to carry out a two-day (September 30 – October 1, 2021)



Training of environmental prosecutors from the Amazon, September 30, 2021

strategic planning session with 15 environmental prosecutors from the Amazon region to discuss the main drivers of deforestation in the Colombian Amazon, identify barriers to forest conservation, and map out potential courses of action to strengthen environmental crime prevention and prosecution (including the implementation of Law 2111 of 2021). Among those attending the session were 15 specialized environmental prosecutors who oversee more than 300 active cases of environmental crimes in the Colombian Amazon, three investigators who combat organized crime, the Director of the Specialized Directorate Against Human Rights Violations, and personnel from the Directorate's case analysis team.

Through this session, AA assisted prosecutors in identifying environmental cases that share common drivers, actors, and geographical areas and discussing a paradigm shift that allows the entity to focus actions on the major criminal structures behind deforestation. Further, prosecutors agreed on the need for decongesting processes within FGN's Human Rights Directorate, promoting the dissemination of Law 2111 of 2021, and carrying out similar periodic meetings to unify investigation and prosecution criteria, which is critical to streamline and improve the effectiveness of environmental crime investigations. AA's core partner FCDS, played a key role in this session by training prosecutors on deforestation dynamics, sharing information on main deforestation hotspots, and describing the criminal activities that drive environmental damage in the Amazon. In FY23, AA will build on the information provided in this session to support FGN's capacity to identify and prosecute structural cases.

**Identifying opportunities to define and improve the Colombian military's role in preventing and prosecuting environmental crimes.** AA completed meetings with the commanders of military units in AA prioritized departments to identify potential areas for cooperation in matters related to i) training on environmental crime scene management procedures, environmental law enforcement, and implementation of sustainable productive projects to raise environmental awareness; ii) implementing communication campaigns to reduce environmental crimes; and iii) promoting the application of the new criminal categories established under Law 2111 of 2021.

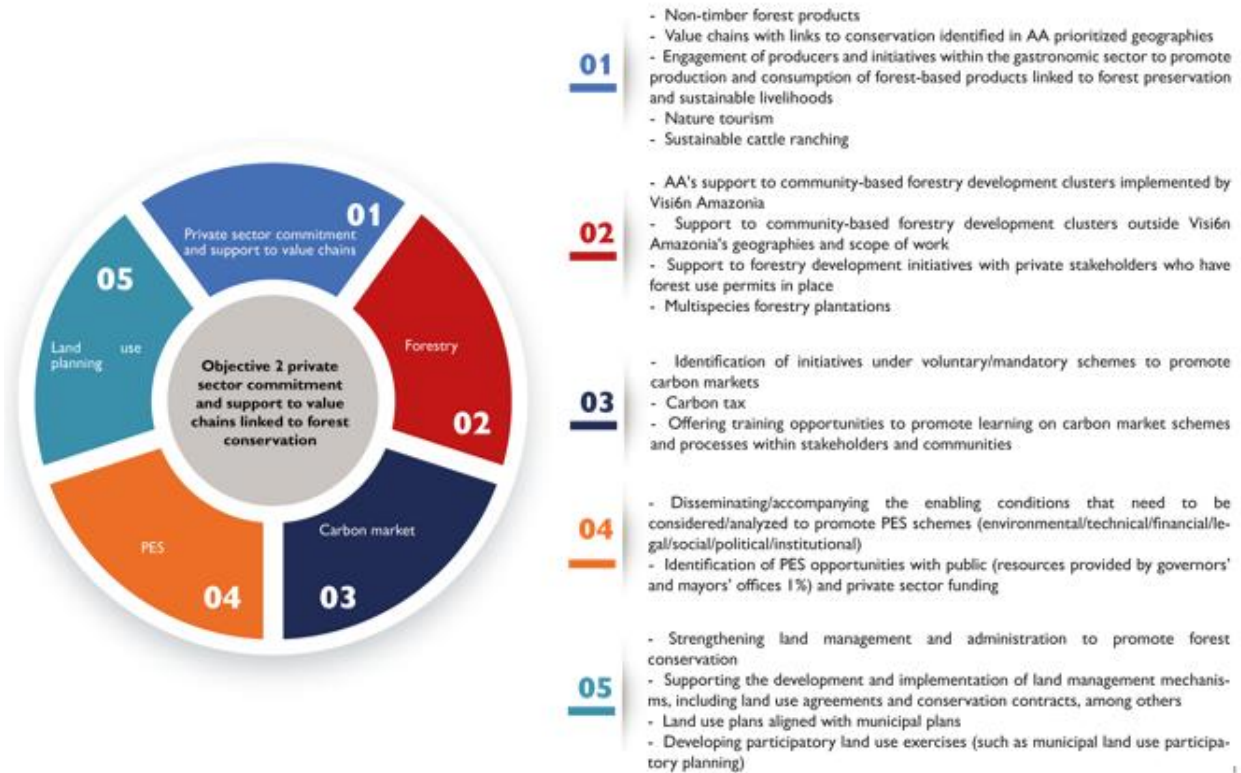
**Defining opportunities to engage indigenous youth in meaningful ways.** In Q4, AA met with *Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana's* (OPIAC for its acronym in Spanish) youth coordination platform to define joint work opportunities through which AA can help strengthen this organization's school of political education and improve environmental governance and traditional knowledge systems for biodiversity conservation.

## **1.2 PROGRESS UNDER OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Objective 2 comprises the following intermediate and expected results: i) strengthening land management and administration for forest conservation through demonstrated approaches (pilots) for effective public land administration; ii) promoting sustainable alternatives to deforestation by offering effective economic incentives for natural resource conservation, implementing and scaling up sustainable practices among farmers and indigenous communities and strengthening market linkages for commercialization; iii) encouraging the adoption of strategic natural resource management practices through the access and use of transparent data solutions and community-based monitoring; and iv) and promoting environmental governance and increasing public awareness on forest and biodiversity conservation.

To achieve these results, in FY22, AA designed and began implementing a comprehensive strategy that includes the promotion of private sector commitment and support to forest-based value chains linked to conservation and identified in AA's geographies, support to community-based forestry development clusters, the promotion of voluntary/mandatory carbon sales models and PES schemes, and the strengthening of land use planning mechanisms, such as land use agreements and conservation contracts (see Figure 3). This integrated strategy is designed to achieve key AA targets tied to placing hectares under improved management while generating economic benefits for communities and building organizational capacity to achieve sustainable results.

**Figure 3. AA's Objective 2 General Strategy**



Next, we present key Year 1 highlights per intermediate result.

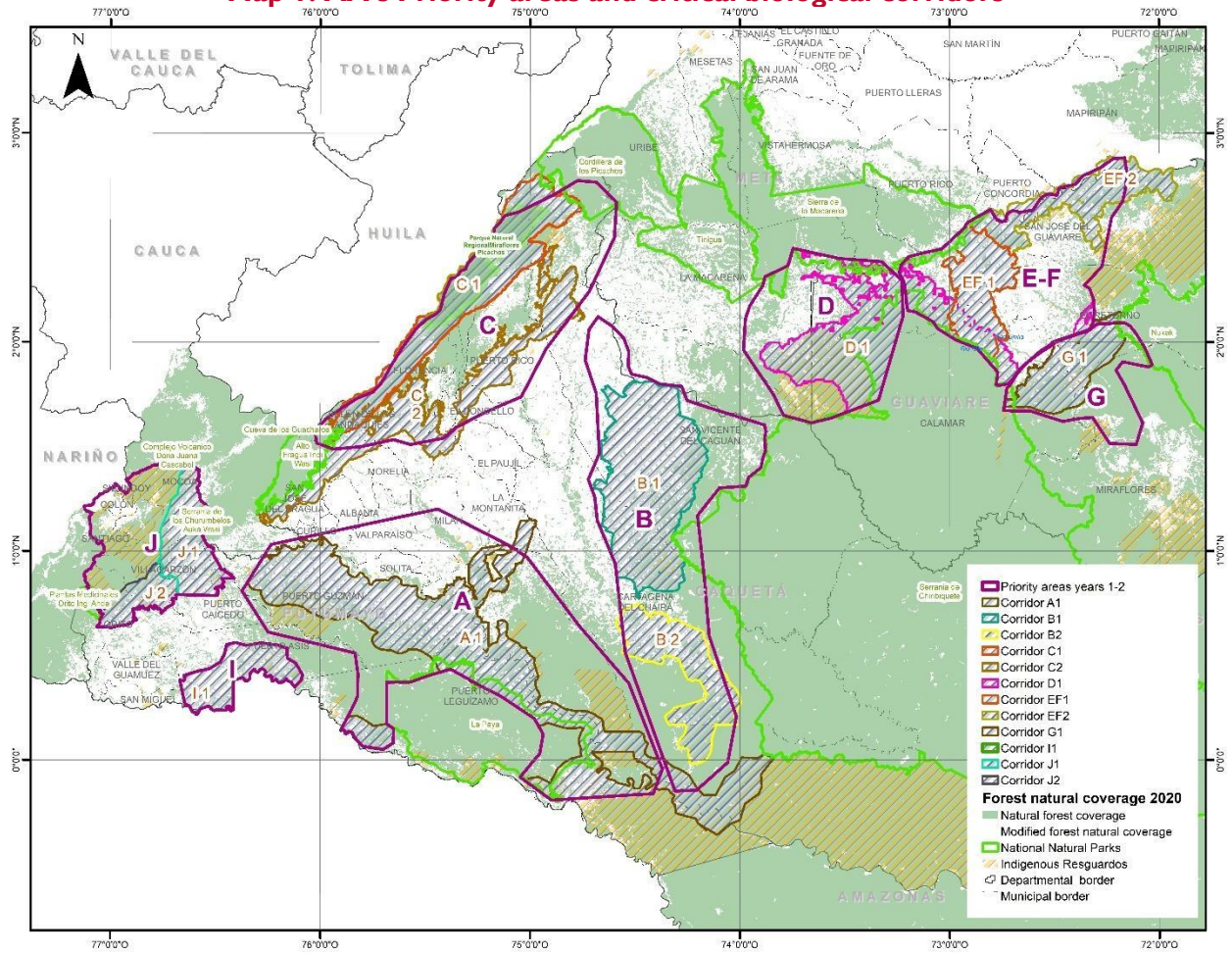
**Refining critical biological corridors within AA priority intervention areas defined in Year 1.**

Based on the 17 intervention areas defined in AA's contract, the Activity, with the support of FCDS and TNC, identified strategic zones that include specific deforestation hotspots and high value conservation and connectivity priorities. As a result of this process, AA defined the following 12 critical biological corridors, which represent approximately 40 percent of the hectares within AA's priority areas included in the contract and are key to guiding interventions with local stakeholders and communities under both objectives.

Map 1 below displays all 12 critical biological corridors (note some geographic overlap across departments); Map 2 and Table 1 (page 20) display the five critical biological corridors in Caquetá; Map 3 and Table 2 (page 21) display the four critical biological corridors in Guaviare and/or Southern Meta; and Map 4 and Table 3 (page 22) display the four critical biological corridors in Putumayo.

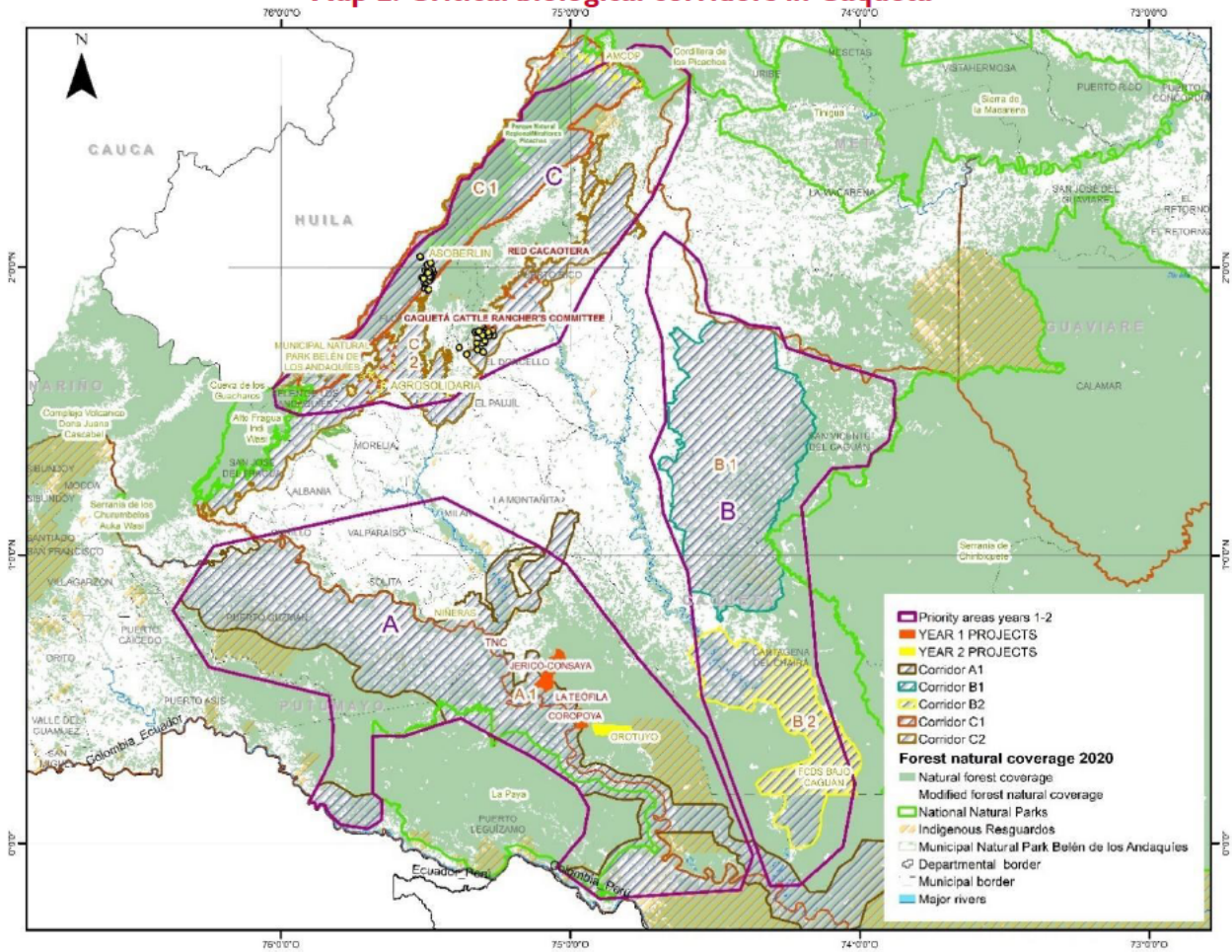


**Map I. AA's Priority areas and critical biological corridors**





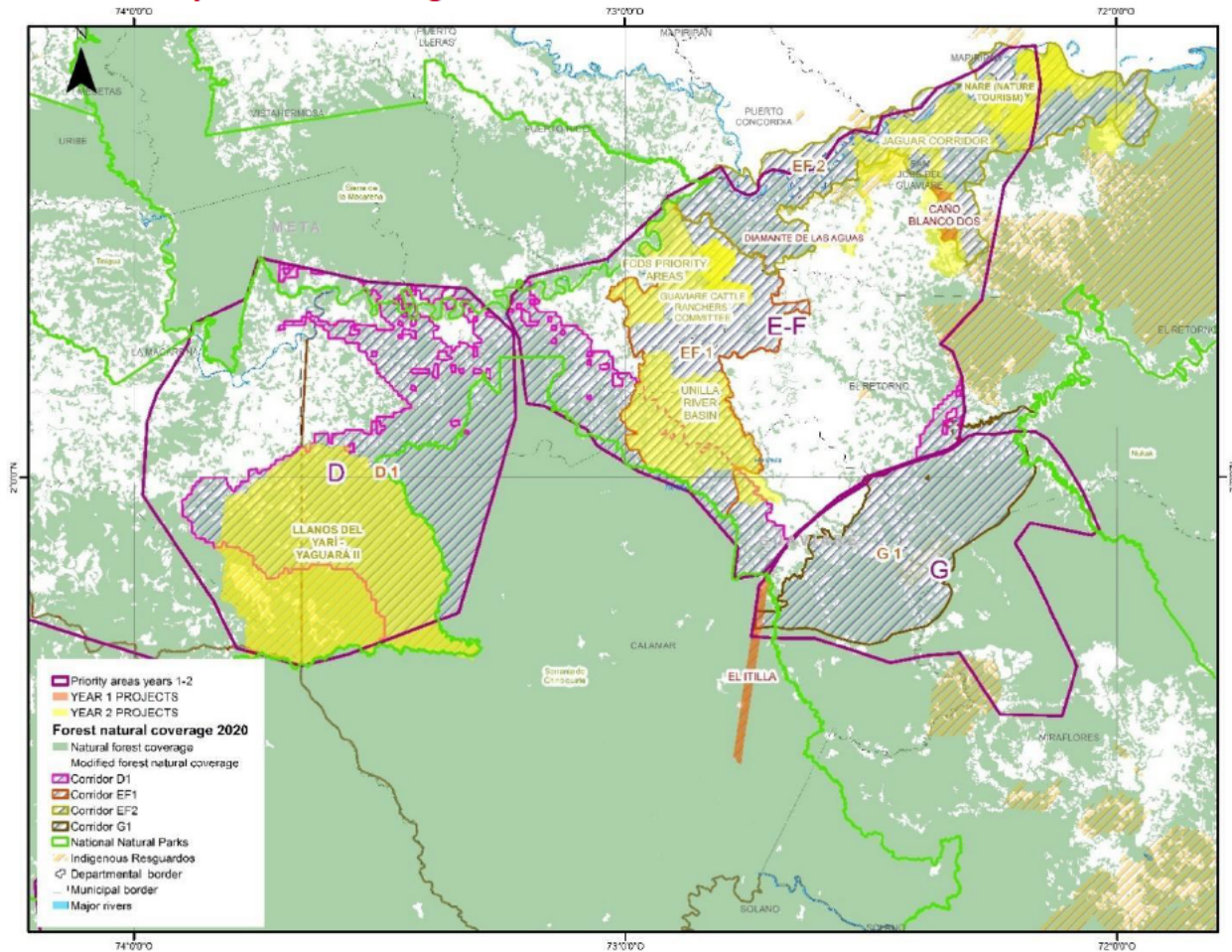
**Map 2. Critical biological corridors in Caquetá**



**Table I. Ecological significance of corridors prioritized in Caquetá**

| Corridor   | Main driver of deforestation   | What are we connecting / preserving?  |
|--|--|---|
| A1 "Caquetá River Basin"                             | Illicit crops and extensive cattle ranching                                    | Ecological connectivity between PNN La Paya and PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete; curbing fragmentation in Indigenous <i>resguardos</i> ; recovering riparian forests; ensuring connectivity for key primate species                                   |
| B1 "Estrella Hidrica Yari"                           | Expansion of the agricultural frontier, road infrastructure, and land grabbing | Recovering water connectivity in the upper basin of the Caguán River; protecting the connectivity corridor for the jaguar ( <i>Panthera Onca</i> ) and other umbrella species; preserving the headwaters in the upper basin of the Yari River.      |
| B2 "Lower Caguán River Basin"                        | Extensive cattle ranching and land grabbing                                    | Ecological connectivity between PNN La Paya and PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete; containing deforestation in the forest reserve zone of the lower Caguán River basin and the western area of PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete                            |
| C1 "Connectivity of Environmentally Protected Areas" | Expansion of the agricultural frontier   | Ecological connectivity between PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi, Los Andaquíes municipal park, Miraflores-Pichachos regional natural park, Pato Basillos Peasant Reserve Zone, and PNN Cordillera de los Pichachos  |
| C2 "Caquetá Soil and Water Conservation District"    | Expansion of the agricultural frontier   | Protecting water resources in the Caquetá Soil and Water Conservation District, the Hocha River watershed management plan, and the Guayas River basin, which are key to maintaining the water supply for 17 aqueducts that feed nine municipalities |

**Map 3. Critical biological corridors in Guaviare and/or Southern Meta**

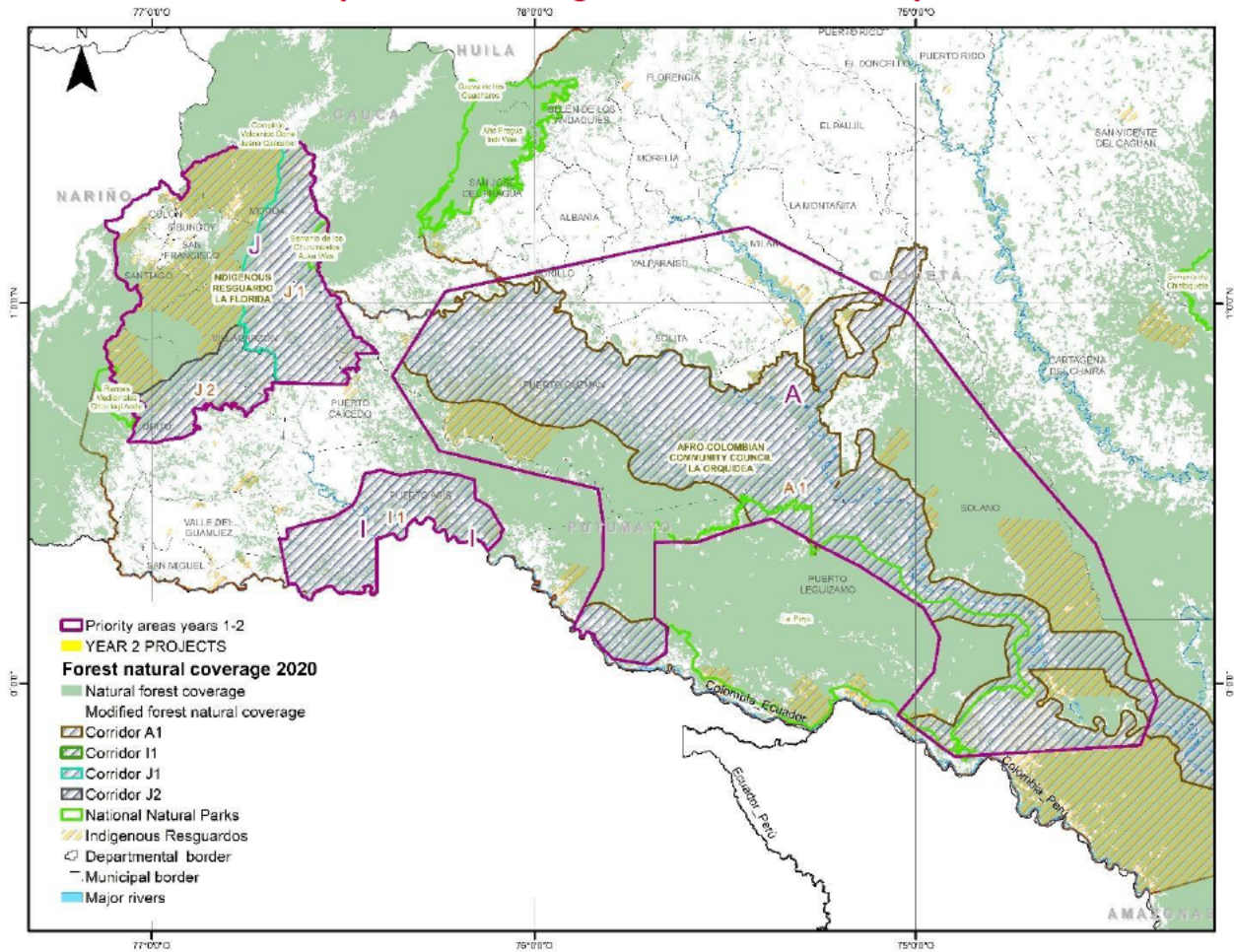


**Table 2. Ecological significance of corridors prioritized in Guaviare and Southern Meta**

| Corridor   | Main driver of deforestation   | What are we connecting / preserving?  |
|--|--|---|
| D1 "Yagurá II"   | Infrastructure projects and illegal roads  | Ecological connectivity between PNN Chiribiquete and the La Macarena Special Management Area; protecting the jaguar connectivity corridor   |
| E-F1 "Lindosa-PNN Chiribiquete"                                | Land grabbing, road infrastructure, and extensive cattle ranching                | Ecological connectivity between PNN Sierra de la Macarena, Serranía de la Lindosa, PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete, the Cerritos Capricho-Mirolindo protected forest reserve, the Ariari-Guayabero Integrated Management District, and the Uniña River watershed management plan |
| E-F2 "Lindosa-Nukak indigenous resguardo-Guaviare River basin" | Agro-industrial crops, road infrastructure projects, and land grabbing           | Ecological connectivity between the jaguar corridor (San José del Guaviare), the Guaviare River basin, and the Damas del Nare, Nare, and Caño Guarnizo wetland complex. Presentation of freshwater mammals  |
| G1 "Nukok-Chiribiquete"  | Road infrastructure, land grabbing, extensive cattle ranching, and illicit crops | Ecological connectivity between regional natural park Nukak and PNN Chiribiquete  |



**Map 4. Critical biological corridors in Putumayo**



**Table 3. Ecological significance of corridors prioritized in Putumayo**

| Corridor                                      | Main driver of deforestation   | What are we connecting / preserving?   |
|---|--|--|
| A1 “Caquetá River Basin”                      | Illicit crops and extensive cattle ranching  | Ecological connectivity between PNN La Paya and PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete; curbing fragmentation in Indigenous <i>resguardos</i> ; recovering riparian forests; ensuring connectivity for key primate species                                    |
| B2 “Lower Caguán River Basin”                 | Extensive cattle ranching and land grabbing  | Ecological connectivity between PNN La Paya and PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete; containing deforestation in the forest reserve zone of the lower Caguán River basin and the western area of PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete                             |
| I1 “Interluve Putumayo and San Miguel rivers” | Productive activities, illicit crops, and oil exploitation   | Ecological connectivity between the wetland complex adjacent to the municipality of Puerto Asis, the Peasant Reserve Zone of La Perla Amazónica, and the Indigenous <i>resguardos</i> of Piñuna Blanco and Buenavista                                |
| J1 “Serranía de Churumbelos”                  | Expansion of the agricultural frontier, road infrastructure, and risks associated with copper mining | Ecological connectivity between the Andean and Amazon ecosystems, specifically between PNN Serranía de los Churumbelos, the Mocoa River watershed management plan, the headwaters of the Putumayo River, and the upper basin of the Uchupayaso River |

|                                  |  |   |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| J2 "Buffer zone Orito Ingi Ande" | Expansion of the agricultural frontier and road infrastructure | Promoting ecological and cultural connectivity in the area adjacent to the Santuario de Flora Plantas Medicinales Orito Ingi-Ande |
|----------------------------------|--|---|

## IR 2.1 Strengthened land management and administration for forest conservation

**Designing public land administration pilots.** Based on the meetings carried out in FY22 with local organizations and communities in Guaviare, AA began the design of a public land administration pilot that combines the application of *contratos de derecho de uso* with the promotion of nature tourism. This pilot will be implemented in the *veredas* of Nare, Damas del Nare, and Caño Guarnizo. This activity will place approximately 20,000 hectares under improved natural resource management and will benefit at least 70 families with improved economic benefits. This activity is being coordinated with LFP's Guaviare/Southern Meta liaison to facilitate and strengthen the signing and implementation of *contractos de uso*. The pilot proposal will be presented to USAID in Q1 FY23. This activity will be implemented in corridor EF-I (Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete).

**Preserving biodiversity in natural parks.** Between Q3 and Q4, AA met with representatives from PNN's local offices from Guaviare and Meta, Caquetá, and Putumayo to analyze potential joint work opportunities. As a result of these meetings, AA and PNN agreed to carry out work to strengthen biodiversity monitoring within national and regional natural parks, create and consolidate RNSCs, and promote conservation and sustainable livelihood activities in the parks' buffer zones. As a result of these meetings, AA is preparing an activity to promote biodiversity conservation, create sustainable livelihoods, and promote community-based monitoring and environmental governance in 13 *veredas* of PNN Chiribiquete's buffer zone (corridor EF-I Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete). The activity will be presented for evaluation in Q1FY23.

## IR 2.2 Sustainable alternatives to deforestation promoted

**Engaging organizations with business plans that demonstrate income generation and biodiversity conservation potential.**

- AA awarded a grant to COMGUAVIARE to promote the sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), conservation agreements, parcel-level land use planning, and sustainable cattle ranching to improve natural resource management on 4,000 hectares and offer sustainable livelihoods for 216 people in Caño Blanco II, which is critical to ensure ecological connectivity between the villages of the lower basin of the Guaviare River and the indigenous *resguardo* Nukak Makú. Since grant startup, AA has trained 90 people in sustainable livelihood activities and NTFPs (including 56 women). AA also provided cold storage and other equipment required by COMGUAVIARE to improve the processing and storage of *moriche* flour. Thanks to AA support, during the reporting period COMGUAVIARE achieved sales of *moriche* for COP \$10,040,000 and 107 people linked to the organization received livelihood co-benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management. Through this activity, AA contributed to the targets for indicators AA-14 (Value of annual sales of productive units receiving USG assistance), AA-04 (Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities), and AA-05 (Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance). AA also implemented the *Valorización del Estado Organizacional* [VEO] tool with COMGUAVIARE and the local community board of Caño Blanco II. This activity is being implemented in corridor EF-I (Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete).



- AA awarded a grant to Fundación Biodiversity Management and Conservation Colombia to provide theoretical and practical training at the natural reserve Diamante de las Aguas to engage youth and women in forest and biodiversity conservation activities. In FY22, through the diploma course *Gestión de la Conservación y Uso Sostenible del Bosque*, AA trained 38 people in topics such as environmentally protected areas, the PNN system, the region’s natural and archeological wealth, and environmental laws and regulations. This process is being supported and certified by Universidad del Bosque and accompanied by institutions such as CDA, PNN Serranía del Chiribiquete, the National Natural Reserve Nukak, and the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History. Further, with support from AA, Diamante de las Aguas designed, produced, and rolled out the training primer “Training Conservation Managers,” which includes information on topics such as the natural reserve’s approach to biodiversity conservation, environmental determinants and regulations, environmentally protected areas, its diploma program, and the topics addressed in the first two training modules. This activity is being implemented in corridor EF-I (Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete).



Training primer developed by Diamante de las Aguas

- AA awarded a grant to the Indigenous *resguardo* El Itilla to implement forest conservation and sustainable livelihood activities to improve natural resource management in 8,000 hectares through support to the chili value chain and community-based monitoring. Since grant startup, AA has trained 26 people in community-based monitoring practices through activities such as the installation and operation of camera traps, nature photography, and bird watching. AA also visited the productive units (*chagras*) associated with the initiative to profile local production practices and identify chili pepper varieties available at the site. With this information, AA built a matrix that identifies each species according to its flavor, color, smell, and other features that will be key to informing and improving the commercialization process in this value chain. Through this grant, AA mainly contributed to achieve the targets of indicators AA-09 (Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance) and AA-19 (Number of partnerships with Civil Society Organizations as a result of USG assistance). This activity is being implemented in corridor EF-I (Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete).



Training provided to indigenous communities in the Itilla indigenous *resguardo*

- AA awarded a grant to the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá to support the creation of 75 RNSCs, place 10,000 hectares under improved natural resource management, and develop a PES scheme on forest carbon in 125 cattle ranches under Grupo Takami's "Un Domicilio, Un Árbol" initiative. Since the grant startup, AA gathered information from 50 producers (covering approximately 4,500 hectares) who will move forward in the RNSC registration process. By engaging Grupo Takami, AA contributed to achieve the target for indicator AA-18 (Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective). This activity is being implemented in corridor C2 (Distrito de Conservación de Suelos y Aguas de Caquetá).
- AA awarded a grant to Asociación Nacional Cacaotera de Colombia – Red Cacaotera to implement agroecological practices in 60 farms, place 1,420 hectares under improved natural resource management, train 146 people in biodiversity conservation, and reduce the emission of 26,471 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent. Since grant startup, AA has trained 52 people (including 16 women) in biodiversity conservation (contributing to indicator AA-09). The Activity also carried out a training session with eight youth linked to Red Cacaotera to address topics such as environmental education, the recognition of environmentally protected areas, bird watching, and the identification of species. Lastly, the Activity implemented the VEO tool in the Comité de Cacaoteros Comcaflor and the Comité De Cacaoteros Y Reforestadores De Puerto Rico (associated with Red Cacaotera). This activity is being implemented in corridor C2 (Distrito de Conservación de Suelos y Aguas de Caquetá).
- AA awarded a grant to the Indigenous *resguardo* of Jericó Consaya to promote forest and biodiversity conservation, place 12,000 hectares under improved management and create sustainable livelihoods for 30 families (124 people) through stingless beekeeping. Under this grant, AA has trained 49 people (including 27 women) in topics such as stingless beekeeping and commercialization. Through this activity, AA mainly contributed to achieve the targets of indicators AA-09 (Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance) and AA-19 (Number of partnerships with Civil Society Organizations as a result of USG assistance). This activity is being implemented in corridor A1 (Caquetá River basin).

**Linking local producers with the Alimentarte platform.** Through the subcontract with Fundación Corazón Verde, AA launched a strategy to link producers from the Amazon who incorporate biodiversity conservation practices with the restaurants and platforms promoted by Alimentarte (Food Festival, Restaurant Tour, and Foro Gastronómico Internacional). To promote these linkages, Fundación Corazón Verde visited ten producers from Guaviare, Caquetá, and Putumayo and sent product samples to 30 restaurants that belong to the Alimentarte platform. Further, in Q4, AA supported the launching of the Foro Gastronómico Internacional, where seven producers invited by AA participated as speakers and showcased their products to restaurants and clients. Further, in partnership with Fundación Corazón Verde, AA also supported the design of the #AlimentarteBioDiverso campaign, which featured social media posts and messages linking *farina*, *asaí*, *cheese*, and *sacha inchi* producers from Caquetá, Putumayo, and Guaviare with forest and biodiversity conservation. The campaign reached a total of 79 publications, including ten television and nine radio appearances and ten publications in the press. Through this activity, AA mobilized [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] (equivalent to [REDACTED] at the standard exchange rate of [REDACTED]), leveraged [REDACTED], trained 32 people in biodiversity conservation, and achieved one engagement with a private sector stakeholder, contributing to indicators AA-06 (Value of mobilized funds), AA-09 (Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation), AA-13 (Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation Contributes to: EG.13-4), and AA-18 (Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective). This activity has laid the groundwork for expanded work in Year 2, where Alimentarte has communicated its prioritization of Amazonian product promotion in its national strategy.

**Promoting carbon sales models.** AA signed a subcontract with Fundación Cataruben to strengthen the capacity of implementing organizations and partners in AA's intervention areas (Guaviare and Caquetá) to promote the implementation of carbon credit sales models through a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) project, which will contribute to indicators AA-08 (Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance) and AA-05 (Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance). Through this subcontract, AA and Fundación Cataruben are training and promoting knowledge transfer to six organizations (including COMGUAVIARE, the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá, Fundación Biodiversity Management and Conservation Colombia, and Fundación Ava Jeva) to build these local organizations' capacities to formulate and implement climate change mitigation projects under Fundación Cataruben's Biodiversidad + Carbono & Agua model and to receive co-benefits from carbon offsets. On October 7, 2022, AA will complete the first training workshop. This activity will be implemented in corridors EF-1 (Lindosa – PNN Chiribiquete) and C2 (Distrito de Conservación de Suelos y Aguas de Caquetá).

**Supporting the development of forestry clusters.** In FY22, AA defined its approach to support forestry development clusters implemented by community and private sector stakeholders in the Activity's



intervention areas. This approach includes support to community-based forestry development clusters developed both inside and outside Visión Amazonía's target geographies, support to forestry development clusters operated by private stakeholders who have environmental permits in place, and support to multispecies forestry plantations. Under the first line of work, AA received and adjusted a grant proposal to support the Orotuyo forestry cluster by offering training on felling units and timber transformation, promoting conservation in approximately 9,000 hectares, and developing an economic analysis to link timber production with sustainable market opportunities. AA anticipates presenting the grant proposal to USAID in Q1 FY23 for approval.

**Promoting PSE opportunities to the private and public sectors.** AA facilitated a meeting between the environmental services company, FORESTPA, and CORPOAMAZONIA to promote information exchange on PSE opportunities related to the sale of carbon credits and native tree seeds. As a result of this meeting, FORESTPA and CORPOAMAZONIA announced the decision to sign a [REDACTED] agreement that will include the creation of a seed collection network and promote seed propagation.

**Drafting, socialization, and approval of Guaviare's departmental tourism plan.** In FY22, Guaviare's Tourism Secretariat requested assistance from the Activity to socialize, adjust, and support the enactment of the departmental tourism plan *Descubriendo la Maloka del Jaguar (2021-2023)*. In response, the Activity provided technical assistance to i) socialize and gather the views of local communities on the tourism plan in the municipalities of El Retorno, Calamar, and Miraflores; ii) participate in departmental assembly sessions to present the results of the socialization process and update the tourism plan; and iii) provide cartographic information with tourism sites that had not been included in the initial version of the plan. The Plan was officially approved on September 20, 2022, and includes provisions that promote biodiversity conservation such as implementing planning tools to address climate change within the sector, offering training on sustainable tourism, and implementing PES schemes, among others. Through this activity, AA is implementing the GOC's Sustainable Tourism policy (as established in Decree 646 of 2021), thereby contributing to achieving the target of indicator AA-07 (Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented as a result of USG assistance).

### **IR 2.3 Adoption of strategic natural resource management Practices by relevant stakeholders**

**Using data solutions to support community-based monitoring.** Between Q3 and Q4, AA held three meetings with the Instituto Alexander von Humboldt to assess the opportunities offered by the Institute's BioTablero platform to support AA's community-based monitoring component. As a result of these meetings, Instituto Alexander von Humboldt agreed to prepare a proposal that includes adaptation of the BioTablero platform to focus on biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, and biophysical changes for implementation in five AA-supported initiatives: COMGUAVIARE, indigenous *resguardos* Itilla and Jericó Consaya, Departmental Cattle ranchers' Committee of Caquetá, and Red Cacaotera. This proposal will be submitted by Instituto Alexander von Humboldt in Q1 FY23.

### **IR 2.4 Relevant stakeholders engage effectively in environmental governance**



PES Training in Caquetá. September 6, 2022

**Training on PES schemes.** AA supported the Governor’s Office of Caquetá and CORPOAMAZONIA to carry out the event “Key Elements for Implementing PES in Caquetá.” In this event, the Activity trained 160 people (including local producers, governor’s and mayors’ offices’ officials, representatives from CORPOAMAZONIA, and students and professors from the *Universidad de la Amazonia*) in PES schemes and regulations and discussed PES implementation with local grassroots organizations, mayors’ offices, and the *Universidad de la Amazonia*, among other key stakeholders.

AA also identified opportunities to implement public-funded PES schemes linked to the conservation of hydric resources (per the provisions of decrees 0953 of 2013 and 1007 of 2017 issued by MADS) in the three prioritized departments. In Caquetá, AA began conversations with the mayor’s office of Cartagena del Chairá to begin the formulation of an initiative that promotes PES as a mechanism to strengthen local tax collection. Through this initiative, AA will support the mayor’s office in determining the areas, potential ecosystem services, and opportunity costs of implementing the scheme. AA also began conversations with the mayor’s office of Florencia to implement a PES scheme in the Río Hacha basin, which supplies water to approximately 200,000 inhabitants in Florencia. In Putumayo, AA and the governor’s office began conversations to implement a PES scheme in the Pepino River basin.

## SECTION 2: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER THE ACTIVITY FUND

In FY22 the Activity awarded nine grants and six subcontracts (see tables 1 and 2 below) totaling approximately ██████████ of Amazon Alive resources, corresponding to about ██████ percent of the total Activity Fund. For the ██████████ grants awarded, AA leveraged approximately ██████████, showing a higher level of impact than the one-to-one ratio initially established by AA.

**Table 1. Grants under Contract**

| Grantee / Grant Type   | Purpose   | Start Date / End Date          | Department | Amazon Alive Resources (USD)* | Leveraged Resources (USD)* | Total Value (USD)* |
|--|---|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Cooperativa Multiactiva de Jóvenes del Guaviare (COMGUAVIARE) / Fixed Amount Award | Implement a community conservation strategy that bolsters the connectivity and conservation of the forest and improves livelihoods in the Caño Blanco II village (in the municipality of San José del Guaviare) | March 30, 2022 – July 31, 2023 | Guaviare   | ██████                        | ██████                     | ██████             |
| Fundación Biodiversity   | Improve human capacities through theoretical and  | June 21, 2022 –                | Guaviare   | ██████                        | ██████                     | ██████             |

|  |   |                                     |          |        |        |        |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Management and Conservation Colombia (BMC Colombia) / Fixed Amount Award       | practical training for youth and women in conservation, biodiversity protection, and sustainable use of natural resources in the Diamante de las Aguas Natural Reserve  | July 21, 2023                       |          |        |        |        |
| Indigenous <i>resguardo</i> – Jericó Consaya / Fixed Amount Award              | Strengthen governance, conservation, and traditional land use and management approaches of the Koreguaje, Makaguaje, and Muruimuinane peoples in the Indigenous <i>resguardos</i> of Jericó Consaya, La Teófila, and Coropoya (municipality of Solano). | July 22, 2022 – January 22, 2024    | Caquetá  | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| Asociación Nacional Cacaotera de Colombia – Red Cacaotera / Fixed Amount Award | Support the implementation of agro-ecological practices by 60 cocoa-growing farms in the municipalities of Florencia and Puerto Rico.   | July 12, 2022 – July 12, 2023       | Caquetá  | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| Indigenous <i>resguardo</i> -El Itilla / Fixed Amount Award                    | Promote natural resource governance, preservation, monitoring, management, and traditional use as an intercultural strategy to protect the territory and prevent deforestation in the Itilla Indigenous <i>resguardo</i> (municipality of Calamar).     | July 26, 2022 - July 26, 2023       | Guaviare | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| CGR / Limited Scope Grant Agreement (In-Kind)                                  | Implement a pilot project to incorporate monetary compensation for damages committed by entities or individuals who cause damage to natural resources   | July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023        | National | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá / Fixed Amount Award                     | Promote forest and biodiversity preservation in livestock landscapes associated with the Caquetá Zero- Deforestation Pact by promoting RNSC and linking carbon sequestration to the cheese value chain.   | August 9, 2022 – August 9, 2023     | Caquetá  | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| ASOBANCARIA / In-Kind  | Improve the capacities of the financial sector in the identification and prevention of environmental and social risks in credit and investment operations associated with the phenomenon of deforestation.  | September 12, 2022 – March 10, 2023 | National | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |
| PGN / Limited Scope Grant Agreement (In-Kind) (approved)                       | Support institutional strengthening to improve the efficiency in the exercise of the preventive   | TBD                                 | National | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |

|  |   |  |  |        |        |        |
|--|---|--|--|--------|--------|--------|
| by USAID, pending signature)             | and intervention functions of the PGN in the fight against deforestation in the Colombian Amazon. |  |  |        |        |        |
| <b>Total Grants under Contract (USD)</b> |   |  |  | ██████ | ██████ | ██████ |

\*Dollar value using a standard exchange rate for September 2022 of USD 1: COP 4,200

**Table 2. Subcontracts**

| Subcontractor  | Purpose  | Department         | Amazon Alive Resources (USD) |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| FCDS   | Support AA interventions focused on monitoring and dispelling information on biodiversity loss and deforestation in AA areas of intervention.  | National           | ██████                       |
| TNC  | Support AA interventions focused on capacity building and leveraging existing partnerships with indigenous and <i>campesino</i> communities in AA areas of intervention in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices.  | National           | ██████                       |
| Jaime Arteaga Asociados SAS  | Report on the voluntary and mandatory environmental investment of the large Colombian companies that report to the IISP, as well as opening a space for discussion on the practices, approaches and strategies of environmental investment by these companies.   | National           | ██████                       |
| Public Radio and Television Media System (RTVC) (approved by USAID, signing pending) | Implement a national communications campaign to raise awareness and disseminate information on environmental conservation in the Colombian Amazon using RTVC's multichannel platform   | National           | ██████                       |
| Fundación Corazón Verde  | Generate commercial relations between producers and local organizations, and the gastronomic sector, through the Alimentarte initiative as a mechanism that disseminates the implementation of practices that conserve the Amazon Forest and biodiversity while contributing to improving the livelihoods of the communities that conserve the forest. | National           | ██████                       |
| Fundación Cataruben  | Build the capacities of implementing organizations who work with AA to create the conditions for a climate change mitigation project and generate economic benefits for sustainable forest management and conservation in AA's intervention areas in Caquetá and Guaviare.   | Caquetá – Guaviare | ██████                       |
| <b>Total Subcontracts (USD)</b>  |  |                    | ██████                       |

\*Dollar value using a standard exchange rate for September 2022: ██████████

During FY22, the Activity Fund team focused on training the Activity's staff and potential and current sub-awardees on procedures and regulations and the development and implementation of subcontracts with main implementing partners and other sub-awardees. Under subcontracts, Amazon Alive oversaw its first sub-task order under an Indefinite Quantity Subcontract (IQS) with main implementing partner, The

Nature Conservancy, and its first Fixed Price Subcontract with main implementing partner, Fundación para la Conservación y Desarrollo Sostenible and received approval for Fixed Price Subcontracts with local organizations that contribute to AA indicator progress. Under its grants component, AA signed Fixed Amount Awards, LSGA In-Kind, and In-Kind Agreements. On November 30, 2021, the Activity published an Annual Program Statement (APS) to directly engage local organizations in project design and implementation activities. To improve understanding of the APS and encourage the presentation of proposals from diverse entities, the Activity Fund team carried out four virtual and three in-person workshops (completing at least one in Guaviare, Caquetá, and Putumayo) and trained 288 people from local organizations on APS application processes and procedures and AA's objectives. This training has been crucial to gradually increase both the number and quality of grant proposals received and evaluated by AA's technical committee and USAID. In response to the APS, AA received 93 grant applications (45 in Caquetá; 17 in Guaviare; 29 in Putumayo; one covering Meta, Caquetá, and Guaviare; and one covering Caquetá and Putumayo), 16 of which were approved by AA's technical committee to begin the formulation process. Of these 16, two were approved in FY22 by AA's technical committee and USAID to begin implementation (Indigenous *resguardo* Jericó Consaya and Red Cacaotera). As of the date of this report, the remaining 14 grant applications are under review and will be presented to USAID in Q1 FY2023. The APS remains open until October 31, 2022 and the Activity Fund team will continue to monitor proposals that are received under this mechanism for review in FY2023.

As established in the FY23 AWP, AA expects to expend approximately [REDACTED] in grants and subcontracts under the Activity Fund during FY2023. With this goal in mind, AA anticipates launching at least four Requests for Application (RFAs) and three Requests for Proposals (RFPs) in Q1 and Q2 of FY2023 and, in Q1 FY23, the Activity will assess how to streamline the review and approval process for grants and subcontracts received under such mechanisms. Additionally, the team will continue training grantees, subcontractors, and other local organizations to improve their understanding of USAID rules and regulations and to ensure the adequate implementation of activities.

## SECTION 3: FY22 PROGRESS UNDER CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

### 3.1 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

#### Status of progress against annual targets for each indicator included in the Activity MEL Plan

AA submitted the original AMELP on January 13, 2022 with 17 indicators; this version was approved by USAID on January 22, 2022. Following additional baseline data collection to establish remaining targets and requests from USAID, AA submitted a revised AMELP on September 9, 2022, which was approved by USAID on October 7, 2022. The revised AMELP includes a total of 18 Activity indicators. The MEL team reported data on the progress made in each indicator in MONITOR and AA's internal Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation System (SIME for its acronym in Spanish). During this process, communication with AA's COR has been crucial to ensure that MEL reporting fully aligns with the Activity's and USAID/Colombia Mission's objectives and to properly train AA subcontractors and grantees in USAID reporting requirements. Annex A (Performance Indicator Table) details the progress made to date, explains deviations by 10% above or below, and shows key progress made in FY22 Q4.



## Status of ongoing assessments

In FY22, AA maintained constant communication with USAID's Measuring Impact II (MI2) evaluation team, who presented AA's baseline early report in March. To support this evaluation process, AA shared all the information and requirements solicited by MI2 and Soluciones Estratégicas de Información (the company hired by MI2 to conduct the baseline survey), including local stakeholders' contact data, the database of approved sub-activities, and shape files with information about producers linked to grantees, among others. Additionally, AA submitted a series of recommendations to improve survey application with Indigenous communities and environmental leaders. In FY23, AA will strengthen coordination with MI2 to continue assisting this process.

## Monitoring and evaluation and Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP)

In FY22, the MEL team worked with the Activity's national and regional staff as well as with local implementing partners to ensure that all activities advance AA's results and indicators. Thanks to the hands on training and support provided by AA's MEL team to help regional teams guarantee data quality standards, all the information shown in Annex B (QASP Progress Matrix) was properly validated with its corresponding supporting documentation.

## 3.2 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH



Activity launch in Mocoa (Putumayo), Colombia on May 4, 2022.

**Activity launch events.** Between April and May 2022, the Activity carried out its official launch events in the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, and Guaviare. These events were attended by 720 people, including USAID/Colombia Mission staff, GOC and local administration representatives, AA's main implementing partners (FCDS and TNC), CAR directors, and members from local organizations and communities. During the events, environmental leaders in attendance spoke about the challenges, opportunities, and results they hope to achieve with AA's assistance to combat deforestation and create a culture of conservation.

**Strengthening local radio processes in Guaviare and Caquetá.** Building on the work carried out under the ADC Task Order, this year AA continued efforts to strengthen the local radio program *Manguaré: Voces y Sonidos de la Selva Amazónica*, which has been key to increasing local understanding and awareness of deforestation and disseminate messages on the importance of promoting forest and biodiversity conservation among local communities and stakeholders. The radio program has also become a space where community representatives and local/regional institutions meet and discuss matters related to conservation and sustainable livelihoods. In FY22, Manguaré produced and broadcasted 180 programs and carried out more than 400 interviews to members of national and local stakeholders such as PNN, CDA, Visión Amazonía, FCDS, the Governor's Office of Guaviare, and Guaviare's mayors' offices. The programs were also disseminated through the website of the commercial radio station Marandúa Stereo.

Due to the impact and reception of this strategy in Guaviare, AA partnered with Red Guacamayas, a community-based radio station network in Caquetá, to replicate the radio program Manguaré, Voces y Sonidos del Amazonas in the municipalities of San Vicente del Caguán, Puerto Rico, El Doncello, Paujil, Florencia, Belén de los Andaquies, San José del Fragua, Solita, and Milán. AA identified that Red Guacamayas has substantial experience in local communication processes but lacks specific knowledge and expertise in environmental and natural resource conservation. In response, the Activity carried out a capacity-building strategy through two workshops to train 40 people in matters related to land use and management, forest/biodiversity conservation, community forestry, radio pre-production, production and dissemination, and environmental communication, among other topics. This training process was accompanied by entities such as TNC, AGROSOLIDARIA, and the Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research. As a result of this dissemination and capacity-building strategy, the Red Guacamayas produced and broadcasted 41 radio programs through nine radio stations and Whatsapp networks.



**Bimonthly newsletters.** During the reporting period, the Activity submitted and received approval for the Spanish and English version of six newsletter issues, which highlighted the progress made by the Activity under its two Objectives.

**Private sector social investment summit.** AA participated and provided technical and logistical assistance in the “First Private Sector Social Investment Summit,” an event organized by the firm Jaime Arteaga y Asociados and attended by more than 190 representatives from private companies, civil society organizations, and government entities, who discussed opportunities to promote private sector participation and voluntary investment to address environmental challenges. In this event, AA’s core staff participated in the panel “Environmental Challenges and Goals” and underscored the relevance of combining a strong private sector engagement with projects that involve the active participation of local communities.

**Branding and marking support.** AA provided capacity building on USAID branding and marking requirements for the following grantees and subcontractors: COMGUAVIARE, Fundación Biodiversity Management and Conservation Colombia, Indigenous *resguardo* Jericó Consaya, Indigenous *resguardo* Itilla, Departmental Cattle Ranchers’ Committee of Caquetá, and TNC. The communications team also provided assistance to Fundación Corazón Verde to ensure the proper application of USAID branding and marking guidelines in the communication pieces published under the Alimentarte activity.

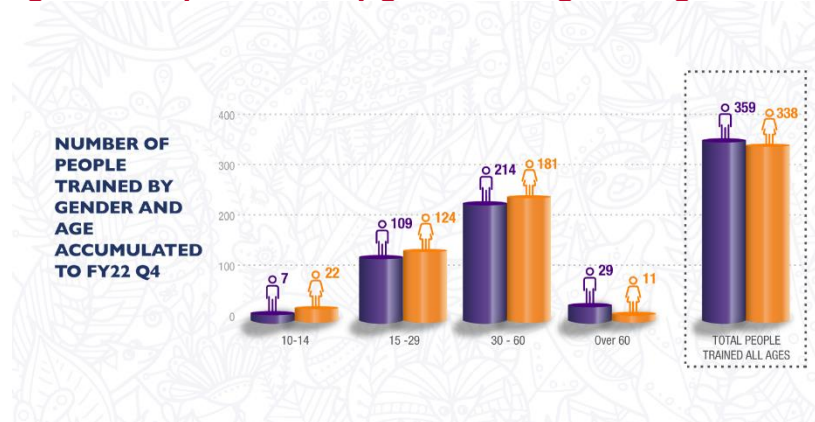
**National awareness campaign.** AA received approval from USAID to begin implementation of a subcontract to design and launch a national awareness campaign with RTVC. This campaign will be crucial to amplify AA’s efforts in raising awareness and promoting behavioral change among communities to preserve the Colombian Amazon and reducing deforestation. The implementation of this subcontract will begin in Q1FY23.

### 3.3 GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

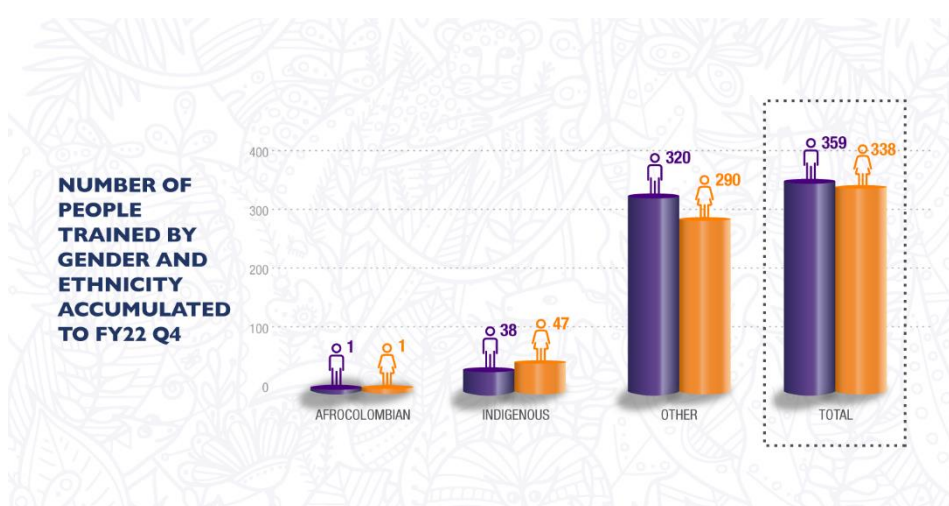
In FY22, AA received approval of its Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy. Under this strategy, the Activity promoted the inclusion of women, youth, and ethnic groups. As a result of this strategy, AA trained 338 women (including 47 Indigenous women and one Afro-Colombian woman) on biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management. Likewise, 51 women are receiving economic benefits as a result of AA-assisted activities in the grant implemented by COMGUAVIARE. See Figures 4 through 8 on pages 32-33 for additional information on the progress of the GESI strategy.

Further, in FY22 Q2, AA began conversations with the Presidential Council for Women’s Equity to promote conservation-based initiatives led by women in the Activity’s prioritized geographies. In these meetings, AA and the Council’s Women’s Entrepreneurship Fund (a productive development bank that provides technical, organizational, and financial assistance to women) identified the opportunity to map out women-led activities and enterprises at the local level that promote biodiversity conservation and to co-finance these initiatives through AA’s resources and the creation of a specific sub-account within the Fund. The Activity will seek to reignite this initiative under the new administration in FY23.

**Figure 4. People trained by gender and age through FY22 Q4**



**Figure 5. People trained by gender and ethnicity through FY22 Q4**





**Figure 6. Women with economic benefits / trained through FY22 Q4**



**Figure 7. Training topics for women participants through FY22 Q4**



**Figure 8. People trained by gender through FY22 Q4**



### 3.4 SECURITY

To address potential security challenges, AA's security manager consistently visited the Activity's prioritized regions and maintained coordination with local authorities and communities to carry out comprehensive risk assessments. In FY22, security issues worsened mainly due to the presence of illegal armed groups and the increase of violent actions used by these groups to gain control over the territory and illicit drug trade routes. During the fiscal year, AA identified 367 security incidents in the Activity's target areas (137 in Caquetá, 127 in Putumayo, 56 in Guaviare, and 47 in Meta). These actions were linked to events such as natural incidents, attacks against civilians, protests, homicides, explosive devices, and forced displacements, among other issues. In Putumayo, security concerns led the Activity to reassess the priority areas initially identified and to prioritize interventions in areas I and J, where security conditions were determined to be relatively better.



# ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TABLE

**Table A-1. AA Indicator Progress Report**

| # | Indicator  | FY2022 |                            | Progress To Date FY2022 (%) | Cumulative Progress To Date Target (LOA) | Cumulative Progress To Date (LOA) (%) | FY22 Explanation of positive or negative deviations in progress against targets   |
|---|--|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
|   |  | Q4     | Total Fiscal Year I Target |                             |  |                                       |   |
| 1 | AA-01 Number of formal processes supported against offenders that lead to sanctions as a result of USG assistance. Contributes to: P-1/2.1.4 a 37  | 0      | 0                          | 0%                          | 0  | 0%                                    |   |
|   |  |        | 0                          |                             | 733                                      |                                       |   |
| 2 | AA-02-03 Number of networks or mechanisms for inter – institutional coordination and community monitoring facilitated, promoted and strengthened   | 3      | 3                          | 150%                        | 3  | 16%                                   | The achievement of 150% of the target corresponds to AA’s national and regional work. AA provided technical assistance to reactivate these networks and facilitated coordination among relevant stakeholders such as the Mayor’s Office of Calamar, the Governor’s Office of Guaviare, and PGN. |
|   |  |        | 2                          |                             | 19                                       |                                       |   |
| 3 | P-3.1.4-109/AA-04 Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13.5) Contributes to: P-3.1.4-108 | 107    | 107                        | 107%                        | 107                                      | 1%                                    |   |
|   |  |        | 100                        |                             | 10,850                                   |                                       |   |
| 4 | P-2/3.1.4 a 84/AA-05 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3).           | 107    | 107                        | 107%                        | 107                                      | 2%                                    |   |
|   |  |        | 100                        |                             | 6,500                                    |                                       |   |

|   |  |                         |                         |      |                         |    |  |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|----|--|
| 5 | PCC-40/AA-06 Value of mobilized funds (Ym)<br>Contributes to: EG.13-4  | █████<br>█████<br>█████ | █████<br>█████<br>█████ | 113% | █████<br>█████<br>█████ | 3% | AA achieved the target by 113% mainly due to the resources leveraged from Fundación Corazón Verde. Through their social media and the strategy implemented under Alimentarte's event platform (Restaurant Tour and International Gastronomic Forum), Fundación Corazón Verde was key to raising awareness of producers and products from the Amazon linked to conservation, such as <i>moriche</i> , <i>arazá</i> , and smoked chili pepper, among others.   |
| 6 | P-2/3.1.4-87/AA-07 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5) | 3                       | 3<br><br>2              | 150% | 3<br><br>50             | 6% | The achievement of 150% of the target corresponds to the work carried out by AA at the national and subnational levels. AA provided technical assistance through advisors, who issued technical concepts and produced information and documents required to issue the ordinance that approved Guaviare's Departmental Tourism Plan. AA also supported the implementation of PGN's Directive 006 of 2022 and the issuance of preventive measures by CORPOAMAZONIA (through order 202 of 2022) related to mining exploitation in Putumayo. |
| 7 | P-CC-65/AA-08 Number of hectares (Ha) of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)   | 0                       | 0<br><br>50,000         | 0%   | 0<br><br>1,300,000      | 0% | This indicator was not achieved because most of the grants under implementation began in the middle of the fiscal year. To report progress, this indicator requires that activities be implemented at the parcel level. AA expects to achieve FY 22 and 23 targets in the next FY.   |
| 8 | P-3.2.3-123 /AA-09 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4)   | 697                     | 697                     | 139% | 697                     | 7% | The achievement of 139% of the target responds to the efforts made by AA's technical team and implementing partners to train different stakeholders (producers,  |

|    |   |             |             |      |                 |      |  |
|----|---|-------------|-------------|------|-----------------|------|--|
|    |   |             | 500         |      | 10,000          |      | students, public officials, women, and youth, among others) on relevant topics such as PES and sustainable production practices.   |
| 9  | AA-CC-10/GNDR-2 Number of female beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries  | 386         | 386<br>380  | 102% | 386<br>5,380    | 7%   |  |
| 10 | P-2/3.1.4 a 85/AA-11 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6) | 0           | 0<br>0      | 0%   | 0<br>12,000,000 | 0%   |  |
| 11 | AA-12 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity to address environmental crime, biodiversity loss, and climate change issues as a result of U.S. government assistance.      | 7           | 7<br>10     | 70%  | 7<br>95         | 7%   | The remaining 30% required to reach the FY22 target corresponds to entities to which the Activity provided technical support but are in the process of defining technical and operational guidelines due to the government transition process. AA anticipates meeting the Year 1 and 2 targets in FY 23. |
| 12 | P.CC-156/AA-13 Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation Contributes to: EG.13-4   | █<br>█<br>█ | █<br>█<br>█ |      | █<br>█<br>█     | 1%   | Although the FY22 target was zero, AA reported progress in three sub-activities (COMGUAVIARE, Fundación Corazón Verde, and BMC Colombia [Diamante de las Aguas]).  |
| 13 | PCC-100/AA-14-15 Value of annual sales of productive units receiving USG assistance (EG 3.2-26/FTF)   | █<br>█<br>█ | █<br>█<br>█ |      | █<br>█<br>█     | 0,2% | Although the target for this indicator for FY22 was 0, AA reported sales of moriche under the grant implemented by COMGUAVIARE.  |
| 14 | EG 10.2.1/AA-16 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.   | 0           | 0<br>0      | 0%   | 0<br>195,000    | 0%   |  |

|    |   |     |            |      |              |     |   |
|----|---|-----|------------|------|--------------|-----|---|
| 15 | AA-17 Number of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level] | 262 | 262<br>200 | 131% | 262<br>1,200 | 22% | The achievement of 131% of the target is in part due to the work carried out under the grant implemented in the natural reserve Diamante de las Aguas, which includes a training process in conservation and community-based for youth. It also includes progress made through the grant implemented by COMGUAVIARE, which links youth through training and sustainable production practices. |
| 16 | AA-18 Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective                           | 0   | 2<br>0     |      | 2<br>30      | 7%  | Although the target for this indicator for FY22 was 0, AA achieved two private sector engagements through the sub-activities carried out by the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá and Fundación Corazón Verde.   |
| 17 | AA-19 Number of partnerships with Civil Society Organizations as a result of USG assistance   | 2   | 2<br>2     | 100% | 2<br>12      | 17% |   |
| 18 | AA-20 Number of Public Private Partnerships established   | 0   | 0<br>0     | 0%   | 0<br>10      | 0%  |   |

**Table A-2. FY22 Q4 Progress**

| Key Process  | Outcomes  | Description  |
|--|---|--|
| AA-02-03 Number of networks or mechanisms for inter – institutional coordination and community monitoring facilitated, promoted and strengthened   | 3 interagency coordination networks or mechanisms     | Three interinstitutional coordination mechanisms: <i>Junta de Baldíos</i> of Calamar, Sustainable Cattle Ranching Roundtable, and National Roundtable to Monitor PGN's Directive 006 of 2022.  |
| P-3.1.4-109/AA-04 Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13.5) Contributes to: P-3.1.4-108                       | 107 people receiving livelihood co-benefits           | During this quarter 107 people were reported as receiving livelihood co-benefits through the grant implemented by COMGUAVIARE  |
| P-2/3.1.4 a 84/AA-05 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3).                                 | 107 people with economic benefits                     | During this quarter 107 people were reported as receiving livelihood co-benefits through the grant implemented by COMGUAVIARE  |
| PCC-40/AA-06 Value of mobilized funds (Ym) Contributes to: EG.13-4   | ██████████ mobilized from third-party funds.          | AA mobilized ██████████ from Fundación Corazón Verde. This amount corresponds to resources mobilized by Fundación Corazón Verde during Alimentarte's Restaurant Tour and Foro Gastronómico Internacional through dissemination and outreach activities, including publications in online and physical media, social media publications, free press, digital campaign, and brochures, among others. |
| P-2/3.1.4-87/AA-07 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially adopted and/or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5) | 3 legal instruments supported                         | AA supported three legal instruments: 1 ordinance (468 of 2022), which adopts Guaviare's Departmental Tourism Plan for the period 2022-2031; 1 directive (006 of 2022) issued by PGN to control extensive cattle ranching in national and regional natural parks; and 1 preventive measure issued by CORPOAMAZONIA to control mining exploitation activities in Putumayo.                          |
| P-3.2.3-123 /AA-09 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4)   | Training provided to 697 people (including 338 women) | AA trained 697 people through different grants, subcontracts, and direct activities (COMGUAVIARE, Red Nacional Cacaotera, BMC, Corazón Verde, indigenous <i>resguardo</i> Itilla, indigenous <i>resguardo</i> Jericó Consaya, and TNC).  |
| AA-CC-10/GNDR-2 Number of female beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries   | 386 women beneficiaries (48% of total beneficiaries)  | AA benefitted 335 women through training events. Additionally, 51 women receive economic benefits.   |
| AA-12 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity to address environmental crime, biodiversity loss, and  | 7 organizations with improved capacity.               | AA supported 7 organizations: Governor's Office of Guaviare, Mayor's Office of Calamar, Mayor's Office of El Retorno, ASOJUNTAS of el Retorno, PGN's Delegate Office for Environmental and Agrarian Affairs, Red Guacamaya, and Mayor's Office of Solano.  |



|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| climate change issues as a result of U.S. government assistance.  |  |  |
| P.CC-156/AA-13 Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation<br>Contributes to: EG.13-4              | ██████████ leveraged from third-party funds. | AA leveraged ██████████ from ONF Andina, COMGUAVIARE, Fundación Corazón Verde, Reserva Diamante de las Aguas, and BMC Colombia   |
| PCC-100/AA-14-15 Value of annual sales of productive units receiving USG assistance (EG 3.2-26/FTF)   | ██████████                                   | Sales achieved by COMGUAVIARE ( <i>moriche</i> ).  |
| AA-17 Number of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level] | 262 (33% of total participants)              | 262 youth (which includes 228 trained and 34 receiving economic benefits)  |
| AA-18 Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective                           | 2  | Two private sector engagements through two sub-activities:<br><br>- Under the grant with the Caquetá Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee, AA engaged Grupo Takami Group (under its initiative "Un Domicilio Un Árbol")<br><br>- Under the grant with Fundación Corazón Verde, AA engaged the Alimentarte platform (which brings together at least 15 restaurants). |
| AA-19 Number of partnerships with Civil Society Organizations as a result of USG assistance   | 2  | Partnerships established with two CSOs: indigenous <i>resguardos</i> of Itilla and Jericó Consaya  |

**Table A-3. Context Indicators**

| Indicator   | Source of Information                    | Reporting Frequency | Context   |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| <b>AA- CI-I</b> Level of application of the National Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) decree as measured by adopting and applying regulations and approving proposed PES schemes | MADS, CARs, Comptroller General's Office | Annually            | MADS published the technical guide for designing and implementing hydric resource PES projects, which contains the standard, methodological, and technical guidelines that need to be considered by subnational entities to PES projects aimed at preserving and restoring natural coverage in strategic water supply areas. These guidelines show how PES projects can quickly generate savings in pre-investment costs and in the formulation and design process. Additionally, the PES project guide for biodiversity conservation was also completed. Lastly, the PES project registration online form was implemented, per the provisions of Decree 870 of 2017 and CONPES 3886, which create a registration system to monitor and evaluate PES schemes in the country. AA carried out training sessions with 29 environmental authorities to explain the tool and its ability to obtain clear and timely information on the projects implemented in the country. Likewise, AA is working on the PES registration system 2.0, which will have a geo-referenced visualization of PES projects at the national level and will allow for interoperability with other environmental information systems. |

| Indicator   | Source of Information   | Reporting Frequency | Context   |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
|   |   |                     | (MADS, Accountability report 2021-2022)   |
| <b>AA- CI-II</b> Viability of the national and international voluntary or regulatory carbon market  | Government entities, such as the Colombian National Tax and Customs Directorate and MADS, and RENARE (once created) | Annually            | The GOC enacted Law 2169 of 2021. This law promotes low-carbon development in the country by establishing carbon neutrality and climate resilience goals. As a result of Law 2169, MADS issued Resolution 0552 of 2022 to regulate the implementation of the Study Commission to Promote and Develop Carbon Markets in Colombia.  |
| <b>AA- CI-III</b> Annual national deforestation rate  | IDEAM   | Annually            | National deforestation rate -1.5 (2020-2021). The updated deforestation rate for 2021 shows that 174,103 hectares were deforested in Colombia, which represents an increase of 1.5% with respect to 2020. At the regional level, the figures show that the areas where forest coverage changed during 2021 are mainly concentrated in the Amazon (64.8%), the Andes (17.2%), the Pacific (7.7%), the Caribbean (5.5%), and the Orinoquia (4.8%) regions. In the Amazon, deforestation rose from 109,302 hectares in 2020 to 112,899 hectares in 2021.<br><br>(Forest and Carbon Monitoring System Report, 2021, IDEAM). |
| <b>AA-CI-IV</b> Security in operating environment as measured by the number and seriousness of incidents documented in Program intervention areas | Law enforcement, corporate security groups and the media.   | Continuously        | During Q4 FY22, AA identified a total of 123 security incidents in the Activity's target areas. The region with the highest number of incidents was Putumayo (47), followed by Caquetá (42), Guaviare (18), and Meta (16). The incidents were linked to the presence of organized illegal armed groups and criminal groups. They include: seizure of materials (36), homicides (23), threats (19), captures (18), natural incidents (12), deactivation of explosive devices (6), and others.  |
| <b>AA-CI-V</b> Reported environmental crimes  | In departments and municipalities where AA is operating   | Annually            | AA sent an information request to FGN, but no response was received.  |

## ANNEX B. QASP PROGRESS MATRIX

| Required Services   | Performance Standards to Measure Progress (Milestones)  | Monitoring Methods   | Monitoring Timeline | Responsible*                           | Progress  |
|---|---|--|---------------------|--|---|
| <b>Objective I Improve the Effectiveness of Environmental Crime Prevention and Prosecution</b>                                |   |  |                     |  |   |
| <i>Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved government response to environmental crime prevention and reduction</i>                  |   |  |                     |  |   |
| ER 1.1.1:<br>Improved coordination mechanisms among government and other relevant stakeholders regarding environmental crimes | Understanding of existing indicators and measures of environmental criminal and administrative processes and outcomes   | DR: Baseline assessment to quantify existing environmental penal and sanctioning enforcement indicators                  | Months 3-6          | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. | Delivered and approved by AA's COR  |
|   | Creation or strengthening of coordination networks among institutions through documentation that demonstrates greater information sharing and more streamlined processes, in coordination with ER 1.1.3 | DR: coordination agreements among institutions, MOUs, SF: meeting reports, progress reports, and other technical reports | Qtly, Years 2-5     | OBJ I Lead,                            | Support to the National Roundtable to monitor the implementation of PGN's Directive 006 of 2022 and formulate the inter-institutional action plan to control extensive cattle ranching in national and regional natural parks.<br>Progress in the drafting of the regulatory decree that creates the Single Registry of Deforested Lands (PGN and IDEAM)<br>Signing of a MOU with Universidad del Bosque to strengthen the capacities of institutions and communities in AA's intervention areas<br>Signing of a MOU with ASOBANCARIA to strengthen the financial sector's ability to identify social and environmental risks associated to deforestation across financial operations |
| ER 1.1.2:<br>Strengthened capacity of enforcement institutions to respond to environmental crimes                             | Demonstrated change in technical and organizational capacity of institutions interested in receiving support from AA  | DR: HICD documentation, organizational assessment tools  | Annually, Years 2-5 | OBJ I Lead, HICD Specialist            |   |

|  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  | Training of actors within the administrative and criminal processes to improve their understanding of and ability to participate in the respective processes   | DR: training records, TEAMS, Qtly. Progress reports. SF: training evaluations, surveys   | Monthly, Years 1-2; quarterly thereafter | OBJ I Lead, HICD Specialist            | - On September 26, 2022, AA, and CSJ's Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla launched the course "Tools for Legal Action in Deforestation-Related Cases" Tools against Deforestation" in alliance with the CSJ and the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Judicial School. Enrollment for public officials was opened in October 2022.  |
| ER 1.1.3:<br>Improved processes for investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes                       | Understanding of processes by decision makers (CSJ, FGN, CGR, PGN, Presidencia, various ministries) and areas of potential improvement for the judicial process regarding environmental crimes   | DR: Revision of steps and constraints in the judicial process for environmental crimes, technical reports from the judicial sector, Qtly. progress reports | Qtly, Years 1-2                          | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. | Based on the information provided in the document "Revision of steps and constraints in the judicial process for environmental crimes," AA advanced the formulation of activities with CGR, PGN, FGN, CDA, and CORPOAMAZONIA.   |
|  | Action Plan to improve the judicial processes and links to those processes from other actors under implementation  | DR: progress regarding action plan(s) to remove/reduce constraints, Qtly. progress reports   | Qtly, Years 3-5                          | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. | Work is underway with CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA to develop a methodological guide to identify bottlenecks in environmental sanctioning processes and implement strategies to streamline these processes.  |
|  | Increased tools and mechanisms (e.g., Observatorio activity, UCDE inputs, judges and prosecutors trained and applying the new Environmental Crime Law, and other trained decision makers) providing information and inputs that enable improvements in the judicial processes                          | DR: coordination agreements among institutions, MOUs, SF: meeting reports, progress reports, and other technical reports                                   | Qtly, Years 3-5                          | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. |   |
| ER 1.1.4:<br>Improved systems and access to those systems for securely filing and following up on complaints | Improvements to existing (e.g., A Denunciar and VITAL) systems or new systems that help securely file and follow up on complaints, through increased users, improved interface, and the type and quality of information input into the system so that it helps decision makers in the judicial process | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports, SF: training/meeting reports, surveys  | Annually, Years 2-5                      | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. | AA identified the strengths and weaknesses of two technological tools (Timby & Global Forest Watch's Forest Watcher app) to implement community participatory monitoring processes. The Activity is currently reviewing both tools and assessing how they can be integrated with the systems managed by oversight agencies to improve safety in the denunciation process. |

Intermediate Result 1.2: Generation and sharing of tools and data to effectively investigate, enforce, prosecute, and convict environmental crimes



|   |  |  |                          |   |   |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|---|---|
| ER 1.2.1: Agile, real-time information systems are in place and maintained  | Advances (through agreements that permit information sharing among institutions and /or the existence of systems or databases) in information centralization and interoperability to more effectively investigate environmental crimes | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports   | Qtly, Years 1-5          | OBJ I Lead, Data and IS Specialist                    | AA is updating the GeoViewer tool to include strategic information required by the financial sector (ASOBANCARIA) to identify environmental and social risks associated with deforestation across credit operations.  |
| ER 1.2.2: Sharing of environmental crime information improved   | Mechanisms between and among key stakeholders (e.g. land agencies, CGR, PGR, FGN) generated and shared that link ways to coordinate control and future planning.   | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical reports, coordination meeting minutes, MOU activities            | Qtly, Month 6-Year 5     | OBJ I Lead, Data and IS Specialist                    | AA carried out five meetings to promote interinstitutional coordination between IDEAM and the Vice Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to issue the regulatory decree that creates the Single Registry of Deforested Lands.   |
|   | Information leads to improving indicators and measures of environmental criminal and administrative processes and outcomes beyond baseline assessment  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical reports and review of enforcement indicators baseline assessment | Qtly, Years 2-5          | OBJ I Lead, Env. Crimes Spec., Data and IS Specialist |   |
| <i>Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting environmental crimes and deforestation</i> |  |  |                          |   |   |
| ER 1.3.1: Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to actively raise public awareness of environmental crimes and their consequences                              | Training of relevant stakeholders (CSO members, indigenous peoples, and environmental defenders) through awareness-building seminars and workshops to ensure up-to-date, evidence-based, and compelling                                | DR: training records. SF: training evaluations and post-training surveys                               | Annually, Years 1-5      | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord., Hub teams                   | AA advanced the creation of a road map to establish and strengthen a network of environmental leaders in the Amazon. This activity includes training on topics such as environmental crimes, human rights, among, Law 2111 of 2021, among others. AA will take up this activity with the new GOC administration.<br><br>With OPIAC, AA is advancing the formulation of an activity That includes the creation of a training module on environmental crimes and Law 2111 of 2021 within OPIAC's school of political education. |
|   | Evidence-based information on environmental crimes is available to the media and shared via various channels to raise awareness  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, media products and reports   | Qtly, Years 2-5          | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord                               |   |
| ER 1.3.2: Improved capacity of Indigenous   | Training and support to <i>guardianes del territorio</i> on self-protection strategies that align with cultural norms and Special Indigenous Jurisdiction (JEI) provision in <i>resguardos</i> .                                       | DR: training records. SF: training evaluations and post-training surveys                               | Semi-Annually, Years 2-5 | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord, Hub teams                    | Two grant agreements signed with indigenous <i>resguardos</i> where AA can develop self-protection strategies.  |

|   |   |  |                          |  |   |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|--|---|
| peoples to manage their territories consistent with their cultures  | Coordination among Indigenous communities and specific Indigenous women's groups to boost their capacity to engage and advocate with municipal, departmental, and environmental authorities, law enforcement and prosecutors in JEs, and <i>resguardo</i> administrations, within AA intervention areas and that support specific ecological corridors. | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical reports, coordination meeting minutes, MOU activities                | Qtly, Years 2-5          | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord, Hub teams     | Under the grants with the Itilla and Jericó indigenous <i>resguardos</i> , AA is working with local women's groups to strengthen land governance, cultural management, and promote sustainable livelihoods.   |
|   | Awareness-raising among populations in strategic areas regarding indigenous communities' traditional ecological knowledge and how that knowledge influences environmental safeguarding and land use as well as economic and self-sufficiency related decisions.   | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical reports, coordination meeting minutes, MOU activities                | Semi-Annually, Years 2-5 | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord, Hub teams     | Awareness-raising activities will be carried out as the implementation of grants with indigenous communities and dialogues with organizations such as OPIAC move forward.   |
|   | Incorporation of biodiversity conservation, resource management, and cultural elements integrated into indigenous planning documents ( <i>planes de vida</i> and <i>manuales de conocimiento ancestrales</i> , etc.)  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical reports, coordination meeting minutes, MOU activities.               | Semi-Annually, Years 3-5 | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord, Hub teams     | AA is supporting cultural strategies to promote governance, biodiversity conservation, and culture preservation (Karijona people and ethnic groups in the Itilla indigenous <i>resguardo</i> ). AA is also accompanying the implementation of the environmental management and monitoring plans in the Jericó indigenous <i>resguardo</i> . |
| ER 1.3.3: Improved safety (self-protection mechanisms or formal channels) of relevant stakeholders to denounce environmental crimes | Public awareness and self-protection strategies that raise the level of transparency and accountability on environmental crimes, and motivate positive behavior underway  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, media products and reports. SF: training evaluations and post-training surveys | Qtly, Years 2-5          | OBJ I Lead, Comms Coord, Hub teams     | AA is working with FCDS to build a toolbox to promote behavioral change and increase understanding of Law 2111 of 2021 among local communities and organizations.   |
|   | An increase in complaints that are filed through existing (e.g., A Denunciar and VITAL) systems or new systems  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports, SF: training/meeting reports, surveys            | Annually, Years 3-5      | OBJ I Lead, Environmental Crimes Spec. |   |

**Objective 2 Improve the Effectiveness of Forest Conservation and Management**

*Intermediate Result 2.1: Strengthened land management and administration for forest conservation*

|   |   |  |                              |  |   |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| ER 2.1.1<br>Demonstrated approach (pilot) for effective public land administration                | Mapping to define/refine strategic areas with connectivity value and opportunities to demonstrate approaches for public land administration (e.g., <i>contrato de asociación</i> , CCN, <i>concesion forestal</i> ) and private land administration (RNSCs) that contribute to conservation | DR: maps and technical reports. Site visits  | Months 3 to 9, end of Year 2 | OBJ 1 Lead, OBJ 2 Lead, Land Mgmt Specialist | AM defined the connectivity corridors in its priority areas. AA is advancing the implementation of two pilots that offer high connectivity value and opportunities to implement land administration mechanisms. |
|   | Pilot(s) documentation negotiated, signed, and implemented  | DR: CCN, <i>contrato de asociación</i> , or other agreements   | Semiannually, Years 1-4      | OBJ 2 Lead, Land Mgmt Specialist             | Activity in Damas del Nare under formulation (this is the only area identified by AA where local communities have expressed their willingness to engage in <i>acuerdos de uso</i> ).                            |
| ER 2.1.2 Lessons and methodologies disseminated to encourage pilot replication in new geographies | Grants and subcontracts for methodology documentation, and/or training that encourage replication   | DR: GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports, SF: training/meeting reports, surveys | Qtly, Years 2-5              | OBJ 1 Lead, OBJ 2 Lead, Land Mgmt Specialist |   |
|   | Agreement holders and/or private landowners are engaged and committing to conservation actions  | DR: Qtly. progress reports   | Qtly, Years 2-5              | OBJ 1 Lead, OBJ 2 Lead, Land Mgmt Specialist |   |
| <i>Intermediate Result 2.2: Sustainable alternatives to deforestation promoted</i>                |   |  |                              |  |   |
| ER 2.2.1 Effective economic   | Sustainable value chains identified within AA intervention areas and that support specific  | DR: technical reports, Qtly progress reports,  | Qtly, Year 1-3               | OBJ 2 Lead, Forest                           | - Private sector engagement strategy developed.   |

|  |  |  |                         |  |   |
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| incentives in place for natural resource conservation and management | ecological corridors with concrete market demand   | producer association's sales records, Periodic and random inspections: site visits, interviews   |                         | Conservation and Mgmt Spec., Activity Fund Mgr., Hub teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector engagement through the activities developed with Fundación Corazón Verde Alimentarte and the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá</li> <li>- Community agroforestry initiatives identified in Orotuyo, Asomaderas, Asofores, and La Orquidea.</li> <li>- Potential carbon market initiatives identified in Caquetá and Guaviare (COMGUAVIARE, the buffer zone of Miraflores-Picachos, Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá, Serranía La Lindosa, and Asociación Colonos del Pato).</li> <li>- Identification of companies and associations for the following value chains: cocoa, coffee, chili pepper, cheese, livestock, asai, and Amazonian fruits.</li> </ul> |
|  | Training and dialogue events on conservation enterprises with prospective beneficiaries  | DR: training records. SF: training evaluations   | Qtly, Years 2-4         |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AA carried out training on PES and sustainable livestock raising</li> <li>- Grantees and subcontractors Fundación Corazón Verde, COMGUAVIARE, and Red Cacaotera carried out training sessions with the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>   |
|  | Grants and technical assistance provided to producer's associations  | DR: GUC reports and deliverables, producer association's sales records, Qtly. progress reports; Periodic and random inspections: site visits, interviews | Qtly, Year 2-5          |  | 6 grants awarded  |
|  | Investment for sustainable forest management, agroforestry, and REDD+ to make FC&M a competitive land use attractive to local communities. | DR: Analysis for lowering barriers to forest conservation: a pragmatic approach  | End of Year 2           |  |   |
|  | Agreements between producer associations and market actors or large scale buyers signed for production/sales                               | DR: out-grower agreements; sales reports, Qtly. progress reports; Periodic and random inspections: site visits, interviews                               | Semiannually, Years 2-5 |  |   |



|  |   |  |                               |   |   |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
|  | Beneficiaries are seeing an increase in income to diversify their rural livelihoods to adapt to a changing climate and that they are complying with their conservation agreements | DR: out-grower agreements; sales reports, Qnty. progress reports; Periodic and random inspections: site visits, interviews                             | Annually, Years 3-5           |   | Producers linked to COMGUAVIARE received livelihoods through the sale of moriche processed with AA's assistance   |
| ER 2.2.2 Farmers and Indigenous communities and market actors implement and scale up sustainable practices | Identification of key stakeholders (farmers, indigenous communities and market actors) within AA intervention areas that support specific ecological corridors.                   | DR: APEA findings, GUC reports and deliverables  | Month 9                       | OBJ 2 Lead, Forest Conservation and Mgmt Spec., Hub teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community agroforestry initiatives identified in Orotuyo, Asomaderas, Asofores, and La Orquidea.</li> <li>- Potential carbon market initiatives identified in Caquetá and Guaviare (COMGUAVIARE, the buffer zone of Miraflores-Picachos, Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá, Serranía La Lindosa, and Asociación Colonos del Pato).</li> <li>- Identification of companies and associations for the following value chains: cocoa, coffee, chili pepper, cheese, livestock, asai, and Amazonian fruits.</li> </ul> |
|  | Action plan for diffusion of sustainable agricultural practices and conservation strategies for target agribusinesses developed   | DR: Communications strategy and materials  | Month 12                      |   | Guidelines established for implementing parcel-level land use planning, conservation agreements, and sustainable practices. AA also engaged communication groups such as Red Guacamaya and Manguared to disseminate good agricultural and conservation practices through radio programs   |
|  | Best practices in cost-benefit analysis and natural capital valuation disseminated for decision-makers to effectively evaluate economic and ecological trade-offs                 | DR: Qnty. progress reports, best practices, summary document. SF: investment analysis  | Semiannually, LOP             |   | In process (linked to the progress AA makes in PES implementation in Putumayo and Caquetá)  |
|  | Committees and/or <i>gremios</i> disseminating information on sustainable agricultural practices and conservation strategies to members   | DR: Agricultural practices and conservation strategies document, Qnty. progress reports; Random inspections; SF: interviews with <i>gremio</i> members | Month 9; quarterly, Years 2-4 |   | Grants signed with the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá (the diploma course includes training at the <i>gremio</i> level) and Red Cacaotera   |

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|  | Conclusions related to pilots and/or cost-benefit analysis results applied to sustainable agricultural models, community-based forestry models, tourism, NTFP, payment for environmental services disseminated through regional hubs, committees, and <i>gremios</i> | DR: Qtly. Progress reports, cost-benefit analyses. SF: random survey of committee and/or <i>gremio</i> members;                                  | Studies starting in Year 2; semiannually Years 3-5 |   |  |
|  | Agribusinesses widely implementing sustainable agricultural practices and conservation strategies  | DR: consultant reports, Qtly. Progress reports. Periodic/random inspections: Site visits. SF: focus groups, surveys                              | Qtly, Years 2-5                                    |   | Implementation of good practices by the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá and Red Cacaotera underway  |
|  | New AA intervention areas applying practices in initial AA intervention areas and new alliances with public and private institutions who are linking or applying these practices in AA intervention areas or elsewhere   | DR: consultant reports, Qtly. Progress reports. Periodic/random inspections: Site visits, GUC reports and deliverables SF: focus groups, surveys | Qtly, Years 2-5                                    |   |  |
| ER 2.2.3<br>Strengthened linkages between local communities with markets and increased commercialization of products | Training to small producers in alternative livelihoods and business plan development to local groups, particularly female-led and indigenous organizations provided  | DR: training records, TEAMS, Qtly. Progress reports. SF: training evaluations, surveys   | Monthly, Years 1-2; quarterly thereafter           | OBJ 2 Lead, Forest Conservation and Mgmt Spec., Activity Fund Mgr., Hub teams | AA advanced training for grantees COMGUAVIARE, Red Cacaotera, and the indigenous <i>resguardos</i> Itilla and Jericó Consaya   |
|  | Grants awarded to organizations whose business plans demonstrate income generation and biodiversity conservation potential   | DR: Business plans, grant agreements and reports. Random inspections: Site visits  | Qtly, LOP  |   | Grants awarded to COMGUAVIARE, Red Cacaotera, the Departmental Cattle Ranchers' Committee of Caquetá, and the indigenous <i>resguardos</i> Itilla and Jericó Consaya |
|  | Funds to finance conservation enterprises leveraged  | DR: funding agreements. Progress or status meetings with USAID and GOC counterparts  | Qtly, LOP  |   | Activities underway that promote private sector engagement (e.g., Fundación Corazón Verde Alimentarte and Grupo TAKAMI)  |
|  | New commercial agreements signed between producers and market actors that incorporate biodiversity conservation practices  | DR: funding agreements. Progress or status meetings with USAID and GOC counterparts  | Qtly, LOP  |   |  |

Intermediate Result 2.3: Adoption of strategic natural resource management practices by relevant stakeholders

|   |   |   |                                   |  |  |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| ER 2.3.1 Access and use of transparent data solutions by relevant stakeholders  | Data solutions in place to support good management practices and centralized management by management actors  | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports  | Semiannually, beginning in Year 1 | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.            | With support from FCDS, AA is developing the updated version of the GeoViewer tool, which incorporates the requirements of the financial sector to improve monitoring of deforestation-related risks across financial operations. AA also held technical meetings with the Instituto Alexander von Humboldt IAVH to assess the possibility of incorporating information produced by AA-assisted CPMs into its BioTablero platform. |
|   | Information gathered from monitoring activities and good management practices is used by beneficiaries and applied in their farms   | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys                | Semiannually beginning in Year 2  | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec., Hub teams |  |
| ER 2.3.2 Improved and expanded monitoring for forest protection, restoration, and connectivity by relevant stakeholders | Selection of ecological corridors and linked to interventions   | DR: APEA findings, technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys | Semiannually beginning in Year 2  | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.            |  |
|   | Stakeholders trained with tools and equipment in the selected ecological corridors  | DR: training records, TEAMS, Qtly. Progress reports. SF: training evaluations, surveys  | Semiannually beginning in Year 2  | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.            |  |
|   | Local organizations that have received training and are applying monitoring actions within AA intervention areas, particularly within the selected ecological corridors                         | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys                | Semiannually beginning in Year 2  | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.            | Sub-activities (such as Red Cacaotera, COMGUAVIARE, indigenous resguardos Itilla and Jericó Consaya, and Fundación BMC) incorporate community-based monitoring practices   |
|   | Monitoring networks for individuals and/or organizations in place and continuously updated to share ideas and information on biodiversity, natural resource management and sustainable land use | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys                | Semiannually beginning in Year 2  | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.            |  |

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|  | Access to management practices by CSOs, indigenous groups, and environmental defenders  | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys                       | Semiannually beginning in Year 2 | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec., Comms Coord.     |  |
|  | Useful monitoring information is flowing from information providers to relevant stakeholders, and monitoring information from relevant stakeholders – as shared through monitoring platforms like MoSCAL – is useful for others               | DR: technical reports, partner deliverables, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys | Semiannually beginning in Year 3 | OBJ 2 Lead, Data and IS Spec.                   |  |
| <b>Intermediate Result 2.4: Relevant stakeholders engage effectively in environmental governance</b> |   |  |                                  |   |  |
| ER 2.4.1<br>Increased effective participation of relevant stakeholders in development planning       | Identify key instruments and/or development planning processes in each intervention area where stakeholders engagement is relevant to foster forest conservation, management and markets access for NTFPs and other services from the forest. | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports   | Qtly beginning in Q3 FY22        | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, Hub teams                      | Meetings with indigenous <i>resguardos</i> and authorities to define joint work opportunities, and meetings with members of forestry development initiatives to potential support by AA to community-based agroforestry interventions and other value chains |
|  | Support to community-based organizations that assess current strengths and weaknesses and applies organizational capacity building  | DR: Qtly. progress reports coming out of organizational assessment tool(s) such as VEO   | Qtly begins in Year 2            | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, HICD Spec.                     | Implementation of the <i>valorización del estado organizacional</i> (VEO) tool in COMGUAVIARE, BMC Colombia, COMCAFLOR, COCAREP, and the local community board of Caño Blanco 2  |
|  | SBCC approach leading to societal shifts that elevate the linkage between conservation and livelihoods as well as reinforce the links between communities and public institutions.  | DR: technical reports, GUC reports, Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: training/meeting reports, surveys                       | Semiannually beginning in Year 2 | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, Activity Fund Mgr., HICD Spec. |  |
|  | Participation of relevant stakeholders in various municipal- and department-wide fora   | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports SF: meeting reports, surveys  | Quarterly, Years 1-5             | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, HICD Spec.                     | - AA provided assistance to carry out the international forum “Perspectives and Experiences on the Protection of Strategic Ecosystems,” in partnership with the UK Embassy and UNODC<br>- Participatory planning workshops carried out by TNC in Caquetá     |



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|---|--|---|--|---|------------------------|
|   | Community-level planning exercises included in municipal, departmental, and CAR-level planning and land use plans and instruments  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, SF: meeting reports at community-level as well as at municipal/deptl/CAR-level, surveys                 | Annually, Years 3-5                                | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, HICD Spec., Hub teams  |                        |
| ER 2.4.2<br>Increased public awareness and support for a sustainable vision for the Amazon Region | Identification and characterization of various land use mechanisms that promote conservation and livelihoods present throughout AA's four departments  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, technical guides and reports, media reports, government documentation SF: meeting reports, surveys      | Quarterly, Years 3-5                               | COP, OBJ 2 Lead, HICD Spec.   |                        |
|   | Candidates are incorporating topics related to sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and climate change in their platforms  | DR: Qtly. progress reports, media reports, government documentation SF: meeting reports, surveys                                    | Annually, Year 2 and Year 3                        | COP, Hub teams  |                        |
| <b>Operations and Management</b>  |  |   |  |   |                        |
| Bogota and regional hub offices established   | Selected sites in compliance with approved selection criteria (e.g., access bility, proximity to key partner/client institutions, minimum security standards, etc.); leases signed   | Document review: lease agreement, security risk assessment. Site visits   | Month 8  | COP, DCOP, Ops and Finance Manager, Hub Directors                                       |                        |
| Amazon Alive Activity personnel, subcontracts, and business systems operational                   | IT system set up; accounting and financial software installed, and financial personnel trained; procurement for necessary equipment complete; internal controls established to ensure compliance with USAID and Chemonics policies and procedures. Local staff hired and subcontract agreements in place | Document review: progress reports, employment and subcontract agreements. Site visits. Progress report meetings with USAID/Colombia | Monthly, first 120 days                            | COP, Ops and Finance Manager, Activity Fund Senior Manager, HR Manager, Home Office PMU |                        |
| Contractual reports, and deliverables produced, submitted to                                      | Rapid Mobilization Plan  | Review contractor draft and final reports/documentation ; periodic inspection (inventory); records of                               | 15 days  | COP, DCOP, Operations and Finance Manager, Activity Fund Senior Manager, MEL Lead,      |                        |
|   | Annual Work Plans  |   | 60 days, then Annually, 45 days before the next FY |   | Submitted and approved |

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| USAID/Colombia<br>, and approved | Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan  | communication with<br>USAID/Colombia;<br>Chemonics Quality<br>Management System | Draft 60<br>days, Final 90<br>days  | Communications<br>Coordinator,<br>Security Manager | Submitted and approved |
|                                  | Activity Fund Manual, Emergency Contact Plan, Data<br>Management Plan, Certified Salary Ranges,<br>Communications and Outreach Plan  |   | 120 days, 90<br>days, 60 days   |  | Submitted and approved |
|                                  | Qtly performance reports, quarterly financial reports,<br>accruals reports, annual performance reports, annual<br>inventory, bimonthly newsletters, demobilization plan,<br>security incident reports, short- term consultant final<br>reports, and other reports as requested submitted by<br>deadline to track progress across activity objectives |   | Annually,<br>quarterly,<br>bimonthly, and<br>as required in<br>contract or<br>requested by<br>USAID |  |                        |
|                                  | Final Report   |   | 30 days<br>before<br>contract end<br>date   |  |                        |

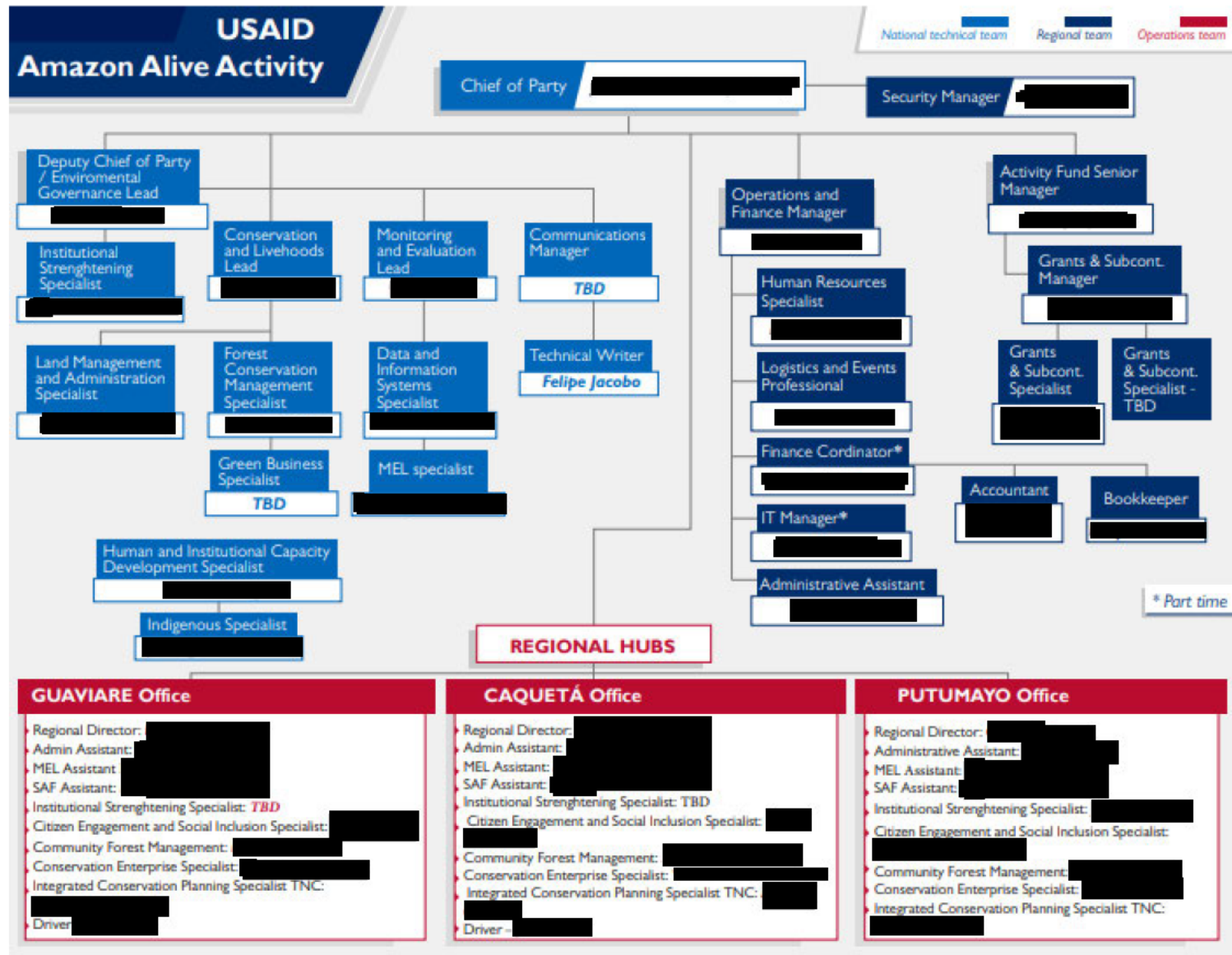
## ANNEX C. DELIVERABLES SUBMITTED IN FY22 Q4

During FY22 Q4, AA submitted the following deliverables for USAID’s review and approval:

**Table C-1. Deliverables Submitted in Q4 FY22**

| Contract Deliverable  | Status  |
|---|---|
| Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (Revised)   | Approved  |
| Activity Fund Manual (Revised)  | Approved  |
| Q3 FY22 Quarterly Performance Report & Financial Report   | Approved  |
| Q3 FY22 Quarterly Financial Report  | Submitted and under review by USAID   |
| Bimonthly newsletter #6 (Spanish and English versions)  | Approved  |
| Bimonthly newsletter #7 (Spanish and English versions)  | Approved  |
| Year Two Annual Work Plan   | Submitted and under review by USAID   |
| Baseline Assessment to Quantify Existing Environmental Penal and Sanctioning Enforcement Indicators (English version) | Spanish version approved, English version submitted and under review by USAID |
| Applied Political Economy Analysis (Spanish version) (Revised)  | Submitted and under review by USAID   |
| Private Sector Landscape Analysis (Spanish version) (Revised)   | Submitted and under review by USAID   |

# ANNEX D. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





# ANNEX E. SUCCESS STORY

## COLOMBIA'S AMAZON AGROBIODIVERSITY BRINGS OPPORTUNITIES TO SAFEGUARD THE FOREST

### Building market linkages for sustainable, forest-based livelihoods



During the Alimentarte's Foro Gastronómico event, chefs like [REDACTED] (right) explained how local ingredients can be used sustainably to conserve natural resources in the Colombian Amazon and showcased products to renowned chefs and customers.

“Using native ingredients linked to forest conservation means loving what we have.”

[REDACTED]

#### Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, DC 20523-1000  
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

Colombia's Amazon region is under increasing threat due to the historical presence of illegal armed groups and illicit economic activities, including illegal mining, land grabbing, intensive cattle ranching, and unsustainable agriculture. These have exacerbated deforestation and deteriorated native vegetation and biodiversity, deepening regional social and economic inequalities and contributing to climate change. These challenges demand innovative solutions to conserve the natural capital of the Amazon and provide sustainable economic alternatives to the local communities whose livelihoods depend on the forest's natural resources.

With this reality in mind, the USAID-funded Amazon Alive Activity promoted the production of native ingredients as an economic incentive for local farmers to conserve the rainforest and reach high-end culinary markets through a local partner, Fundación Corazon Verde. The Activity has connected five local farmers' associations sourcing seven products to high-end restaurants, hotels, and local cafes in Colombia's main cities.

Through this effort, local farming and indigenous organizations living in deforestation hotspots are sourcing products, including fariña (cassava flour), chontaduro flour, chili, sachu inchi, acai pulp, and cheese of local origin. Using these native ingredients produced under forest conservation criteria, renowned national and international chefs are developing new dishes for the 2022 Alimentarte Biodiverso initiative, bringing Colombia's biodiversity to the table of hundreds of customers. Furthermore, Amazon Alive has trained more than 30 people from local associations on business development and marketing, aiming to strengthen their ability to develop more commercial partnerships in Colombia and internationally.

Additionally, Amazon Alive is fostering workshops between local, national, and international chefs to exchange ideas on the uses of native products to conserve the Amazon's biodiversity. As part of this activity, [REDACTED] a young chef from Mocoa, a city located in Putumayo, had the opportunity to present his culinary work and his restaurant's vision to conserve the territory and the local culture.

Through this initiative, Amazon Alive is promoting a sustainable development model that connects local communities with markets that value conserving the Amazon rainforest and reducing threats to deforestation. Thus, communities are incentivized to conserve their natural resources and culinary heritage with the potential to harness global recognition.

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