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FY20 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: OCTOBER 1, 2019 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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ACRONYMS

ABC	Asociación de Becarios del Casanare
ADC	Amazon Deforestation Control
ANLA	National Environmental Licenses Authority
ART	Territorial Renovation Agency
ASOCAUNIGUVI	Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales: Unión de Indígenas del Guainía y Vichada
ASOJUNTAS	Association of Community Action Groups
ASOPAGRO	Asociación de Productores Agroforestales de Santo Domingo de Meza
ASOPROCAP	Asociación de productores y campesinos de las veredas Puerta Roja, Catón y Prusia
ASOPROKAAMTZAMI	Asociación de Productores Indígenas de Kakau Amanavení Tzátali Minanai-Guainía
ASOPROKAN	Kankuamo Indigenous Association of Agroecological Producers
ASOTEPROS	Association of Professionals and Technicians for the Serranía del Perijá
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CARDIQUE	Regional Environmental Authority-Canal del Dique
CARSUCRE	Regional Environmental Authority-Sucre
CC	Conservation Corridor
CDA	Corporacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazonico
CDS	Corporación Desarrollo Solidario
CERTPAIC	Productos Ancestrales indígenas de Conservación
CGR	Comptroller General
CIDEA	Interinstitutional Technical Committee on Environmental Education
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COAGRAL	Corporación Agrícola y Ambiental
COP	Colombian Peso
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CORPOCESAR	Regional Environmental Authority-Cesar
CORPOGUAJIRA	Regional Environmental Authority-La Guajira
CORPORINOQUÍA	Regional Environmental Authority-Orinoquía
CPR	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
CSJ	Superior Council of the Judiciary
DQA	Data Quality Assessments
DNMI	National Integrated Management District
EAN	Escuela de Administración y Negocios
EEP	Main Ecological Structure
FCDS	Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible
FGN	Office of the Attorney General of Colombia
FOB	Fundación Orinoquía Biodiversa
FY	Fiscal Year
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOC	Government of Colombia
GUC	Grants Under Contract
Ha	hectare
IAvH	Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt

IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
JAC	Community Action Groups
JAL	Local Administrative Board
JEP	Jurisdicción Especial de Paz
NW	Natural Wealth
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MEA	Multi-temporal analysis
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OPIAC	National Organization of Indigenous Peoples from the Amazon
PEII	Plan Estratégico de Intervención Integral
PDET	Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGN	Inspector General
PIRS	Recommended Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PNNC	Colombia's National Natural Parks
POT	Plan de ordenamiento territorial
PROCAT	Conservación de Aguas y Tierras
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
RNSC	Civil Society Nature Reserve
SILAP	Local Protected Area System
SIRAP	Regional Protected Area System
SIME	Evaluation and Monitoring System
SNR	Notaries and Registries
SNSM- PP	Southern Piedmont of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta-East and the Piedmont of Perijá
TDF	Tropical Dry Forest
TO	Task Order
UCDE	Establishment and Operation of the Guaviare Unit Against Deforestation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollar
VEO	Organizational State Assessment
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
ZOMAC	Zones Most Affected by the Armed Conflict

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

USAID's Natural Wealth (NW) Program supports the Government of Colombia (GOC) in conserving the country's biodiversity in strategic landscapes including the tropical dry forest (TDF) in Montes de María and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta – Piedmont of Perijá (SNSM-PP), and the savannas and freshwater ecosystems in the Orinoquía region. Through conservation measures and promoting sustainable land uses in these critical ecosystems, local populations benefit from the preservation of ecosystem services to achieve social and economic progress for a sustainable and lasting peace. The Program supports the GOC's conservation goals and social and economic well-being of local communities by increasing the area of land under legal protection, demonstrating the economic and social benefits that can be obtained by conserving biodiversity, and integrating biodiversity criteria into national, regional, and local land use planning and management tools to support protected area and target landscapes.

The Program's fiscal year (FY) 20 Annual Performance Report (including quarter four [Q4] updates) presents progress towards key objectives and activities from October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020, in line with its approved FY20 annual work plan (AWP).

The Executive Summary presents the main achievements from FY20; Section 1 summarizes the Program's impact during FY20 under each objective; Section 2 summarizes progress under CLIN 2 Task Order (TO) No. 2; Section 3 presents crosscutting activities and other contract reporting requirements, and Section 4 presents progress with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan. Annex A includes a summary of the indicator progress to date, Annex B contains our current staffing structure, Annex C contains communications deliverables, and Annex D includes Program maps.

Main Progress Towards Objectives in FY20

During FY20, the NW Program achieved the following: i) placed **96,038** hectares (ha) under improved natural resources management, and **54,520** ha under legal protection; ii) trained **3,649** people, including **2,767** women; iii) strengthened **41** private and public entities; iv) leveraged Colombian Pesos (COP) **1,797,410,193** (approximately US Dollars [USD] 485,787 at an exchange rate of COP 3700 : USD 1) in funding from public and private organizations for restoration, conservation, and sustainable production activities, among others, with USAID's investment of **COP 9,353,384,962** (approximately USD **2,527 million**; v) facilitated **four** voluntary mechanisms with private actors; and vi) supported **18** communities to adopt sustainable practices. Furthermore, during the reporting period 12 grantees finalized activities, including Cartagena Botanical Garden, Awake Travel, *Fundación Liebre Lunar*, *Red Cacaotera*, the Kankuamo Indigenous Association of Agro-ecological Producers (ASOPROKAN), Etnollano, Arhuaco Community, *Hijos de la Sierra Flor*, Cesar's Cattle Ranching Federation (FEGACESAR), Association of Professionals and Technicians for the Serranía del Perijá (ASOTEPROS), Panthera Foundation, and Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee.

For an overview of the Program achievements to date per indicator see the following figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 as well as Annex C:

Figure 1

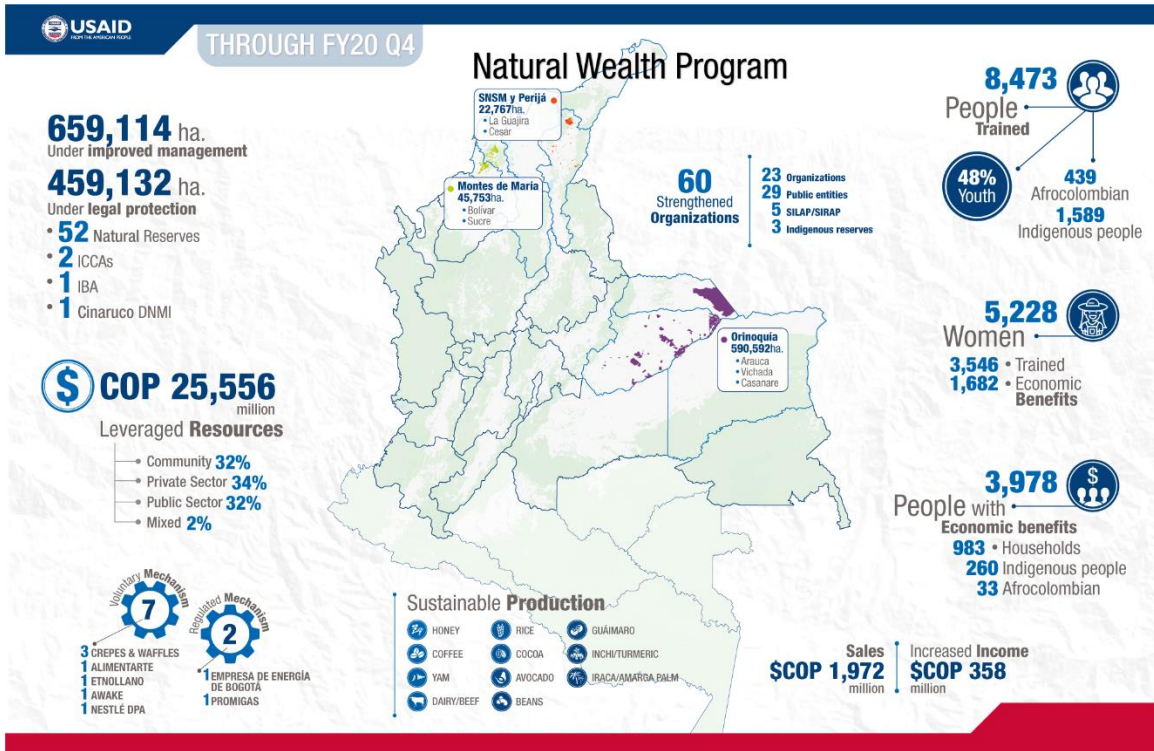


Figure 2

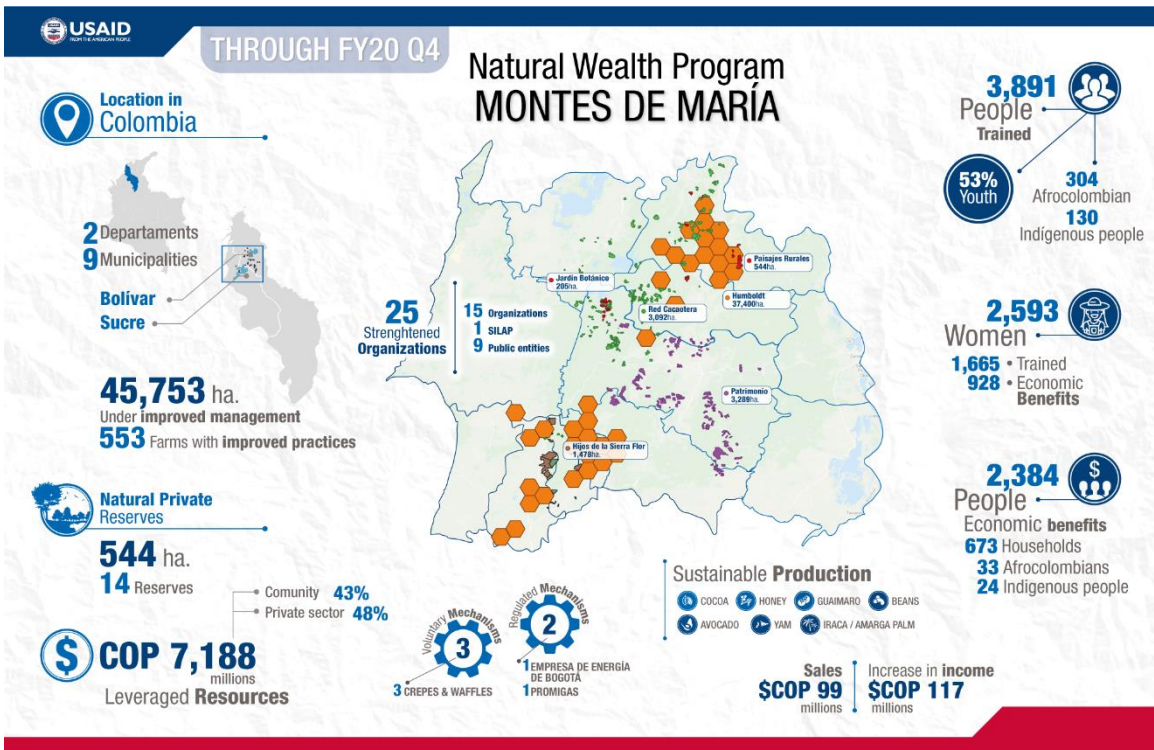


Figure 3

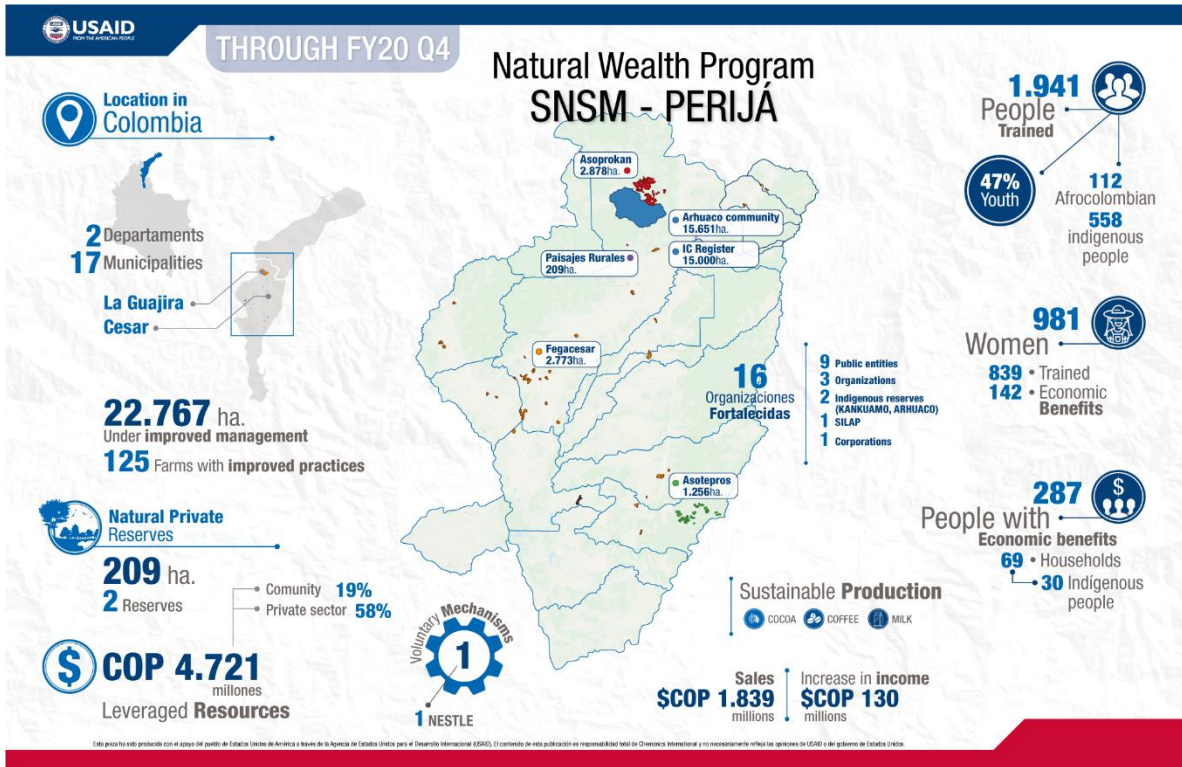
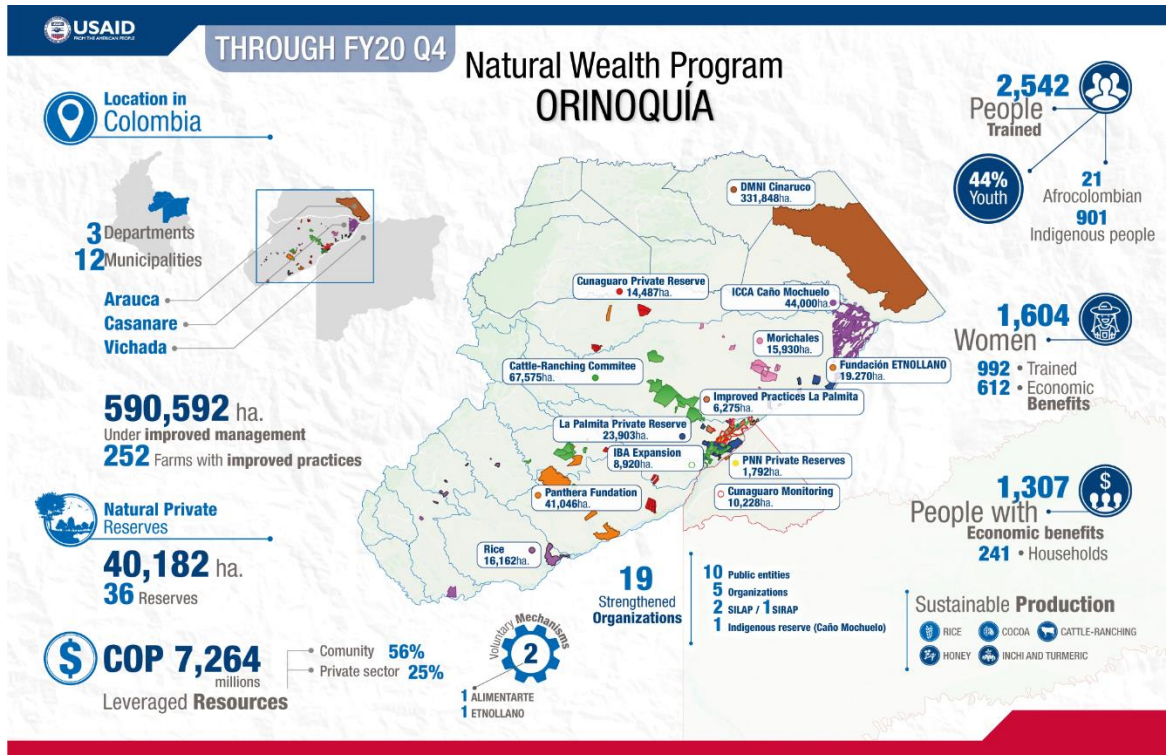


Figure 4



FY20 Key achievements include:

Objective 1: Conserve Colombian biodiversity through more effective protection for priority species and ecosystems:

- ✓ The Program facilitated the registration of 29 RNSCs, adding close to 20,500 ha to areas under legal protection. Of these reserves, the Program supported the registration of seven RNSCs in Montes de María (380 ha), two in Cesar (208 ha) and 20 in Orinoquía (20,000 ha). Further, the team developed more than 45 management plans in target landscapes, of which 25 are being implemented.
- ✓ NW facilitated an agreement between Crepes & Waffles and the Asociación de Productores y Campesinos de las Veredas Puerta Roja, Cató y Prusia (ASOPROCAP for its acronym in Spanish) to strengthen TDF preservation efforts in the Prusia conservation cluster in Montes de María. Crepes & Waffles will finance 20,000 trees and ASOPROCAP will commit to plant them and make the intervention sustainable.
- ✓ Along with Caño Mochuelo communities, the Program supported the registration of 44,000 ha in the Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCA) international registry. In FY20, the Program also produced, in collaboration with authorities and communities of Caño Mochuelo the publication *Pensamiento y Voz de los Mayores: Conservación, manejo y uso tradicional del territorio del Reguardo Caño Mochuelo*. This publication is annexed in the NW FY20 Q2 Progress Report.
- ✓ In FY20, NW worked with the Arhuaco community to formally launch the Arhuaco's TDF use, management, and conservation practices manual: "*Manual Iku de Prácticas Culturales para la Conservación y Uso Tradicional del Bosque Seco de Ikarwa y Gun Aruwun*" during the First National Forum of Colombia's Dry Forests. Additional achievements related to this manual are addressed in the NW FY20 Q1 Progress Report. Also, with NW's support, the Arhuaco community registered 15,000 ha of TDF ecosystem in the ICCA registry. The Arhuaco ICCA, in addition to the Caño Mochuelo ICCA, are the only two areas registered to date in Colombia.
- ✓ With the support of NW, the Regional Environmental Authority of La Guajira (CORPOGUAJIRA for its acronym in Spanish) officially submitted the technical information Synthesis Document (*Documento Síntesis*) to *Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt (IAvH)* to fulfill the requirement for the declaration process of the Serranía de Perijá's soil conservation district (*Distrito de Conservación de Suelos*), which encompasses an area of 21,042 ha, including TDF ecosystem.
- ✓ As part of the Program's strategy in the Amazon-Orinoquía transition zone, grantee *Etnollano*, along with local communities, placed more than 19,000 ha under improved management of natural resources. Of the 19,000 ha under improved management, 18,000 ha are under legal protection through conservation agreements adopted by the indigenous communities government. Further, the team supported a commercial agreement between indigenous cocoa farmers and local buyer, La Maloka, who committed to buy wild cocoa that conserves the ecosystem.
- ✓ NW established a youth initiative with students in Montes de María to foster and lead TDF conservation efforts among the community. The NW team is supporting three youth conservation and communication groups: *Fundación Tierra Montemariana* (San Juan Nepomuceno), *Refugio Altamira* (Serranía de Coraza Protected Forest Reserve [Coraza]) and *Fotogeneración (Red Cacaotera)*. Through social media campaigns on Facebook, these groups have reached over 100,000 views.

Objective 2: Establish financial incentives for populations living in Conservation Corridors (CCs), linked to their commitment to conservation activities:

- ✓ NW facilitated four commercial agreements between buyers and producers who are implementing improved environmental and agricultural practices to conserve TDF and flooded savannas. The agreements established between producers and companies include the following value chains: beef (CIALTA), avocado (PRODESO), turmeric (Naturela), and milk (Nestlé).
- ✓ As part of a cattle ranching initiative in Casanare, NW and grantees, Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee and Cataruben, involved 112 ranchers who are implementing improved agricultural and environmental practices and conservation actions, impacting 230,000 ha under improved management and flooded savanna conservation.
- ✓ NW and partner, *Fundación Corazón Verde*, organized *Alimentarte Biodiverso*, a food festival that linked producers who incorporate biodiversity conservation practices in target landscapes with restaurants and end consumers. During the festival (one month) more than 6,000 customers ordered meals that included the *Alimentarte Biodiverso* seal, totaling sales close to COP [REDACTED] (USD [REDACTED]). Under this activity, the NW team implemented a communications and marketing strategy that provided an estimated USD 400,000 in publicity (free press) for associated producers and restaurants.
- ✓ In SNSM-PP, the Program strengthened partnerships with the private sector to bolster agricultural activities that conserve TDF to reach markets that value biodiversity attributes. In FY20, the Program began implementing projects with Nutresa, Colanta, Racafé, and the Regional Coffee Committee, in support of cocoa, milk and coffee value chains, respectively.
- ✓ In FY20, NW finalized the structure of a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism in Montes de María, which included arranging the regional actors' roles (private and public), identifying the areas and the landscape management tools to guarantee the ecosystem services in at least 13,000 ha, and supporting the organization that will implement the resources and projects in the basins' recharging area. This mechanism aims to impact 31,000 ha under improved management.

Objective 3: Implement the incorporation of priority conservation areas into territorial organization plans and their management policies to mitigate the main threats to biodiversity.

- ✓ NW signed three new Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and updated eight MOUs in FY20. New MOUs were signed with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM for its acronym in Spanish), the National Environmental Licenses Authority (ANLA for its acronym in Spanish), and *Colombia Productiva*. MOUs were updated with the support of the elected directors from the Regional Environmental Authorities (CAR for its acronym in Spanish) of *El Canal del Dique* (CARDIQUE), Sucre (CARSUCRE), Orinoquía (CORPORINOQUIA), Cesar (CORPOCESAR), CORPOGUAJIRA, and the Governors of the department of Sucre, Cesar, and Casanare.
- ✓ Jointly with IAvH, the Program finished the Main Ecological Structure (EEP for its acronym in Spanish) proposals and presented the results to CARSUCRE, CORPOGUAJIRA, CORPOCESAR,

CARDIQUE, and CORPORINOQUIA. As a result 20 percent of the national territory has a land use tool to improve environmental planning.

- ✓ The Program assisted MADS in reviewing and distributing 1,750 copies of the land use guide that incorporates the environmental component for municipal development plans and supported the training of 1,100 elected mayors country-wide on how to use the guide.
- ✓ The Program and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS for its acronym in Spanish) assisted eleven CARs' in the Caribbean and Orinoquia regions (the five NW target CARs' and CVS, CORPOMOJANA, CSB, CORPAMAG, CRA, CORMACARENA) in incorporating Colombian international environmental commitments (e.g., United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) and national development plan environmental indicators into their action plans .
- ✓ The Program assisted 26 municipalities, four departments and five CARs with the elaboration of their Development and Institutional Action Plans. This assistance also consisted of delivering information packages that contained informative infographics and information on the environment, potential threats, NW interventions, and recommendations to 34 municipalities and seven departments in target landscapes (see FY20 Q3 Annexes) to support the completion of their municipal development plans.
- ✓ NW team started developing a methodology to track changes in TDF and flooded savanna ecosystems as part of the early warning ecosystem change monitoring system and transfer strategy project with IDEAM and the five CARs. In FY20, NW published the newsletters issue No 1 and No 2. The newsletters' results showed an 89 percent reduction of early detections of deforestation hotspots between the first and second trimesters of 2020. Deforestation hotspots persist in Cumaribo's Amazon-Orinoquía transition zone, Arauca's piedmont, and La Guajira and Cesar's Sierra Nevada piedmont.
- ✓ NW, along with grantee *Fundación Liebre Lunar*, completed the exhibition's montage, "Caño Mochuelo: Universe in Danger," which displays the natural and cultural value of these indigenous communities. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the team supported the Caño Mochuelo reserve to launch a website (www.resguardomochuelo.com) which serves as an outreach tool for indigenous communities and as a vehicle to host the exhibition online (for more details see the Objective 3 and Communications and Outreach sections). The exhibition opened to the public in FY20 Q4.

Major Interventions Planned for FY21 Q1

Objective 1:

- Grantee *Fundación Cultural TEFA* will engage smallholder farmers to conserve native bee populations and establish more effective protections of native tree species through TDF conservation and local community governance and monitoring activities.
- NW will formalize the Prusia conservation cluster through agreements with the community and will finalize implementing conservation and landscape management tools in the area. Further, the team will finalize the design of almost 20 management plans for private reserves and farms in the region. In partnership with Crepes and Waffles and ASOPROCAP, NW will facilitate a workplan to plant some of the trees included in the agreement between the association and Crepes & Waffles. Lastly, NW and

IAvH will finalize the second cycle of community-based monitoring activities that include areas within the Prusia conservation cluster.

- The Program will begin implementing a conservation grant activity with *Proyecto de Conservación de Aguas y Tierras (PROCAT)* in Coraza and a follow-on grant intervention with *Herencia Ambiental* to improve socio-ecosystem connectivity between *Cerro Maco* and *Los Colorados* Fauna and Flora Sanctuary.
- As part of the youth initiative in Montes de María, NW will launch the series *Al Pie de la Montaña* (In the Foothills). The ten short-clips series produced and led by youths, aims to foster the importance to conserve TDF, teach conservation strategies, and promote a sustainable development strategy in San Juan Nepomuceno. The series will be shared through social media.
- With indigenous communities, NW and the Yukpa community will finalize the bird guide as part of the bird watching strategy. With Etnollano, the Program will continue working on the conservation strategy for the Amazon-Orinoquía transition zone with the Piapoco and Sikuni communities. With the Caño Mochuelo communities, the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples from the Amazon (OPIAC) will complete the first cycle of the leadership program. Lastly, Promigas will present to CORPOGUAJIRA the financing project to restore TDF areas within the Lomamoto indigenous reserve with compensation funds.

Objective 2:

- NW will work with ASOPAGRO to begin implementing landscape management tools for the PES mechanism in Montes de María with the resources from the private and public sector. The Program will begin designing a communications plan to systematize the results as the PES as it begins its execution.
- Along with Fundación *Corazón Verde*, the Program will implement *Alimentarte Restaurant Tour*, a gourmet cuisine initiative involving national and international chefs that will be cooking meals using products that conserve TDF and flooded savannas. This activity will run every weekend through the month of October.
- NW and grantee Cataruben will close the first carbon credit sales, certified and recognized by the carbon credit certifying organization. With these sales, cattle ranchers will receive the first payments for conserving the ecosystem.
- The Program and the Casanare Chamber of Commerce will work to strengthen value chains within the chamber linking products (e.g., turmeric, honey, cocoa, capybara) with markets that value the conservation of flooded savannas.

Objective 3:

- NW will sign an MOU with the Land Restitution Unit (URT for its acronym in Spanish) to work on three issues in support of victims of conflict and reduce socio-environmental conflicts: 1) provide environmental assistance on farmland use planning, inclusive value chains and conservation agreements; 2) support environmental characterization work with indigenous communities; and 3) provide training to judges on environmental topics, so judges can incorporate this knowledge into judicial decisions.
- NW, along with MADS, will continue supporting CARs (CARDIQUE, CORPOCESAR and CORPORINOQUIA) in updating their Environmental Determinants.
- NW expects to finalize two of the five CAR's [*Corporación Autónoma Regional del Magdalena (CORPAMAG)*, *Corporación Autónoma Regional del Atlántico (CRA)*, *Corporación Autónoma Regional del*

Sur de Bolívar (CSB), Corporación Autónoma Regional de los Valles del Sinú y del San Jorge (CVS) and Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Mojana y el San Jorge (CORPOMOJANA)] EEP proposals as part of the effort to generate the Caribbean EEP proposal.

- NW will create dashboards of Program landscapes as a tool to disseminate NW interventions and impact, as well as a repository to share geographic and non-geographic information with public and private stakeholders.

FY20 Changes in Context and Assumptions:

The COVID-19 virus and pandemic has affected implementation of Program activities in FY20. With intermittent lockdowns since mid-March 2020, fieldwork and interventions have been limited. Despite facing COVID-19 restrictions, the team has maintained a stable level of performance, adapting to new realities, and proposing innovative approaches to carry out activities (e.g., Caño Mochuelo's online exhibition and remote work with the Arhuaco and Yukpa communities). The NW team has improved its capacity to work remotely, coordinating with Chemonics' headquarters and Colombia's local office to develop biosecurity opening protocols for the Bogota and regional offices (following national and regional opening guidelines).

During this pandemic period, the NW team was able to implement activities with organizations based in target landscapes (e.g., *Red Cacaotera* and *Hijos de la Sierra Flor*), rather than larger organizations (e.g., Nutresa, Colanta) that must travel to implement fieldwork and face restrictions. NW was able to overcome fieldwork constraints by conducting capacity building workshops via radio podcasts (e.g., La Palmita) and social media. Jointly with Kuepa, the Program adjusted the in-person technical degree to online by providing technical support (e.g., purchasing cell phone plans) to participants and accepting more participants than initially budgeted given that dropout rates are higher in the virtual training. Also, the NW team continued to monitor progress using online tools, such as questionnaires and teleconferences. For example, with grantee Etnollano, the team conducted virtual training for COVID-19 related issues in the Amazon-Orinoquia transition zone using online tools and cellphones.

Regarding NW assumptions for FY20, the GOC shifted priorities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, altering the National Development Plan's objectives to be able to develop and implement a response plan to mitigate its effects. As a result, the Program focused work at the regional and local level, limiting COVID's impact on our goals.

Throughout FY20, NW encountered difficulties working with CORPORINOQUIA and CORPOCESAR due to an unstable governance that were beyond the Program's control. In the case of COPRORINOQUIA, the elected director was first suspended in early January and there have been three interim directors since early 2020. Given this situation, the Executive Committee did not approve the CAR's Action Plan, which was supported by NW. Thus, for the remainder of the year, the Program continued to work with the CAR's understaffed technical team, assisting with hiring professionals for joint activities, such as updating the Environmental Determinants. Regarding CORPOCESAR, the director was also suspended by Colombian courts, which led to changes in high-level officials that affected the joint work between the Program and the CAR.

As planned for the FY20, the Program ramped up efforts to address unaccomplished indicators. During the reporting period, the Program increased direct implementation activities in the regions, changing the role of the remaining subcontractors (CPR, La Palmita, and IAvH). The program awarded more than 50 grants and has 12 additional activities in the pipeline that will commit the remaining resources.

Further in FY20, the NW team engaged various private sector actors for biodiversity conservation activities, including Colanta, Nutresa, Promigas, Nestlé, Coffee Growers Committee, Oleflores, and

Casa Luker. The NW team focused on working with agricultural companies, given that difficulties were faced in getting the oil and gas sectors to commit voluntary and regulatory resources.

Despite challenges faced by COVID-19 and the security context, the Program is successfully meeting target indicators. To date, the Program has met the target for nine indicators and reached more than 60 percent completion in four additional indicators. In FY21, NW will focus efforts on the remaining three indicators, which are below 60 percent completion – voluntary mechanisms, regulatory mechanisms, and leveraged investments from private and public entities – to reach the target commitment by the end of the Program’s period of performance.

An additional challenge faced by NW has been the security context, which continues to deteriorate in target landscapes. During FY20 the number of targeted killings of environmental and social leaders increased. The NW Security Manager continues to monitor and communicate with staff on a regular basis to mitigate risks associated with this ongoing violence. During FY20 Q4, NW Security Manager identified 145 incidents in all target landscapes (26 in Montes de María, 57 in Orinoquía and 62 in SNSM-SP).

SECTION I: FY20 PROGRESS UNDER CLIN 0001

OBJECTIVE I: CONSERVE COLOMBIAN BIODIVERSITY THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FOR PRIORITY SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS.

In FY20, NW placed more than 50,000 ha under legal protection through private and community conservation efforts. The newly protected hectares include the registration of 29 new RNSCs in Orinoquía, Montes de María, and SNSM-PP, the registration of one ICCA with the Arhuaco community, and the declaration of more than 18,000 ha by indigenous communities for conservation in the Amazon-Orinoquia transition zone. Further, in FY20 the team developed 45 management plans for natural reserves and farms. In addition, NW supported PNNC in the registration procedures of 243 RNSCs (279 ha) at the national level from 24 departments. Main results include:

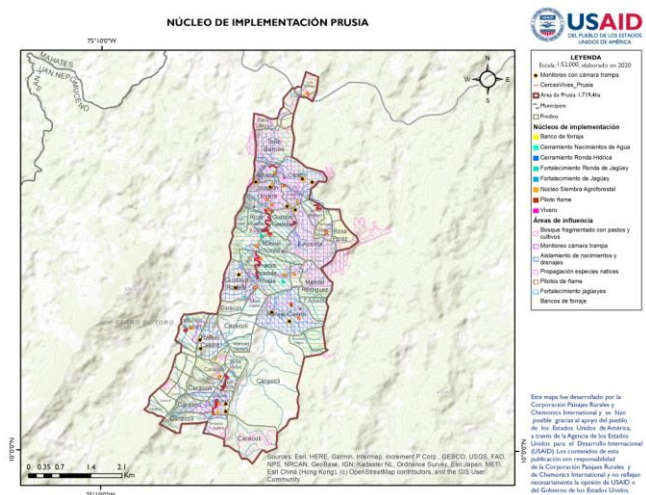
MONTES DE MARÍA:

Private conservation: In Montes de María, NW placed 1,812 ha¹ under improved management of natural resources through the implementation of management plans in RNSCs and the establishment of four conservation clusters (*Prusia, La Haya, Gran Bretaña, and San Jacinto*). NW, along with its implementing partner *Corporación Paisajes Rurales* (CPR) facilitated the registration with PNNC of seven properties as RNSC, adding 380 ha in areas under legal protection.

In FY20, the Program finalized and began implementing 20 management plans, including fencing areas to protect TDF patches and bodies of water. Through this activity, the Program strengthened the four conservation clusters by implementing landscape management tools, including fencing 4.3 kilometers for conservation areas of forests and water bodies. The team implemented improved agricultural and environmental practices in four RNSCs for sustainable yam production and wildfire mitigation strategies.

The team with CPR solidified the conservation cluster of Prusia, impacting more than 1,000 ha through the implementation of management plans in RNSC within the cluster (see Map I and Annex D). NW conducted this activity with the local organization *Asociación de Productores y Campesinos de las Veredas Puerta Roja, Cató y Prusia* (ASOPROCAP for its acronym in Spanish). Under this activity the team trained 400 people, including 188 women, in the management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation for the sustainability of the intervention. Further, as part of this work, NW facilitated a partnership (voluntary mechanism) between ASOPROCAP and *Crepes & Waffles* to plant 20,000 trees. The trees for

Map I Prusia Conservation Cluster



¹ The Program is in the process of uploading the supporting documents to the Evaluation and Monitoring System (SIME).

the reforestation activities were the result of the NW-backed Crepes & Waffles exhibition, *El Caribe que no es costa, es bosque*, and the menus sold by Crepes & Waffles in FY20. Thus far, ASOPROCAP has transplanted 4,000 seedlings of TDF trees.

Furthermore, grantee Herencia Ambiental continued to implement a project to strengthen TDF connectivity through supporting private reserves and farms. To date, the grantee has implemented more than 5,900 meters of lineal fencing to protect TDF corridors in 17 farms. *Herencia Ambiental* conducted a connectivity analysis, modelling the distribution of species within the target CCs.

Community-based monitoring: Along with IAvH, the Program implemented a community-based monitoring strategy for the region. IAvH and NW built the capacity of RNCS owners and local organizations on monitoring activities. For this activity, the Program installed 51 cameras in 10 RNSCs, and other key areas within the Program conservation clusters, as well as Coraza. During Q4, the Program installed nine trapping cameras in the Prusia conservation cluster, as part of the monitoring strategy and gathered additional information on species. Also, this additional effort included the installation of cameras in lands owned by companies, creating a dialogue between ASOPROCAP and the private companies to conduct monitoring and conservation efforts.

Youth engagement initiative: NW, through partner CPR, has been supporting youth groups in San Juan Nepomuceno and Chalán. In San Juan Nepomuceno this support (knowledge building, training on environmental topics, and technical assistance) has been provided through the San Juan Nepomuceno Local System of Protected Areas (SILAP for its acronym in Spanish) and its Interinstitutional Technical Committee on Environmental Education (CIDEA). In Chalán, CPR is supporting *Refugio Altamira*, an organization that provides nature tourism activities and is composed by youth. With the support of NW and CPR, the San Juan Nepomuceno youth organization – *Fundación Tierra Montemariana* – began implementing social media campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp to educate and foster knowledge on the importance of conserving the region’s TDF. In Q4, *Fundación Tierra Montemariana* and *Fotogeneración Montemariana* launched a campaign (e.g., TDF conservation messages and camera trapping videos), reaching more than 100,000 views.

In addition, in FY20 NW supported the CIDEA to host the first workshop on youth environmental leadership in San Juan Nepomuceno. The workshop was designed to build the leadership capacity of youth to conserve TDF, learn about the main threats to forests, and promote actions to mitigate forest degradation. As a result, the Program built the capacity of 50 youth participants and 206 local teachers who are now serving as biodiversity conservation knowledge catalysts in the municipality. In the COVID-19 context, social media has been a key tool for communication for these youth groups.

Lastly, the Program supported a virtual workshop, #CONECTADOSSOMOSMAS, youth united for TDF conservation. Led by the organizations mentioned above and the group *Reservas San José de Caoba*, this workshop had more than 150 participants who talked about youth involvement in conservation activities. Furthermore, in alliance with CARDIQUE and NW, the youth organizations conducted an online training module called “TDF, a key element for sustainable development”. More than 300 people participated in this online training.

Image 1 Promotional flyers



Coraza management plan: Throughout FY20 NW engaged MADS and CARSUCRE to resume the process and finalize Coraza’s management plan. Key achievements included a stakeholder analysis, identifying more than 130 key actors to implement and collaborate in conservation activities within Coraza. In Q4, NW and CARSUCRE incorporated in the area’s land management planning exercise key local actors, such as the local NGO PROCAT, with whom the Program developed a project to improve the management of 1,400 ha in Coraza. Activities will include restoration, sustainable uses of TDF resources, and a monitoring activity for Coraza. Furthermore, CPR worked with youth to conduct a training program – TDF: a journey of wisdom in the Coraza reserve – to protect TDF and ecosystem services. More than 100 people participated in the training program.

Along with grantee *Hijos de la Sierra Flor*, NW finalized the first grant activity, achieving 1,400 ha under improved management and built the capacity of 675 people with high participation by youth and women (see Figure 5). Further, NW and *Hijos de la Sierra Flor* began implementing a second grant agreement aiming to build on the first grant and solidify youth conservation initiatives and a governance scheme for Coraza. In Q4, the grantee held four online workshops and developed with the community the action plan for a network of forest keepers. Also, the grantee began structuring a communications youth group for Coraza, including 30 participants who will develop pieces for fostering conservation actions.

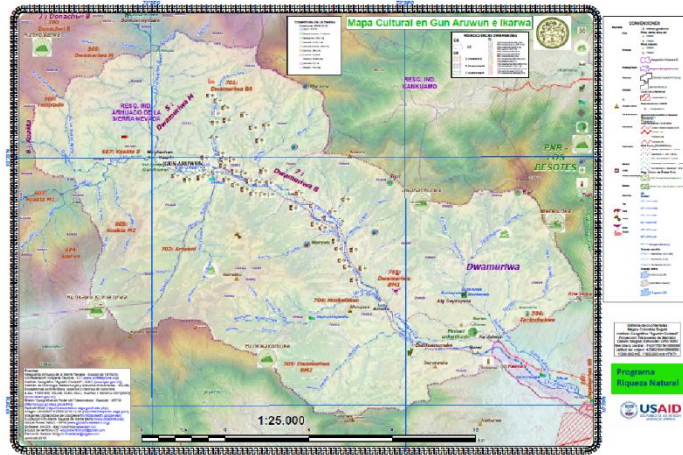
Figure 5



SNSM-PP:

Arhuaco people: NW and the Arhuaco community launched the TDF use, management, and conservation practices manual: “Manual Iku de Prácticas Culturales para la Conservación y Uso Tradicional del Bosque Seco de Ikarwa y Gun Aruwun”. NW facilitated a second intercultural exchange with Caño Mochuelo communities. Also, in FY20, the Arhuaco community registered 15,000 ha of TDF in the ICCA global registry (see FY20 Q3 report). After Caño Mochuelo, this is the second ICCA registered in Colombia. Both areas are the result of NW’s support. Under this ICCA, the Arhuaco community will continue to strengthen the conservation of their territory and their culture.

Map 2 Arhuaco’s registered territory as an ICCA



For more info visit: <http://www.iccaregistry.org/en/explore/colombia/arhuaco-indigenous-reserve-of-the-sierra-nevada>

Further, the Program and the Arhuaco community began implementing a second grant activity to bolster the efforts previously conducted and strengthen TDF conservation interventions. As part of the follow-on grant, the Program is supporting the Arhuaco traditional authorities (*Mamus*) train 20 youth selected for this purpose (see Image 2). Further, the Arhuaco team established traditional nurseries and seed banks for food security efforts. The authorities held six community meetings to implement conservation agreements and traditional practices to preserve TDF. As far as implementing the Iku manual, the community built six kilometers of fencing (see Image 2) to protect sacred places, seed conservation, and tree growing areas. In terms of fire management, the Arhuaco team conducted six workshops to discuss and educate on fire mitigation strategies to more than 100 people. As part of the monitoring activities, the team installed 13 trapping cameras which have spotted various species, including jaguar. Lastly, under this activity, NW is supporting the Arhuaco website (<https://confetayrona.org/>) which highlights conservation efforts with NW.

Image 2

Mamus school



Camera trapping

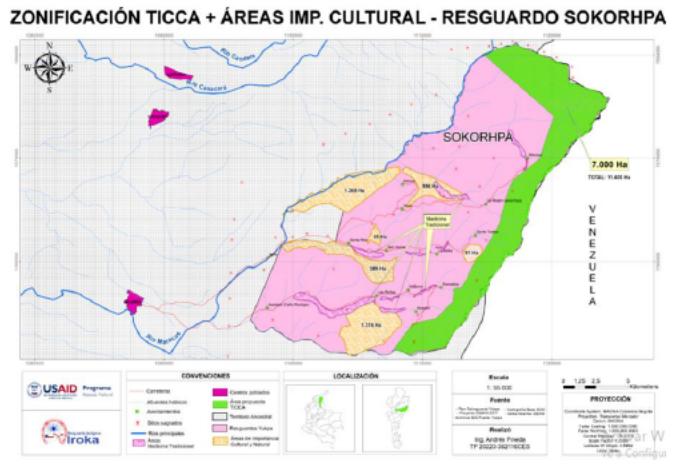


Traditional Fences



Yukpa People: NW and the Yukpa indigenous community began implementing a grant agreement to work on three main objectives: 1) develop a conservation strategy based on an ICCA; 2) identify and implement cultural practices and promote the conservation of natural resources and TDF; and 3) develop a birdwatching tourism initiative involving youth and traditional practices. In FY20, the Yukpa community held an exchange of traditional recipes as a component of the food security activity included in the grant. From this exchange, the community produced a recipe booklet (see FY20 Q3 report). All of this information will support conservation, restoration, and species management agreements with the community. As of Q4, the Yukpa community identified 7,000 ha to be placed into the ICCA registration, including sacred areas, areas of biocultural significance, and areas for gathering medicinal raw materials. Also, communities from 15 settlements conducted seed exchanges as part of an effort to strengthen the Yukpa people’s food security challenges. Seeds included beans, wild fruits, guáimaro, and corn, some of which are in danger of extinction within the reserve. Lastly, the team advanced in the birdwatching tourism project. Ten indigenous youth are receiving training from José Luís Pushaina, a Wayuu indigenous expert in birdwatching, who works in the Caribbean birdwatching trail.

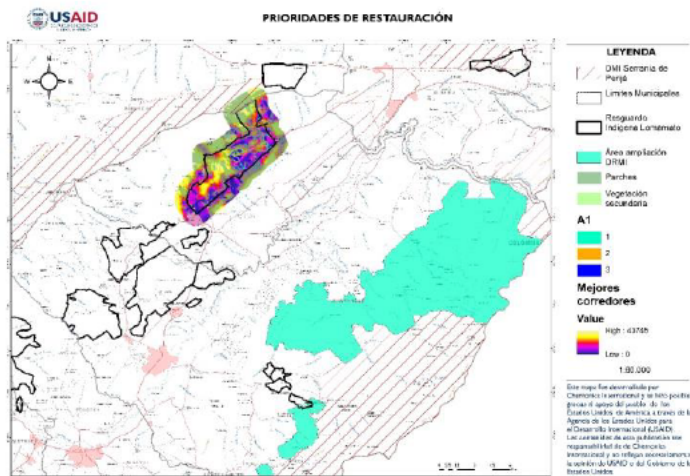
Map 3 Areas identified for the ICCA registration



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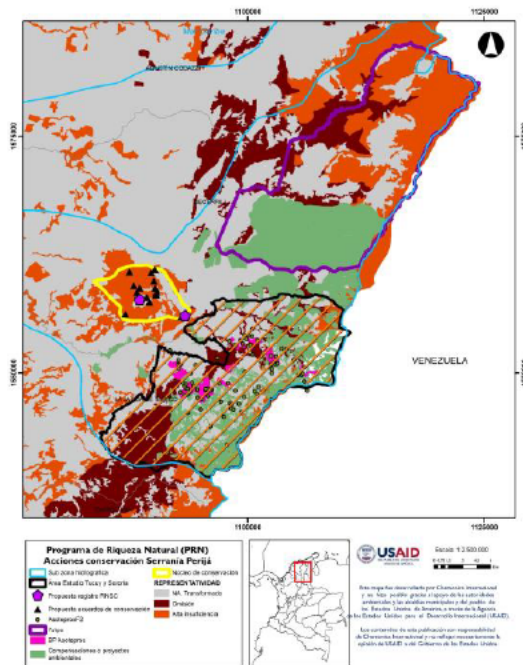
New protected areas and conservation strategies in Serranía de Perijá: In FY20, CORPOGUAJIRA officially submitted to IAvH the *Documento Síntesis* to fulfill the legal requirement to declare the Perijá’s soil conservation district (Distrito de Conservación de Suelos), which encompasses 21,042 ha. To conclude with the declaration effort, CORPOGUAJIRA has to conduct a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Because of the pandemic, NW will support these efforts when it is feasible to conduct the FPIC safely.

Map 4 areas for restoration



Lomamoto Indigenous Reserve: As part of the Program strategy to improve TDF connectivity between the SNSM and the Serranía de Perijá, NW began implementing activities with the Lomamoto Indigenous Reserve, which is located in a strategic area for improving biophysical connectivity. During Q4, NW and the indigenous community defined the areas for restoration (see Map 4 and Annex D). Promigas will present the areas marked with the number one to CORPOGUAJIRA for compensation projects.

Map 5 Carboandes areas of intervention



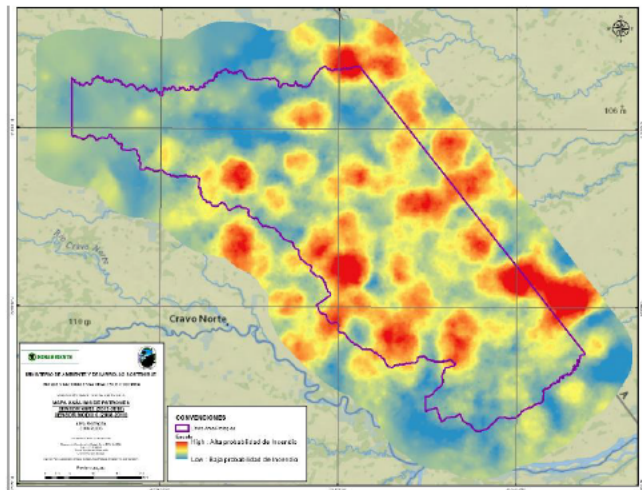
RNSCs: In FY20, NW continued working toward solidifying private conservation schemes in SNSM-PP. The Program facilitated the registration with PNNC of two RNSCs encompassing 209 ha. Also, the team is working to establish a conservation cluster to protect 361 ha of TDF in the Becerril municipality. For that purpose, the team assisted to adjust two management plans for the RNSCs *Nueva Delhi*, and *La Nacional* located in the cluster. Overall, the team is working with landowners to negotiate with mining companies from the region to attract resources and finance activities included in their management plans, such as TDF and water conservation.

Lastly, with the NGO Carboandes, in FY21, NW plans to conserve and restore TDF patches and establish a conservation cluster of 680 ha in the Maracas and Tucuycito rivers basin (see Map 5 and Annex D). Carboandes will implement conservation agreements and achieve 80 ha under legal protection. Also, the team will provide technical assistance and training to at least 70 people in conservation and sustainable production interventions.

ORINOQUÍA:

Cinaruco National Integrated Management District (DNMI): In FY20, as part of NW’s strategy to strengthen the governance scheme in Cinaruco, the Program facilitated a knowledge exchange field trip for landowners from Cravo Norte and Arauca to learn from NW beneficiaries in Casanare. The purpose was to showcase conservation activities linked to sustainable production as a model to replicate in Cinaruco. During the visit, NW highlighted the RNSCs, moriche palm restoration activities, community-based monitoring, interventions to diminish big cats’ conflict with cattle-ranching activities, improved production practices and nature tourism opportunities. Twenty-five people, including 19 farmers and six PNNC officers, participated in this visit. Also, the Casanare Cattle-Ranching Committee participated in the activity.

Map 6 Wildfire hotspots Cinaruco DNMI



Furthermore, NW and PNNC began implementing the second phase of activities to strengthen Cinaruco’s management plan. NW and PNNC continued to build relationships between local farmers and indigenous communities, support productive systems that conserve flooded savannas, and improve wildfire management, particularly during the dry season. NW assisted in the election of the indigenous delegates from the *Sáliba*, *Wamona*, *Yaruro* and *Yamalero* communities who will be part of the Cinaruco

governance scheme to reassert areas of traditional use within the protected area. Lastly, NW, PNNC and local organization are working on a wildfire control strategy, as it is one of the main threats of the area. The teams developed an analysis of hotspots during the last 20 years (see Map 6 and Annex D). With this analysis, NW, PNNC and the community will work on mitigation actions to address the hotspots and improve fire management.

Caño Mochuelo Reserve: NW facilitated a second intercultural exchange between the Caño Mochuelo communities and the Arhuaco community. Delegates of the Caño Mochuelo reserve traveled to Valledupar and signed an agreement with the Arhuaco people. The agreement's objective is to continue working together on governance strategies to protect indigenous territories, receiving companionship from the Arhuaco community in the Mochuelo processes on conservation and land assertion, and promoting future encounters between traditional authorities, youth, and women to promote their cultures (see FY20 Q1 report). Furthermore, the indigenous council, along with NW, developed the publication *Pensamiento y Voz de los Mayores* (Thoughts and Voices of the Elders), which discusses the grant activity's process as well as territorial history, governance scheme, and conservation and cultural recovery (see FY20 Q2 report/Image 3).

Image 3 "Thoughts and Voices of the Elders" publication



Furthermore, with OPIAC, the Program is implementing a youth leadership program for 30 participants in support of the governance scheme of the reserve. This program will be certified by El Rosario University, providing the participants an official diploma. Due to the pandemic, the team had to wait until the GOC lifted restrictions to conduct fieldwork. In Q4, the OPIAC team traveled to Caño Mochuelo to hold the first meetings and adjust the teaching modules (see Image 4).

Image 4 OPIAC first field trip to Caño Mochuelo

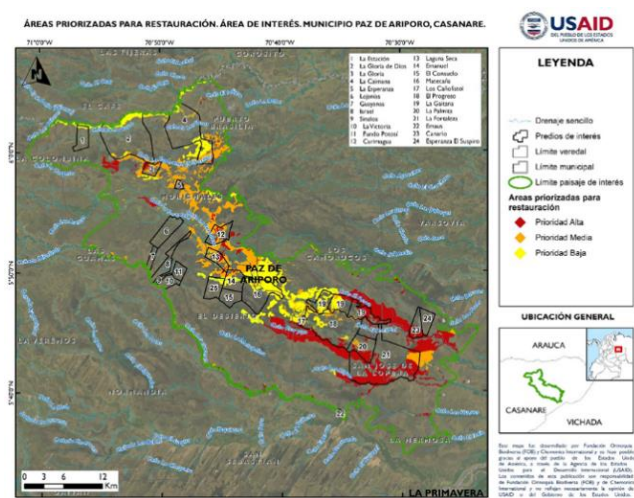


Morichales de Paz de Ariporo Conservation Strategy: The NW team advanced in the following activities regarding the Morichales de Paz de Ariporo conservation strategy:

— **Fundación Orinoquía Biodiversa (FOB):**

Through grantee FOB, NW has assisted 26 farms with farmland-use planning, encompassing 31,000 ha of flooded savannas ecosystem. FOB facilitated 23 conservation agreements and implemented improved agricultural and environmental practices, including water bodies protection, cattle watering systems, trees patches for shade, etc. furthermore, the grantee conducted an analysis of land cover and connectivity to identify clusters of wooded savannas, including moriche palms (see Map 7 and Annex D). Through analysis, FOB identified a priority area of 141,000 ha, in which the team defined areas for restoration (passive and active). FOB began implementing passive restoration in six farms, for an area of 624 ha, including the structuring of 10 nurseries. Also, FOB began conducting active restoration in three farms, impacting 15 ha.

Map 7 Land cover analysis

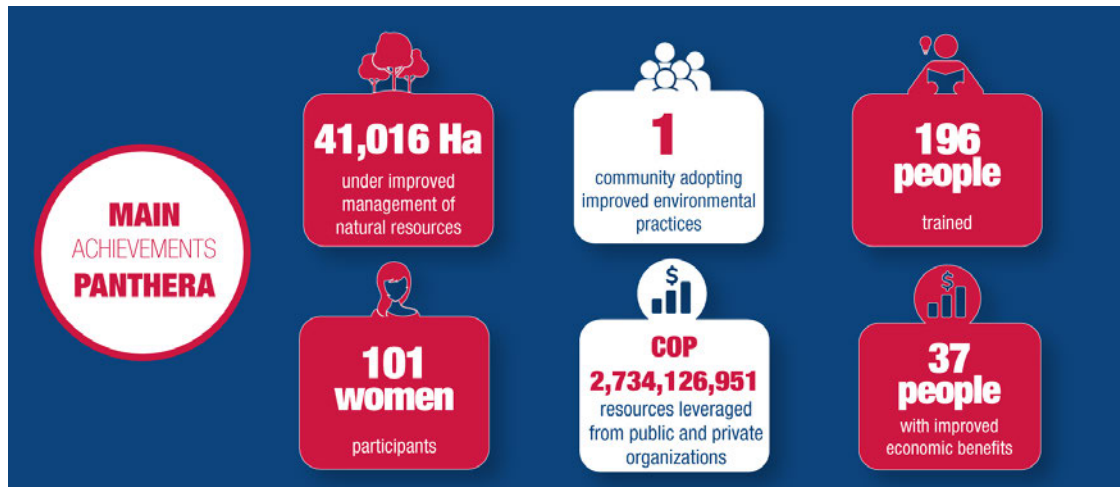


- **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS):** As part of the Morichales de Paz de Ariporo Conservation Strategy Alliance, WCS and NW conducted two socio-economic and biological expeditions to complement conservation and sustainable development strategies in the region. The preliminary results included 534 species identified, 21 of which are endangered, 15 are endemic, and 29 are migratory. This information is important to continue building a conservation strategy for the region.

Complementary conservation strategies:

- **Cunaguaro Foundation:** The Program, along with the Cunaguaro Foundation, developed a proposal to implement a second grant activity to strengthen the land management of existing and new areas as part of complementary conservation strategies. The activity aims to place 24,000 ha under improved management, 8,000 ha under legal protection, implement two voluntary mechanisms with the private sector, and build the capacity of at least 50 individuals on conservation and natural resources management. During FY20, the activity fulfilled tasks that include the incorporation of the SIMAP schemes with the Municipal Development Plans and the Regional Protected Area System (SIRAP for its acronym in Spanish) Annual Plan. Cunaguaro improved the management of five RNSC (19,578 ha) and six properties (4,760 ha) within or adjacent to the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) areas. Lastly, in partnership with the university, UNIMINUTO, Cunaguaro developed a certificate training program for local stakeholders to structure and implement projects for conservation and sustainable development in their farms and within the Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA).
- **Panthera Foundation:** In FY20, NW and Panthera Foundation finalized a grant agreement to conserve flooded savannas, diminish human-big cats conflicts, and improve the management of cattle ranching farms. See Figure 6 for main results.

Figure 6



- **La Palmita Foundation:** Subcontractor La Palmita, concluded with the implementation of improved practices in approximately 30,000 ha of flooded savannas ecosystems. These efforts included two management plans and 11 farmland plans, five of which are located within the WHSRN. Also, La Palmita implemented natural fences, five nurseries with a capacity of 1,200 native trees seedlings, improved cattle watering systems, and conservation activities to preserve species.

Furthermore, to continue providing technical assistance during the COVID-19 outbreak, La Palmita developed a radio program on the topic of flooded savannas conservation and best practices for cattle ranching activities called *Ganadería y conservación en las sabanas del Casanare*. This activity is supported by the Government of Casanare. Thus far, La Palmita carried out 15 episodes and the Program will run until October 30, 2020. More than 50 cattle-ranchers have signed up for the remote course through the radio program and La Palmita has sent them booklets as part of this remote learning activity (see FY20 Q3 report).

- **Asociación de Becarios del Casanare (ABC):** Grantee ABC along with partner Universidad Nacional developed a beekeeping guide to produce meliponas honey from stingless bees as part of a grant activity (see FY20 Q3 report) to conserve flooded savannas. Under this project, ABC completed its first of two seasonal samplings of bees and pollen. ABC trained 25 families in native bees and its sustainable management, establishing colonies and production. Thus far, ABC and the community prepared 2,600 seedlings in two nurseries to establish five types of floral arrangements for native bees. Also, NW connected honey producers with *Alimentarte Biodiverso* to be part of the food festival which garnered exposure with restaurants and clients and can enhance the honey business.
- **RNSCs:** In FY20, NW, La Palmita and grantee Cunaguaro facilitated the registration of 20 RNSCs, encompassing an area of 20,015 ha. RNSC registration serves as part of the conservation cluster strategy, aiming to enhance ecosystem connectivity and increase areas under legal protection.

Cumaribo's Amazon-Orinoquía transition zone:

In FY20 Etnollano finalized the implementation of a conservation grant activity with indigenous communities in the region. As part of these efforts, Etnollano implemented a wild cacao sustainable production scheme with indigenous communities, resulting in 809 ha under improved management of wild cacao areas. Along with the traditional authorities, Etnollano placed 18,430 ha under legal protection (see Map 8 and Annex D), recognized through conservation agreements under their indigenous government. The areas are located in the indigenous reserves of *Carpintero-Palomas*, *Concordia*, *Guaco Bajo-Guaco Alto*, *Pueblo Nuevo*, *Chigüiro* and *Murciélago-Altamira*. With Etnollano's support, the indigenous communities established the *Asociación de Productores Indígenas de Kakau Amanaveni TzátaI Minanai-Guainía* (ASOPROKAAMTZAMI), as the main association to trade and transform wild cacao grains. The association signed a commercial agreement with local cocoa trader, La Maloka, for the sale of cocoa and ecosystem conservation. Finally, Etnollano built the capacity of 580 people, including students, women, traditional authorities, and cocoa producer families in topics of conservation and sustainable production. Further, of the 580 people trained 209 were under the age of 18. The community set four experimental plots to improve cocoa quality. With the sales of cocoa, 1,191 people improved their economic benefits. See Figure 7 for the main results:

Map 8 Areas under legal protection and improved management

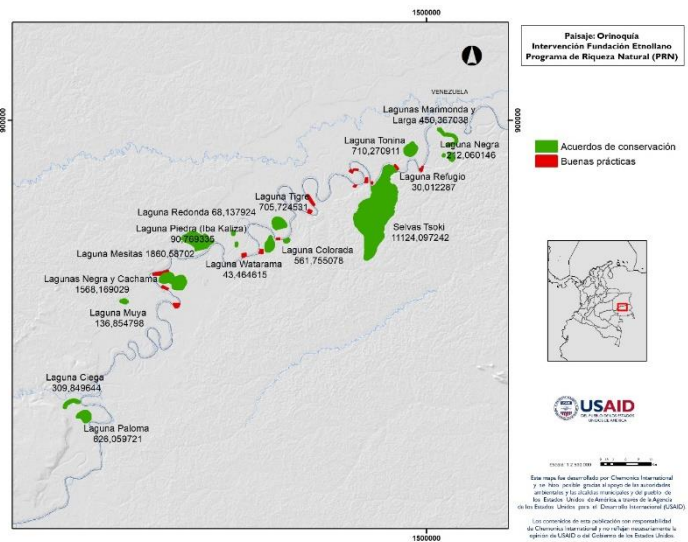
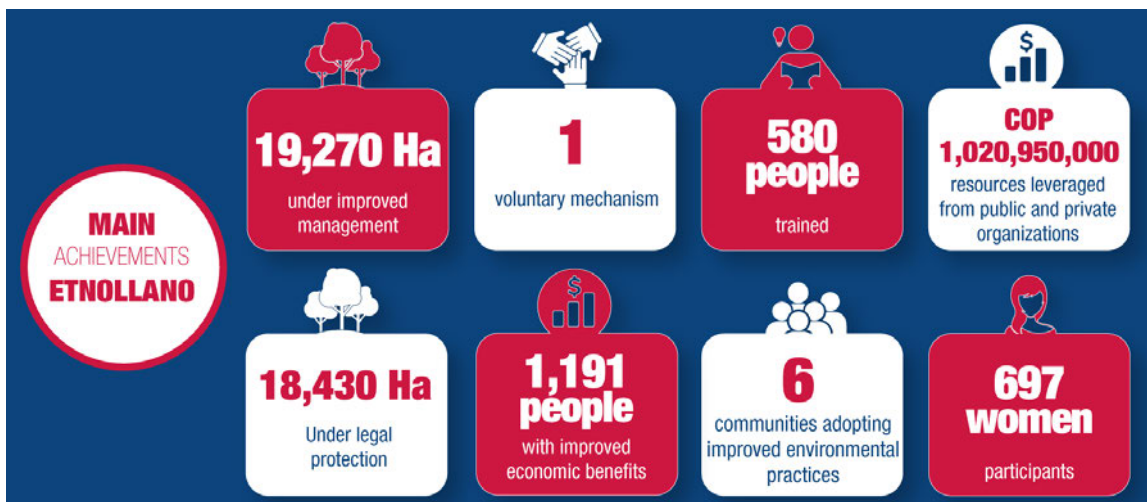


Figure 7



OBJECTIVE 2: ESTABLISH FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR POPULATIONS LIVING IN CCS, LINKED TO THEIR COMMITMENT TO CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

During FY20, the Program continued working with the private sector to implement farmland use planning and improved environmental and agricultural practices. Also, the team concluded and began implementing follow-on grants (e.g., Red Cacaotera, Casanare Cattle-ranching Committee, ASOTEPROS). The team designed a PES mechanism in Montes de María and continued devising PES designs for the Guatapurí river and the Manaure basin.

Jointly Objective 2 and 3, along with Colombia Productiva and the MINCIT, designed a nature tourism competition to kick start the tourism sector post COVID-19, conserve biodiversity, and generate income for rural communities. The contest issued a call for proposals for nature tourism strategies from a diverse pool of stakeholders. NW and partners evaluated more than 1,000 proposals from all over Colombia and accompanied the Final Selection Committee in defining the winners for funding resources. The Program leveraged the support of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) who will provide 50 scholarships for an online tourism course. Also the contest has the support of educational institutions – Ruta N and EAN University – who will provide technical assistance to winners on business model development.

Further, the Program and ProColombia carried out a series of capacity building sessions – *Programas de Formación Exportadora* – in the Montes de María and SNSM-PP landscapes. The sessions included training on how to develop nature tourism destinations and business opportunities, among other topics. ProColombia trained 25 local entrepreneurs. Also, grantee Awake finalized its grant activity with NW. Under this activity, Awake built the capacity of 71 people in Montes de María and Orinoquía on nature tourism services, indexed 71 tourism packages on their website, and developed a complete marketing campaign as reported in previous quarterly reports (see Figure 8).

Figure 8



Lastly, the Program partnered with *Fundación Corazón Verde* to carry out Alimentarte Food Festival and launch *Alimentarte Biodiverso* (see Image 5). Under this activity the Program linked producers (e.g., honey, beef, cocoa, coffee, guáimaro, and rice) who incorporate biodiversity conservation practices in target landscapes with nine restaurants and customers using the delivery mobile app - Rappi. As a result, more than 6,600 people ordered meals that included the Alimentarte Biodiverso seal, totaling close to COP [REDACTED] (USD [REDACTED]). In addition, as a marketing and communications strategy, NW and *Fundación Corazón Verde* developed and sent Alimentarte Biodiverso consumers 5,000 boxes that included samples of coffee (Kankuamo/ASOTEPROS), cocoa (*Red Cacaotera*), rice (Casanare), and a postcard with information about this initiative (see Communications and Outreach Section). Further, NW facilitated a commercial agreement between meat distributor CIALTA and a participant of NW's cattle-ranching initiative in Casanare. This agreement translated into sales of COP [REDACTED] (USD [REDACTED]) and the distribution to 11 restaurants who used the product for their meals.

Image 5 Alimentarte Biodiverso campaign flyer



MONTES DE MARÍA:

Value chains and green businesses:

- **Avocado:** In FY20, *Corporación Agrícola y Ambiental (COAGRAL)* continued implementing a grant activity to place 1,251 ha under improved management, benefiting 100 producers, and strengthening agroforestry systems in the region by planting 15,000 trees. Further NW facilitated an agreement between COAGRAL and local trader and catering company PRODESO, who will buy avocados harvested and produced under biodiversity conservation criteria. Considering this progress, the team devised a grant proposal to bolster the avocado market alternatives for the whole fruit, as 40 percent of the avocado is wasted during product's transformation (of the seven tons of avocado produced annually, 2.8 tons are wasted).
- **Cocoa:** Along with grantee *Red Cacaotera*, NW finalized the work with 220 cacao producing families in the region. The team supported the placement of more than 2,000 ha under improved management, benefitting 320 people with capacity building sessions (see Figure 9). Overall, through a variety of activities, the Program improved the production of cocoa in target landscapes. The key achievements in this sector contributed to annual increases in production by 3 tons and by a four percent increase in sales in comparison to the previous year.

Figure 9



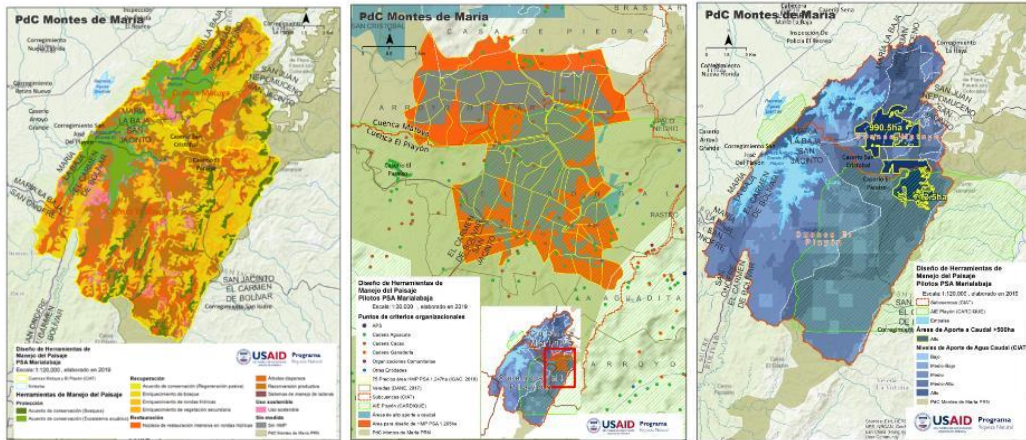
— **Yam:** With NW’s support, grantee Asociación de Mujeres de San Isidro (AMUSI) made the first sale of yam, generating an income of close to COP [REDACTED] (USD [REDACTED]). Also, AMUSI placed 27 ha under improved management.

— **Non-timber forest products:**

- **Guáimaro:** NW and grantee Envol Vert continued to implement an activity to sustainably use Guáimaro and implement agroforestry systems to conserve TDF in Montes de Maria and SNSM-PP. In FY20, Envol Vert developed an online platform with georeferenced points to communicate the areas of intervention and tell the activity’s progress (<https://explorer.land/x/project/reforestación/partners>). Further, Envol Vert also participated in the *Alimentarte Biodiverso* initiative, providing guáimaro flour.
- **Palma iraca:** NW and grantee *Artesanías de Colombia* identified and implemented farmland-use planning in 48 farms comprising more than 960 ha. The team began implementing improved environmental practices, and signed conservation agreements with landowners.
- **Palma amarga:** The Program and the Ministry of Culture’s *Escuelas Taller* Program conducted farmland-use planning and signed conservation agreements with 50 producers, close to 950 ha. The NW team trained two craftsmen on uses of palma amarga and is in the process of training 15 apprentices. Lastly, the grantee *Escuelas Taller* began establishing the school of crafts in San Juan Nepomuceno for palma amarga artisanal uses.

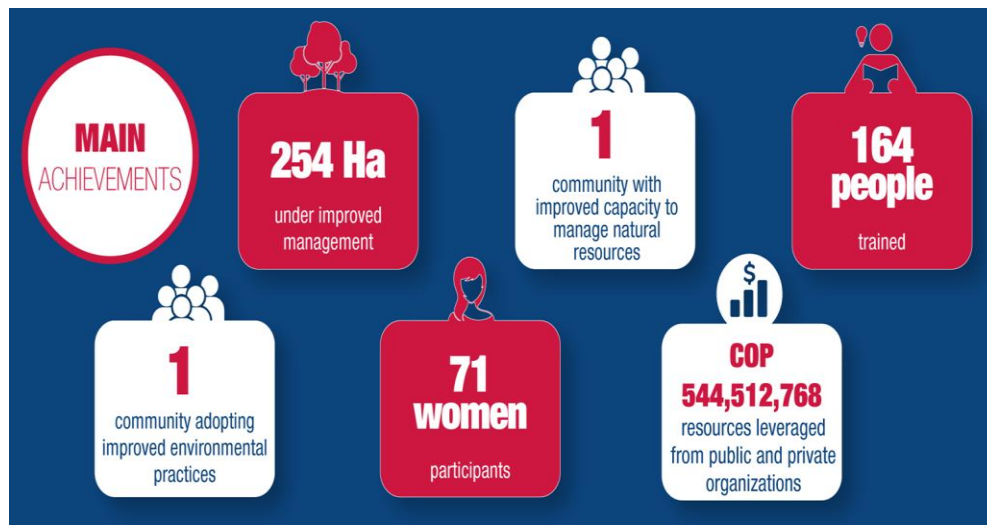
PES Montes de María: In FY20, NW played a key facilitation role in structuring this PES mechanism by incorporating private actors, including Oleoflores, Usomaria, and Condor company (road concession company), as well CARDIQUE. These actors committed to provide close to COP 296,000,000 (USD 80,000) to restore TDF degraded areas and finance livelihood projects for the communities who live in the basin's water recharging areas. Under this PES scheme, the *Asociación de Productores Agroforestales de Santo Domingo de Meza* (ASOPAGRO for its acronym in Spanish) will hold the responsibility to manage and implement the resources. In Q4, the NW team identified the areas and developed the landscape management tools to implement in the region to bolster the ecosystem services (see Map 9 and Annex D)

Map 9 Landscape management tools for the PES scheme in Montes de María



In addition, as part of the PES designing phase, grantee Cartagena Botanical Garden and ASOPAGRO finalized a grant activity to improve TDF connectivity in the higher basin of El Playón and Matuya reservoirs in Montes de María. Under this grant, the team planted 7,300 trees and implemented a TDF nursery with capacity to produce 20,000 plants a year. See Figure 10 for the grant's main achievements:

Figure 10



SNSM-PP:

Improved environmental and agricultural practices, value chains and green businesses:

- **Nature Tourism:** Jointly with Kuepa, NW's Objective 2 and 3 enrolled 130 students from Cesar (35 percent) and Guajira (65 percent) in the technical certificate program for nature tourism. Around 88 percent of the participants are women, 13% are indigenous people, and 82% are between the ages of 18 and 35. To adjust to the COVID pandemic, the technical certificate started exclusively online. Kuepa enrolled a greater number of participants as initially planned, given that greater dropouts rates are associated with online training.
- **Coffee:** In FY20, Grantee ASOPROKAN finalized their grant agreement highlighting a reduction of man-made wildfires and achieving indicators presented in Figure 11. The activity reduced the rate of manmade fires in the region by 75 percent from 300 ha burned per year to 76 ha (from 2018 to 2019) by adopting improved environmental practices and changing burning practices.

Figure 11



In Q3, ASOPROKAN signed a follow-on grant activity aiming to strengthen organizational capacity for the commercialization of coffee grown under biodiversity conservation and ethical attributes. Under this effort, the grantee is developing a certification scheme for products developed by indigenous communities: *Productos Ancestrales indígenas de Conservación* (CERTPAIC). NW and ASOPROKAN will work on a business model for these products in partnership with Colors of Nature Racafé and Juan Barista, and will develop a marketing and communications campaign.

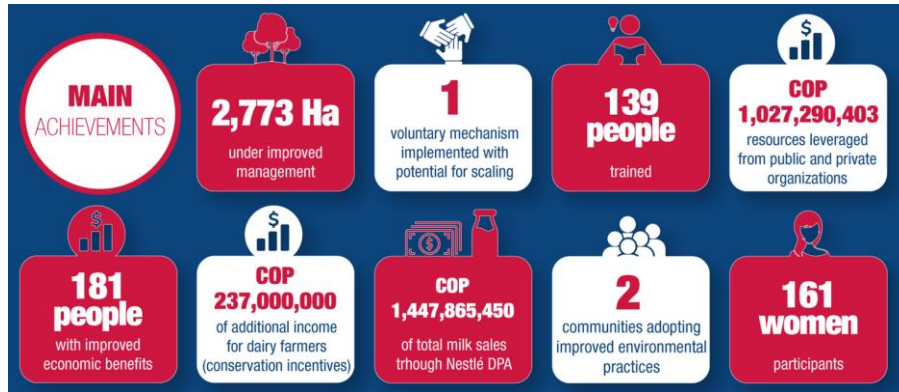
Grantee ASOTEPROS has implemented 30 percent of the follow-on grant agreement, which includes 10,000 of 15,000 trees planted and 40 plots sampled to implement farmland-use planning.

Lastly, NW began implementing with the Coffee Growers Committee from Guajira and Cesar in the Fernambuco river higher basin with a goal to improve the management of 4,500 ha and benefit 172 coffee growers' families.

- **Cocoa:** NW and Nutresa advanced in the implementation of the grant agreement to conserve TDF and foster cocoa and agroforestry systems. In FY20, Nutresa fulfilled 32 percent of the agreed upon work plan of an initiative that links 115 families from four small cocoa producer associations. Thus far, the grantee has sampled 2,600 ha of 3,900 ha to implement farmland-use planning and other landscape management tools.

- **Cattle-Ranching (dairy):** Through grantee FEGACESAR and partner Nestlé, NW achieved close to 2,800 ha under improved management, which is an increase of more than 100 percent from the initial plan (1,200 ha). The NW team and Nestlé implemented one commercial agreement that leveraged USD 71,900, impacting 27 producers of the 40 who received a premium price of COP 210/liter (total liters sold 1,310,172) by incorporating TDF conservation criteria in the milk produced and sold to Nestlé. See Figure 12 for complete results.

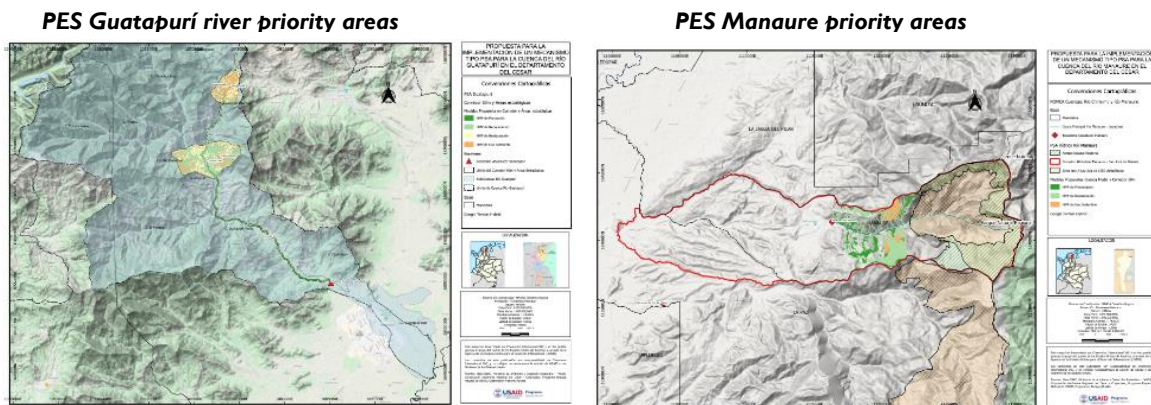
Figure 12



As part of grant activity with Colanta to implement dairy production and TDF conservation, in FY20 Colanta identified all the 100 dairy farmers projected for the activity. Colanta has sampled 50 percent of the farms, and it has clustered all the farmers into five groups, each of which will receive a tank to refrigerate milk produced by its farming cluster. Colanta’s cooperative began offering low interest credits to farmers who want to implement environmental practices. The credit line has the potential to engage farmers who then sell the milk back to Colanta, creating a commercial agreement between the parties.

PES SNSM-PP: NW presented the design of two PES schemes for the region to the Government of Cesar and CORPOCESAR: 1) one PES scheme for the Guatapuri basin impacting close to 3,200 ha which includes implementing landscape management tools; and 2) one PES scheme in Manure to impact close to 1,200 ha by implementing landscape management tools (see map 10 and Annex D).

Map 10



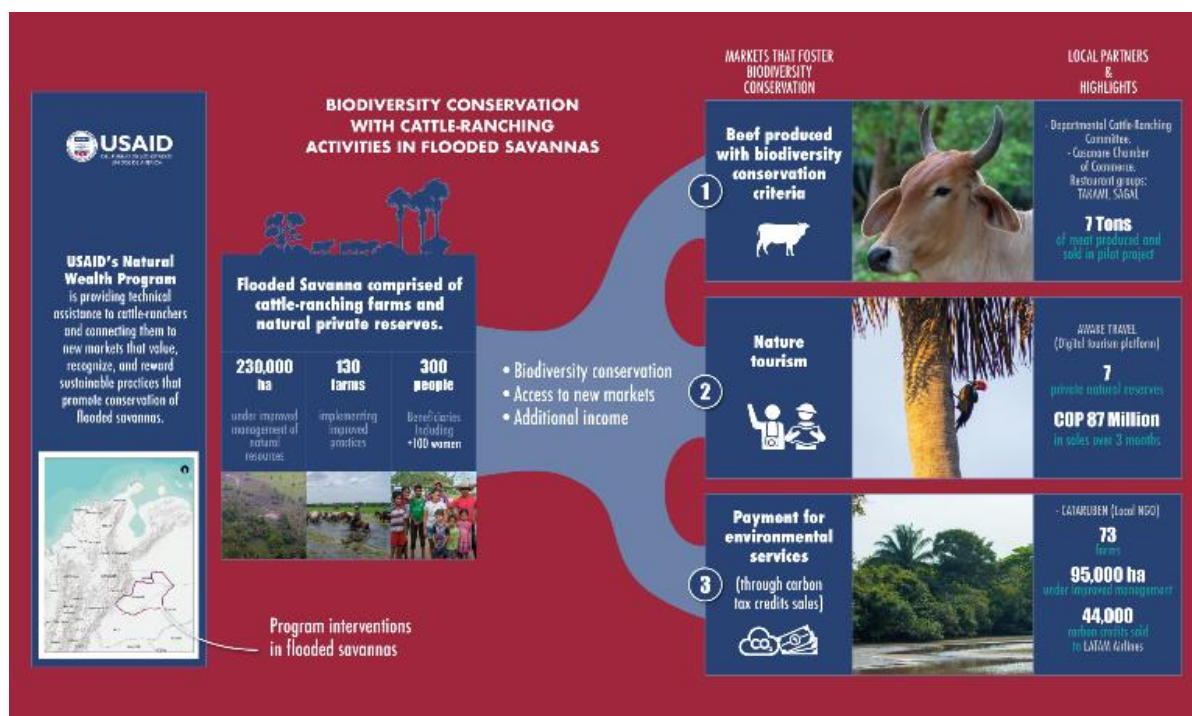
ORINOQUÍA:

PES in Orinoquía/Cataruben: Along with grantee Cataruben, NW launched a PES scheme involving carbon capture and cattle-ranching productive systems, aiming to conserve flooded savannas. Under this effort, Cataruben is implementing two grant activities to improve the management of at least 80,000 ha. In FY20, the grantee secured the involvement of airline LATAM, to buy carbon credits. Furthermore, Cataruben and NW worked on an additional initiative, which will be the first in the country, for carbon capture and carbon credits resulting in wetlands conservation. This pilot initiative aims to impact at least 2,000 ha of wetlands.

Improved environmental and agricultural practices, value chains and green businesses: In FY20, as an overall approach in Orinoquía, NW worked with the Casanare Chamber of Commerce to strengthen market links for products that conserve flooded savannas including beef, cocoa, honey, turmeric, and capybara bush meat. Main progress includes:

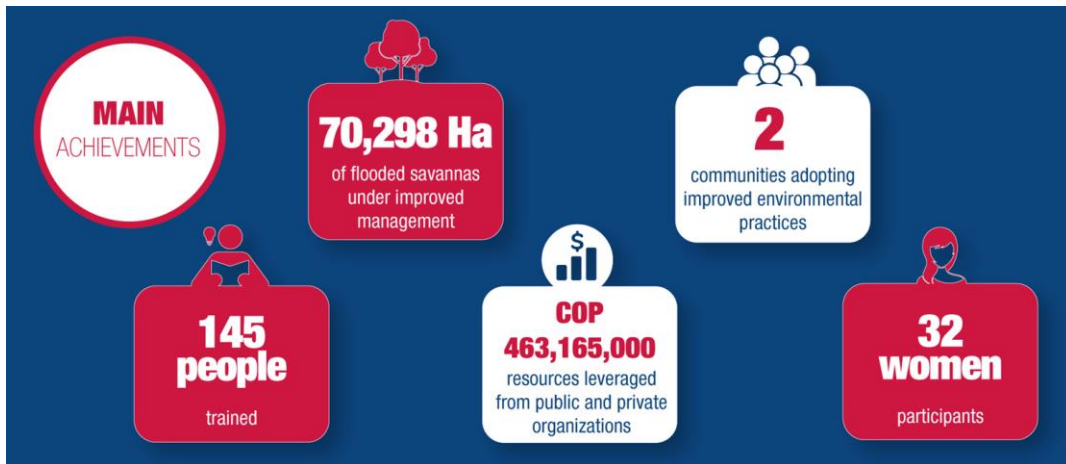
- **Cattle-Ranching (beef):** The Program worked with various actors to strengthen the cattle-ranching initiative including the Casanare Cattle-Ranching Committee, Cataruben, and Awake travel – see Figure 13 and Annex C:

Figure 13



In FY20 the Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee finalized a follow-on grant activity achieving the results presented in Figure 14. As a key achievement, the committee was able to provide technical assistance efficiently. In 26 farms the results showed positive changes from improving environmental and agricultural practices (e.g., water body protection activities and natural landscape conservation). Furthermore, during Q4, the Program and the committee designed a phase III activity aiming to improve the management of natural resources in 30,000 ha.

Figure 14



With grantee Casanare Chamber of Commerce, the team defined an associative model that would incorporate 12 producers, who will supply beef that is produced under biodiversity conservation criteria to buyers (e.g., Takami, Cencosud, Alkosto, Sagal). Furthermore, NW included in the national Zero Deforestation Accord the practices used by cattle-ranchers who are working with the Program. Thus, these cattle ranchers are recognized for their sustainable practices and can access new markets.

- **Inchitumeric:** NW and *Amanecer del Palmar* signed a grant activity to sustainably produce turmeric and inchi within agroforestry arrangements as an additional income for cattle-ranching and rice producers. *Amanecer del Palmar* conducted farmland use planning activities for 25 farms in the Santa Rosalía and Primavera municipalities in the department of Vichada. Also, the grantee began implementing a community-based monitoring activity along with farm owners that monitors 20,000 ha. Lastly, *Amanecer del palmar* signed a commercial agreement with Naturela, who committed to buy at least 2.5 tons of turmeric powder produced under conservation criteria.

- **Capybara bushmeat:** Along with the *Universidad Nacional*, NW completed the first phase (see Figure 15) of a two-step process to develop a flooded savanna conservation strategy based on the sustainable use of capybara bushmeat. As a result, CORPORINOQUIA approved changes in the current regulatory scheme to permit the implementation of a pilot project. The grantee presented to the National Institute of Food and Drugs the designs for a capybara meat processing plant. During Q4, *Universidad Nacional*, MADS, CORPORINOQUIA, USAID/Colombia and NW began implementing a communications and education campaign (see Image 6) on social media, aiming to disseminate the value of conserving and sustainably use biodiversity, and the reasons why this project is important to conserve flooded savannas (see Communications and Outreach Section). Furthermore, the grantee held a training session with local and national journalists on conservation and uses of biodiversity, the implications on public health and how to report on these topics. Thirteen women

Image 6 Social media post



participated in the training session which included various activities, such as learning capybara facts and the importance of conserving flooded savannas.

Figure 15



- **Cacao:** NW and *Fundación La Sabana* began implementing a grant activity to improve the connectivity of riparian forests and flooded savannas in the Pauto river basin. The grantee plans to implement agroforestry systems to strengthen cocoa production and improve the management of at least 500 ha. Thus far, *Fundación La Sabana* has implemented 11 workshops, training 68 people in ecosystem conservation, biological corridors, and connectivity. Also, the grantee has sampled 19 of the 34 farms identified for this intervention.
- **Rice:** NW placed more than 9,500 ha under improved management of natural resources in ten rice farms in Casanare. Throughout FY20, the team has been compiling data from rice producers to analyze the impact from improved environmental and agricultural practices regarding flooded savanna conservation.

OBJECTIVE 3: IMPLEMENT THE INCORPORATION OF PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS INTO TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION PLANS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT POLICIES TO MITIGATE THE MAIN THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY.

During FY20, as detailed in the FY20 AWP, NW continued strengthening environmental and territorial governance in the regions. One main activity was to provide technical assistance and relevant information to the newly elected officials in their municipal, departmental and CAR four-year Development and Institutional Action Plans. Inputs developed, such as the EEP, proved effective and useful in territorial planning processes, particularly as three CAR have used it as input to update Environmental Determinants, which will significantly contribute to NW-ObI-02 Number of hectares of priority ecosystems under legal protection.

None of the *Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial* (land use plans or POT for its acronym in Spanish) have been updated since the Program's inception, despite the importance of land use plans, the interest of NW to provide technical assistance, and that 80 percent of the POTs in the Program landscapes need to be updated. Although NW has provided technical assistance since Q1 to municipal POTs, none of these were adopted or have had any progress since new mayors were elected (Q2). As the POT process goes beyond the Program's control, NW changed strategies to provide relevant information for all of the Program's target municipalities – instead of supporting them on a one-by-one basis.

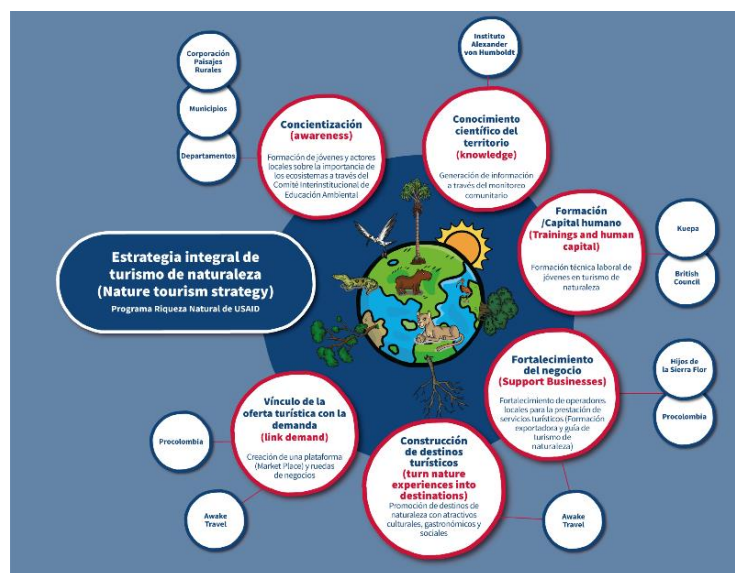
At the national level:

- **MOUs:** NW signed four new MOUs with IDEAM, ANLA, Colombia Productiva, and Department of Sucre, and updated seven MOUs with Cardique, Carsucre, Corporinoquia, Corpocesar, Corpoguajira, and Departments of Cesar and Casanare. All of these MOUs aim to achieve joint objectives for biodiversity conservation in target landscapes.
- **Jurisdicción Especial de Paz (JEP):** During FY20, NW, *Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible* (FCDS) and PNNC developed the first three of the four deliverables, to present a report to the JEP aiming for protected areas and PNNC personnel to be recognized as victims of the armed conflict in Colombia. FCDS asked for the contract to be terminated before handing in the last deliverable which was the final report to submit to the JEP. Given that the deadline for presenting the institutional reports to the JEP expired in March, the report developed during this contract can only be presented by the individual victims whose rights were violated. Under these circumstances, the results of the process are beyond the control of PNNC and NW. However, the inputs have been given to PNNC, so they can hand them over to their current and former employees who consider themselves victims of the armed conflict, for them to present directly to the JEP. PNNC and NW agreed to terminate this activity.
- **Early warning ecosystem change monitoring system and transfer strategy:** NW and IDEAM started 1) developing the algorithms to detect changes in tropical dry forest and flooded savanna ecosystems within the five CARs' jurisdictions, 2) generated two newsletters for the first two trimesters with alerts and drivers of ecosystem transformation for each CAR, and 3) obtained project buy-in from the five target CARs and started the hiring process of CAR personnel that will be trained to generate these early warning ecosystem change alerts. Results of the two newsletters showed an 89 percent reduction of early detections between the first and second trimesters; however, deforestation hotspots persist in Cumaribo's transitional forests, Arauca's piedmont, and in Guajira and Cesar's SNSM piedmont.
- **Biodiversity Monitoring:** NW jointly with Javeriana University obtained buy-in from the five target CARs to train 50 public officials in a five-month, 100-hour biodiversity monitoring certificate that started during Q4.
- **SICO-SMART Tool:** As part of national efforts to strengthen Colombia's SINAP, PNNC and MADS started creating a multiuser mobile application with SMART and CyberTracker technology

to monitor biodiversity in PAs. During FY20, activity partners and CORPOGUAJIRA began implementing the pilot phase to monitor protected areas with data collected from all territorial governance entities. CORPOGUAJIRA’s team is very interested in the pilot project and proposed to have conceptual models to monitor protected areas. Also the CAR is interested in using the tool to include information they already have on surveillance and control.

- **ANLA:** The Program has supported ANLA via IAvH in generating technical guidelines, species distribution models (30), indicators related to restoration processes, and developed the Environmental Performance Index to measure compliance of environmental compensation programs and with the required one percent compensation funds. ANLA’s adoption of these guidelines and indicators will result in a greater positive impact to Colombia’s biodiversity and ecosystems.
- **MADS:** Throughout FY20, NW supported MADS in a series of activities including:
 - The Program supported MADS in reviewing and distributing 1,100 posters and CD ROMs and 1.750 copies of the land use guide that incorporates the environmental component for municipal development plans, and in training the 1,100 new mayors elected country-wide on how to use the guide.
 - The Program supported the socialization of the national guideline and incorporation of international commitments and national development plan indicators into the following CARs’ action plans: CVS, CORPOMOJANA, CSB, CARSUCRE, CORPOGUAJIRA, CORPOCESAR, CORPAMAG, CRA, CARDIQUE, CORMACARENA, and CORPORINOQUIA.
 - The Program revised the current Environmental Determinants and is updating them for CARDIQUE, CORPOCESAR, and CORPORINOQUIA.
- **Nature tourism strategy:** As part of the Program’s efforts to foster nature tourism, the NW team developed an integral nature tourism strategy based (see Figure 16) on program interventions of the three components as well as activities developed in target landscapes. NW presented the strategy to USAID in Q3.

Figure 16



- **Indigenous peoples strategy:** As part of the Program’s efforts to bolster its work with indigenous peoples in target landscapes, the team developed an integral strategy to work with indigenous communities, based on program interventions of Objectives 1 and 3 as well as activities developed in target landscapes (see Annex C for the presentation). NW presented the strategy to USAID in Q4.

At the regional level:

- **Land Use Planning support:** NW, jointly with IAvH, finalized the EEP proposals for the five target CARs within the Program’s landscapes. The EEP proposals showed significant improvements, including the identification of areas using a 1:100,000 scale, in comparison to previous exercises conducted by MADS and IDEAM in 2005 at a 1:500,000 scale (see FY20 Q1-Q3 reports). In Q4, NW started work with CORPAMAG, CRA, CORPOMOJANA, CVS, and CSB to update their EEPs after receiving a letter from MADS officially asking the Program to complete the Caribbean EEP exercise using the same methodology.
- **Environmental planning support:** The Program delivered 34 information packages, including municipal infographics in printed and digital formats (nine in Montes de María, ten in Orinoquía, and 14 in SNSM-PP) on conservation and sustainability models accompanied by guidelines on how to include this information in the diagnostic section of their municipal development plans. Of the 34 municipalities, the Program worked with 26 (nine in Montes de María, seven in Orinoquía, and ten in SNMS-PP) providing technical assistance and supporting the diagnostic, strategic, and budget sections of their municipal development plans. The Program technically assisted four departmental development plans (Sucre, Cesar, La Guajira, and Casanare) in their diagnostic and strategic components.

NW supported five CAR Action Plans by integrating Program activities to ensure sustainability during the next four years. In addition, the board of directors of four CARs with the exception of CORPORINOQUIA, approved their respective Action Plans, including activities to be led by NW.

At the municipal level:

MONTES DE MARÍA:

Land Use Planning and Development Plans: With IAvH and MADS, NW generated the regional EEP proposal for CARSUCRE and CARDIQUE. As the team envisioned the utility of the EEP as an input for local and regional land use plans, NW provided the Department of Sucre the EEP proposal in response to their request to develop the Departmental Land-Use Plan (POD, for its acronym in Spanish), and CARDIQUE has used it as an input to update their Environmental Determinants.

Regional environmental planning: The following table lists the municipalities that received NW’s assistance in Montes de María, and incorporated data from infographics into development plans. All Development Plans were approved by the Municipal Councils.

Table 1

Department	Sucre	Bolívar
Municipalities	Chalán	El Carmen de Bolívar
	Colosó	San Jacinto
	Ovejas	María la Baja
	San Onofre	San Juan Nepomuceno

	Toluviejo	
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Moreover, with NW’s assistance, CARSUCRE and CARDIQUE approved their respective Action Plans, and acknowledge the Program’s support.

SNSM-PP:

Land Use Planning and Development Plans:

- With IAvH and MADS, NW generated the regional EEP proposal for CORPOCESAR and CORPOGUAJIRA. As the team envisioned the utility of the EEP as an input for local and regional land use plans, NW provided CORPOCESAR the EEP as an input to update their Environmental Determinants, and CORPOGUAJIRA integrated it into their Institutional Action Plan.
- NW supported CORPOCESAR in developing the methodology for participatory roundtables to incorporate community insights into the CAR Action Plans. The CAR adopted the methodology, making the process more effective in incorporating stakeholders’ inputs into the Action Plan.
- NW supported CORPOGUAJIRA to develop a detailed summary of the Action Plan for decision makers. With this tool, NW and CORPOGUAJIRA aim to make the dissemination and implementation of activities with local stakeholders more effective.
- As part of the assistance provided to CORPOCESAR, the Program revised the environmental component of seven municipal development plans, including Agustín Codazzi, Becerril, La Jagua de Ibirico, La Paz, Manaure, San Diego, and Valledupar.
- NW provided technical and logistical (e.g., materials, transport) assistance to CORPOGUAJIRA to carry out 11 of the 18 participatory roundtables for the structuring of the Action Plan. In addition, NW revised the environmental component in the development plans of Urumita, Fonseca, Distracción, and the department of La Guajira.
- The Program supported CORPOGUAJIRA in integrating the region’s Environmental Determinants, as well as providing this information to municipalities to incorporate them in their respective development plans.

Regional environmental planning: The following table lists the municipalities that received NW’s assistance in SNSM-PP, and incorporated data from infographics into development plans. All Development Plans were approved by the Municipal Councils.

Table 2

Department	Cesar	La Guajira	
Municipalities	Agustín Codazzi	El Molino	
	Becerril	Fonseca	
	La Jagua de Ibirico	La Jagua del Pilar	
	San Diego	San Juan del Cesar	
	La Paz	Urumita	
	Manaure Balcón del Cesar		Villanueva
			Hatonuevo

		Barrancas
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Furthermore, the Cesar Departmental Assembly approved the development plan, which includes NW's technical assistance, conservation indicators, and acknowledges the Program support. Also, with the Program's support, CORPOCESAR and CORPOGUAJIRA approved their respective Action Plans.

ORINOQUÍA:

Land Use Planning and Development Plans:

- With IAvH and MADS, NW generated the regional EEP proposal for CORPORINOQUIA. As the team envisioned the utility of the EEP as an input for local and regional land use plans, NW provided CORPORINOQUIA with the EEP as an input to update their Environmental Determinants.
- As part of NW's MOU signed with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), NW, IAvH, and GIZ shared inputs and methodologies to develop the EEP proposal for three municipalities in Vichada (Santa Rosalía, La Primavera and Puerto Carreño).

Regional environmental planning: The following table lists the municipalities that received NW's assistance in Orinoquia, and incorporated data from infographics into development plans. All Development Plans were approved by the Municipal Councils.

Table 3

Department	Casanare	Vichada
Municipalities	Hato Corozal	Cumaribo
	Orocué	
	Paz de Ariporo	
	San Luis de Palenque	
	Aguazul	
	Trinidad	

Also, the Casanare Departmental Assembly approved the development plan, which includes NW's technical assistance, conservation indicators, and acknowledges the Program support. Lastly, NW provided technical support for the development of CORPORINOQUIA's Action Plan. However, the CAR's board has not yet approved the Action Plan since it has an acting director.

Caño Mochuelo's Outreach Strategy: NW along with grantee *Fundación Liebre Lunar* completed and opened the exhibition's montage, "Caño Mochuelo: Universe in Danger" (see Image 7). During Bogota's quarantine due to COVID-19, the NW team launched the exhibition online during Q3 (for more details see the Communications and Outreach sections). For the exhibition, NW and the grantee developed short videos as part of the planned academic agenda. Furthermore, as the GOC lifted restrictions for small gatherings, the exhibition opened to the public towards the end of Q4. As part of the art exhibition, the Artist Pedro Ruiz plans to donate all proceedings from his three works of art, one which is called "Natural Wealth", to support leadership programs in Caño Mochuelo.

Image 7 Caño Mochuelo Exhibition



SECTION 2: FY20 PROGRESS UNDER CLIN 002

Task Order No. 72051419F00012 – Amazon Deforestation Control (ADC)

Throughout FY20, there were three key factors that significantly impacted implementation of ADC: i) local elections and the resulting changes in the municipal and departmental administrations, ii) the mandatory restrictions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020, and iii) the new methods used to remain in contact with counterparts, deliver training, and hold meetings to ensure continuity of implementation, also a result of the pandemic. ADC not only learned from the challenges these factors presented but adapted its approach and was able to seize several opportunities to strengthen the project's implementation during these difficult times.

ADC capitalized on the local electoral process and the changes in municipal and departmental administrations to promote the project among Guaviare's population and institutions, specially by facilitating the debates between the mayoral and gubernatorial candidates. The implementation of these activities in the departmental capital of San Jose del Guaviare and its municipalities allowed ADC to become recognized as one of USAID's main initiatives to curb deforestation. The ADC team was also able to strengthen the relationships with candidates, elected officials, and their teams, and efficiently establish strong relationships with private and public institutions, the media, and community leaders. The resulting understanding of the territory and its actors was a determining factor in gaining trust at the national level and among the presidential councils and ministries, from the executive branch; senators and representatives, from the legislative branch; and the Offices of the Attorney General (FGN for its acronym in Spanish), Comptroller General (CGR for its acronym in Spanish), and Inspector General (PGN for its acronym in Spanish) of Colombia as well as the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSJ for its acronym in Spanish), from the judicial branch.

Field work and effective networking that ADC completed before the start of the pandemic afforded the team enough of an opportunity to support the GOC by leading the technical formulation of the *Plan Estratégico de Intervención Integral* (PEII) for the *Zona Futuro* of Chiribiquete and surrounding natural parks. ADC's efforts to facilitate the electoral debates, flyovers, workshops, and other activities with representatives from national agencies, ministries, and armed forces, as well as holding multiple meetings with civil society organizations at the municipal level, gave the team a comprehensive understanding of the territory and its complexities. ADC was able to increase awareness on deforestation at the highest government levels by using various mechanisms (communications, flyovers, and meetings with decision makers), thus becoming a cross-sectoral topic.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY20

- ✓ Facilitated six debates with mayoral and gubernatorial candidates in the Guaviare department drawing 300 attendees and over 25,000 Caracol Guaviare radio listeners and social media participants. During the debates, the candidates signed an agreement to curb deforestation.
- ✓ Developed the *Plan Estratégico de Intervención Integral* (PEII) for the *Zona Futuro* of Chiribiquete and surrounding natural parks. The PEII was approved by the National Security Council and was expanded to include land particularly affected by land grabs and deforestation. Over 40 meetings took place with close to 350 stakeholders.
- ✓ The virtual workshop on “*Penal responsibility on deforestation-generating activities in Colombia*”, organized for 110 staff from 18 government agencies, created an effective and concrete networking

space with multiple institutions. The event also allowed ADC to foster relationships and trust while creating innovative approaches to curb deforestation.

- ✓ Facilitated the Memorandum of Understanding between USAID and the CSJ.
- ✓ Created and delivered the training on penal responsibility for human-linked activities causing deforestation in Colombia.
- ✓ Collaborated with the CSJ and the Escuela Rodrigo Lara Bonilla on the development of the *Judicial Action Guide Against Deforestation in Colombia* (publication pending).
- ✓ Developed the *Drivers of Deforestation in Colombia: from the penal investigation perspective*. This document was based on the training on penal responsibility and reviewed by the FGN.
- ✓ Collaborated with MADS to create, disseminate, and promote the guide titled, *Inclusion of “judicial decision 4360 of 2018 Amazonia as Subject of Rights” and the environmental dimension in the territorial development plans of the Colombian Amazon*.
- ✓ Developed and submitted a proposal on *Establishment and Operation of the Guaviare Unit Against Deforestation* (UCDE for its acronym in Spanish) to the FGN, the Presidential Council on National Security and the Presidential Council on Management and Compliance. This initiative is currently under review.
- ✓ Creation of technical agreements to support the FGN, the CGR, and the PGN, and to facilitate the working group with the Superintendence of Notaries and Registries (SNR), the National Land Agency, and the FGN.
- ✓ Supported the development of municipal and departmental development plans and the inclusion of deforestation control and *Zonas Futuro* issues.
- ✓ Collaborated with Digital Cobosques to create and deliver the “*Training of Conservation Youth Leaders*” on environmental topics and content creation for social media to 37 participants from throughout Colombia and other South American countries.
- ✓ Established agreements with the municipal and departmental governments in Guaviare to support Community Action Groups (JACs for its acronym in Spanish) and Associations of Community Action Groups (ASOJUNTAS for its acronym in Spanish).
- ✓ Broadcast of the radio program titled “*Momento Agropecuario*” under the leadership of the Cattle Rancher’s Committee and designed the Manguaré “*Voces y Sonidos de la Selva*” program.
- ✓ Created the human development training for Guaviare’s leaders in collaboration with the Universidad del Rosario.
- ✓ Collaborated with the FCDS to develop the *Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss* quarterly reports.
- ✓ Carried out four flyovers in Guaviare to share the deforestation effects with decision-makers.
- ✓ Created a dashboard on deforestation levels in Guaviare for control agencies.
- ✓ Collaborated with FCDS to publish in social media, television, and newspapers content related to drivers and effects of deforestation in the northern Amazonia region.
- ✓ Supported the development of the work plan of the Sustainable Cattle Ranching roundtable in Guaviare.
- ✓ Completed two technical tours to the Antioquia department on rubber and green business value chains with Guaviare representatives from these industries.

- ✓ Promoted the *Chontaduro* value chain, identified new markets for this product, and supported the creation of the “*Chontaduro, Sustainable Approach for the department of Guaviare*”.
- ✓ Supported the *Guaviare Diferente a Todo* community tourism initiative through online promotion of its five touristic routes.

SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING Q4 OF FY20

Objective 1. Legislative, Informational, and Capacity Building to the Government in its Efforts Against Deforestation in the Guaviare and the Amazon Region

During Q4, the ADC team focused its efforts on supporting the following institutions:

Office of the Attorney General of Colombia (FGN): ADC continued working with FGN to complete all tests and necessary approvals of the dashboard on biodiversity loss to support in the prosecution of cases. FGN’s Information Systems department endorsed the integration of the dashboard to the agency’s systems and the accompanying protocols while FGN’s Human Rights Directorate endorsed the technical content. ADC, in collaboration with FGN, USAID, and FCDS, is working on the final steps for an official handover of the tool, possibly through an MOU.

Under the technical supervision of the FGN’s Human Rights Directorate, ADC’s information analysts are completing the final stages of the identification and analysis of over 100 documents that can be used to support criminal prosecution of deforestation cases in the Guaviare department. At FGN’s request, these documents will include information from key open cases to ensure the inclusion of new lines of investigation and possible connections. Upon the completion of this stage, ADC will officially present its findings to FGN’s directorates who are already working on deforestation issues.

ADC continued working with the SNR, the Renovation Territorial Agency (ART for its acronym in Spanish), and the FGN to create a Joint Circular on curbing land grabbing to allow the exchange of information on formal (registered) and informal (non-registered) land transfers that could constitute land grabbing situations. As a first step, the SNR published internal directives on monthly reporting of transactions in the Meta, Caquetá, and Guaviare departments, thus ensuring a constant flow of information between these offices. The working group expects to finalize and launch the Joint Circular by the end of the calendar year 2020.

Presidential Councils - National Security and Management and Compliance: ADC continues supporting the President’s Office in the implementation of the PEII for the *Zona Futuro* of Chiribiquete and surrounding natural parks. The objective of this support is to contribute to lowering the government’s public offering in the region, leverage new financing resources, and achieve a better integration of political actors with PDETs. ADC is also working on establishing an advisory group to support the formulation of projects in order to facilitate investment in the region.

Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR): ADC and the Acting Comptroller for the Environment defined an extensive working agenda to strengthen fiscal control of natural resources, especially around deforestation issues. ADC is supporting the creation of an MOU between USAID and CGR to support the exchange of information on deforestation, technical assistance to conduct audits, and the process of quantifying the fiscal cost of deforestation.

ADC also liaised between the CGR and the Colombian Air Force to establish a partnership for the exchange of geospatial information on environmental degradation, as well as planning potential activities the ADC technical team would implement as part of the above-referenced MOU.

The Office of the Inspector General of Colombia: ADC facilitated the technical work to design and launch the National Registry of Deforested Areas, providing advice on potential institutional improvements, updating the registry, and the implications of said document. Once a final collaboration agreement is

outlined, ADC will strengthen the initiative through technical support in agricultural and land legal matters and administrative law.

Objective 2. Strengthen Civil Society to Advocate Against Deforestation and for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

During Q4, the ADC team worked in the following areas:

Community Action Groups (JAC) and their commitment to the environment: ADC collaborated with the Governor's office and the Calamar and El Retorno municipalities, through the ASOJUNTAS, to finalize the community strengthening strategy, which will support the *Creation and Strengthening of Citizen Participation Bodies* project included in the departmental development plan. ADC, the Governor's office, and municipal governments agreed to collaborate with ASOCOMUNALES on three specific topics: i) legalization and standardization of JACs, ii) establishment of JAC environmental committees, and iii) identification of exemplary JAC environmental activities. The El Retorno municipality committed COP \$5 million to this initiative, the Calamar municipality COP \$7 million, and the Governor's office COP \$17 million COP along with a professional support team. ADC worked with the local organizations and departmental and municipal administrations to develop a scope of work for the technical support; activities are expected to start during the next quarter.

Youth: ADC continued the implementation of the communication and sensitization strategy through the delivery of a virtual training for young conservation leaders from Colombia and other Latin American countries. The training focused on climate change, deforestation, sustainable enterprises, natural wealth, photography, and design of radio programming and podcasts. The participants created, among others, a radio series titled "*Voces y Sonidos por la Amazonia*", expected to be aired on the Manguaré program.

ADC also supported the "*Pipe Q-ida*" project, an initiative by local youth groups, which uses four social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube) to promote the conservation of the Amazonian region and is quickly becoming an influential force for online environmental activism. "*Pipe Q-ida*" had registered 14,382 followers by May 2020, after four years of hard work, and 17,745 by the end of September 2020 for a 23.38% increase in just four months. It is expected that "*Pipe Q-ida*" will soon monetize their content.

Communications: ADC supported the "*Momento Agropecuario*" radio program, created under the leadership of the Guaviare Cattle Ranchers Committee, by sponsoring the broadcast on Marandua Stereo and facilitating the production of content promoting environmental conservation and restoration.

ADC also created and disseminated, through various virtual platforms, five "*Restaurando*" newsletters with updates on the implementation of this task order.

The team worked to finalize and launch the Manguaré radio program where community members are the main actors, and the national and departmental agencies are the partners. The first broadcast took place on October 1, 2020.

In collaboration with the regional director of *Corporacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazonico* (CDA), ADC finalized the content and typography design to be used for the *Deforestation Booklet for Rural Communities*. This booklet will focus on raising community awareness on the region's physical and environmental characteristics, the consequences of deforestation, and propose alternatives for the sustainable development of Guaviare.

ADC continued liaising between PNNC and Digital Cobosques to develop an agreement for the implementation of the *Pedagogical Model on Incidence in Academic Institutions* along the borders of the Chiribiquete National Park. The purpose of this agreement is to directly support the inclusion of environmental content in the academic plans to promote forest conservation and restoration and brings together the Education Secretariat of Guaviare and the Mayor's Office of Calamar as well as school directors and teachers.

As part of ADC's coaching activities for social and environmental leaders, the team launched the "Lideres Aprendiendo" training for 27 departmental leaders to strengthen their skills and foster networking and trust. The various workshops discuss topics such as: a new sense of community, productive conversations, from fear to creation, the owners of reason, an impeccable commitment, and gratitude: the path to abundance. This training is sponsored by the *Universidad del Rosario*.

Objective 3. Share Lessons Learned to Improve Transparency and Accountability of Biodiversity Loss due to Deforestation

During Q4, ADC and FCDS focused on the following issues:

Analysis of drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss: The team identified key cases requiring special attention due to the amount of land located in forest reserves, national parks, and indigenous reservations under threat of appropriation. These areas include the Nukak Makú, Llanos del Yará Yaguará II, and Sabanas de la Fuga indigenous reservations, as well as areas around the Calamar – Miraflores road, the La Paz road, and the Manaviri - Angoleta villages to the north of the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park. The analysis highlights a pattern of degradation based on the lot size with larger lots being grouped together for cattle pastures purposes and the construction of illegal roads.

The biodiversity losses noted due to habitat degradation include:

- A reduction in the number of cougars (*Puma Concolor*), jaguars (*Panthera Onca*), and the collared peccary (*Pecari Tajacu*) around the Nukak Maku indigenous reservation and La Fuga savannas due to land grabbing destined for illegal crops, cattle ranching, and mechanized agriculture.
- A reduction in the number of lowland lapas (*Cuniculus Paca*) in the central area of Guaviare and along the Calamar-Miraflores and La Paz roads, as well as the South American tapir (*Tapirus Terrestris*) in the northern area of Guaviare due to deforestation-related forest cover losses.
- Forest cover losses are restricting birds' access to food, shelter, and nesting sites, while predation has increased due to the numbers of domesticated cats in the area. The Spix's guan (*Penelope Jacquacu*) habitat, along the Calamar-Miraflores road and nearby river, is particularly affected by the presence of illegal crops.

Procesos de aplicación de la Ley y articulación interinstitucional: The dashboard created for FGN and other government agencies has 35 layers of information, with seven generated by FCDS based on data acquired through monitoring of pressure factors and threats on the environment. The dashboard is a database of official and interoperable data that allows FGN staff to use data results as official information in structuring cases. The database can be used to document locations, find supporting evidence, calculate distances, and evaluate the presence of key species.

FCDS and FGN also participated in the *Finance and Environmental Mining Crimes* training by presenting on land-grabbing and extensive cattle ranching as drivers of deforestation in Colombia.

Likewise, FCDS shared documentation on green road networks, analysis of cumulative and synergic impacts on forest buffer zones, geographical information in Shape File format, and updated cartography that includes analysis on deforestation pressures and threats with leaders of the *Zona Futuro* of Chiribiquete.

Objective 4. Consolidate and Disseminate Analysis of Technical and Market Feasibility for Economic Alternatives in Guaviare.

Rubber: ASOPROCAUCHO's implementation of the Organizational State Assessment (VEO for its acronym in Spanish) resulted in the identification of several critical areas in need of improvement. The regional team, in collaboration with the organization's leadership, worked to formulate a five-year strategic plan listing planned activities, compliance indicators, and roles of the monitoring team. ADC

also continued supporting the ASOPROCAUCHO and Soan Laboratory partnership, which produced artisanal adhesive samples using ammonia-free latex. The partnership is exploring the possibility of scaling up the production of such an innovative product.

Sustainable Cattle and Dairy: ADC, in collaboration with Global Green Growth Institute, created a guide for the establishment of roundtables on sustainable cattle ranching and shared with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture. ADC will support producer organizations in developing an action plan in the upcoming quarters.

ADC also worked with cattle ranchers to complete quality sampling of milk produced in farms located along the San Jose-El Retorno road and the Nuevo Tolima and Ganadera villages. These samples, analyzed at the Leche Gloria laboratory, showed the production to be compliant with the required quality standards set by Leche Gloria.

Tourism: ADC supported Geotours and the “*Guaviare Diferente a Todo*” community tourism initiative by promoting the five touristic routes through several virtual platforms. Moreover, ADC met with the Secretary of Culture and Tourism of Guaviare to discuss supporting the tourism industry by focusing on the formulation of a departmental tourism plan, opening information desks at the San Jose del Guaviare airport, and training tour guides on archeological tourism.

Major Interventions Planned for FY21 Q1

ADC will prioritize the following activities during the next quarter:

- Provide technical support to PGN, CGR, CDA, and the Secretary of Culture and Tourism of Guaviare.
- Facilitate the negotiation and signing of MOUs between USAID, PGN and CGN.
- Work with FGN to complete the approval of the UCDE.
- Deliver the technical documents created for CSJ and FGN.
- Support the Management and Compliance Presidential Council in the implementation of the PEII in the *Zona Futuro* of Chiribiquete and surrounding natural parks.
- Support the JACs strengthening strategy to ensure the proper functioning of the environmental committees.
- Support the broadcasting of ADC’s radio programming on environmental issues as part of the communication strategy
- Finalize the training for Guaviare’s leaders.
- Publish the booklet on deforestation prevention created with CDA, provide additional support through deforestation inspectors, and collaborate with the adjustments to the management plan of the protected area of Lindosa.
- Support PNN and Digital Cobosques in the review of academic content for schools located around the Chiribiquete National Park.
- Hand over the FGN’s dashboard and promote its use by CGR.
- Reinitiate flyovers to monitor deforested areas.
- Continue supporting the creation and launching of the Sustainable Cattle Ranching roundtable in Guaviare.
- Support the supply partnership with Leche Gloria.

- Collaborate with the Secretary of Culture and Tourism of Guaviare to design the departmental tourism plan.

SECTION 3: PROGRESS WITH CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Gender and Vulnerable Populations Strategy development:

Throughout FY20, NW engaged with women, youth, Afro Colombians, and indigenous populations as part of the Program’s Gender and Vulnerable Populations Strategy. Figures 17 through 21 below present this engagement. For additional information on the progress of the gender and vulnerable populations strategy please see Figure 22:

Figure 17

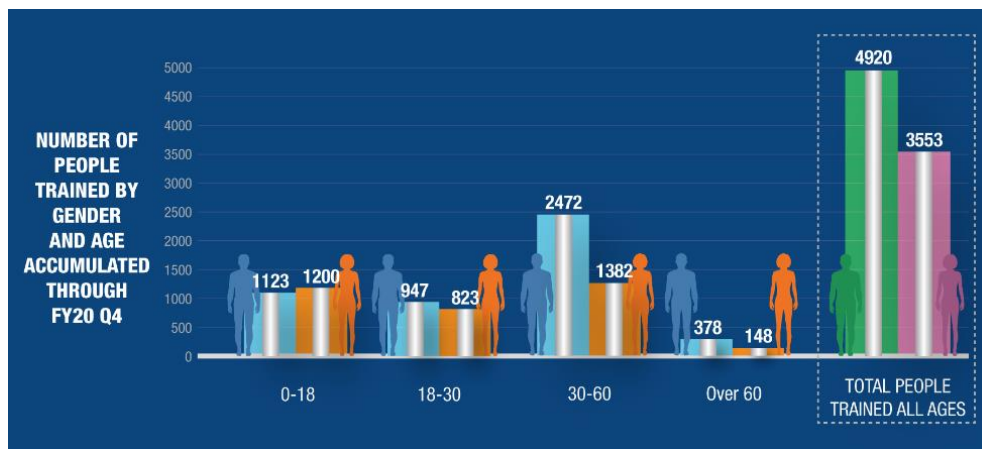


Figure 18

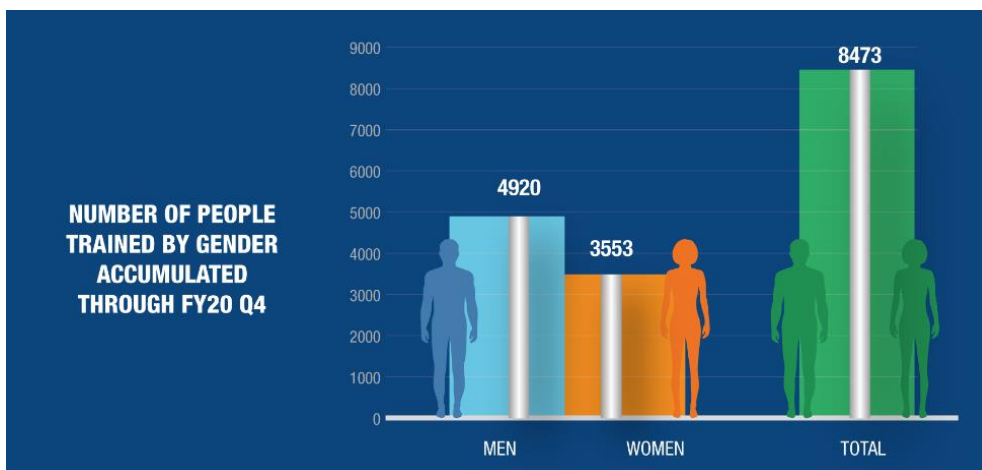


Figure 19

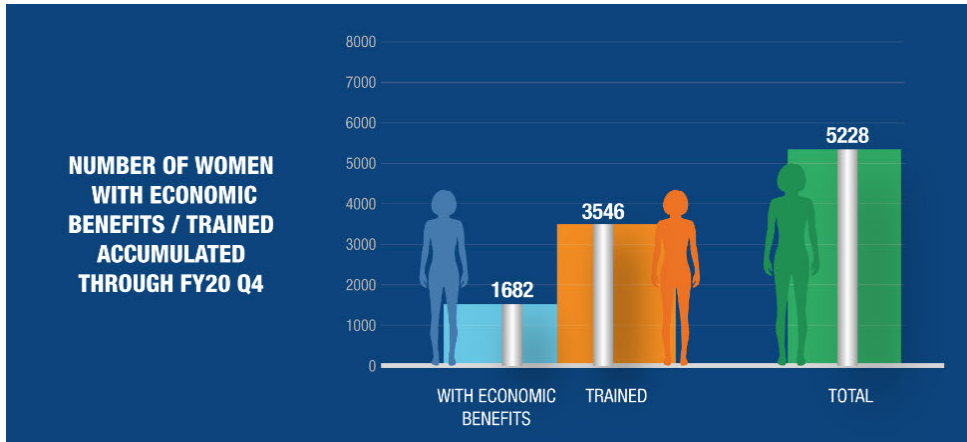


Figure 20

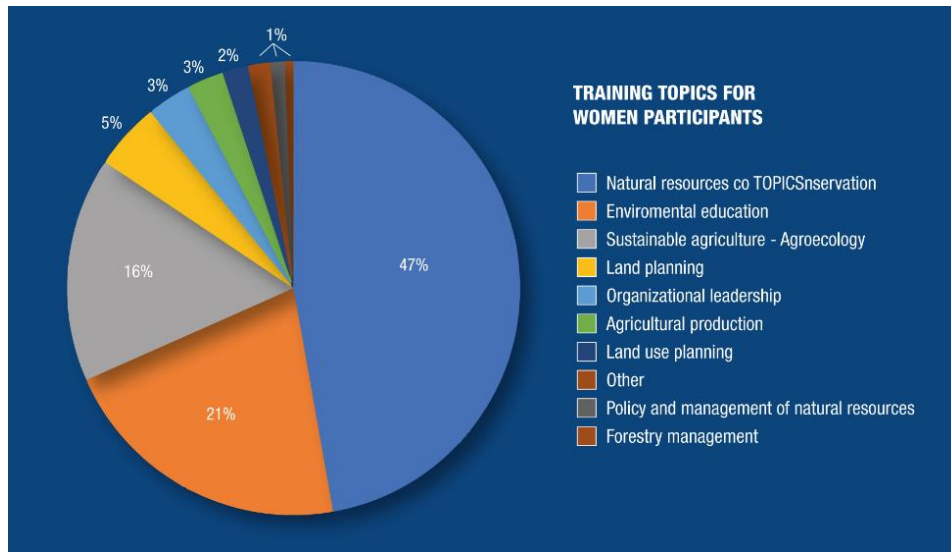


Figure 21

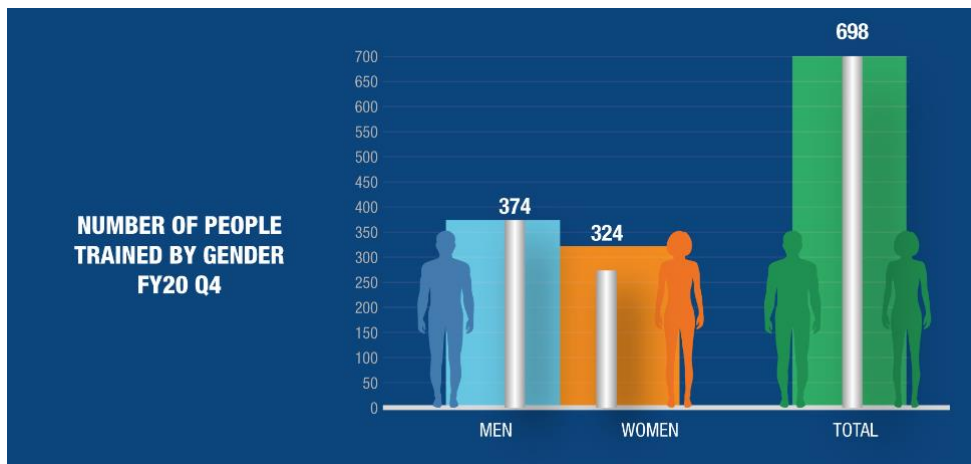
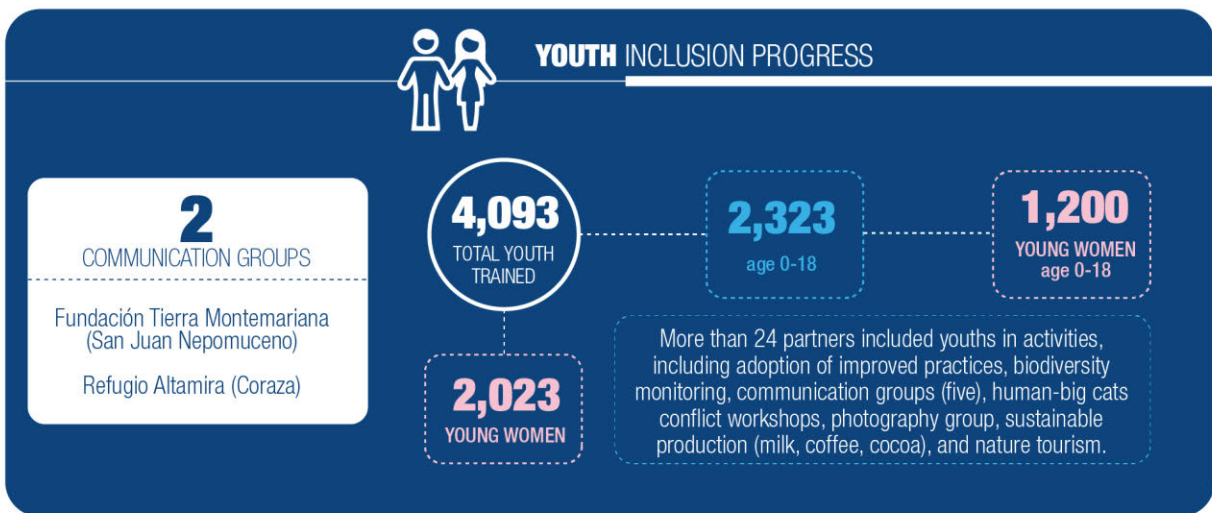
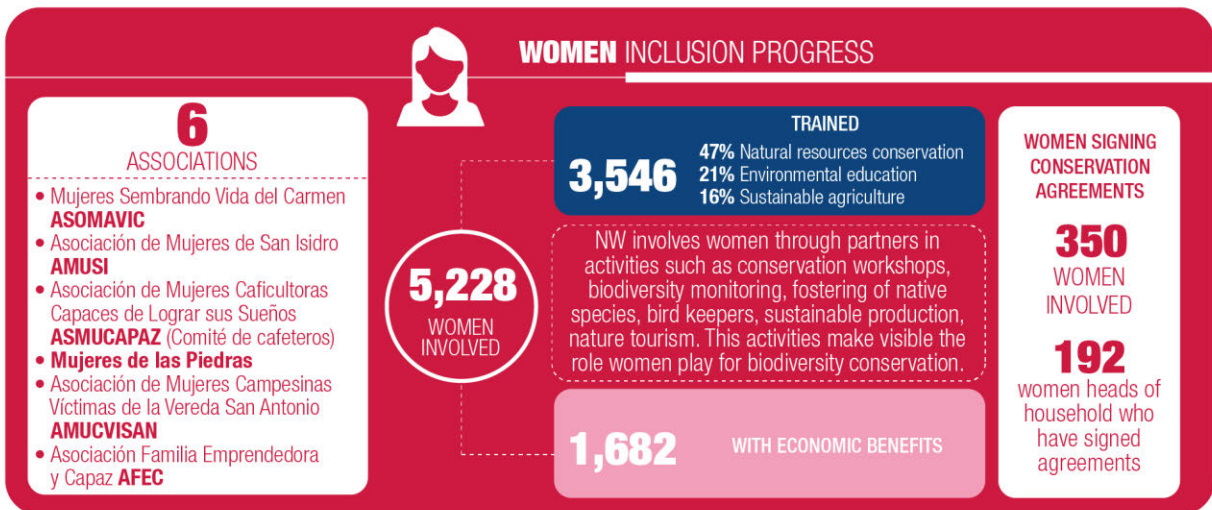
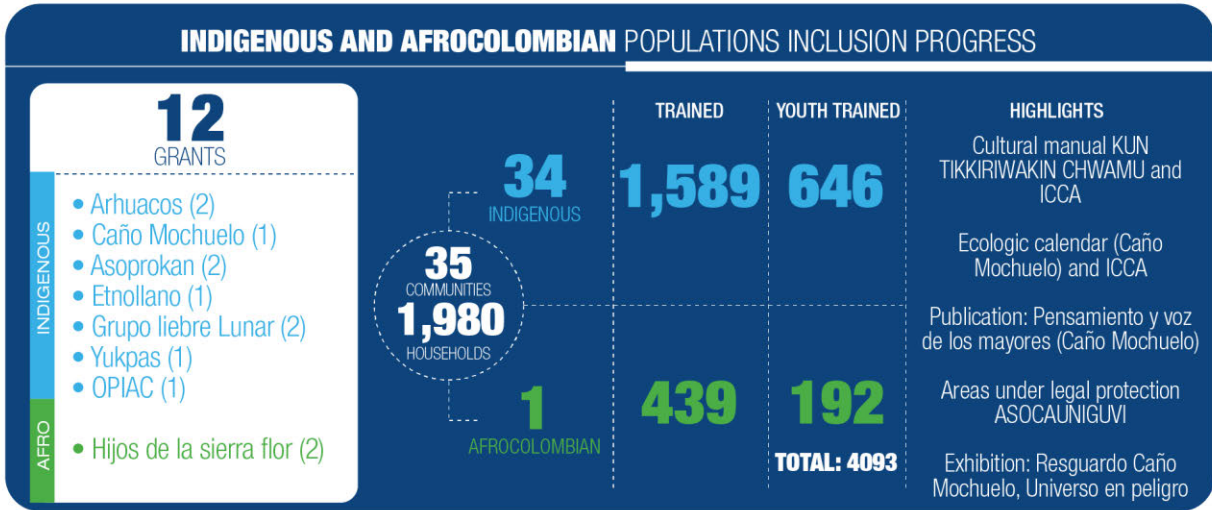


Figure 22



Grants

Grants awarded:

During FY20, the Program awarded 27 grants totaling USD 3.3 million. This activity showed a high level of impact in terms of leveraging resources showing a higher ratio from the one-to-two ratio initially requested. See table below:

Table 4

Beneficiary/ Implementer	Natural Wealth Resources (USD)*	Leverage Resources (USD)*	Total Value (USD)*
ProColombia	\$ 116,244	\$ 244,250	\$ 360,494
Artesanías de Colombia	\$ 96,069	\$ 74,836	\$ 170,905
Fundación Escuela Taller de Mompox	\$ 70,067	\$ 104,839	\$ 174,907
Colanta	\$ 357,189	\$ 1,937,108	\$ 2,294,297
Yukpa	\$ 106,777	\$ 248,003	\$ 354,779
Arhuacos II	\$ 131,469	\$ 280,438	\$ 411,907
Coffee Committee	\$ 125,428	\$ 854,811	\$ 980,239
FOB	\$ 131,155	\$ 360,778	\$ 491,933
Nutresa	\$ 133,319	\$ 305,347	\$ 438,667
AMUSI	\$ 62,447	\$ 124,739	\$ 187,186
ABC	\$ 95,319	\$ 191,219	\$ 286,538
Amanecer del Palmar	\$ 116,110	\$ 291,061	\$ 407,171
Casanare Chamber of Commerce	\$ 39,264	\$ 13,364	\$ 52,628
OPIAC	\$ 99,437	\$ 220,892	\$ 320,329
Cunaguaro II	\$ 121,958	\$ 277,142	\$ 399,100
Fundación Grupo Liebre II	\$ 51,350	\$ 134,511	\$ 185,861
Fondo Patrimonio Natural II	\$ 137,343	\$ 131,539	\$ 268,882
ASOTEPROS	\$ 137,373	\$ 277,121	\$ 414,494
Cataruben II	\$ 134,375	\$ 1,993,226	\$ 2,127,601
Panthera II	\$ 137,201	\$ 306,265	\$ 443,466
Hijos de la Sierra Flor	\$ 145,847	\$ 387,924	\$ 533,772
ASOPROKAN II	\$ 158,318	\$ 363,700	\$ 522,018
Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee	\$ 158,306	\$ 161,759	\$ 320,064
SUA Soluciones Energéticas	\$ 147,343	\$ 395,265	\$ 542,607
Fundación La Sabana	\$ 104,951	\$ 220,207	\$ 325,157
Carboandes	\$ 95,125	\$ 191,283	\$ 286,408
ASOPAGRO	\$ 104,437	\$ 248,167	\$ 352,604
Total	\$ 3,314,224	\$ 10,339,791	\$ 13,654,015

In FY20 Q4, NW signed grant agreements with seven organizations totaling COP 3,260,960,190 and leveraging COP 6,162,907,801. These grant agreements include the following organizations:

Table 5

Organization	Grant Activity Name	Amount Requested (COP)	Amount to be Leveraged (COP)
<i>Fondo Patrimonio Natural</i>	Saber del Monte: information management for the sustainable use of the territory in the municipalities of El Carmen de Bolívar, Chalán, Ovejas and Los Palmitos.	\$ 494,434,800	\$ 473,539,701
ASOPROKAN	Implement a mechanism that allows the market to recognize a greater value of conservation and ancestral knowledge of some indigenous cultures in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	\$ 569,945,890	\$ 1,309,319,700
Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee	Implementation of best environmental practices of livestock for effective linkage to markets with a sustainability vision in the productive nuclei of the municipalities of Paz de Ariporo, Trinidad, San Luis de Palenque, Orocué and Hato Corozal	\$ 569,900,000	\$ 582,331,000
SUA Soluciones Energéticas S.A.S	WIRRIPA: Strengthen the Caño El Güirripa conservation corridor in the municipalities of Orocué and San Luis de Palenque through the consolidation of a conservation agreement	\$ 530,433,000	\$ 1,422,953,400
<i>Fundación La Sabana</i>	Conservation and ecosystem connectivity model of gallery forests and flooded savanna of the middle and lower basin of the Pauto River, Municipality of San Luis de Palenque-Casanare	\$ 377,822,800	\$ 792,744,000
<i>Fundación Carboandes</i>	Conservation of the tropical dry forest through a community restoration, conservation areas that contributes to connectivity and protection in the Serranía del Perijá	\$ 342,450,000	\$ 688,620,000

ASOPAGRO	Implement a Payment for Environmental Services-type conservation incentive mechanism to conserve the tropical dry forest, in the expanded area between the supplying basin for the Playón reservoirs, Matuya and the irrigation district of María La Baja in the department of Bolívar.	\$ 375,973,700	\$ 893,400,000
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FY21 Q1 priorities include:

- Conduct pre-award risk assessments for grantees already approved but pending of signature.
- Conduct post-award orientation meetings. Meet with grantees to discuss the terms and conditions of grant agreements, relevant USAID and other U.S. Government regulations and relevant NW grant processes and procedures.

Communications and Outreach

During FY20, the Program continued implementing and strengthening the communications strategy approved in FY18. NW used its Twitter account as the main vehicle to communicate Program news, progress, and campaigns. Throughout the year, the Program and USAID/Colombia's communications office have carried out a series of social media campaigns. In FY20, the team created a YouTube channel to disseminate videos produced by NW, subcontractors, and grantees. Further, the Program continued generating bimonthly newsletters in English and Spanish and hosted a series of events with grantees and partners to raise the visibility of the Program, among other communications activities. Figure 23 below provides a glimpse of NW's Communications and Outreach achievements.

Figure 23 FY20 Communications and Outreach main achievements



In addition, NW's CLIN 2 team worked on the following communications activities during FY20:

- 50+ appearances in national print and digital media as part of the work with *Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible (FCDS)*.
- 6 podcasts about youth participation and mitigating deforestation.
- 4 infographics about deforestation drivers.
- 3 online events in support of nature and community tourism.
- 1 online program along with national media outlet *Semana en Vivo* to discuss deforestation.

- 1 publication about deforestation and biodiversity loss.
- Newsletters to inform key stakeholders on actions against deforestation and the activity's progress.

Lastly, throughout the year, NW built the capacity of grantees and subcontractors on USAID branding and marking regulations. NW has annexed all the relevant communication pieces described above in FY20 quarterly reports respectively and is up to date with submitting key communication and reporting documents to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse.

FY20 Q4 updates: The communications team supported the technical team to carry out the following communications and outreach activities per the Q4 Quarterly Communications and Outreach Plan:

- **Bimonthly Newsletter (finalized):** During the reporting period, the team distributed the Program's newsletter Issue No. 19 about Program's sustainable cattle-ranching activities in Casanare. The Spanish version had an opening rate of 17 percent (109 openings). Also, the team submitted to USAID Issue No.20, which covered the Program's nature tourism strategy and activities. The team received USAID approval for the English version and will submit the Spanish version during the next quarter.
- **Caño Mochuelo – Universe in Danger Exhibition (ongoing):** *Fundación Liebre Lunar* and NW launched the website www.resguardomochuelo.com, an online platform for the Caño Mochuelo reserve, which is being used to host the exhibition virtually (due to the COVID 19 outbreak) and aims to serve as an outreach tool for the indigenous communities. Since the launching, the website received more than 2,000 visitors. In addition, as part of this support, the Caño Mochuelo Reserve launched social media accounts on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram (see table 6 below for more info). NW with *Liebre Lunar* developed a launching campaign for the website, and the exhibition (more info in the Twitter section).

Table 6

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/cmochuelo	1,677 followers
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cmochuelo/	533 Followers
Twitter: https://twitter.com/CMochuelo	344 followers

- **Natural Wealth Prize (ongoing):** NW, MINCIT, and Colombia Productiva launched the Colombia Natural Wealth Prize (*Colombia Riqueza Natural*) call for proposals that seek to promote innovative nature-based tourism practices and support the transformation of the nature tourism sector for a post COVID-19 context. USAID/Colombia's Mission Director, the Minister of MINCIT, the Vice Minister of Tourism, and Colombia Productiva's President presided over the event. The online event had more than 500 live spectators and more than 8,000 views:
 - <https://www.facebook.com/144621955578773/videos/929868450793283>

For the launching event the team worked with MINCIT and Colombia Productiva on a social media campaign and a press release to promote the event (see Annex C for the campaign message kit). NW and Colombia Productiva also developed a video for the launching event (see Annex C).

- **Alimentarte Biodiverso (ongoing):** In partnership with *Fundación Corazón Verde*, NW implemented Alimentarte Food Festival and launched the campaign #AlimentarteBiodiverso to promote the food festival with posts and a press release, explaining the link between products and ecosystem conservation (see Annex C for the campaign message kit). National media covered the festival reaching more than 29 million people. The social media campaign reached 100,000 accounts.

The team also carried out three webinars, each one presenting a conversation between a renowned chef, USAID representatives, and producers about the importance of rice, beef, and guáimaro as products that can conserve TDF and flooded savannas:

- Rice/Harry Sasson: <https://www.instagram.com/tv/CDhuhEBjXFd/> (700 + views)
- Guáimaro/Celele: https://www.instagram.com/tv/CDzv4UPjI_Z/ (500 + views)
- Beef/Marco Beltrán: <https://www.instagram.com/tv/CEDMwPajjxi/> (500 + views)

For the event NW developed two short video clips to introduce and explain to the audience the links between conservation and production (see Annex C).

Further, NW coordinated with USAID/Colombia communications office to amplify the messages through the social media of the Mission and the US Embassy (see Twitter section, below).

- **NW Indigenous Peoples' Component (finalized):** During FY20 Q4, NW presented USAID the Program's strategy with Indigenous People to an audience of more than 30 people (including USAID's Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples' Issues). The presentation and all the key materials developed under this component are included in Annex C – NW activities with Indigenous Peoples (folder). Furthermore, the NW team and USAID communications offices in Colombia and Washington DC are developing a story for Exposure about the Caño Mochuelo communities. The story is under review by USAID/Washington.
- **Morichales de Paz de Ariporo Communications Support (ongoing):** During Q4, NW began working on an infographic piece to disseminate the findings of the biological expedition for the local community. The Program issued a request for quotes for illustrators to design 74 species and landscapes, which will be included in the infographic and additional communication pieces.
- **CORPOGUAJIRA (ongoing):** As part of NW's support to CORPOGUAJIRA in preparing and disseminating the CAR's Action Plan, the Program provided graphic design assistance to develop an Action Plan summary document for decision/makers and local stakeholders. The team is finalizing some details and will submit to USAID for branding and marking approval in FY21 Q1.
- **Women and conservation (postponed):** In line with the Communications and Outreach Plan for Q4, the team plans to hold a presentation about women and conservation to tell the story of women who have received support from NW and have championed conservation activities in target landscapes. The presentation will serve to demonstrate how women are changing traditional roles and are becoming key participants in NW's conservation interventions. The online event will be directed to USAID and public who tunes in on the live broadcast. As Q3 and Q4 included many online events, NW has postponed this activity to FY21.
- **Twitter (ongoing):** NW continued to use Twitter to position the Program through posting news, activities, and events. During the reporting period the Program reached more than 1,300 followers, including people and organizations. From July 1 to September 30, more than 100,000 users received the Program's tweets. Highlights of the quarter include:
 - **#ColombiaRiquezaNatural:** NW, MINCIT, Colombia Productiva, Ruta N, EAN and USAID/Colombia's communications team worked on a social media campaign to

launch the Colombia Natural Wealth event. During the campaign all the partners shared messages resulting in more than 60,000 impressions², including:

- https://twitter.com/Col_Productiva/status/1289017939379683328
 - https://twitter.com/USAID_Colombia/status/1291146969386229762
 - <https://twitter.com/MinAmbienteCo/status/1292147561332125697>
 - <https://twitter.com/MincomercioCo/status/1290052255513681920>
- **#AlimentarteBiodiverso:** In partnership with Alimentarte Food Festival and USAID/Colombia, NW launched the campaign #AlimentarteBiodiverso to promote the online food festival. From July 23 through August 23, the Program and its partners posted messages on Twitter, generating more than 55,000 impressions. Examples include:
- <https://twitter.com/PRiquezaNatural/status/1287881019215945729>
 - https://twitter.com/USAID_Colombia/status/1294031123815763968
 - <https://twitter.com/USEmbassyBogota/status/1296175604123996161>
- **#CañoMochuelo:** In support of the launching for the Caño Mochuelo's website (www.resguardomochuelo.com) and the online exhibition, NW, USAID/Colombia and *Fundacion Liebre Lunar* developed the #CañoMochuelo campaign, generating more than 30,000 impressions. Examples include:
- <https://twitter.com/PRiquezaNatural/status/1281003574890303488>
 - <https://twitter.com/CMochuelo/status/1278448994784608259>
 - https://twitter.com/USAID_Colombia/status/1281584821505077249
- **#ProyectoChigüiro:** As part of the grant with *Universidad Nacional*, NW along with USAID/Colombia, MADS, and CORPORINOQUIA developed a social media campaign to educate and foster knowledge on the sustainable use of biodiversity. Through the different social media, the Program disseminated information and posts generating more than 50,000 impressions on Twitter (see Annex C for the campaign message kit a).
- https://twitter.com/search?q=%23proyectoChig%C3%BCiro&src=typed_query
- **Cinaruco-giant otters:** NW tweeted a video of a group of giant otters in the Cinaruco DNMI. This tweet was the most shared (32 retweets) and liked (85) message in the month of September, generating more than 4,700 impressions.
- <https://twitter.com/PRiquezaNatural/status/1309248858451513349>
- **Guaviare virtual tour:** NW tweeted a video in support of a community tourism activity, promoting Guaviare as a destination. This tweet was the most shared (26 retweets) and liked (48) message in the month of August, generating more than 5,500 impressions:
- <https://twitter.com/PRiquezaNatural/status/1298346316469280772>
- **Colombia Riqueza Natural event invitation:** NW tweeted the invitation to connect to the Colombia Riqueza Natural launching event. This tweet was the most

² Impressions are the number of accounts that a post reaches.

shared (15 retweets) and liked (27) message in the month of July, generating more than 6,000 impressions:

- <https://twitter.com/PRiquezaNatural/status/1283411151926235138>

Furthermore, NW worked on additional activities not incorporated in the FY20 Q4 Communications and Outreach Plan, including:

- **Cattle Ranching infographic:** NW finalized an infographic with the overall strategy and results of the cattle ranching activity in Casanare (see Annex C and Objective 2).
- **One Trillion Initiative (finalized):** During Q4, NW compiled a document with a series of communications pieces including newsletter and videos to share with USAID for the one Trillion Trees Initiative (www.1t.org):
 - <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PIOn1otN4K5cdXvX1UKXb-kEAUXQT4DGpwmlmErKIG4/edit>
- **Branding and marking support to subcontractors and grantees (ongoing):** NW provided capacity building on USAID branding and marking requirements for GUCs to four organizations including *Fundación La Sabana*, *SUA Soluciones Energéticas*, *ProColombia*, and *Artesanías de Colombia*. Furthermore, NW along with subcontractors and grantees worked on several communications pieces including:
 - **OPIAC:** Grantee OPIAC developed banners to conduct field work and designed a notebook for participants in the leadership program (see Annex C OPIAC folder).
 - **Corporación Desarrollo Solidario (CDS):** CDS finalized a documentary about TDF in Montes de María, which is part of their community communications strategy and appropriation to conserve the landscape (see Annex C).
 - **Fundación La Sabana:** Fundación La Sabana developed a banner to use during fieldwork activities (see Annex C).
 - **SUA Soluciones Energéticas:** Grantee SUA developed a banner to use during fieldwork activities (see Annex C).
- **Pacifista (on going):** As part of an effort by the USAID/Colombia Environment Office to develop a communications strategy, Pacifista worked with the Program to learn more about NW's cattle-ranching initiative in Casanare. The team provided a summary of NW's activities related to the beef value chain.
- **Media appearance:** during FY20 Q1, the NW Program appeared in national and regional online media outlets. The mentions include activities with *Crepes & Waffles*, nature tourism, declaration of new protected areas, etc.:
 - <https://www.eluniversal.com.co/regional/con-podcast-jovenes-promueven-conservacion-el-bosque-seco-tropical-FB3627896>
 - <https://www.larepublica.co/analisis/flavia-santoro-2807402/un-turismo-para-los-proximos-100-anos-3065724>
 - <https://sostenibilidad.semana.com/medio-ambiente/articulo/tigrillos-pavas-zainos-y-otras-especies-captadas-en-santuario-los-colorados/54565>
 - <http://www.radiosantafe.com/2020/08/14/el-premio-colombia-riqueza-natural-recibe-mas-de-1-100-postulaciones/>
 - <https://www.revistaarcadia.com/arte/articulo/resguardo-indigena-cano-mochuelo-universo-en-peligro/82125/>

- <https://www.eluniversal.com.co/regional/bolivar/jovenes-le-apuestan-a-temas-ambientales-en-la-semana-de-la-juventud-MK3268284>
- <https://www.eltiempo.com/cultura/gastronomia/comienzo-alimentarte-2020-en-formato-virtual-del-23-de-julio-al-23-de-agosto-521594>
- <https://www.publimetro.co.co/gastronomia/2020/07/30/nos-propusimos-llegar-al-productor-cristina-botero-la-apuesta-virtual-alimentarte-2020.html>
- https://caracol.com.co/emisora/2020/09/11/cartagena/1599786782_364716.html

Safety and Security Management

Typically, the security team monitors the status of safety and security throughout target landscapes (as well as the Guaviare landscape of CLIN 2 TO2) to ensure safe travel of the Program technical team and the ongoing implementation of activities. The security team continued to monitor conditions and safety and security incidents, even though Program personnel did not travel towards the end of Q2, and all of Q3 and Q4 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The security team also continued developing monthly security reports as a tool for USAID’s Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) to stay apprised of security issues.

Use of Small and Disadvantaged Businesses

In accordance with the Subcontracting Plan and Small Business Concerns Plan submitted with Chemonics’ proposal, NW is using the following small businesses:

- AdTravel Travel, which is Chemonics’ in-house travel agency responsible for all international travel. Effective April 24, 2019, and onward, AdTrav is considered a large business regarding USG certification standards.
- Preferred Communications, which is Chemonics’ provider of satellite phone communications services.
- E-Logic, which is Chemonics’ provider of information technology services.
- J.M. Wright, which is Chemonics’ provider for standard USAID labels and decals.
- Maverick Label, which is Chemonics’ provider for custom printed labels and other specialized printing procurements.
- Logenix, which is Chemonics’ provider for global logistics services.

Table 7

Business Name	Amount Invoiced To-Date (USD)
AdTrav Travel	\$2,884.50
Preferred Communications	\$13,219.13
E-Logic	\$3,229.17
J.M. Wright	\$133.25
Maverick Label	\$673.48
Logenix	\$102,594.17

Upcoming Approvals

Upcoming approvals are expected to include:

- Grant application committee approvals.

- COR request for approval of the Annual Performance Report and Quarterly Communications and Outreach Annex.
- COR request for approval of the Program newsletters.

Status of Budget Expenditures

The status of budget expenditures was submitted separately through accruals and the FY4 Quarterly Financial Report.

Activities and Results Achieved in Support of COVID 19 Emergency during the Reporting Period

During the reporting period the Program did not use additional resources allocated by USAID for the COVID-19 emergency, However, the Program did shift already existing funds within some activities (Kuepa program, Etnollano grant, Liebre Lunar/Caño Mochuelo website-exhibition) to improve connectivity for remote working, to raise awareness of the pandemic with indigenous communities, and to mitigate health risks for indigenous communities.

SECTION 4: PROGRESS WITH MEL PLAN

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

In FY20 the M&E team reported data in Monitor in a timely manner. NW collected all data of progress toward indicators through the Program's monitoring system SIME. Likewise, the team continued to support and monitor progress with implementing partners in areas such as the system's correct use, source verification, and data collection. The status of progress against annual targets for each indicator included in the Activity MEL Plan is included in Annex A. Each indicator includes a detailed narrative for any deviations of 10 percent or greater above or below the target.

Through FY20 NW maintained a close dialogue with USAID's COR to evaluate the appropriateness of indicators and data collected. As part of that assessment, NW requested the COR to modify indicator NW-Ob1&2-04 Number of regulatory mechanisms.

Further, USAID implemented a Data Quality Assessments (DQA) through implementing partner Panagora. Panagora evaluated five indicators: NW-Ob1-01 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management, NW-Ob1-02 Number of hectares of priority ecosystems under legal protection, NW-Ob1-05 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, NW-CC-10 Number of women beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries, NW-Ob2-12 Value of annual sales of farms and firms derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation, and NW-Ob3-16 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation.

As a result, NW fulfilled all the assessment requirements and Panagora recommended only to modify NW-CC-10 Recommended Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) to make it more accurate. Thus, NW adopted the recommendations and modified the PIRS, which will be included in the MEL plan.

Lastly, For COR consideration, Performance Indicator Tables are found in Annex A.

Status of Ongoing Assessments

USAID through implementing partner Panagora is conducting a DQA to evaluate the indicator NW-CC-10 Number of women beneficiaries.

Monitoring and Evaluation and Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP):

During FY20, NW continued to monitor all the results, required services, and milestones included in the QASP. To date, the team continues to fulfill all the activities included in the QASP and the proposed timeline, which have been reported in the SIME. Throughout the FY, the team provided the COR feedback on the QASP progress. Although NW has already achieved some milestones, the team continues to report progress on those achievements.

Status of Initial Environmental Evaluation Implementing Conditions

During FY20 the program continued training grantees on USAID's Environmental Management Approach (EMA) including COAGRAL, Colanta, Nutresa, AMUSI, Arhuacos II, Cesar Coffee Committee, FOB, Yukpa, *Escuela Taller Mompós*, *Artesanías de Colombia*, ProColombia, Cunaguaro II, ABC, *Amanecer de Palmar*, among others. The Program's Environmental Expert (EE) participated in the technical evaluation committees and grants evaluation committee to assure compliance with environmental guidelines of grants applications.

During this quarter, the team carried out the registration of activities in the MONITOR System, along with the environmental conditions

ANNEX A: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TABLES

The following tables show progress of performance indicators on a quarterly basis:

Indicator	FY2019	FY2020		Progress To FY2020 (%)	Cumulative Progress To Date Target (LOP)	Cumulative Progress To Date (%)	FY20 Progress against targets deviation narrative
	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Q4	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target				
NW-Ob1-01 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	231,228	37,493	96,038	32%	659,114	61.26%	The remaining 68% corresponds to areas that are committed by implementers, but that have not been reported as of the end of FY20. These areas still lack elements (e.g., implement improved practices) to be fully recognized. Further, NW as part of its strategy has implemented overlapping actions in the same geographic areas, aiming to reinforce processes and strengthened efforts. Actions in overlapping geographic areas add up to 43,851 ha.
	269,000		300,000		1,076,000		
NW-Ob1-02 Number of hectares of priority ecosystems under legal protection	72,765	18,430	54,520	273%	459,133	110%	The achievement of 273% corresponds to the efficient management of activities along with the registration of new RNSCs and other legal protection schemes (e.g., ICCA, and indigenous autonomous government).
	40,000		20,000		415,000		
NW-Ob1&2-03 Number of voluntary mechanisms piloted or implemented to increase private sector contribution to conservation goals	3	3	4	44%	7	25.93%	The remaining 56% corresponds to voluntary mechanisms that were committed by implementers in this FY but are still in the implementation process. To date, there are 20 voluntary mechanisms committed, NW will report them in FY21.
	7		9		27		
NW-Ob1&2-04 Number of regulatory mechanisms piloted or implemented to increase private sector contribution to conservation goals*	2	0	0	0%	2*	13.33%	The Program requested to reduce this indicator. To date, the Program has committed five regulated mechanisms facilitated by Cunaguaro, CPR, Cataruben, PROCAT and ASOPAGRO.
	4		5		15		
NW-Ob1-05 Number of people trained in	3,760	698	3,649	203%	8,473	141%	NW achieved the indicator by 203% as part of the work with youth and educational

Indicator	FY2019	FY2020		Progress To FY2020 (%)	Cumulative Progress To Date Target (LOP)	Cumulative Progress To Date (%)	FY20 Progress against targets deviation narrative
	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Q4	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target				
sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	1,500		1,800		6,000		institutions through implementing partners and subcontractors.
NW-Ob2-06 Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation	COP 8,166,957,025	COP 3,100,203,519	COP 16,117,371,873	79%	COP 25,556,341,423	49.82%	The remaining 21% corresponds to resources committed by implementing partners but that are still in process to be fully recognized by NW. The Program expects to report on them in Q1 of FY21.
	COP 12,825,000,000		COP 20,520,000,000		COP 51,300,000,000		
NW-Ob2-07 Amount of investment mobilized from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation	COP 0	COP 0	COP 1,797,410,193	1797%	COP 2,541,033,859	254%	This achievement is the result of the effective collaboration between NW and Partners including IAvH and GIZ.
	COP 56,376,334		COP 100,000,000		COP 1,000,000,000		
NW-Ob2-08 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	1,574	1,575	2,404	172%	3,978	99.45%	NW achieved the indicator by 172% as part of the activities conducted by implementing partners.
	1,000		1,400		4,000		
NW-Ob2-09 Number of communities/organizations and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation	25	10	18	82%	43	66.15%	The remaining 18% corresponds to communities committed by implementing partners but are in the process to be fully recognized by NW, the Program expects to report on them by the next quarter.
	16		22		65		
NW-CC-10 Number of women beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries	2,088	1,064	2,767	216%	5,228	130%	NW exceeded this indicator as part of the gender and vulnerable populations strategy implementation, mainly by involving women and youth in activities including capacity building sessions, improved practices, and improved economic benefit activities.
	1,031		1,280		4,000		
NW-Ob2-11 increase of income derived from	63,865,875	71,984,562	295,031,685	328%	358,897,560	105%	NW achieved the indicator by 328% as part of the activities conducted by implementing

Indicator	FY2019	FY2020		Progress To FY2020 (%)	Cumulative Progress To Date Target (LOP)	Cumulative Progress To Date (%)	FY20 Progress against targets deviation narrative
	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Q4	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target				
sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	130,000,000		90,000,000		340,000,000		partners.
NW-Ob2-12 Value of annual sales of farms and firms derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG,3,2-26)	\$ 1,528,340,615	\$ 93,384,693	\$ 444,075,048	93%	\$ 1,972,415,663	82.18%	N/A
	COP 1,500,000,000		COP 480,000,000		COP 2,400,000,000		
NW-Ob2-13 Value of USAID investments linked to Leveraged Funds	COP 4,669,065,931	COP 2,202,509,321	COP 9,353,384,962	171%	COP 14,767,920,751	86.36%	NW achieved the indicator by 171% as part of the activities conducted by implementing partners.
	COP 4,788,000,000		COP 5,472,000,000		COP 17,100,000,000		
NW-Ob2-14 Value of USAID investments linked to Mobilized Funds	COP 0	COP 0	COP 507,421,928	1780%	COP 581,784,294	408%	NW record the economic resources that have allowed the mobilization of resources through partners.
	COP 51,300,000		COP 28,500,000		COP 142,500,000		
NW-Ob3-15 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management	17	8	41	205%	60	107%	NW achieved the indicator by 205% as part of the Program support to governance and land use planning tools from regional and local governments, and CARs.
	15		20		56		
NW-Ob3-16 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance	32	1	18	120%	79	105%	NW achieved the indicator by 120% as part of the issuance of legal instruments including the adoption of development plans and official registration of RNSCs.
	19		15		75		

*The Program will provide information to request a modification to adjust indicator NW-Ob1&2-04.

FY20 Q4 Key process

FY2020 Q4 PROGRESS		
KEY PROCESS	OUTCOMES	DESCRIPTION
NW-Ob1-01 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	37,493 ha under improved natural resource management through improved practices implementing and new areas under legal protection	NW achieved 19,063 ha through improved practices with implementing partners and direct implementation (Rice initiative, Morichales de Paz de Ariporo, <i>Red Cacaotera</i> , Etnollano). Further, 18,430 ha are under legal protection (ASOCAUNIGUVI - Etnollano).
NW-Ob1-02 Number of hectares of priority ecosystems under legal protection	18,430 ha under legal protection – indigenous autonomous government	NW supported the process of declaring areas of cultural significance by the indigenous autonomous governments of ASOCAUNIGUVI (Etnollano).
NW-Ob1&2-03 Number of voluntary mechanisms piloted or implemented to increase private sector contribution to conservation goals	Three voluntary mechanisms	The program facilitated two voluntary mechanisms through Crepes & Waffles (MM reforestation) and Alimentarte – CIALTA SAS. One local mechanism through La Maloka and ASOCAUNIGUVI.
NW-Ob1-05 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	698 people (including 324 women) trained	NW trained 698 people through grantees and partners (<i>Fundación Cataruben</i> , <i>La Palmita</i> , AMUSI, <i>Amanecer del Palmar</i> , ASOTEPROS, among others).
NW-Ob2-06 Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation	COP 3,100,203,519 resources leveraged from third party funds	NW leveraged private resources totaling COP 1,989,550,953 from <i>Red Cacaotera</i> , ABC, <i>Fundación Herencia Ambiental</i> , <i>Fundación Cataruben</i> , among others, and resources from local communities, 57 percent from private resources. Further, NW leveraged public resources totaling COP 1,110,652,566 through PNNC, ANLA, SENA, FAO, and indigenous councils, among others.
NW-Ob2-08 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	1,575 people with economic benefits	During this quarter NW reported 1,575 people with economic benefits through Etnollano and <i>Red Cacaotera</i> in the cacao chain.
NW-Ob2-09 Number of communities/organizations and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation	10 communities adopting sustainable practices	During this quarter ten communities adopted sustainable practices through Etnollano, rice initiative and <i>Red Cacaotera</i> .
NW-CC-10 Number of women beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries	1,064 women beneficiaries	NW reached 1,064 women beneficiaries through training events and economic benefits by Etnollano and <i>Red Cacaotera</i> , among others.
NW-Ob2-11 increase of income derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	COP 71,984,562	NW achieved this through an increase of income in producer households associated with ASOCAUNIGUVI (Etnollano) and <i>Red Cacaotera</i> .

NW-Ob2-12 Value of annual sales of farms and firms derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.3.2-26)	COP 93,384,693	Sales through Alimentarte-CIALTA SAS and Red Cacaotera.
NW-Ob2-13 Value of USAID investments linked to Leveraged Funds	COP 2,202,509,321 USAID investment	This was achieved through 26 active grants.
NW-Ob3-15 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management	Eight organizations with improved capacity	Eight territorial entities strengthened through technical assistance in land use and development planning (seven municipalities, one department).
NW-Ob3-16 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance	1 legal Instruments reported	NW facilitated one Conservation Agreement to protect areas of cultural significance in the indigenous reservations associated to ASOCAUNIGUVI (Etnollano).

Context Indicators

Context indicators reflect external conditions that could affect the ability of the Program to accomplish its goals and/or meet its targets and are summarized in the following table.

INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	REPORTING FREQUENCY	CONTEXT
CI-I Level of support for the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as measured by the value of national public and private investment (including foreign aid) for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resources management	Budgetary Execution Sources and/or Budget Execution Request for MADS and APC	Annually	The GOC made investments through its institutions such as MADS, IAvH, IDEAM, CARs, etc., for biodiversity conservation.
CI-II Security in operating environment as measured by the number and seriousness of incidents documented in Program intervention areas	Security Coordinator Natural Wealth Program	Continuously	During Q4 FY20, NW identified 156 incidents in the Program's target areas. The region with the highest number of incidents was Cesar with a total of 58 – Arauca 41, Bolivar 16, Casanare 14, Guaviare 10, Sucre 10. The types of events relate to common crime, organized crime and <i>Clan del Golfo</i> . The events with the greater importance included capture (35) capture and material incaution (34), others ³ (27), killings (15), terrorist attack (14), among others.

³ Others: Asalto Callejero, Asalto Establecimiento, Ataque Armado, Ayuda Humanitaria, Combates e Incautación Material de Guerra e Intendencia, Combates Frustran Acciones Terroristas, Combates y Capturas, Desactivación Controlada Explosivos, Destrucción Armas no Convencionales, Enfrentamiento Armado, etc.

			The previous incidents did not affect the Program's ongoing work. See graphs 1, 2.
CI-III Level of application of the National Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) decree as measured by adopting and applying regulations and approving proposed PES schemes	Public sources such as: MADS, CARs, Comptroller General's Office	Annually	To date, the following PES regulations have been adopted and are applicable in Colombia: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MADS Decree 1007 of 2018 regulates PES in Colombia 2. Decree 1207 of 2018, PES within the environmental investments of service companies in the drinking water and basic sanitation sector. 3. The GOC National Development Plan 2018-2022 (Law 1955 from 2019) regulates PES mechanisms within indigenous territories (Art. 319 and 320).
CI-IV Progress towards adopting the Indigenous and Community Conservation Area (ICCA) by PNN as a technical, legal, and administrative action	Public sources consulted such as: MADS, PNN	Semi-annually	As of September 2020, the draft Decree to recognize ICCAs as a category of the SINAP has been in MADS' legal office for several months without any progress.
CI-V Forecasting and intensity of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) as measured by the Multivariate ENSO index	United State National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Annually	The El Niño/Southern Oscillation phenomenon in the tropical Pacific remains in neutral conditions and therefore no episodes of El Niño or La Niña are currently taking place. However, since May, surface and subsurface water temperatures in the region tend to record below-average values. Given the current conditions and predictions of the models, it is estimated that the probability of an episode of La Niña occurring during the period September to November 2020 is approximately 60%, and the probability of maintaining neutral conditions with respect to El Niño is around 40%. (CIIFEN, Sept 2020).

Public-private partnerships:

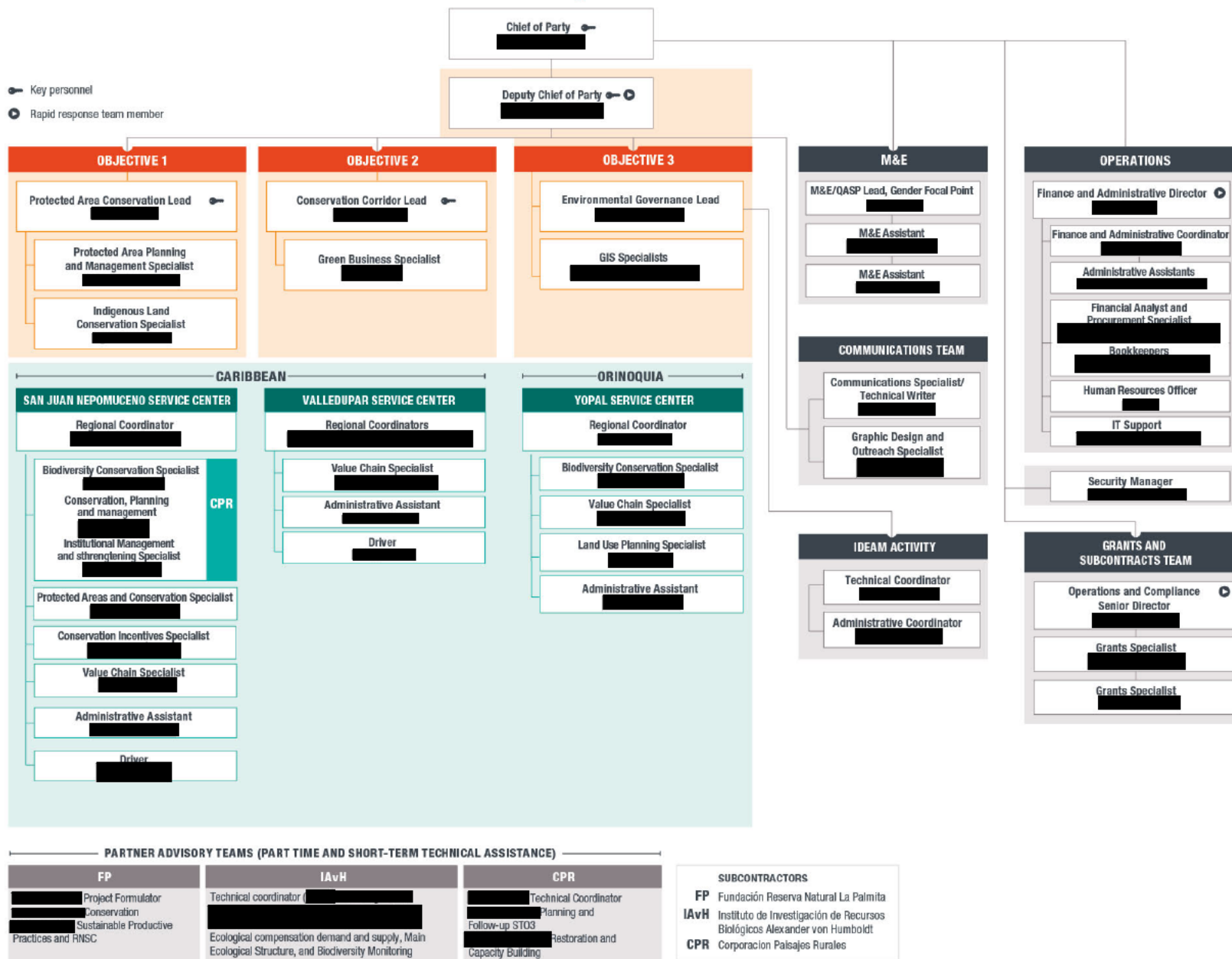
During FY20, the Program facilitated eight public-private partnerships between private sector actors and communities, sharing responsibilities, efforts, and aligning with NW's objectives. The amount of resources reported below do not represent the total of resources to be invested in these partnerships, which could be higher when activities will be completed.

Implementer	Private Sector Partner	Amount (in COP)	Families Engaged
Red Cacaotera	Nacional de Chocolates	9,739,891	100 cocoa producer families
FEGACESAR	Nestlé - DPA	544,230,043	40 milk producer families

ASOTEPROS	Prodeco	345,655,652	35 coffee producer families
NW	Crepes & Waffles	349,031,735	ASOPROCAP
<i>Cooperativa Colanta</i>	Colanta	162,735,333	100 milk producer families
<i>Fundación Hijos de la Sierra Flor</i>	<i>Fundación Grupo Argos</i>	32,034,900	14 community plots – collective
Awake	Awake	97,904,000	9 nature tourism providers
<i>Terrasos</i>	<i>Terrasos</i>	123,633,949	Beneficiaries from habitat banking

ANNEX B: CURRENT STAFFING STRUCTURE

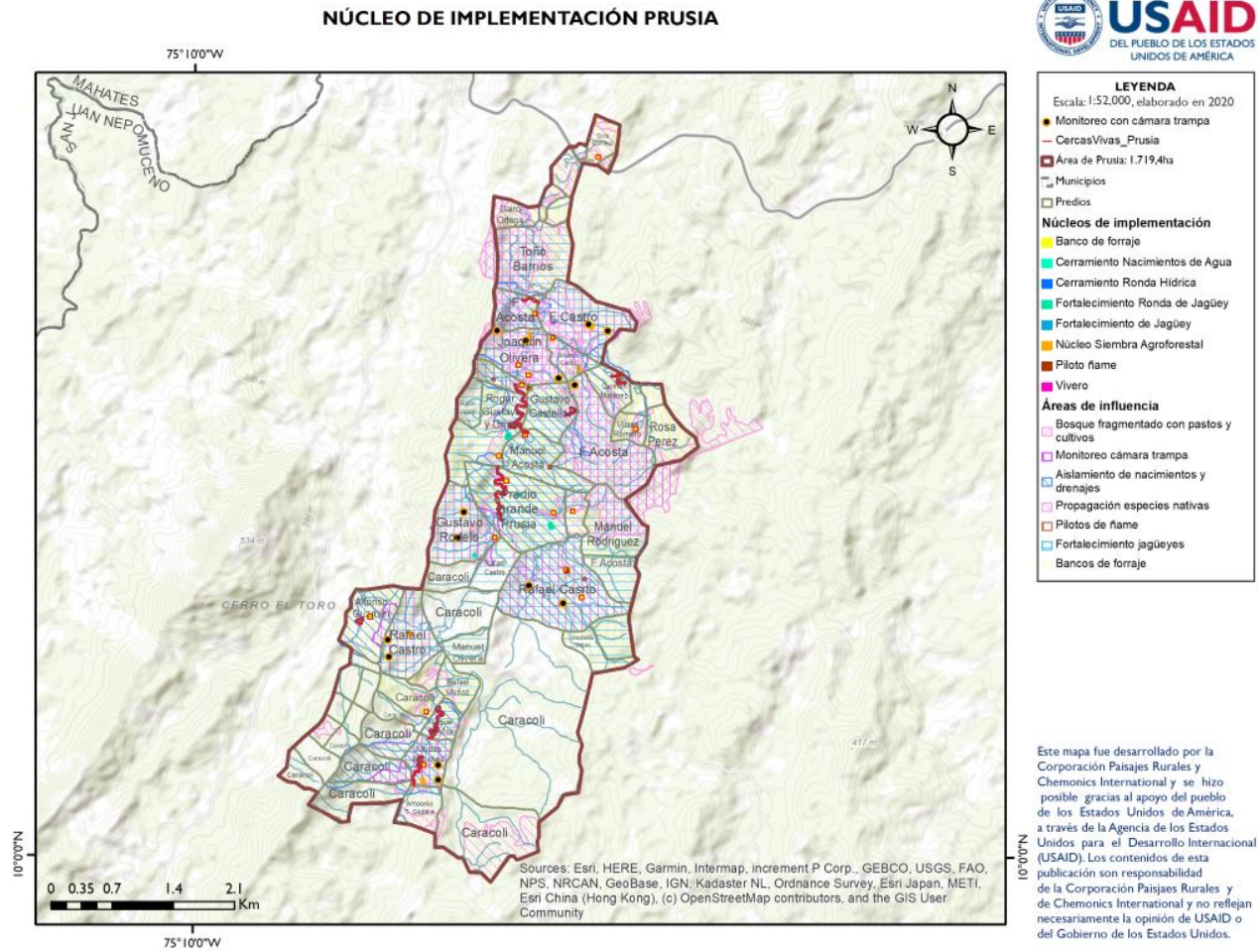
FY20 - Q4 Staffing Structure



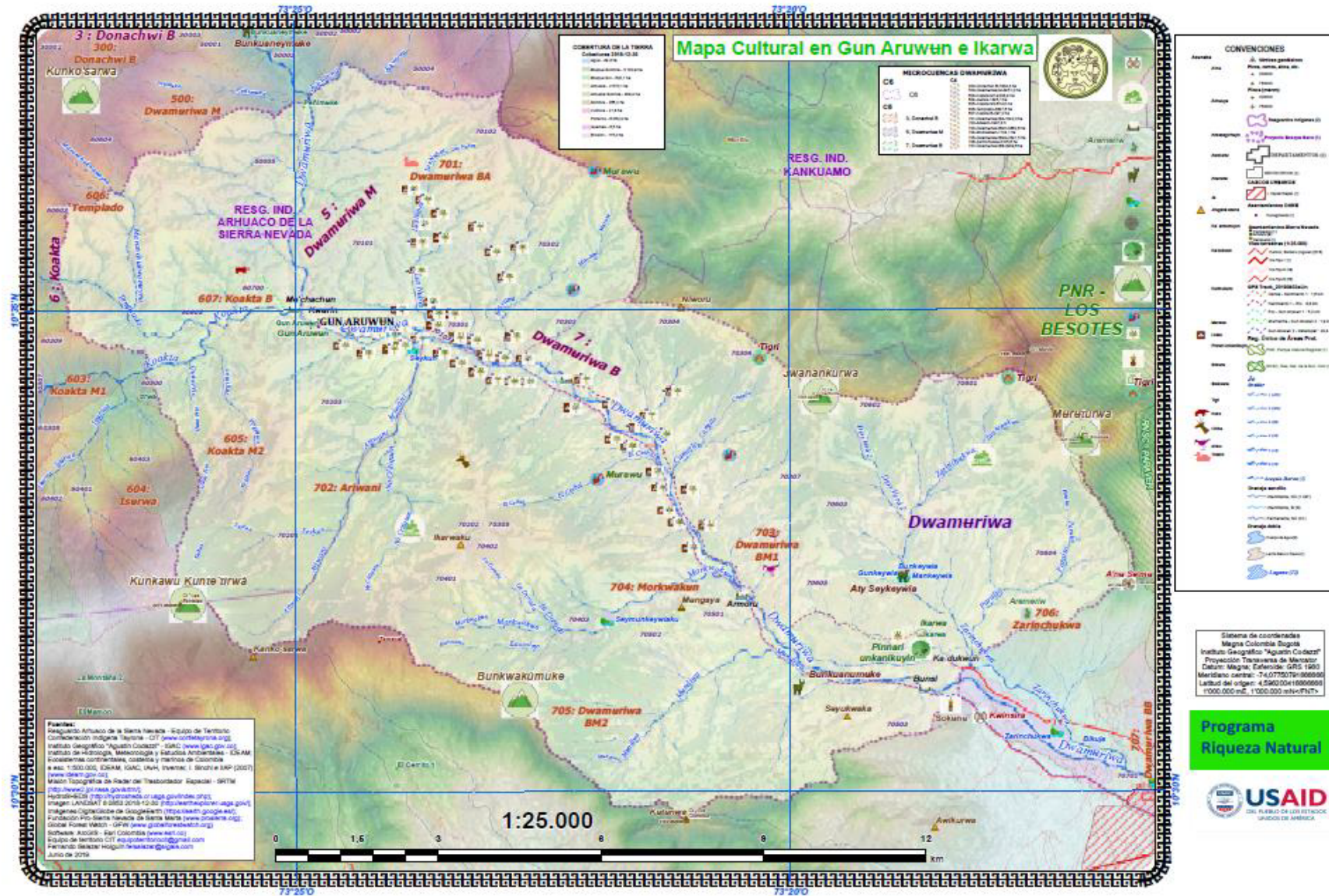
Note: ANNEXES C – D are included in accompanying PDF files

ANNEX D – FY20 Q4 PERFORMANCE REPORT MAPS

Map I Prusia Conservation Cluster

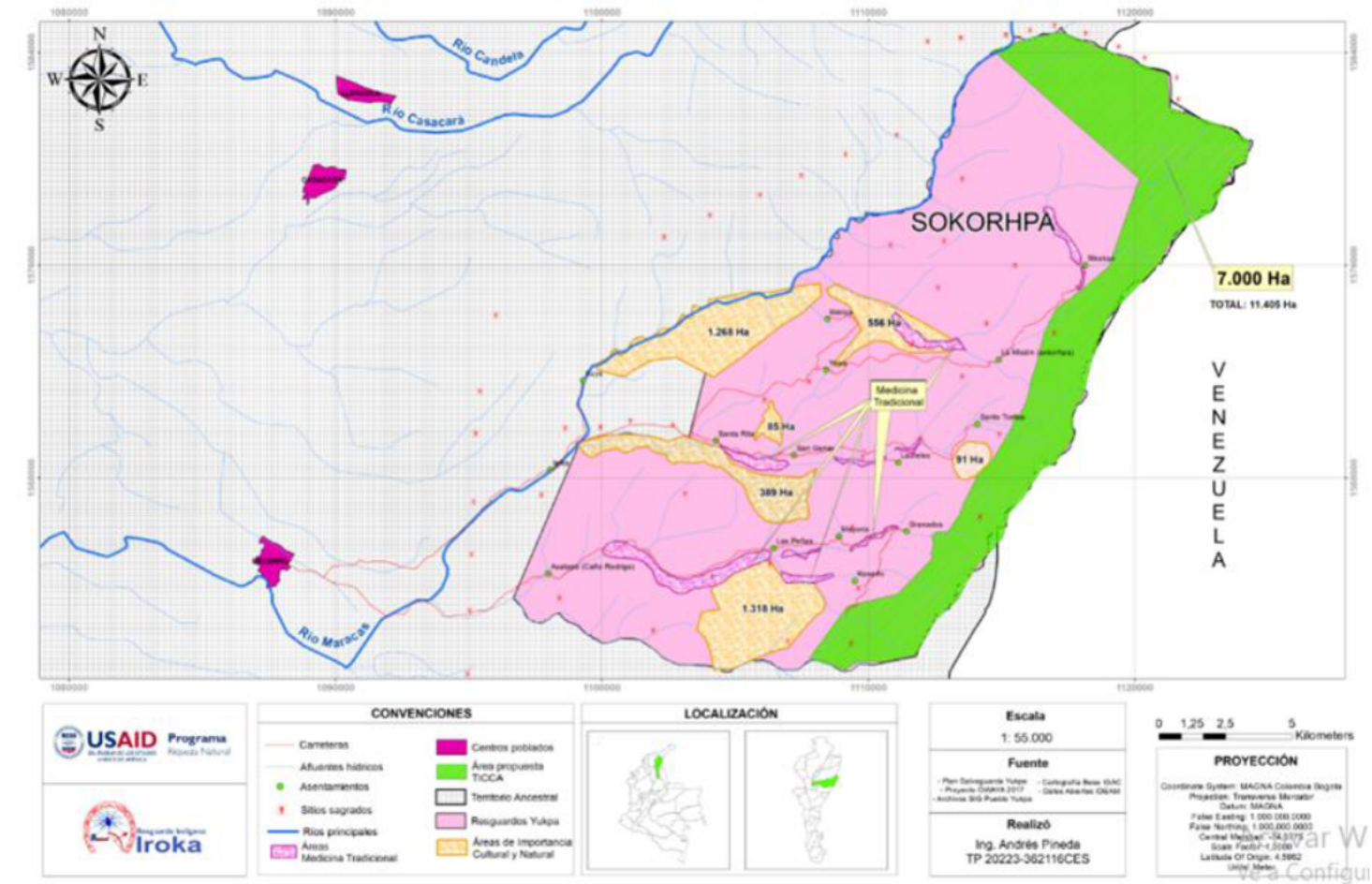


Map 2 Arhuaco's registered territory as an ICCA

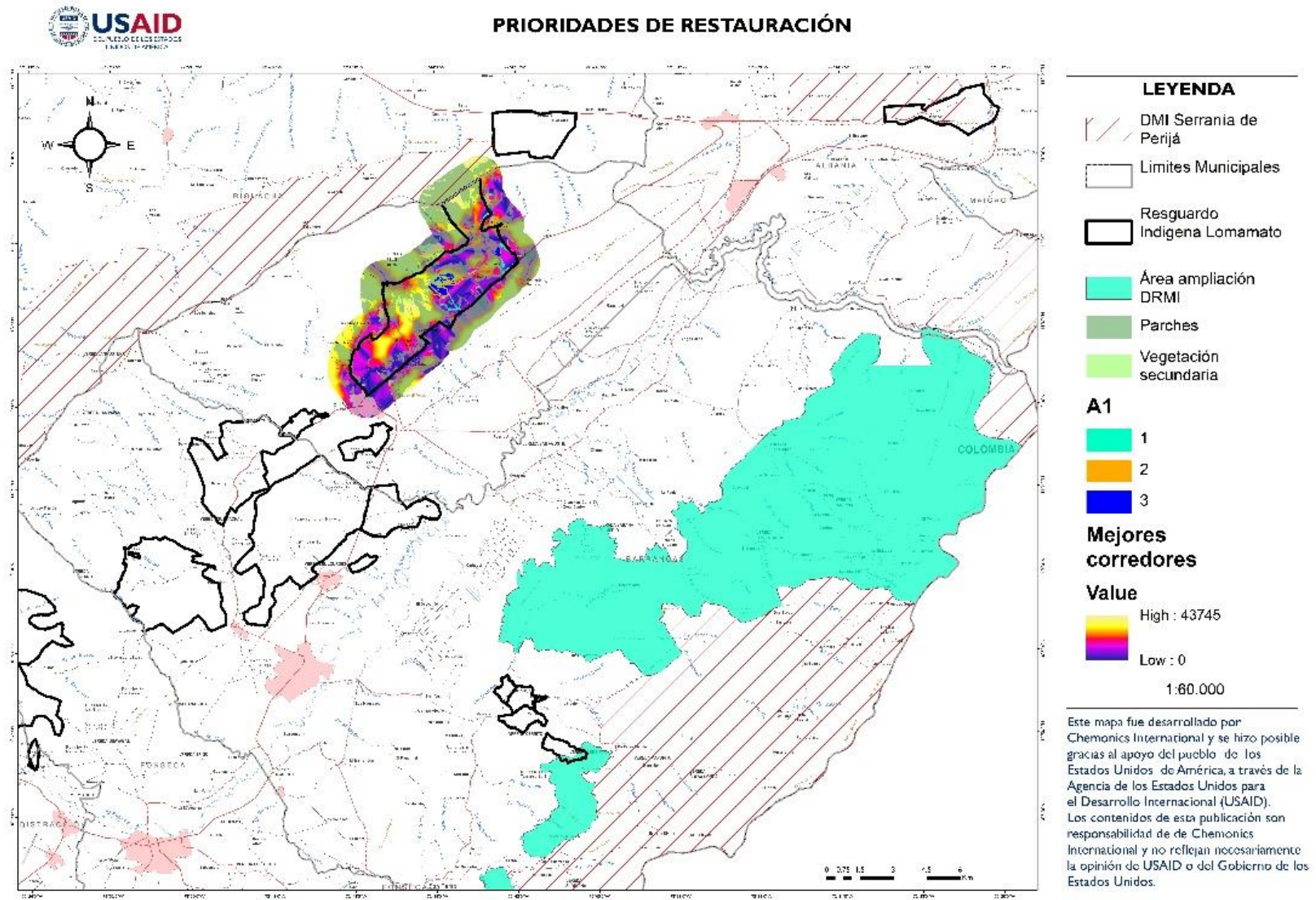


Map 2 Areas identified for the ICCA registration

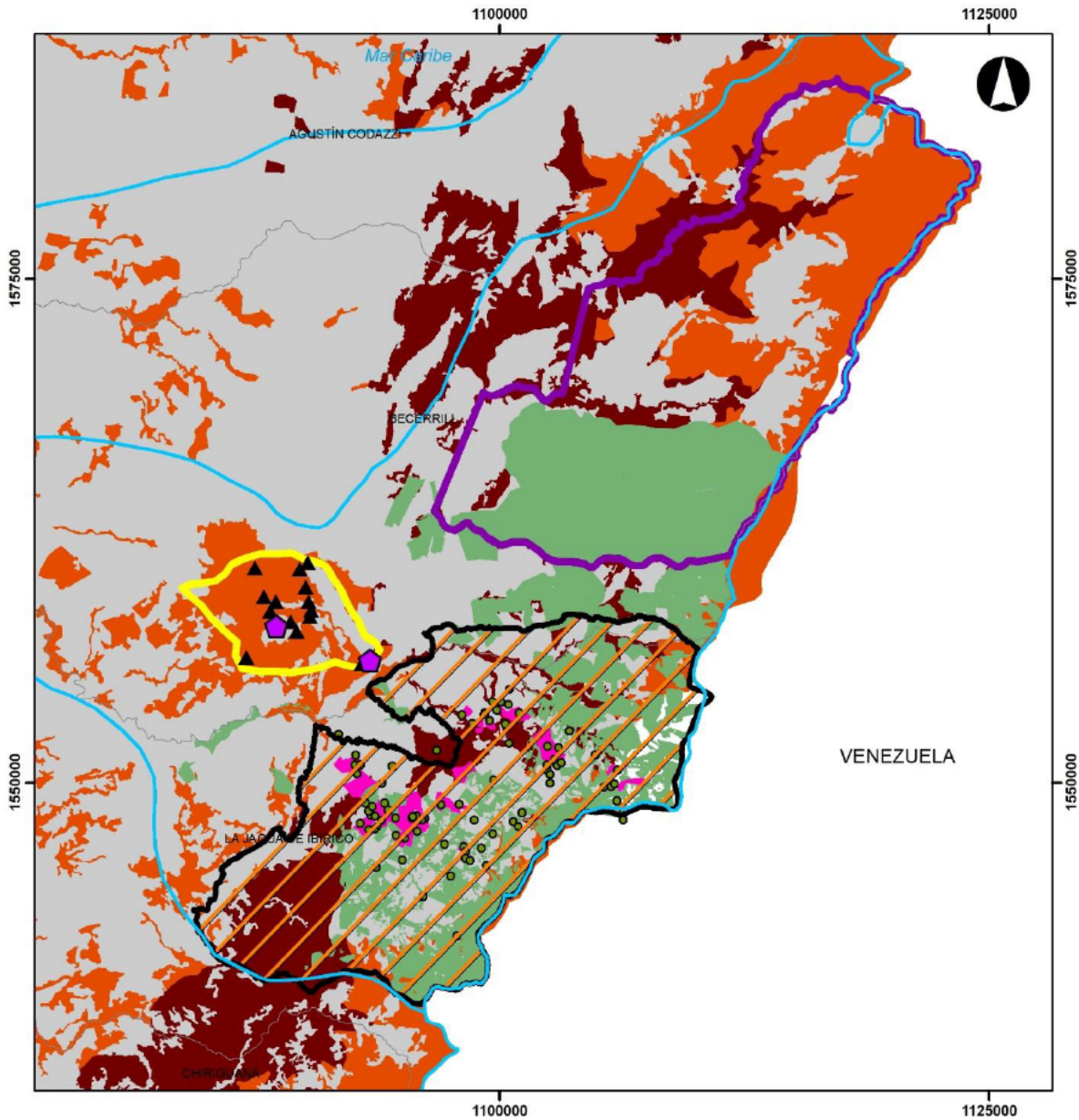
ZONIFICACIÓN TICCA + ÁREAS IMP. CULTURAL - RESGUARDO SOKORHPA



Map 3 areas for restoration

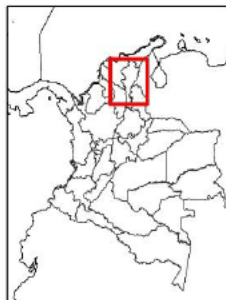


Map 4 Carboandes areas of intervention



**Programa de Riqueza Natural (PRN)
Acciones conservación Serranía Perijá**

Sub zona hidrográfica	Núcleo de conservación
Área Estudio Tucuy y Sororia	REPRESENTATIVIDAD
Propuesta registro RNSC	NA. Transformado
Propuesta acuerdos de conservación	Omisión
AsoteprosF2	Alta insuficiencia
Yukpa	
BP Asotepros	
Compensaciones o proyectos ambientales	



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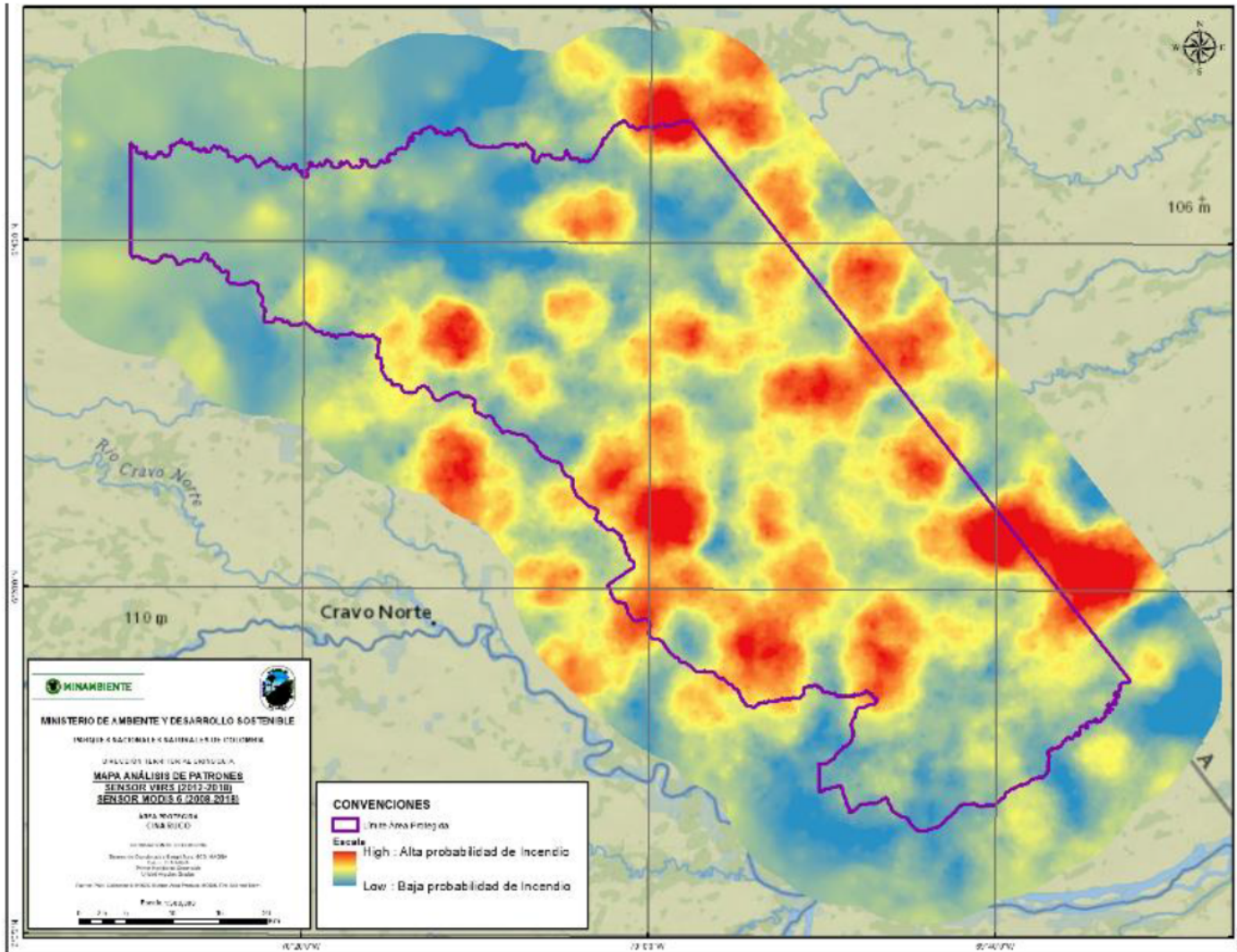
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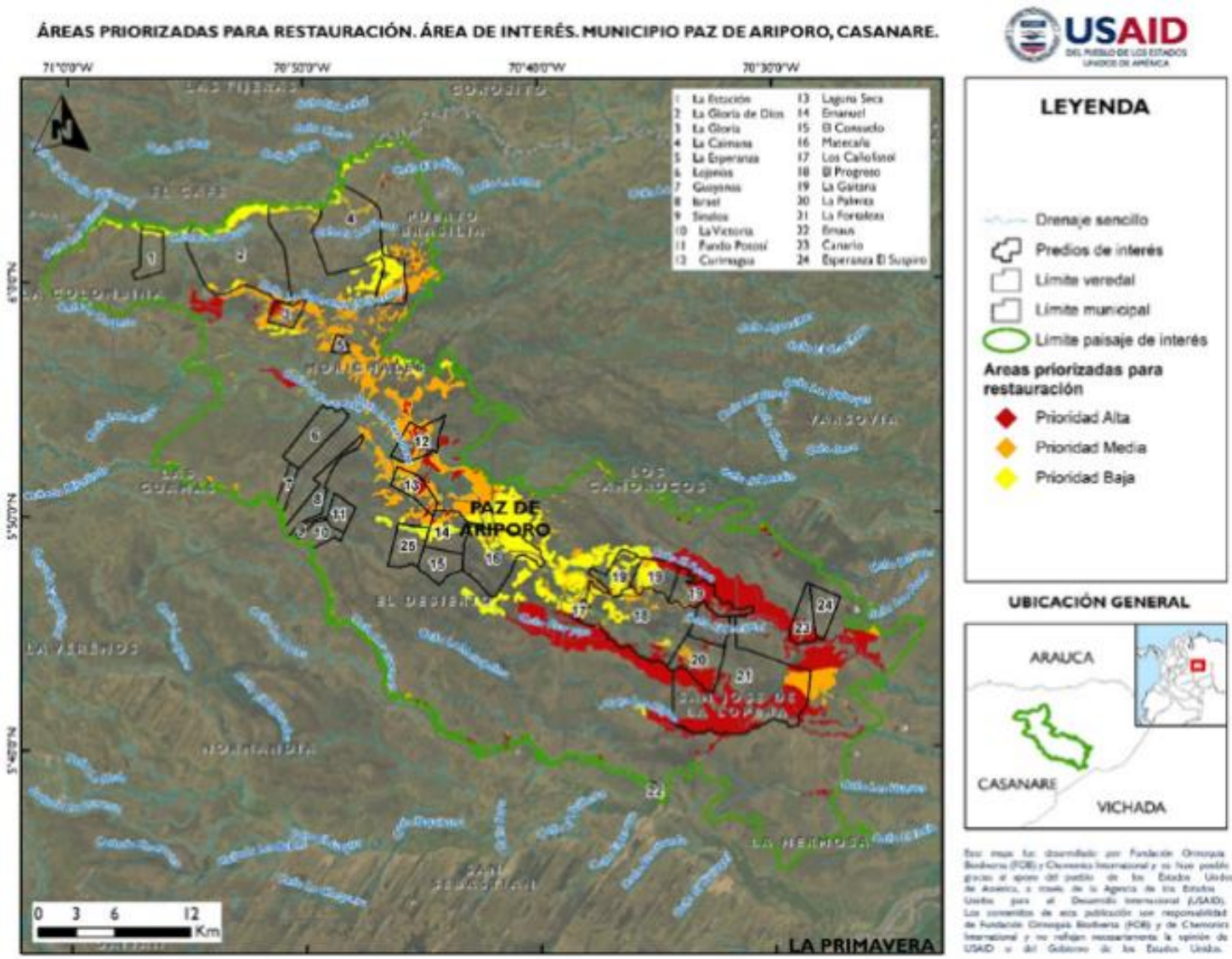
Este mapa fue desarrollado por Chemonics Internacional y se hizo posible gracias al apoyo de las autoridades ambientales y las alcaldías municipales y del pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América, a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID).

Los contenidos de esta publicación son responsabilidad de Chemonics Internacional y no reflejan necesariamente la opinión de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Map 5 Wildfire hotspots Cinaruco DNMI



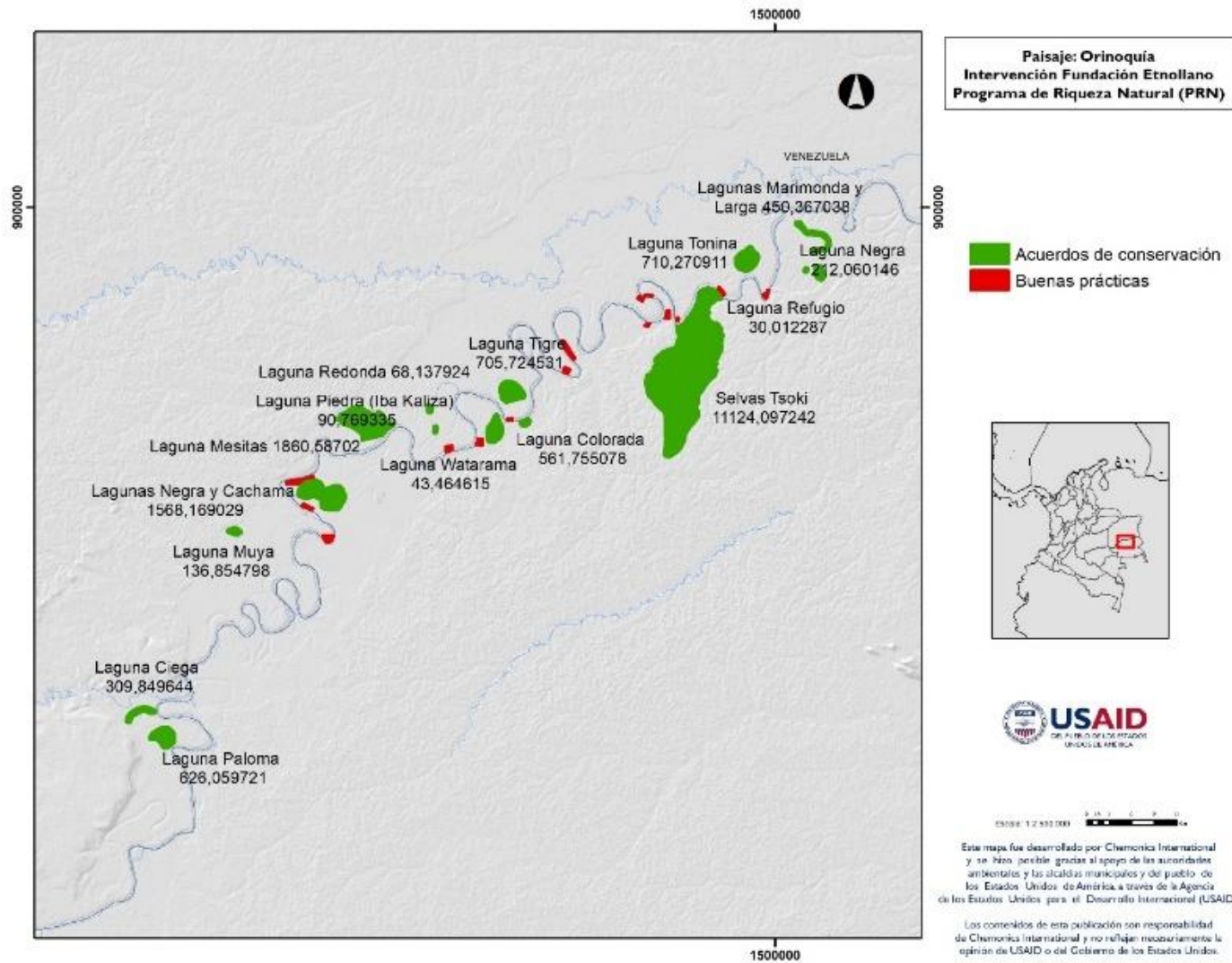
Map 6 Land cover analysis



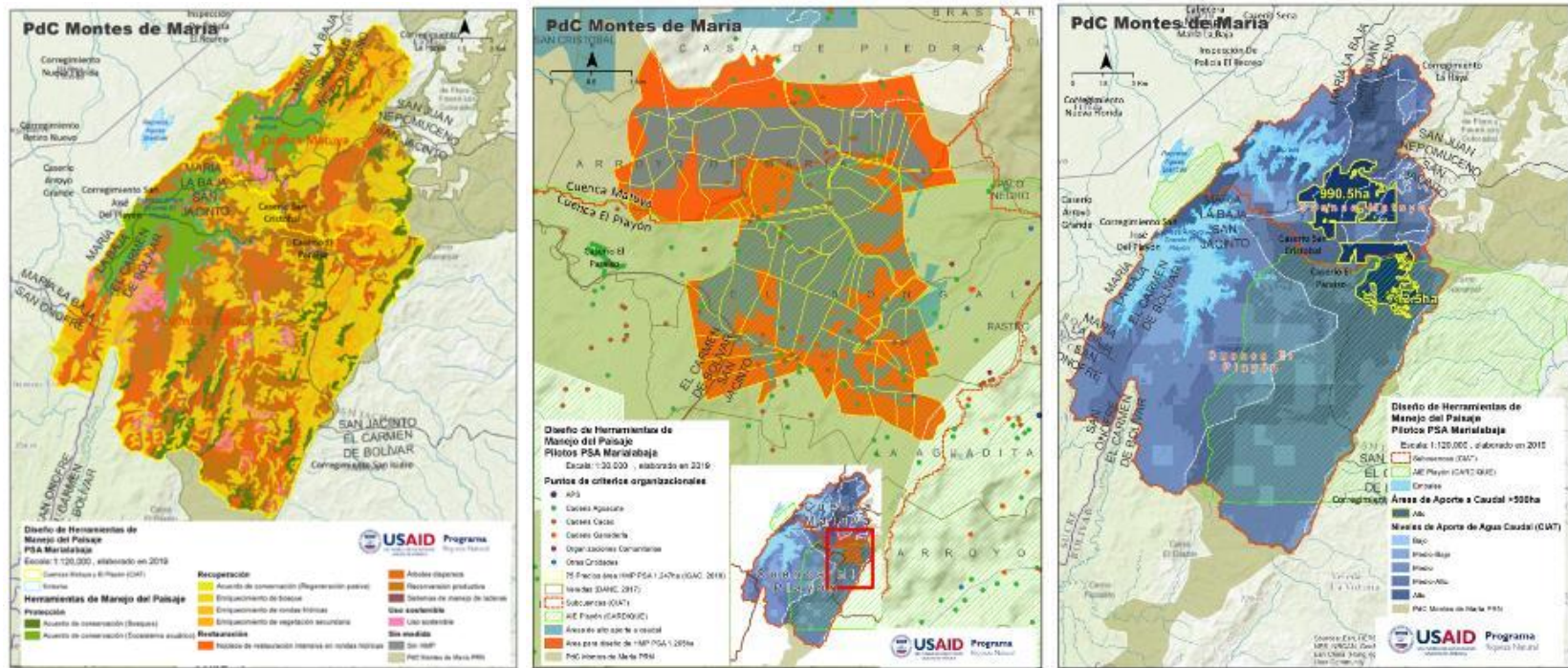
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LA PRIMAVERA

Map 7 Areas under legal protection and improved management

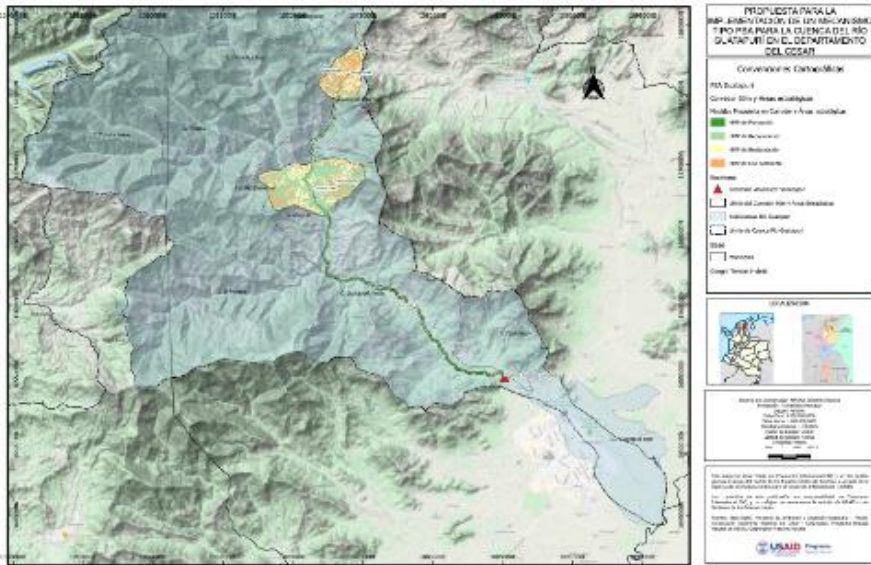


Map 8 Landscape management tools for the PES scheme in Montes de María



Map 9

PES Guatapurí river priority areas



PES Manaure priority areas

