



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



Together for Conservation

Community Response to Conservation Crimes FY2023 Annual Performance Report

ACTIVITY DATA

AWARD INFORMATION	
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Main Agreement Number	72052721CA00009
Activity name	Community Response to Conservation Crimes
Short name	Together for Conservation
Budget	USD 18,200,000
Start and End Dates:	October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2026
Name of partner	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Submitted by:	
Name	Mariana Varese
Address	Calle Chiclayo 1008, Miraflores, Lima, Peru
Telephone	+51 1 4471370
Email	mvarese@wcs.org
Reporting Period	10/1/2022 – 09/30/2023
Subcontractors or key partners	Internews , IPAM , Pronaturaleza , Rare , WCS Brazil , Despensa Amazónica , Fundación Raíz
Activity Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mariana Varese, Chief of Party, mvarese@wcs.org ● Daniela Pogliani, Deputy Chief of Party, dpogliani@wcs.org ● Adriana Cordova, Financial Manager, acordova@wcs.org ● Katy Puga, Communications Lead, kpugacadena@wcs.org
USAID Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dino Delgado, AOR, Office of Environmental and Sustainable Growth, didelgado@usaid.gov
Submission date	October 31, 2023

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by the Wildlife Conservation Society for the USAID Community Response to Conservation Crimes Project, Cooperative Agreement number 72052721CA00009.

Index

1. Outline Of Subaward Purpose And Approach	4
2. Executive Summary Of The Report	5
3. Overall Status Of Progress Towards Project Expected Results	7
3.1 Summary Progress	7
3.2 Progress To Date	12
3.3 Challenges And Changes In Context	12
3.4 Major Activities Planned For The Next Reporting Period.	14
4. Cross-Cutting Issues	16
4.1 Gender, Youth, And Rights-Based Conservation	16
4.2 Sustainability And Leverage	18
4.3 Private Sector Engagement	20
4.4 Local Capacity	21
4.5 Beneficiaries Feedback	22
5. Management And Operations	23
5.1 Award Modifications	23
5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation And Learning	24
5.3 Communication, Outreach, And Knowledge Management	26
6. Learning And Adaptive Management	28
7. Annexes	30
7.1. Summary Performance Indicators Tracking Table	30
7.1.1 Dissaggregated Indicators Data	32
7.2 Specific Program Success Stories	47
7.3 Overall Project Results Chain-Toc By Strategic Approach And Logic Model	49
7.4 Progress Report By Strategic Approach And Summary Action (Fy23)	52
7.5 List Of Reports/Deliverables	75
7.6 Environmental Management And Mitigation Plans And Actions	77
7.7 Priority Geographies	77
7.8 Acronyms	78

1. OUTLINE OF SUBAWARD PURPOSE AND APPROACH

Together for Conservation seeks to address the following **problem**: There are insufficient capacities, involvement, and (local to regional) collaboration of civil society actors (IP & LC; private firms; media outlets, journalism networks, and journalists; and other civil society organizations) to effectively contribute to decreasing the unsustainable supply and demand for Amazon natural resources, and to increasing their sustainable supply and demand (Annex 7.3). Thus, the purpose of the five-year project Together for Conservation (or Community Response to Conservation crimes - CRCC) is to strengthen capacities of diverse civil society stakeholders and their regional or transboundary networks to collaborate and proactively lead efforts to conserve biodiversity and thwart transnational environmental crimes in the Amazon.

CRCC focuses on strengthening regional/transboundary civil society collaboration networks that connect on-the-ground experiences developed by private stakeholders, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IP & LC), and civil society organizations (CSO) across the region to develop innovative and effective solution pathways that can be then scaled up or replicated beyond the direct areas of influence of this activity. Specifically, CRCC is working to reach and strengthen the capacities of five major **target groups of civil society actors** along key moments or phases of environmental crimes (extraction in source areas, commercialization and transportation, and final consumption or demand): (a) IP & LC and their organizations; (b) private stakeholders, including small entrepreneurs, firms, and industry associations; (c) media outlets, journalists, and journalist networks; (d) strategic regional and local CSOs and their networks; and (e) end-users or consumers of Amazon goods and services.

Transnational environmental crimes addressed in CRCC prioritize wildlife trafficking, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fisheries and illegal mining of alluvial gold.

WCS and partners Internews, Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Pronaturaleza, Rare, Despensa Amazónica, Fundación Raíz and WCS Brazil implement CRCC, with a focus on the Western Amazon, in priority areas of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (see Annex 7.7). With a well-tested multi-scalar approach, WCS and its partners design and are implementing a set of pilot cases designed as case studies in priority geographies under an overarching regional conceptual and methodological framework. By treating them as case studies under common frameworks, regional collaboration among key participating stakeholders is fostered to draw effective, tested intervention approaches, tools, best practices, and lessons learned. These can then be shared with strategic decision-makers in the Amazon to foster their adoption or replication beyond the pilot cases.

Four strategic approaches (SA) lead CRCC in achieving its purpose, leading to seven ultimate results (UR) and fifteen intermediate results (IR) by the end of the project in September 2026 (see also Annex 7.4):

SA1 Strengthen regional/transboundary collaboration networks or communities to accelerate cross-learning processes and address challenges at appropriate scales (local to transnational).

UR-1: At least 10 transboundary/regional civil society networks or communities that include IP & LC organizations, private firms, media outlets, journalism networks, and other CSOs, are strengthened and collaborate to generate and share knowledge based on applied experiences, to conserve biodiversity, and thwart environmental crimes in the Amazon, resulting in at least 60 key stakeholders and decision-makers joining these networks or aligning with their recommended intervention approaches, tools, best practices and lessons learned. (R-1.04).

SA2 Foster private stakeholders and IP & LC engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities.

UR-2a: At least 15 strategic private sector firms or associations implement effective actions to stop enabling environmental crimes at multiple scales, generating, and disseminating through transboundary/regional collaboration recommended approaches, tools, and best practices for scaling up or replication. (R-2.03).

UR-2b: At least 10 demonstrative sustainable value chains of varied scales developed, implemented, or joined by strengthened IP & LC and private stakeholders who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, and generate and disseminate recommended approaches, tools, and best practices for scaling up or replication. (R-2.07).

SA3 Strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories.

UR-3a: By sharing knowledge and collaborating regionally, at least 25 IP & LC in priority geographies are strengthened, improve management of at least seven million hectares of biologically significant areas, and develop recommended best practices, protocols, and tools for shared/interoperable data, information, and knowledge dialogues to improve adaptive management and defense of IP & LC territories and territories, including community enforcement where appropriate. (R-3.04).

UR-3b: By sharing knowledge and collaborating regionally, at least 15 IP & LC organizations and other CSOs develop-, promote-, and call for improved enabling conditions for legal and sustainable value chains on their territories and territories, generating and disseminating in turn recommended approaches, tools, and best practices for scaling up or replication. (R-3.05).

SA4 Strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs to foster active civic engagement.

UR-4a: Through CRCC support and collaboration under a shared regional framework, at least 20 media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations, and other CSOs are strengthened and expand and increase their effectiveness in promoting, demanding, and overseeing government and private sector efforts concerning transparency and environmental crimes, resulting in at least 400 journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with the activity support. (R-4.05).

UR-4b: Through CRCC support and collaboration under a shared regional framework, at least 40 media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations, and other CSOs effectively reach target audiences to promote responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions in biodiversity, the common good and cultural identity. (R-4.06).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

Together for Conservation's progress in FY23 is overall positive reflecting a highly participatory and collaborative design and preparation process, and the regional nature of this project.

In this reporting period, and with direct support from USAID (US\$3.173,064) and leveraged resources (US\$ 2.980,050), WCS and partners reduced enabling conditions for environmental crimes in source areas by ensuring that 1.13 million hectares of biologically significant areas are under improved natural resource management and governance. Similarly, we reduced said enabling conditions in source areas, along commercialization and transportation chains, and

from consumer demand by strengthening capacities of 1,600 people (48% women, 37% youth, 27% Indigenous), and sensitizing over 4,400 people (43% women, 33% youth, 16% Indigenous), mostly from IP & LC organizations; journalism and media; and local civil society organizations. We also assisted 37 organizations, reporting improved performance of 5 of them (13.5%) and secured the engagement of 9 private sector enterprises towards reducing enabling conditions for environmental crimes in their own value chains or strengthening sustainable value chains led by IP & LC in their territories.

As of September 2023, 20% of planned activities were completed and 60% are in progress according to schedule, showing an increased pace in terms of project implementation, with is also supported by the execution of two new subawards with local organizations, totaling US\$ 455,896. Delays are related to changes in the regional political landscape, response to security concerns for field implementation and expected adjustments to the implementation schedule as part of the learning and adaptation process. Major highlights are summarized next by Strategic Approach.

Strengthening regional and transboundary networks to foster biodiversity conservation and thwart environmental crimes is Together for Conservation's great strength (SA1). We are pleased to report, first, the formalization of the basin-wide Amazon Waters Alliance (AAA), with 26 partners from 7 countries, a strategic plan, and governance agreements developed and approved through a highly participatory process. This is an important step towards collaboratively developing a transboundary articulated fisheries monitoring system, that builds on the participatory science Ictio.org platform, which reached over 107,000 records of fish observations across the Amazon Basin. Second, the Solution Search Contest led by partner Rare on illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade was completed and prize winners will be announced in November. Third, we completed an assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and practices on gender equality in conservation amongst WCS and project partner staff, and it being used to inform an action plans and mainstream gender equality in the project's work.

We continued working closely in Indigenous territories or communal lands (SA3) and supporting IP & LC-led sustainable natural resource management and value chains (SA2). Both are critical interventions to reduce enabling conditions and incentives for environmental crimes in source areas. In this report (under SA2), we include details of our collaborations, both in-country and, at a regional level, with IP & LC and private companies of various size to support, amongst others, community-based tourism in Jaú National Park in Brazil, local value chains with IP & LC and women organizations in Ecuador, and IP & LC fishers' associations in Peru. In terms of engagement with private sector strategic stakeholders (also SA2), WCS signed and is implementing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Avianca, including actions aimed at strengthening skills and commitment of staff and clients to reduce and prevent Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT), increase crime detection, and strengthen inter-agency collaboration. The successful model demonstrated with AVIANCA is being replicated through collaborations with other major companies to remove IWT risk from their operations, notably LATAM, KLM and DHL.

Highlights of our progress to strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories (SA3) and promote legal and sustainable value chains (SA2) resulted in over one million hectares under improved management. In Ecuador, WCS contributed towards this result by training 46 Indigenous community members on the use of the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting) tool and developing participatory territorial governance and management plans, improving management of more than 1 million hectares. In Brazil, inter-agency, and stakeholders' collaboration with federal and state prosecutors in Brazil is underway to pilot the use territorial management data collected through the Alerta Clima

Indigene (ACI) application and the Indigenous Amazon Monitoring System (SOMAI), to improve law enforcement and legal action against environmental crimes in Indigenous territories.

Active involvement of CSO organizations and strengthening of the media landscape is at the core of the promotion of active civic engagement and greater demand for transparency in government and private sectors actions (SA4). Building on WCS and project partners expertise and connections, partner Internews collaborated with WCS and others, and successfully conducted three Rapid Organizational Assessment (ROCA), trained 690 people on topics such as content creation, digital security, and data journalism associated with environmental crimes, and supported 22 story grantees from four countries that generated 21 independent journalistic products.

Full and complete details of activities and achievements by Strategic Approach and Summary Action can be found in Annex 7.4.

3. OVERALL STATUS OF PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT EXPECTED RESULTS

3.1 Summary progress

In this section we include a summary of progress organized by major highlights and accomplishments in each one of the project Strategic Approach. For a thorough and detailed description of activities and accomplishments by Strategic Approach, and intervention geography, please see Annex 7.4.

SA1 Strengthen regional/transboundary collaboration networks or communities to accelerate cross-learning processes and address challenges at appropriate scales (local to transnational).

Strategic Approach 1 seeks to strengthen regional/transboundary networks or communities of civil society actors to (a) design, implement, and analyze coordinated pilot cases¹ across the region, share information regionally and accelerate cross-learning processes among these strategic pilot cases, and (b) through these pilot cases also address challenges at the rights scales (local to regional). In addition, we aim for strategic stakeholders and decision-makers across the region to join key networks and align with their recommendations. SA1 is critical to weave together interventions included in the other three strategic approaches under a regional collaborative framework. Main highlights and achievements for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 include:

- The Amazon Waters Alliance, encompassing 26 organizations from 7 countries, was formalized in May 2023 including a Strategic Plan and governance agreements. AAA held a Partners Meeting in the city of Leticia (Colombia) and over 70 participants collaboratively generated draft action plans for key components of its Strategy. Plans emphasized regional scale results through collaborative action - e.g., supporting the inclusion of two migratory fish species in the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (COP14 - CMS), to be held in February 2024. Also, partners and key government stakeholders agreed on next steps to initiate a regional collaboration among experts and governments of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to develop an articulated fisheries monitoring system in a transboundary basin in the Amazon.
- Rare launched and completed a Solution Search Contest and received 33 applications from 11 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, from which two prize

¹ Includes successful experiences, implementation approaches, tools, best practices, and lessons learned by IP & LC, private stakeholders, media outlets, journalists, and journalist networks, and other civil society organizations.

winners were selected and will be announced at CIMFAUNA 2023² in November 2023. Rare and WCS also partnered with DAI's Prevenir team to include a side prize in the Solution Search Contest, focused on technological innovations to addressing IWT in Perú.

- IPAM and COIAB concluded an assessment of existing territorial monitoring systems used in Indigenous territories across the Amazon, as a first step toward an inter-operationalization of existing tools.
- WCS successfully completed and shared the results of the assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and commitment to gender equality in conservation of WCS staff and project partners (180 survey respondents -62% women). Using its recommendations, we started to train staff and partners by addressing basic concepts of gender theory and providing tools to conduct a gender analysis with an intersectional perspective; next steps will be to define actions that address the causes of identified gender gaps contributing to the achievement of gender equity and equality.

SA2 Foster private stakeholders and IP & LC engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities.

Strategic Approach 2 engages private stakeholders (firms and business associations) and IP & LC in legal and sustainable economic activities. In the case of IP & LC, this strategic approach does not stand on its own. It is rather a critical aspect of integrated management of Indigenous territories and communal territories (see SA3) which is the most important contribution that IP & LC can make to reduce enabling conditions and incentives for environmental crimes in source areas, in the project's priority geographies. We seek an increased participation of both IP & LC and private stakeholders in (developing, implementing and/or joining) sustainable value chains (UR-2b) led by IP & LC as part of their integrated territorial management efforts (see also SA3). In addition, we aim for private stakeholders to implement effective actions and stop enabling conservation of environmental crimes at multiple scales (UR-2a), reducing, in turn, their own engagement in environmental crimes and their direct participation in supply and demand of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services. Main highlights and achievements for between October 2022 and September 2023 include:

- Region: Under a regional plan and with coordinated actions, WCS made important progress in terms of engaging priority firms in the transportation sector to collaboratively reduce enabling conditions for wildlife traffic in their supply chains that operate within countries and transnationally. In Ecuador, conversations are underway and work plans in preparation with air and terrestrial transport and cargo companies (e.g., DHL, KLM, and the Guayaquil Bus Terminal) to train their staff on the importance of conservation; risks associated with wildlife trafficking; identification of wildlife trafficking events within their operations; and procedures in case of confiscation. With DHL, we are formulating a plan for it to collaboratively lead an anti-wildlife trafficking information campaign targeting its regional partners. In Colombia, WCS signed an MoU with Avianca (phase I in Colombia, and phase II extending to two other countries in the Andes-Amazon Region). We began implementing a work plan to increase our understanding of illegal trade of priority wildlife species using the air transportation sector; identify risk factors and ways to prevent them; and strengthen skills and commitment of Avianca staff and clients to reduce and prevent IWT and increase crime detection and inter-agency collaboration. We also conducted two workshops with 30 employees and administrators of the airport and river port of Puerto Asís, and the airport of Villagarzón, to raise their awareness about regulations governing wildlife trade and risks of wildlife trafficking.

² International Congress of Wildlife management of Latina America and the Amazon– XV Cimfauna <https://comfauna.org/xvcimfauna-congreso-2023/>

- Region: Building on progress made with support of the European Union and other donors, and under a regionally designed and coordinated effort, WCS leads two pilot case studies focused on wildlife traffic – one in Ecuador and another in Brazil. In addition to the desired local impact of reducing demand for wildlife and wildlife products, these case studies aim to generate best practices and lessons on the use of behavioral change science to address wildlife trafficking and other environmental crimes. In Ecuador, WCS led a pilot case study that provides accurate information to target audiences about the negative effects of trafficking wildlife for pet trade. The case study aims to evaluate which type of message increases most the audience's interaction with wildlife conservation activities. In Brazil, WCS led a pilot case study in three schools in Manaus, Amazonas State, that involves a campaign to raise awareness on Amazon turtle conservation and on turtle meat and eggs illegal consumption. The campaigns were completed in FY23, and we are in the process of assessing their efficacy, and distilling lessons learned, recommendations, and best practices.
- Brazil: WCS Brazil completed an assessment of the fisheries supply chain in the Manaus-Manacapurú area in Amazonas State, including state-wide fisheries production statistics; a database of environmental misconduct reports; a directory of establishments active in this supply chain; and findings on informal and/or illegal practices. This assessment is supporting the collaborative development of a best practice protocol to improve a sustainable fisheries supply-chain, to be completed and disseminated by December 2023. The results of the Information Ecosystem Assessment for this same sector and geography, to be completed by Internews in November 2023, will also inform next steps.
- Colombia: With WCS support, Selva Nevada, a producer and seller of food based on biodiversity-related raw materials, signed a commercial agreement with IP & LC producer associations Asoparaíso and Asoagro Camu-Camu. Selva Nevada committed to buying their produce and strengthening their business models over the next five years. This provides an important model for other project-supported value chains. Also, in Puerto Asís, Orito, and Valle del Guamuéz, WCS is supporting sustainable value chains of honey from stingless bees (meliponiculture). Well managed, this product can be a sustainable source of income, contribute to biodiversity conservation, and strengthen local governance through conservation agreements. In this reporting period, capacities of 16 meliponiculture leaders were improved on colony management, and product extraction and transformation. These 16 leaders represent a total of 85 members of Indigenous territories and local communities that encompass 236 hectares.
- Ecuador: WCS continued supporting priority activities to strengthen value chains of 16 Kichwa, Shuar, and Sapara Indigenous communities, organizations, networks, and women associations and producer groups. These activities included diversifying and improving the quality of their products (such as natural cosmetics, handicrafts, and community-based tourism); strengthening administrative, financial, marketing, and communication skills; legalizing local enterprises; and refining artisanal skills. This approach also contributes to strengthen management of their territories and was prioritized in their Community Based Natural Resource and Territorial Management Plans (see also SA3 for interlinked wildlife monitoring, control, and surveillance activities).
- Peru: We continue our support of integrated territorial management and sustainable natural resources for over 10,000 hectares of the Tahuayo, Blanco, and San Juan de Yanayacu river basins, all areas of influence of the Communal Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area (CTTRCA). For this, WCS consolidated three value chains (wild meat and ornamental fish with USAID support; food fish with other funds) in six communities that provide economic incentives for continued high valuation of standing

forests and healthy rivers, and commitments to protect their territories and the CTTRCA (a major source of natural resources necessary for their wellbeing). Sustainably managed wildlife in the CTTRCA and its surrounding areas, with legal permits for commercialization, derived into high-quality wildlife meat sold to two renowned restaurants in Iquitos (Chef Paz and Ikiitu). These leading restaurants can now buy fresh wildmeat from a legal and sustainable source and committed to buy legally sourced products only. To date, CTTRCA communities are the source of legal and sustainable wild meat to Iquitos restaurants; no other legal and sustainable sources exist, and we are communicating partner restaurant owners about this limited supply. San Juan de Yanayacu community's fishers' association improved its capacities in extraction and processing of ornamental fish and led a first commercialization experience of ornamental fish with three aquarium stores in Iquitos. The efforts of the fishers who developed this first pilot stand out, especially the women in charge of selecting, maintaining, and supplying water during the mandatory quarantine of the product. As a result of this first experience, an important set of technical lessons learnt were drawn and will improve future shipments (See Annex 7.4 for details).

SA3 Strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories.

Strategic Approach 3 builds IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories, with a focus on IP & LC youth and women. This strategic approach focuses on a critical scenario for conservation crimes: the source areas where natural resources are extracted or biodiversity is affected by said crimes, directly involving or impacting IP & LC that live, use, and often steward these areas and ecosystems. CRCC interventions under this strategic approach will contribute to increase capacities of youth, women, and men for monitoring, carry out adaptive management and defense of their territories, while calling for enabling conditions for their legal and sustainable use (also in SA1). Managing natural resources and developing sustainable value chains (see SA2) are key elements of integrated territorial management.

Main highlights and achievements for the reporting period include:

- Brazil: WCS Brazil is strengthening community-based biodiversity monitoring and management in five protected areas, encompassing over 1.5 million hectares (Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) of Igapó-Açu RDS, Rio Madeira, Rio Amapá, Matupiri and Matupiri State Park). Over the past year, WCS Brazil trained 19 community monitors from 14 organizations in these five protected areas on how to integrate technology into their biodiversity monitoring, using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). In this way IP & LC in these areas increase their own monitoring capacities, strengthen defense of the territories, and improve their ability to articulate efforts with key State government agencies. Amazonas State adopted SMART in 2019 to inform protected area management planning and feed its state-level environmental database, and these activities build and strengthen this, incorporating participatory monitoring.
- Brazil: Partners IPAM and Indigenous Organization COIAB engaged federal and state prosecutors to use territorial management data collected through the ACI application and the SOMAI platform to substantiate law enforcement and legal action against environmental crimes in Indigenous territories. This led to the co-organization of a seminar on environmental crimes in Indigenous territories (Manaus, May 2023), attended by Brazilian Indigenous representatives, Indigenous representatives from other Amazonian countries, and organisms from the Federal Government (23 participants in total). We confirmed interests of the Brazilian parties to develop a protocol for legal use of ACI/SOMAI data by prosecutors, including the definition of crime indicators and outlining

an action plan for data collection and use by the Indigenous communities in a pilot geography.

- Colombia: In collaboration with the National Training Service (SENA), WCS designed and implemented an online course ‘Participatory Monitoring of Natural Resources’ training 15 teachers in the schools of Nueva Silvania in Orito, El Cuembí in Puerto Asís, and José María Hernández, and San Pedro in Puerto Leguízamo. Teachers in these schools have the potential to reach almost 1,700 students. This is part of the strategy of Participatory Environmental Observatories (PEO) that seeks to strengthen local teachers’ capacities on biodiversity and natural resource monitoring and to incorporate these topics into Institutional Educational Projects (PEI) of these schools. We expect that, as a result, youth be enabled to play a more active role in the defense of their territories.
- Ecuador: In line with the priorities of Community Based Natural Resource and Territorial Management Plan of Indigenous communities along the Napo River in Orellana Province and Kumay in Pastaza Province, we trained 46 members (20% women) of 17 communities who improved their capacities in wildlife monitoring, control, and surveillance using SMART. Additionally, we supported the Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE), Waorani Nation of Ecuador (NAWE), and Shuar Federation of Pastaza (FENASH-P) to develop participatory territorial governance and management plans. By strengthening their own territorial control and surveillance capacities, Indigenous communities and organizations can improve the control of areas that are prone to illegal or prohibited activities such as hunting by non-community members, timber logging, and land invasions. In FY23, we improved management of more than one million hectares.
- Peru: Through a participatory approach named “Dialogue Events for Local people (EDPL)” Pronaturaleza completed five sessions with 17 *ribereño* communities in the Puinahua Canal, Loreto, to introduce and discuss basic concepts on fisheries management, environmental crimes, and organizational strengthening. Over 1,400 people (55% women) from the communities of Urarinas and Nueva Independencia located in the same area, received information in community meetings about fisheries management aimed at preventing and reducing environmental crimes, in particular IUU fisheries. This was a first step to raise awareness and increase their capacities to monitor and defend their territories and natural resources, and, in turn, prevent and reduce environmental crimes related to IUU fisheries and wildlife traffic.

SA4 Strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs to foster active civic engagement.

This Strategic Approach 4 seeks to strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs to collaborate regionally and foster active civic engagement, so that these civil society actors expand and increase their effectiveness in promoting, demanding, and overseeing government and private sector concerning transparency and environmental crimes (UR-4a). Also, they will promote responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions to biodiversity, common good and cultural identity (UR-4b). As a result, supply, and demand of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services will be reduced, while supply and demand of legal and sustainable ones will increase.

Main highlights and achievements for the reporting period include:

- Region: Internews and local partners continued strengthening capacities of journalists, journalist networks, media organizations, Indigenous and local organizations, and other civil society organizations to report on environmental crimes and sustainability solutions. As a result, in FY23, over 690 people increased their capacities in varied topics including content creation, digital security, and data journalism associated with

environmental crimes. Also, 23 journalists were supported and produced 22 stories (seven from Ecuador, six from Brazil, five from Peru and four from Colombia). So far, 11 partnering journalists reported a total of 18,860 views on their webpages and 79,904 interactions on the X social media platform.

- Ecuador: During the event, "Seeking innovative solutions against environmental crimes", the Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador (MAATE) announced the development of a training program for environmental journalists and communicators, which will strengthen capacities of professionals in the sector to improve communication and education on the prevention of environmental crimes. The training program is in the process of being developed with the support of San Francisco de Quito University (USFQ) and WCS and collaboration from partner Internews and Escola de Dados. In addition, WCS has been collaborating with 23 fishers' organizations and the Ministry of Environment to foster the use of Ictio.org to monitor priority food and commercial fish species and to socializing and improving fishing regulations in protected areas.
- Peru: With the sustainability center of the University of Lima, we carried out a congress on "The power of responsible consumption for the conservation of the Amazon." The event was attended by 111 people (77% women) including representatives of the 25 local grassroots CSOs with whom we work. In addition, and, as part of the celebration of the wildlife day 2023, we carried out an activation for passengers arriving at the Iquitos airport Francisco Secada Vignetta to raise awareness of passengers on domestic flights of the importance of conserving species in the Peruvian Amazon. An estimated 900 people were reached.

3.2 Progress to date

A complete report of activities details and state of progress, organized and presented by Strategic Approaches, and geographies is compiled in Annex 7.4.

3.3 Challenges and changes in context

The unstable and fast changing political and security landscapes in the Amazon region adds a layer of complexity to our ability to operate, influencing activity planning and execution. With experienced project field staff, trained to work in challenging environments, we continue monitoring closely political stability and security, to detect any situation that might need additional safety and security measures implementation. In addition, WCS is in the process of hiring a regional Safety and Security Specialist who will be tasked with assessing risk in our areas of operations with a view to making recommendations to reduce identified risk.

In addition, we expect that the upcoming El Niño Event 2023-2024 will have significant impacts on our local IP & LC partners' livelihoods, and on our ability to conduct some of the planned activities. We will periodically review changing conditions and proposed plan adjustments, as necessary.

WCS and partners are especially attentive to use participatory approaches and, in some cases, such as in the Putumayo-Içá Basin (Colombia and Brazil) and the Manaus – Manacapuru area (Brazil), use extra time to complete planned tasks. As an example, when conducting the Information Ecosystem Assessment and the Fisheries Value Chain Assessment in the Manaus – Manacapuru area, information was scattered, incomplete and/or not easily available or accessible. This challenge hindered our ability to swiftly conduct surveys, focus groups and interviews swiftly. We adjusted our strategy and used context-tailored communication

strategies and in-person activities to build stronger local relationships and increase buy-in and trust from community members, fishers, and other stakeholders.

In Brazil, the post-election period brought major changes to the political context -for starters, deforestation reached a six-year low. With the creation of the Indigenous People Ministry (MPI), the nomination of an Indigenous person to the presidency of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), and the restructuring of surveillance agencies opened doors to a broader participation of Indigenous organizations in the political arena. Therefore, key Indigenous partners such as COIAB diverted their attention to the national arena, thus leaving behind leadership voids. Thus, many of our partners within COIAB dropped their roles in the project, and we experienced delays while new COIAB staff was appointed and trained. To address this, WCS is working closely with partner IPAM, and we included in COIAB's sub-award a set of activities to strengthen its organizational, leadership, and operational capacities, as well as to improve its governance structure.

In Ecuador, a snap general election was called in August 2023, after the President dissolved congress. This led to a final run-off election in October and is likely to result in a change in several of our key government partners through a reshuffle. The country also held a binding national referendum in August 2023, where most people voted to end oil production in Yasuní National Park, marking a major conservation milestone. The electoral process run amidst a heightened criminal violence and insecurity context.

In general, throughout the project's intervention areas, high levels of bureaucracy paired with logistical, connectivity and communication barriers pose a barrier for IP & LC to access their rights: for instance, in Peru, complex requirements combined with lack of funding and motivation of public clerks to fulfill their obligations in an unstable political environment are slowing down the approval processes of communities' sustainable wildlife natural resource management and commercialization plans or permits. These economic alternatives are critical to support communities' long-term engagement in managing and protecting their territories, preventing in turn illegal or unsustainable activities within them. WCS and partners continue offering close support to project IP & LC partners, aiming to collaboratively identify, and overcome these systemic barriers, and to harvest lessons and recommendations that may be useful for other IP & LC actors.

In the case of Rare's Solutions Search Contest, even though many online accounts were created by potential applicants to apply, the final number of applications (33) received was lower than we had hoped. We attribute that to the fact that, while behavioral science and behavior-change theory are gaining traction in Latin America and the Caribbean, they have not been formally integrated into conservation work, which highlights an important gap that the project is trying to address. This stresses the critical need for our proposed activity and especially for further training of practitioners in behavioral science in the region, which WCS and Rare will be supporting during the project (with a focus on the Amazon region). We will also think about how to promote this work to attract wider attraction and interest.

3.4 Major activities planned for the next reporting period.

Following the project rationale and progress to date, this section provides a summary list of major activities to be implemented through March 2024:

SA1 Strengthen regional/transboundary collaboration networks or communities to accelerate cross-learning processes and address challenges at appropriate scales (local to transnational).

- Rare will support capacity building of project partner organizations and other regional leaders in behavior change for the environment through targeted workshops and virtual trainings; this includes an estimated of 35 wildlife management researchers and practitioners that will train at a workshop during the [2023 CIMFAUNA Conference](#) (Santa Marta, Colombia, November 18-24). Prize winners of the Solution Search Contest will also be announced.
- Despensa Amazónica (new sub-grantee) will articulate collaborative work around Gastronomic Innovation with at least three recognized Chefs in two project countries. This creative collaboration seeks to build on two initiatives already underway to develop or incubate additional gastronomic products of high commercial value.
- With support of WCS, the [Amazon Waters Alliance](#) will hold a side event at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (COP14 - CMS) in Uzbekistan, on 12-17 February 2024. The event consists of a panel discussion with experts on two priority giant migratory catfishes (*Brachyplatystoma rouseauxii* and *B. vaillantii*) and supports the proposal submitted by the Brazilian government to include these species in Appendix II of CMS. Leading to COP14, Amazon Waters partners will raise awareness and inform key stakeholders on the importance of approving this proposal.
- Through its regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Program, and its extensive experience and exposure to the growth of demand for wildlife from Latin America (largely trafficked through air transportation routes), WCS will design a regional behavior change case study to address and prevent wildlife trafficking in the transportation sector. The study will target stakeholders, such as airlines, airport concessionaires, authorities, other air transport operating entities, and/or airport users with regional scope of actions.

SA2 Foster private stakeholders and IP & LC engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities.

- Region: Building on the recently signed MoU, WCS and AVIANCA in Colombia will assess AVIANCA's policies and operations, and propose recommendations to improve prevention, detection, and reporting of IWT. Based on these findings, we will design a capacity-building plan for staff and passengers and develop communication materials.
- Region (nested in Peru and Brazil): Under a collaborative framework provided by the Amazon Waters Alliance (see also SA1), we will support improvements in fisheries governance and sustainable value chains in Brazil and Peru. Specifically, in the Manaus - Manacapuru area (area of intense fishing), we will publish an assessment of the fisheries value chain and a protocol for best practices in this sector and develop a targeted communication campaign aimed at reducing and preventing illicit and unsustainable practices.
- Peru: Complete the identification of the ornamental fish species for which management programs/plans will be developed, start participatory elaboration of monitoring protocols for these new species, and initiate development of management programs/plans for fishing areas outside the CTTRCA.

SA3 Strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories.

- Brazil: COIAB, CNS (National Council of Extractivist Populations) and CONAQ (National Coordination of Joint of the Rural Black Quilombolas Communities) are leading the

[Conexão Povos da Floresta](#)³ initiative. With the support of IPAM and within the agenda of the Territorial Protection Working Group, they will pilot test the Inter-operationalization of Indigenous surveillance systems starting with the mapping of surveillance systems and promoting the debate on how, and if, it is possible to integrate these systems. The next steps will be directed to the evaluation of the potential to inter-operationalize the context in other countries of the Amazon basin. In addition, and through February 2024, WCS Brazil will conduct participative campaigns for the protection of turtle nesting areas in Jaú National Park and Unini Extractive Reserve. This activity will contribute to reduce illegal extraction and commercialization of river turtles and turtle eggs.

- Colombia: We will collaborate with two the Indigenous guards' associations; Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales y Cabildos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Municipio de Leguízamo y Alto Resguardo Predio Putumayo (ACILAPP) in Puerto Leguízamo to strengthen their capacities to recognize and address environmental crimes, and with the Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Siona Nicani Eja Ganteya Huejobero Zio Bain (ACIPS -Puerto Asis Municipality-ACIPS) and to establish a culturally-sensitive monitoring program for priority wildlife species.
- Ecuador: With Kichwa communities of Rio Napo - Northern Yasuní, the community of Martinica, San Jacinto and Kumar, Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE), Shuar Nation of Ecuador, (FENASH-p), Waorani Nation of Ecuador, and Kichwa Nationality of Pastaza (PAKKIRU) we will continue supporting the implementation of Community Resource and Territorial Management Plans (CBNRTM), including wildlife, hunting and fishing monitoring and sustainable management; conservation agreements; and the use of the SMART App for the control and surveillance of the territory. As part of this, we will also continue strengthening previously identified value chains.

SA4 Strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs to foster active civic engagement.

- Region: INTERNEWS will complete at least four Information Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs), four Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessments (ROCAs), and five Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCAs). In addition, INTERNEWS will lead an Amazon Collaborative Journalism Event in Manaus, Brazil (Q3 FY24), gathering approximately 100 key civil society actors, such as journalists, independent media outlets, Indigenous communicators, and members of the scientific community, at thematic tables for in-person discussions on necessary tools to create accurate and comprehensive coverage of environmental crimes.
- Region: WCS will lead a regional communications campaign to raise public awareness against illegal wildlife trade, focusing on airport users. This initiative includes airports in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil, and Bolivia to be confirmed. We expect that, by Q3 2024, at least six airports across the region will have shared information with their users on wildlife trafficking, and at least five million airport users will have received this information. This constitutes a complementary activity to the technical training plans with operators and control authorities of air terminals developed at country level.
- Brazil: IPAM and COIAB will lead a training program in effective communication targeting IP & LC youth from the pilot geography⁴ (Proteja Educa). The course will be hybrid, with introductory content online, plus an in-person workshop, followed by remote mentorship to support students as they develop their communication projects. We expect that at least 18 IP & LC youth per year with strengthened capacities effectively record and report stories

³ <https://arapyau.org.br/internet-para-os-povos-da-floresta-como-ampliar-a-conectividade-na-amazonia/>

⁴ Indigenous territories of Coatá-Laranjal, Arary, Setemã, Cunhã-Sapuçaia, Pinatuba and Conservation Units (Ucs) RDS Igapó-Açu, RDS Matupiri, RDS Rio Madeira, RDS Rio Amapá, RESEX Lago do Capanã Grande (PES Matupiri is included in the pilot geography but not for Proteja Educa purposes as it has no residents).

of their territories and sustainable practices, and thus increase awareness of the importance of territorial protection to prevent environmental crimes.

- Ecuador: In collaboration with the San Francisco de Quito University (USFQ), we will start an environmental journalism course that will train 20 journalist/students about technical aspects of this type of reporting and will support publishing journalistic stories and articles.
- Ecuador: Partnering with the University of Florida, we will complete an assessment including at least 400 surveys in rural and urban areas of Orellana and Pastaza Provinces. We seek to understand motivating factors that influence people's decisions on compliance with illegal wildmeat trade regulations. The study will then provide a baseline to collaboratively develop strategies to improve local compliance.
- Peru: WCS will lead workshops with 25 local CSOs to co-create social environment labs (observatories) in Cusco, Iquitos, Lima and Puno. Then, we will co-develop micro-projects to promote sustainable consumption with at least 15 of these CSOs.

4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Gender, Youth, and Rights-based Conservation

The implementation of cross-cutting approaches has been carried out under the principles of consultation and free, prior and informed consent; inclusive communication with a culturally appropriate approach through media and channels of wide dissemination and easy access for the target audience; mapping, understanding, inclusion and respect for schedules, spaces and participation formats. The planning of activities considered the internal organization, social, cultural, economic dynamics and location of the different interest groups. The elaboration, implementation and follow-up of work plans was done in a participatory manner to ensure that activities reflect the needs and interests of all community groups and provision of necessary logistical support (transportation, food, lodging, childcare spaces), which have favored increased participation of youth, women, IP & LC in all program activities.

In addition, the development of effective and replicable strategies such as the dialogue and reflection exercises in the ROCAs carried out by Internews, which have revealed to leaders and authorities the importance of including women and young people in organizational planning and decision-making scenarios, and the permanent coordination with local leaders and authorities to adapt project activities to the availability of time of the community, which has led to events carried out at night, as in the case of the Dialogues with Local Populations carried out by Pronaturaleza.

Similarly, the partnership with local organizations with a wide network of contacts with IP & LC leaders for effective outreach work such as that achieved by Escuela de Datos with the Marajó Observatory and support for women's productive initiatives such as those of the NUWA group in Kumay (natural cosmetics), in Sani Isla (raising native fish and chickens) or the Women of San Jacinto (handicrafts, ceramics and jewelry) in Ecuador, where local women have been facilitators of workshops in which cultural knowledge is combined with new knowledge to improve technical skills.

In community organizations such as Asoparaiso, Asoagrocamucomu and ACILAPP in Colombia, the active participation of women as members, representatives and leaders has been identified and promoted, a favorable situation that is also registered in the Alliance for Amazonian Waters, where 5 of the 7 members of the Board of Directors and half of the affiliated organizations are women.

Throughout this year, equal or majority participation of women has been achieved in workshops conducted by Agenda Propia, InfoAmazonia, IPAM, PRONATURALEZA and WCS

Andes Amazon, Orinoquia (AAO) in Ictio (50% to 64%). In interventions by WCS's country programs and other partners these figures range between 26% and 41%.

In addition, for the Environmental Data Journalism course in Brazil, priority was given to students and local communicators (especially from *ribereños* communities) and USB flash drives were distributed on the Ilha de Marajó, which, although it required a complex logistical effort, attracted the interest and high participation of young people.

The incorporation of this cross-cutting approach is also reflected in the strengthening of local capacities. This approach is an indispensable tool for women and young people from IP & LC and CSOs to play an active role in decision-making scenarios and processes, and gain access to the benefits of the project. It also contributes to improving existing practices and introduces new ones in the management and sustainable use of natural resources. An important contribution is the recognition of the invisible work women and youth perform both in household care and in the diverse value chains in which they participate. This is a first step towards increasing the feasibility of women and youth performing leadership roles and to improving power relations between women and men in public and private spheres.

Capacity building is registering growing interest in the communities and organizations in general, generating active participation of women and youth, by way of addressing priority and useful issues, such as good practices, agreements, and regulations in (ornamental and food) fishing and wildlife hunting; consumption quotas and participatory monitoring of chelonians; production of natural cosmetics; handicrafts community-based tourism; meliponiculture, use of technology for territorial environmental monitoring (SMART); and environmental data journalism.

Also noteworthy is the work of disseminating journalistic stories that raise awareness and provide recognition of the leadership, empowerment, and important contribution of women in conservation and the need to address gender issues in the fight against conservation crimes in the Amazon. Examples of these stories are [Women's conservation efforts in Peru](#), [The role of women in conservation in Ecuador](#), the work of [primatologist](#) Angela Mandonado who works against wildlife trafficking in Colombia and Peru while facing difficulties in the process, and the story of Joenia Wapichana of the [Yanomami](#) people in Brazil, that emphasizes her role as the president of the National Indian Foundation (Funai) and the first Indigenous woman elected to Congress, as well as [Illegal logging in Brazil](#) mentioning the leadership role of Marcilene Guajajara, coordinator of Indigenous organizations in the Maranhao región.

Overall, there has been increased interest and opportunities for women and youth to participate in the project. We are aware that the achievement of project objectives as a way to contribute to gender equity and equality relies on identifying the main gender-related problems, challenges and opportunities in the specific context of intervention to incorporate measures that address gender disparities and promote equality.

To this end, we have made progress with the implementation of different assessment tools for gender analysis: a survey of women to determine family composition, housing conditions, access to basic services, participation and empowerment (40 women from San Jacinto); governance workshops with a gender focus in two associations of the Shuar Federation of Pastaza and one in the Kumay community - a natural cosmetics initiative - with which we also implemented the first phase of the value chain analysis in Ecuador. With complementary funds in Peru, we developed assessment workshops in five communities in the Tahuayo watershed with emphasis on women's participation in the general assemblies of the communities, training, the way in which women's opinions are considered in community decisions, as well as the prevalence of sexism (machismo) in homes and in the community.

The results of the analysis of this initial information indicate that people perceive that gender relations are now more equitable than in previous generations, but explicit and implicit limitations prevail for women's participation in decision making and access to capacity building related to natural resource management. We plan to continue carrying out assessment surveys and workshops in line with activities implementation.

Increasing the participation of women and youth in project activities enhances collaborative, inclusive and intergenerational work and contributes to the achievement of gender equality. To this end we will continue to work to provide greater opportunities for individuals and groups, especially the most vulnerable, to develop their skills and so they can display their full potential towards sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and the prevention and reduction of environmental crime in the Amazon.

4.2 Sustainability and Leverage

A telling measure of sustainability is our collective ability to leverage contributions from a variety of private and public stakeholders that support project strategic objectives.

In FY23, Together for Conservation executed US\$3,173,064 from USAID, and an additional US\$2,980,050 in leveraged funds, as well as US\$373,883 of cost share. These leveraged funds come from diverse sources, including for example the European Union, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Bezos Earth Fund, the World Bank, and Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies amongst others.

WCS and partners continued to establish and strengthen strategic alliances to achieve project results and increase chances of long-term impact at a regional level. Most important highlights are summarized here:

Region:

- WCS led communication activities with the air transportation sector will benefit from leveraged financial resources from the European Union (until December 2023) within the framework of the regional project "Alliance for Wildlife and Forests".
- To support the Amazon Waters Alliance's objectives and our efforts to address IUU Fisheries in the Amazon, WCS continued to hold regular technical coordination meetings with the World Bank GEF (Global Environmental Facility) - funded Project 'Integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá River basin and is informing the development of implementation work plans. In addition, WCS secured a US\$3.7 million new grant through 2026 from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to support freshwater ecosystems conservation and regional collaboration -this grant directly complements Together for Conservation efforts.
- Rare partnered with USAID-funded Prevenir Project in Peru (led by DAI), to coordinate activities and leverage and efficiently use USAID resources. Rare included PREVENIR's technology challenge to address wildlife trafficking in Peru as a side prize of the Solutions Search Contest. DAI contributed with US\$25,000 to support additional expenses of combining the two contests.

Peru:

- WCS's engagement for more than 15 years with communities in the Tahuayo Basin, Loreto, and the works for more than five years in Peru to reduce wildlife trafficking, including working with administrative and law enforcement authorities, is a solid foundation for the sustainability of results achieved within CRCC.

Brazil:

- Community based tourism (CBT) activities in Jau National Park are supported by the efforts implemented by the ICMBio, the government agency responsible for the management of the park. They are also actively involved into the development of plans for turtle subsistence consumption of IP & LC living in protected areas, as well as chelonians consumption quotas.
- WCS Brazil partnered with the Amazonas Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) and WWF in the form of in-kind leverage (staff time, infrastructure, and logistics cost) to leverage support for training of IP & LC in the use of SMART tool for territorial monitoring.
- INTERNEWS partnered with the Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism (ABRAJI) to circulate a survey on Open Data and Environmental Crimes in the Amazon with journalists and IP & LC communicators of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The survey, developed by ABRAJI, is part of a project they are currently implementing with Transparency International-Brazil and Instituto Centro da Vida -ICV funded by the French development Agency (AFD).
- IPAM's Norwegian agency for development cooperation (NORAD) Puzzle project is key to leveraging both the Proteja and territorial monitoring activities of Together for Conservation. An example of its complementarity is the technical visit of COIAB's team to IPAM's office. NORAD provided funding for the three weeks training of COIAB staff, where they got acquainted with scientific and technical information that will provide the foundation to build the governance and information flow of territorial monitoring expected in this project.

Colombia:

- WCS held meetings with USAID Amazonia Mía project, during which common areas of interest were identified. These include work in meliponiculture, Amazonian fruits, and collaboration for the training of authorities and civil society to prevent environmental crimes related to fauna and timber. Initial meetings with USAID Destino Naturaleza Project were held to articulate and strengthen Orito's tourism corridor with supplementary resources.
- WCS coordinated with government agency Corpoamazonia focusing on, first, the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking, leveraging the key role of this authority to convene relevant actors at airports and ports, as well as to adopt technologies that enable better tracking and management of this issue. Second, the identification of necessary measures to ensure sustainable meliponiculture, including streamlining the issuance of licenses for said projects.
- WCS recently signed an agreement with UNDP Colombia concerning pre-feasibility studies for carbon projects in three territories, including the Campesino Reserve Zone "La Perla Amazónica." WCS will provide them with information on deforestation drivers and recommended strategies to improve governance of the area.

Ecuador:

- Funds from Bezos Earth Fund supported strengthening of IP & LC territorial and natural resource management capacities and tourism value chains within the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve.
- With Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies support, we co-financed activities to strengthen IP & LC territorial and natural resource management capacities, and to strengthen natural cosmetics and local handcraft initiatives within the Pastaza Province.
- UNESCO co-financed activities to strengthen the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee and community-based tourism initiatives.

4.3 Private sector engagement

The project develops two lines of action to engage the private sector and IP & LC in legal and sustainable economic activities as described in SA2-i-SA2-ii and SA2iii. First, developing alliances with companies that could be directly or indirectly participating in or enabling environmental crimes, with an emphasis on wildlife trafficking, and deforestation. Second, strengthening sustainable value chains led by IP & LC in prioritized landscapes. To this end, WCS and partners identified 37 target companies with the potential of engaging with the Project to reduce enabling conditions for environmental crimes and to support sustainable value chains led by IP & LC.

In FY23, and at the regional scale, engagement of airlines and logistics companies, such as Avianca, LATAM, KLM and DHL, elicited their commitments to strengthening their respective policies and capacities to prevent wildlife trafficking. These companies are members of global coalitions, such as United for Wildlife, and have signed pledges to stop environmental crimes in their operations.

For instance, WCS signed an MoU with Avianca (including also Avianca Cargo and Agency Deprisa) to “exchange information, expertise, and experience related to the traffic of specimens and/or endangered species that are protected under international or national regulations in Latin American countries.” We agreed on a collaborative work plan that prioritizes, first, an assessment and proposed recommendations to improve Avianca’s policies and operation procedures in terms of prevention, detection, and reporting of IWT. Second, Avianca staff trainings on topics prioritized by said assessment.

Similarly, after thorough internal reviews, we are developing cooperation agreements with LATAM, KLM, and DHL (and partner companies Servientrega and Western Union). To this end, we are currently participating in the regional process of receiving approval to use ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species) material to use in training sessions. Also, developing a collaborative work plan with DHL that involves, among others, a communication campaign to raise awareness among staff and customers about IWT, strengthening staff capacities companies’ protocols to reduce and prevent IWT.

In our effort to collaboratively promote with IP & LC legal and sustainable value chains, in FY23 WCS provided support to over 20 initiatives in the project’s priority geographies across four countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru). Initiatives included diverse sectors such as ecotourism, ceramics, local handicrafts, fisheries, and Amazonian fruits (See Annex 7.4 - SA2ii and SA2-iii). As part of these activities, partnerships between IP & LC and private companies are being strengthened or emerging.

For instance, in Peru, WCS and partner PRONATURALEZA identified six aquarist companies interested in developing formal relationships with local fishers’ communities to supply them with ornamental fish. We are working on both ends: figuring out profitable and sustainable extraction and commercialization models with IP & LC and conversing with said aquarist companies to improve their practices and reduce enabling conditions for wildlife traffic in their supply chains. At the same time, we continue assessing these companies’ practices.

Collaboration with Selva Nevada (a Colombian company that produces and commercializes food based on biodiversity-related raw materials) has been formalized to connect two smallholder farming associations- Asoparaiso for açai (*Euterpe oleracea*) and Asoagro Camu-Camu for camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*). Selva Nevada agreed to buy their products and strengthen their business models while the project is providing technical assistance to improve their environmental and social sustainability practices. Asoparaiso was able to exceed Selva Nevada's annual request for 10 tons of açai pulp and was able to sell its extra product to other buyers, which led to project discussions on improving land use practices through zoning areas

for forest restoration alongside the production areas. With Asoagro Camu-Camu we supported the process to obtain permits by the Invima (Colombian National Regulatory body), so that they could commercialize the pulp of the fruit. Thus, the Selva Nevada agreement shows a particular strategy of engagement through shared values, where the company gains a better presence in the landscape with its suppliers, and the local producers increase their capacities to compete and generate quality products, with a guaranteed buyer, thereby offering increased livelihood security.

4.4 Local capacity

Capacity building, including but not limited to training, learning-by-doing, training-of-trainers, co-creation, and mentoring is core to the methodological approach of the project. Capacity building of partners, implemented in a collaborative and adaptive way, is central to ensuring uptake and thus long-term sustainability of project results. By building on and leveraging WCS's and partners expertise and proven effectiveness on participatory monitoring and adaptive management, sustainable value chains, combat of environmental crimes, and transboundary collaboration networks, we expect that the chances of success and sustained impact over time will significantly increase. Together for conservation is a project built of extensive participation and stakeholders' involvement and comprehensively connects with partners, stay close to activity implementation, and gather feedback on an ongoing basis. This allows us to learn from our activities and adapt as needed on an ongoing basis.

In FY23, we strengthened capacities of 1,600 people (48% women, 37% youth, 27% Indigenous), and sensitized over 4,400 people (43% women, 33% youth, 16% Indigenous) through collaborative meetings and workshops, mostly from IP & LC organizations; journalism and media; and local civil society organizations. We also assisted 37 organizations, reporting improved performance of 5 of them (13.5%). Most important highlights include:

The Amazon Waters Alliance (SA1) frames and leads regional collaboration to address IUU Fisheries in the Amazon in partnership with 26 organizations that includes local NGOs, universities, research centers and grassroots organizations. Effective participation of IP & LC, citizen scientists and the public are one of Amazon Waters Alliance core values and the Alliance works on the principles of open collaboration, evidence-based decision making. WCS support for strengthening the Alliance's performance involved participatory processes to complete a strategic plan; adjust governance documents; and ensure regular steering committee meetings and communications with partners. As a result, the Amazon Waters Alliance improved its performance in FY23.

The election of President Lula Da Silva brought major changes to the Brazilian political context; the creation of the Indigenous People Ministry (MPI), and an increased dialogue and involvement with Indigenous organizations are amongst those changes. While they undoubtedly represent a step forward in guaranteeing increased participation of Indigenous and local partners into political and decision-making spaces, the attention of key Indigenous partners has been diverted to the national arena thus leaving behind leadership void. During this period, WCS and IPAM identified the need of investing in strengthening partner Indigenous Organization COIAB to enable their active involvement in the project. Thus, the recently signed collaboration agreement between IPAM and COIAB included activities such an organizational and governance assessment to inform priority needs for technical assistance towards improving their organizational performance (see also Section 3.3).

Extensive and adequate involvement of IP & LC is a critical aspect of integrated management of Indigenous territories and communal territories (SA3). In Brazil, WCS Brazil strengthened capacities of IP & LC individuals and organizations in support of community-based tourism activities in Jaú National Park in partnership with Vitória Amazônica Foundation (FVA) and Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM); in the Secoyah-Remolino communities of

Peru and Ecuador, we strengthened capacities for their women's ceramics initiative under a cultural rescue program led by Fundación Raíz. In Peru, WCS provided technical support to local communities in the Tahuayo river basin to manage wildlife and fish for commercial purposes under controlled agreements, whose compliance is supervised by the communities. We will continue these types of support during FY24. See also Section 3.1, SA3.

Strengthening of local capacities for media outlets, local journalists and IP & LC networks, is one of the pillars of the work of partner INTERNEWS (in SA4), where the project collaborates with identified local stakeholders and grassroots organizations to foster their participation onto the regional scene. In FY23, over 690 people increased their capacities in varied topics including content creation, digital security, and data journalism associated with environmental crimes. Also, 23 journalists were supported and produced 22 stories (seven from Ecuador, six from Brazil, five from Peru and four from Colombia). So far, 11 partnering journalists reported a total of 18,860 views on their webpages and 79,904 interactions on the X (former Twitter) social media platform.

4.5 Beneficiaries feedback

To properly record feedback, WCS and partners have defined two main lines of actions that are implemented as fit and necessary according to circumstances and beneficiaries.

The first and most important is to solicit feedback systematically and routinely after actions or events using surveys and focus groups to define areas for improvement. WCS encourages staff and partners to provide opportunities for follow up meetings with the express purpose of reporting progress and setbacks and receiving feedback.

As an example: During the second semester of FY23, participants' feedback was collected on implemented activities with medias outlets, journalists and CSO. Through follow-up meetings, regular partner reports, and the implementation of evaluation forms, valuable information has been collected on the effectiveness of the methodologies in responding to the needs of the participants.

Feedback from participants of the digital security training collected through the pre- and post-course surveys, show us that overall, participants increased their knowledge and indicate that the recommendations provided in the courses will enable them to improve their management of digital security at a personal and professional level.

The surveys implemented by Agenda Propia at the end of their training revealed a significant knowledge enhancement regarding myriad topics. These include environmental crime reporting, video recording, and crafting narratives. Participants' feedback demonstrated new ideas for creating short documentaries, identifying local venues for screening, using innovative tools such as podcasts and scripts, and leveraging non-traditional social media platforms.

Out of 11 grantees who completed their evaluations to date, 91.7% were highly satisfied with the mentorship process. Internews asked them to evaluate the mentor process in general. Also, they were asked about the specific support they received in different stages of their grant.

WCS's Territorial Governance toolkit, allows us to collect feedback of IP & LCs, concerning changes seen within a community or organization as a result of project activities. It involves a series of interviews and focus group discussions with men and women to identify the positive, neutral, and negative impacts of project activities and allows us to make changes in the implementation processes as a form of adaptive management. We aim to implement this methodology once every six to eight months and the first round of interviews with the six communities located on the Napo River, San Jacinto and Kumay between October and December 2023.

The Amazon Waters Alliance held its first partners' and allies' meeting between August 29-31. 77 people participated in this gathering, 55 people completed the evaluation survey and rated on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 5 was excellent and 1 was bad), a series of aspects about the experience of the meeting. The responses confirm that the event fulfilled the expectations of the participants, 98% scored either excellent (5) or good (4).

The participants of the capacity building 'Ictio Platform and app' were asked to rate, from 1 to 5, how their knowledge had improved as a result of the training and what they thought of the training. Regarding improved knowledge of all participants, the training was excellent.

Second, WCS has available and offer to stakeholders and beneficiaries the WCS Grievance and Complaint Mechanism (MAQR). Originally set in English, the mechanism, has been recently made available in Spanish and Portuguese, and is aimed at addressing questions, concerns, complaints, and suggestions that may arise during projects implementation.

WCS's MAQR mechanism provides affected people or communities, a way to submit complaints, grievances and suggestions about project activities and impacts. WCS is ensuring that the mechanism is advertised and shared with our beneficiaries so to be used to communicate complaints or grievances. The MAQR is designed to address, respond to-, and document in a fair and timely manner all entries received. To initiate the MAQR process, the following channels are available and shared with stakeholders:

(i) personal reception through leaders and representatives of Indigenous peoples' organizations and local communities, who, in turn, will present the case to the project team, which will provide feedback in harmony with the culture and customs of Indigenous peoples and local communities for the resolution of disagreements. It is important to note that the leaders and representatives will be trained and involved in the functioning of the MAQR.

(ii) In writing, by email through the following MAQR format available on WCS AAO country websites

- Peru: <https://goo.su/kIHSOUB>
- Colombia: <https://goo.su/8fdA1>
- Ecuador: <https://goo.su/fyyG>
- Brazil: <https://goo.su/83JCB6C>

(iii) By telephone, through country lines set up for this purpose and accessible via WCS countries web sites.

A similar mechanism is in place, with, for example partner RARE, operating info@solutionsearch.org and contact forms on solutionsearch.org that allow for users to provide feedback on the contest and ask questions. Where users have identified any challenges with the Rare-hosted products, the team addressed concerns and worked with web developers to ensure the issue was resolved.

Partner INTERNEWS has a similar mechanism to report ethical concerns about their operations. Concerns can be shared here: <https://internews.org/contact-us/>

5. MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

5.1 Award modifications

During the reporting year, WCS successfully submitted and was granted approval from USAID, for three new subawards: Despensa Amazónica and Fundación Raíz were signed in FY23, while San Francisco de Quito University (USFQ) will be signed in Q1 FY24. In addition, WCS submitted in FY23 a request to USAID to increase Rare's subaward amount and scope to support behavior

change. This request was approved on October 2nd, 2023. Finally, to streamline logistical support, in FY24 WCS will also propose to increase the budget of subawards to include estimated travel costs associated their participation at annual partners and pause and reflect meetings. The changes described here will not affect the overall budget amount and will come from internal budget adjustments.

For the upcoming reporting period we will submit to USAID a request approval for the modification and update of our Cooperative Agreement/section A.9, with regards to key personnel. We will request for Ms. Rocio A. Ramirez, WCS AAO Regional Business Manager, to be designated as the project's Chief Financial and Operation Officer.

These modifications will contribute to efficiency; are aligned with Together for Conservation approved work plan; and directly contribute to the intended outcomes as outlined in the program description and implementation plan.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

During the project's second year of implementation, we have progressed towards meeting the targets established in the approved Monitoring & Evaluation (MEL) Plan. Highlights include:

- Initial field assessments and refined planning of strategic approaches SA2 and SA3 resulted in the improvement of over one million hectares of biologically significant areas.
- 1599 people (48% women, 37% youth, 27% Indigenous) were trained, and we sensitized 4419 people (43% women, 33% youth, 16% Indigenous) mainly through meetings and workshops, on biodiversity conservation priority issues (e.g., environmental crimes, sustainability solutions).
- A total of 37 organizations of diverse nature whose capacities are in the process of strengthening; five of them reported improved performance.
- We engaged with 9 private sector enterprises that contribute with U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives.
- During the reporting period, WCS and project partners leveraged contributions for over US\$ 2.9 million from private and public, local, and international sources.
- Through our efforts in capacity building and mentoring, 21 independent journalistic stories or pieces were published.

Summary explanations of progress and variance for each indicator are provided below and details of disaggregated actual figures versus targets are available in Annex 7.1.1:

- **CRCC1 (EG. 10.2-2) Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance**

During FY23 the project was able to improve over one million hectares of terrestrial-forest biologically significant areas, 95% of which in Ecuador and 5% in Peru. Although we are behind target for the year, activities are well underway and interventions fully operational in all landscapes prioritized to continue the work related to strengthen capacities of IP & LC on the ground and so generate improved conditions for identified baseline areas. The major cause of the discrepancy is associated to activities in Brazil, where participatory processes with IP & LC are taking longer to generate conditions that will lead to improved hectares. We expect to advance this indicator's targets in FY24.

- **CRCC2 (EG.10.2-4): Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance**

This indicator exceeded projections for FY23 with a total of 1599 people trained. As a pillar of our intervention, SA3 aims at strengthening IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories. Capacity building contributes to the integrated management of

Indigenous territories and communal territories. We have been collaborating with local stakeholders to foster their participation in trainings, especially on natural resource and territorial management, and sustainable livelihoods. Secondly, SA4 is tailored to strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC and other CSOs organizations to foster active civic engagement. We have been successful at implementing journalism and communications trainings. CRCC actions contributes to the achievement of a greater gender equity and equality as well an intergenerational balance that is also culturally sensitive; to that extend we report that 48% of people trained were women, over 37% youth and 27% Indigenous people.

- **CRCC3 (Custom): Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues**

The indicator is on track with the expected rate of compliance with over 4400 people (43% women, 33% youth, 16% Indigenous people) sensitized on biodiversity issues. The results for FY23 in its disaggregation are a testimony to the great reach of the project in terms of sharing information, raising awareness, and collaborating in meetings and workshops targeting individuals of diverse stakeholder groups, on multiple topics towards preventing environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries.

- **CRCC4 (CBLD-9): Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance**

We engaged 37 organizations interested in improving their capacities and so far, 5 have demonstrated improved performance. Although the results are behind target, for the identified organizations (denominator) we are in the process of advancing with the necessary steps contemplated in the process of improvement such as: assessing opportunity for improvements, implementing them, and measuring performances. The deviation responds to the cumulated delays related to project kick-off activities that have since picked up in pace and are now fully operational. Of the identified organizations (denominator), 100% showed intentionality, 46% have a completed assessment, 30% performed an evaluation of their performance gaps, and 22% are in the process implementing performance improvement solutions. FY24 will be key to move forward with the above steps.

- **CRCC5 (PSE-3): Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives (PSE-2)**

As per USAID request in September 2022, this indicator was changed from PSE3 to PSE2. Since then, we have been adapting our data collection structure and methods to adequately engage and report identified private sector firms according to PSE 2 guidelines. Although actuals are behind target, during FY23 we have successfully implemented actions to advance with 7 new private sector enterprises that, within the project scope, can support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives. In FY24, we will continue identifying enterprises of different sizes, type and sectors with which to collaborate, and we are confident to reach projected targets by 2026.

- **CRCC6 (Custom): Percent of target audience that demonstrates desired behavior**

WCS led two behavior change case studies: one on wildlife pet trafficking in Ecuador, and one in Brazil to raise awareness on turtles' and turtles' eggs illegal consumption. The Ecuador campaign aimed at evaluating which type of virtual messages (standard or behaviorally informed), providing accurate information about the negative effects caused by wildlife trafficking, increased the signing of a manifesto against wildlife pet trafficking. In this case results showed that the tools using behavioral insights had more impact than the control (standard) video in motivating people to commit to the proposed action (manifesto). In Brazil, WCS Brazil implemented an online trial campaign, starring a local influencer, targeting Instagram 18+ years old users in the Amazonas state. The evaluation was made with a two-arm individual randomized control trial design. Participants were randomly assigned to either the

control group, exposed to typical Instagram content produced by WCS Brazil, or to the experimental group (behaviorally informed video). In this campaign, the control message, was significantly more effective in engaging Instagram users, than the behavioral video. These results underline the intricacies of engaging people in behavioral change campaigns, and the need for tailored campaigns built on specific set of variables such as the target populations, the behavior to influence and the geography amongst others. Pilots and its lessons learnt are guiding WCS future BCS campaign construction.

- **CRCC7: Custom - leveraged funds [adapted from E.G.13-4] Amount of resources mobilized to foster civil society's engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes, as supported by USG assistance**

Over the first two years of implementation WCS has increased by 15% the amount of total target leverage funding that contributes to the project objectives. Further details can be found in Section 4.2.

- **CRCC8 (Custom)- Number of journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with project support**

Partner INTERNEWS have advanced with supporting activities contemplated in the approved work plan and successfully produced 21 products to support greater awareness and advocacy around prevention and reduction of conservation crimes. Over the total, 19 were articles, one was a story and one a podcast. The audience is predominantly national (80%) but with regional attractiveness and two products produced for a global audience. Although we are behind target for FY23, due to accumulated delays related to project start-up phase, project we have now picked up in pace and are fully operational. As project progresses into identifying IPLC, media outlets, journalist networks, and other CSOs stakeholders and engage with them into producing materials to either inform or generate awareness around conservation crimes, our work plan will deliver on the identified targets.

5.3 Communication, outreach, and knowledge management

During this reporting period, a regional communication campaign was under development to raise public awareness against wildlife trafficking, focusing on airport users. For the campaign, WC developed a set of baseline data with key information from the airports and the previous CWT campaigns.

This campaign complements the technical assistance provided to operators and control authorities of air terminals. The goal is that by June 2024, at least six airports in the region will have shared information with their users on wildlife trafficking, and at least five million airport users will have received information on wildlife trafficking. The airports to be included in the communications campaign are in Peru (one), Colombia (three), Ecuador (two), and Brazil (two).

At the country level we have continued working on raising awareness of wildlife trafficking among key audiences:

In Ecuador we have provided communication materials to the transport sector in order to inform users about wildlife trafficking as a crime and to help to deter the use of transport services to move wild animals and their parts. In collaboration with DHL and its partners, Servientrega and Western Union, WCS is working on an agreement which will include a communications campaign to raise awareness of users on wildlife trafficking and its associated risks, and to help them in obtaining the Sello Verde, or "Green Seal," that demonstrates the company's commitment in reducing the negative environmental impact of wildlife trafficking.

In May 2023, as part of the agenda of events organized for the declaration of Biodiversity Month in Ecuador, WCS co-organized a series of events including the second edition of the

International 3D Art Festival - "Art Walk Ecuador", held in Quito in May at the facilities of the Lñaquito Shopping Center (CCI). The event featured paintings of threatened species in Ecuador. The art exhibit was on display for one month. During that time, the mall promoted a photography contest through social networks to promote public visits.

In Peru, using our previous experiences, we adapted the WCS campaign "El tráfico está en todos lados" (Traffic of wildlife is everywhere"), to tailor communication campaigns to tackle specific wildlife trade problems in Iquitos, Lima, Cusco and Puno. The campaigns will address wildlife trafficking as pets (in Lima and Iquitos), and the illegal and unsustainable trade of parts of wildlife in handicrafts (in Iquitos and Cusco). To address wildlife trafficking as pets in Lima and Cusco, we will work with Lima's "Parque de las Leyendas" Zoo and Iquitos' Animal Rescue CREA Wildlife Rescue Center.

The Amazon Waters Alliance has participated in several high-level events to showcase its work, results, and the effectiveness of the collaborative citizen science approach to fish and fisheries monitoring at the scale of the Amazon Basin: The "Water, Climate and Biodiversity: Managing connected freshwater Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits" was part of a series of events during the United Nations Water Conference 2023; a presentation on the Amazon Water Alliance's work at the Seventh Assembly of the GEF; and a Symposium on Conservation and Participatory Management in the Amazon (SIMCON-Brazil). Additionally, the study "Conserving Aquatic Ecosystems in the Amazon, which identifies the three conservation targets promoted by the Amazon Waters Alliance, was promoted through events and social media campaigns.

Within the project, we also attended multiple outreach events to raise awareness of CSOs regarding conservation crimes:

- Internews participated in the II Amazon Summit – Journalism and Climate Change., an event organized by Fundamedios at the Amazon State University in Puyo, Ecuador. Internews organized a panel on digital security and the protection of environmental journalists and advocates, which took place on June 16th. During the session, Internews partners discussed how local organizations implement physical and digital security in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia.
- Internews also attended the Brazilian Conference on Data Journalism and Digital Methods - Coda Amazônia. During the conference, Internews facilitated the workshop "Digital Security for Journalists and Human and Environmental Rights Defenders."
- WCS participated in the National Pact for Environmental Education, an initiative of the Ecuadorian Ministry of the Environment to promote citizen participation in the implementation of the National Strategy for Environmental Education for Sustainable Development. The event took place in Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca, and was attended by 89 journalists and more than 270 people. Three universities and a private sector company (LATAM) supported the event.
- IPAM organized The Proteja Talks in October 2022. The event was attended by 53 people and had 640 online participants during the event, with a peak of 94 simultaneous online participants.
- The technical note, "Isolated on a knife-edge: risks posed to isolated Indigenous peoples", was featured in 83 media outlets, representing potentially 200 hundred thousand readers of news. The note was also covered by two international media outlets.

WCS and partners will continue looking for opportunities to enhance the outreach ability of Together for Conservation Project and USAID to prevent environmental crimes in the Amazon region.

6. LEARNING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

One of the key guiding principles of Together for Conservation is to enhance regional and transboundary collaboration and connect on the ground experiences developed by different stakeholders across the region. This guiding principle builds on WCS's successful experience strengthening governance at multiple scales in strategic Amazon River basins through coordinated and harmonized actions. Our systemic approach, based on strategic network engagement, through the development of pilots, builds on collaborative learning and design, and uses a comparative approach to foster cross-learning and adaptive management.

For example, building on ongoing WCS work on combatting wildlife trafficking and with support from the European Union, we chose to explore two separate and complementary lines of work around behavioral change science and its best way to be applied to environmental crimes. During the first two years we carried out two pilot campaigns in Brazil and Ecuador and evaluated progress, harvested lessons learned and proposed adaptive ways forwards. For details, please refer to Annex 7.4, SA1-iv Collaboratively prioritize, design, and implement behavior change pilot cases, SA1-vii Design and implement a Solution Search Contest on best practices in reducing environmental crimes and SA4-iii Other CSOs civic engagement pilot cases).

Partner Rare led a Solutions Search Contest focusing on finding and scaling behavior change solutions to tackle illegal and unsustainable trade of wildlife. At the end of the reporting period, we have gathered important lessons and findings that are being analyzed to adjust our plans and increase our effectiveness.

As a start, although there is a growing interest, many civil society organizations working on wildlife traffic or environmental crimes in the Amazon region do not know how or are not very comfortable yet with articulating their work in behavioral terms. Thus, it is critical to strengthen capacities of local organizations and professionals on different aspects of implementing behavioral change science approaches - from identifying the need for these approaches and determining the conditions under which they can be effective, to eventually designing, implementing, and assessing behavioral change interventions.

For instance, in Ecuador, we aimed to evaluate which type of message providing accurate information about the negative effects caused by wildlife pet trafficking increased the interaction with wildlife conservation activities, specifically to digitally sign a manifesto against wildlife pet trafficking. As part of our learning curve on the initial application of behavior change science to counter environmental crimes, we detected that there is not reliable nor robust specific data on the possession of wildlife as pets due to the illegal and still unmapped nature of the crimes. We also identified that narrowing down and prioritizing the audience and the target behavior is also a challenge, as the trafficking/crime chain needs to be tackled along different parts.

Both challenges were addressed through different approaches, e.g., modifying the outcome measure to reflect intermediate result(s), and prioritizing the target audience based both on desired impact and feasibility. The use of social media platforms also posed challenges in terms of reaching our desired target sample size. Our initial plan was to have a four-arm individual randomized control trial, which used to be allowed on Instagram. However, Instagram AB test policies⁵ changed, thus we adapted the design of the experiment from four to two-arm, modifying parts of the analysis as well. Additionally, we had to deal with some delays in implementing the video showing the link between wildlife trafficking and organized crime, which was blocked by Instagram twice, arguing it did not comply with their Advertising Policies

⁵ AB testing is a methodology for comparing two versions of videos against each other to determine which one performs better.

Another important lesson come from the Brazil behavior change experience, where we aimed to understand which means could engage young people to sign up and participate in an in-person conservation actions around turtle consumption within the context of illegal trafficking, highlighting the harm to turtles and ecosystems, and using dynamic social norms to shift perceptions. We found that, while the audience could be interested in protecting turtles in Manaus, the call-to-action was not enough to touch it. As a learning process, for future campaigns, WCS will consider changing its call-to-action to increase the number of people participating.

Second, to be most effective, behavioral change interventions require very detailed and robust information on the problem, actors, context and existing enabling conditions or barriers for change, amongst other factors. However, dealing with environmental crime, gathering sufficient, reliable, and robust data on wildlife trafficking behaviors proved to be a challenge. WCS and partners are learning to navigate information landscapes that are not necessarily transparent, open, and accessible. Crime-related realms of information required careful and complementary approaches coupled with a deep understanding for dynamics and actors involved and the application of rigorous safety procedures to ensure security of people and processes (see Section 3.3). In the case of environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking and others, a very focused goal with a very clearly targeted (and many times small) audience is recommended, especially considering safety concerns and limited time and resources.

Another important lesson learnt refers to how to make the most of our interventions around strengthening local capacities. For example, in the case of interventions planned by INTERNEWS within the scope of SA4, and following the Annual Pause and Reflection meeting, we decided to refine the focus to conduct ROCAs to organizations more connected to Internews expertise, so they can be guided through the assessment more effectively for better results. As a result, Internews decided to narrow the landscape to conduct ROCAs during FY24. Two will be conducted in Colombia and two in Perú targeting key media outlets and/or communication organizations identified in the IEAs of these countries upon their completion.

7. ANNEXES

7.1. SUMMARY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS TRACKING TABLE

CODE	INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	FREQUENCY	PMP INDICATOR?	PPR INDICATOR?	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Total by FY26
						TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	
CRC C-1	EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Hectares	Annual	Yes	Yes	174,809	-	6,567,110	1,130,127	7,724,353	8,016,682	8,951,711	8,951,711
CRC C-2	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	Integer/Number	Annual	No	Yes	260	229	1,390	1,599	825	785	410	2,885
CRC C-3	Custom - Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues	Integer/Number	Annual	No	Yes	3,000	2,366	4,600	4,419	8,030	17,060	6,600	22,230
CRC C-4	CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance ⁶	Percentage	Annual	Yes	Yes	24	2/4 (50%)	82	5/37 (13.5%)	117	131	133	133
CRC C-5	Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives (PSE-2)	Integer/Number	Annual	No	Yes	14	2	29	9	29	29	37	37
CRC C-6	Custom - Percent of target audience that demonstrates desired behavior ⁷	Percentage	Annual		No	tbd	tbd	tbd	-	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
CRC C-7	Custom - leveraged funds [adapted from E.G.13-4] Amount of resources mobilized (in USD) foster civil society's	USD	Quarterly	No	No	509,742	1,811,413	3,663,311	2,980,050	3,306,476	3,136,331	12,292,962	22,908,822

⁶ First projection of denominator only = n# USG assisted organizations

⁷ Derived from MEASURE evaluation 2016c

CODE	INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	FREQUENCY	PMP INDICATOR?	PPR INDICATOR?	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Total by FY26
						TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	
	engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes, as supported by USG assistance.												
CRC-8	Custom - Number of journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with project support	Integer/Number	Quarterly	No	No	-	-	94	21	109	120	70	393

7.1.1 DISSAGGREGATED INDICATORS DATA

Indicator data							
Code:	CRCC1						
Indicator:	EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance						
Type:	Decimal- Number (Hectares- cumulative)						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024
	Dec-21	9,850,367	174,809	-	6,567,110	1,130,127	7,724,353
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-1a	Ecosystem category: Coastal -marine	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-1b	Ecosystem category: Terrestrial-forests	9,823,251	-	-	-	1,116,900	-
CRCC-1c	Ecosystem category: Terrestrial-non-forests	27,116	-	-	-	13,227	-
CRCC-1d	CLCC: Wildlife trafficking	7,912,183	-	-	-	232,295	-
CRCC-1e	CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade	9,030,283	-	-	-	221,755	-
CRCC-1f	CLCC: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing	4,083,435	-	-	-	234,983	-
CRCC-1g	CLCC: Illegal mining	2,591,741	-	-	-	200,611	-
CRCC-1h	CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation	3,210,776	-	-	-	1,085,216	-
Activity's objective:	<p>UR-2b, (R. 2.07 in SA2), At least 10 demonstrative sustainable value chains of varied scales developed, implemented, or joined by strengthened IPLC and private stakeholders who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, and generate and disseminate recommended approaches, tools, and best practices for scaling up or replication. (R-2.07).</p> <p>UR-3a (R-3.04 in SA3).: By sharing knowledge and collaborating regionally, at least 25 IPLC are strengthened, improve management of at least 7 million hectares of biologically significant areas, and develop recommended best practices, protocols and tools for shared/interoperable data, information, and knowledge dialogues to improve adaptive management and defense of IPLC lands and territories, including community enforcement where appropriate.</p>						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						
Narrative							

Indicator data	
Baseline report	<p>WCS Country offices as well as partner established baselines for project areas where we will intervene and in which we will monitor the improvement of natural resource management. To this regard we have considered areas of biological relevance in which Conservando Juntos will work towards the following realms of actions: Strengthen land tenure rights, develop and/or implement territorial management plans and/or NR management plans or agreements (including conservation agreements), strengthen monitoring and control of territory and resources, develop defense actions against threats to the territory (land trafficking and grabbing). We have estimated using secondary data the Size in hectares of all areas (PA, Indigenous or community land) in which the project is currently collaborating or that will be the object of future collaboration.</p> <p>We have included a description of the status of the area and processes already ongoing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure documentations • Territorial management plans • Natural resources management plan • Conservation agreements, • Monitoring and territorial /natural resources control system • Defense mechanisms
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	<p>A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources. Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources management practices by IPLC, as a way to discourage illegal and/or unsustainable practices and can inform CRCC adaptive management. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation. The focus on "biologically significant areas" is consistent with the USAID Biodiversity Policy and facilitates biodiversity Congressional Earmark compliance review.</p>
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	<p>During FY23, the project was able to improve over one million hectares of significant biologically areas, 95% of which in Ecuador and 5% in Peru. Activities are well underway to continue the work related to strengthen capacities of IP & LC on the ground and generate improved conditions for identified baseline areas. We are confident about the project's ability to meet targets.</p>
Justification	
Deviation	<p>Activities are well underway and interventions fully operational in all landscapes prioritized. The major cause of the discrepancy is related to activities carried out in Brazil, where participatory processes with IP & LC are taking longer to generate conditions that will lead to improved hectares. We expect to make important progress on committed targets in FY24.</p>

Indicator data

Code:	CRCC-2						
Indicator:	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance						
Type:	Integer- Number						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	260	229	1390	1599	825
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-2a	GENDER: Number of Men	-	-	91	-	788	-
CRCC-2b	GENDER: Number of Women	-	-	138	-	764	-
CRCC-2c	GENDER: Number of N/A	-	-	-	-	47	-
CRCC-2e	AGE: 14-17	-	-	47	-	26	-
CRCC-2f	AGE: 18-30	-	-	60	-	568	-
CRCC-2g	AGE: 31-64	-	-	116	-	588	-
CRCC-2h	AGE: 65+	-	-	5	-	18	-
	AGE: N/A	-	-	1	-	399	-
CRCC-2i	ETHNICITY: Indigenous	-	-	15	-	434	-
CRCC-2j	ETHNICITY: Non-Indigenous	-	-	205	-	800	-
	ETHNICITY: N/A	-	-	9	-	365	-
CRCC-2k	CLCC: Wildlife trafficking	-	-	196	-	1503	-
CRCC-2l	CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade	-	-	8	-	915	-
CRCC-2m	CLCC: Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	-	-	175	-	1021	-
CRCC-2n	CLCC: Illegal mining	-	-	-	-	901	-
CRCC-2o	CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation	-	-	8	-	994	-
Activity's objective:	R-1.01 Strengthened multi-scale civil society learning and collaboration, R-2.04 IPLCs in priority geographies have legal access to natural resources, and to use and control them., R-2.05 IPLCs have increased capacities (technical, managerial, financial, other) for the legal, sustainable use of natural resources., R-3.01 Youth, women and men with increased capacities to use IPLC knowledge and tools for monitoring, positioning, and/or defending territories and natural resources, R-3.02 IPLC organizations increase capacities (technological, legal, and other) for monitoring, adaptive management, and defense of their territories., R-4.01 IPLCs, media outlets, journalist networks, and other CSOs with strengthened capacities (organizational, reporting, communications, and other) to report on conservation crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon, R-4.03 Strategic CSOs with increased capacities (organizational, technical, other) to lead initiatives that promote transparency and responsible consumption and active civic engagement (e.g., crowdfunding, organization, citizen science and citizen observatories, and advocacy).						

Indicator data	
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023
Narrative	
Baseline report	This baseline is set at zero. The goals set for this indicator refer to people trained as a result of the actions implemented within the CRCC framework; nevertheless, when establishing the baseline, we recognize that the people with whom we work may have participated in training courses previously developed with other funded activities or other cooperation assistance. We will take that into account when designing capacity building plans, to avoid duplicating efforts
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	Tracking the number of people trained provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts for people and people movements. If people strengthen their capacities, they can improve their civil participation as political and economic agents to thwart conservation crimes. Also Training activities strengthen agency and in-country capacity, as well as promote strategic partnerships
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	During FY23 the indicator exceeded the expected target, and we expect to continue complying with project targets.
Justification	
Deviation	The indicator exceeded the projections. As a pillar of our intervention, Strategic approach 3 aims at strengthening IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories. Capacity building contributes to the integrated management of Indigenous territories and communal territories. We have been collaborating with local stakeholders to foster their participation in trainings, in particular with respect to natural resources and territorial management as well as sustainable livelihoods. Secondly, SA4 is tailored to strengthen media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC and CSOs organizations to foster active civic engagement. We have been successful at implementing journalism and communications trainings. CRCC actions contributes to the achievement of a greater gender equity and equality as well an intergenerational balance that is also culturally sensitive; to that extend we report that 48% of people trained were women, over 37% youth and 27% Indigenous people.

Indicator data

Code:	CRCC-3						
Indicator:	Custom-- Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues						
Type:	Integer/Number						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	1941	2,366	4600	4419	8030
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-2a	GENDER: Number of Men	-	-	730	-	2180	-
CRCC-2b	GENDER: Number of Women	-	-	838	-	1909	-
CRCC-2c	GENDER: Number of N/A	-	-	798	-	330	-
CRCC-2e	AGE: 14-17	-	-	42	-	384	-
CRCC-2f	AGE: 18-30	-	-	322	-	1055	-
CRCC-2g	AGE: 31-64	-	-	845	-	2153	-
CRCC-2h	AGE: 65+	-	-	74	-	322	-
	AGE: N/A	-	-	1083	-	505	-
CRCC-2i	ETHNICITY: Indigenous	-	-	81	-	688	-
CRCC-2j	ETHNICITY: Non-Indigenous	-	-	1186	-	3133	-
	ETHNICITY: N/A	-	-	1099	-	598	-
CRCC-2k	CLCC: Wildlife trafficking	-	-	1565	-	1277	-
CRCC-2l	CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade	-	-	1175	-	1085	-
CRCC-2m	CLCC: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing	-	-	2178	-	3919	-
CRCC-2n	CLCC: Illegal mining	-	-	409	-	993	-
CRCC-2o	CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation	-	-	434	-	1170	-
Activity's objective:	R-1.02, Increased understanding of factors that contribute to improve CS engagement in reducing conservation crime and developing sustainable value chains based on pilot cases, R-2.06 IPLC & strategic private firms in coordinated action to ensure success of sustainable value chains, R-4.02, IPLC, media outlets and journalist networks, and other CSOs improve reporting on conservation crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon						
	R-4.06 CSOs in pilot cases effectively reach target audiences to promote responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions on biodiversity, common good and cultural identity						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						

Indicator data	
Narrative	
Baseline report	The baseline indicator is zero. The goals set for this indicator refer to people sensitized as a result of the actions implemented within the framework of CRCC. Nevertheless, we recognize that the people with whom we work may have participated in meetings or events previously developed with USG assistance. We will take that into account when designing new meetings or events, to avoid duplicating efforts
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	This indicator measures the number of people (from the public and private sectors and civil society) sensitized on issues related to conserving biodiversity and preventing conservation crimes in the Amazon. Sensitizing people can be done through meetings or events to share information, experiences, results, or other to promote biodiversity conservation, legal and sustainable livelihoods and value chains, and prevention of conservation crimes. If people increase their sensitivity around issues related to conserving biodiversity and preventing conservation crimes, they can improve their civil participation as political and economic agents to thwart conservation crimes and demand more proactive actions from Governments.
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	The indicator is on track with the expected rate of compliance. Its disaggregation is a testimony to the great reach of the project in disseminate information and sensitive people on environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries. CRCC actions contributes to the achievement of a greater gender equity and equality as well an intergenerational balance that is also culturally sensitive; to that extend we report that 43% of the reached target were women, 33% youth and 16% Indigenous people.
Justification	
Deviation	On track

Indicator data

Code:	CRCC-4						
Indicator:	CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance						
Type:	Percentage / [first projection of denominator only = number of USG assisted organizations]						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 23 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	24	4 (50%)	82	37	117
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-4a	Numerator: Total number of organizations with improved performance	-	-	2	-	5	-
CRCC-4b	Denominator: Total number of organizations receiving organizational capacity development support	-	-	4	-	37	-
CRCC-4c	Number of educational institutions (higher education, secondary, primary) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4d	Number of educational institutions (higher education, secondary, primary) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	1	-	3	-
CRCC-4e	Number of research institutions (non-degree granting) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4f	Number of research institutions (non-degree granting) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-4g	Number of cooperatives (formal and registered private sector firm) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	1	-	-	-
CRCC-4h	Number of cooperatives (formal and registered private sector firm) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	1	-	-	-
CRCC-4i	Number of producer groups (informal, unregistered) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	1	-	3	-
CRCC-4j	Number of producer groups (informal, unregistered) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	1	-	13	-

Indicator data							
CRCC-4k	Number of faith-based organizations with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4l	Number of faith-based organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4m	Number of governmental agencies (national or sub-national levels) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4n	Number of governmental agencies (national or sub-national levels) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4o	Number of health organizations (including service delivery, advocacy, professional associations, etc.) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4p	Number of health organizations (including service delivery, advocacy, professional associations, etc.) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denominator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4q	Number of private sector firms (excluding cooperatives) with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4r	Number of private sector firms (excluding cooperatives) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4s	Number of non-governmental and not-for profit organizations with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4t	Number non-governmental and not-for profit organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	8	-
CRCC-4u	Number of for-profit media outlets with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4v	Number of for-profit media outlets receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4w	Number of Journalist not-for profit organizations with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-4x	Number of Journalist not-for profit organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-4y	Number of IPLC organizations with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator data							
CRCC-4z	Number of IPLC organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	1	-	5	-
CRCC-4aa	Number of other organizations with improved performance: Numerator	-	-	-	-	2	-
CRCC-4ab	Number of other organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom	-	-	-	-	6	-
Activity's objective:	R-1.01, Strengthened multi-scale civil society learning and collaboration /R-2.05, IPLCs have increased capacities (technical, managerial, financial, other) for the legal, sustainable use of natural resources /R-3.02, IPLC organizations increase capacities (technological, legal, and other) for monitoring, adaptive management, and defense of their territories./ R-4.01 IPLCs, media outlets, journalist networks, and other CSOs with strengthened capacities (organizational, reporting, communications, and other) to report on conservation crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon./R-4.02 IPLC, media outlets and journalist networks, and other CSOs improve reporting on conservation crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon/R-4.03 Strategic CSOs with increased capacities (organizational, technical, other) to lead initiatives that promote transparency and responsible consumption and active civic engagement (e.g., crowdfunding, organization, citizen science and citizen observatories, and advocacy)./R-4.04 Strategic CSOs in pilot cases promote a circular economy with responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions in biodiversity, the common good and cultural identity./R-4.05 CSOs in pilot cases expand and increases effectiveness in promoting, demanding and overseeing government and private sector with respect to transparency and conservation crimes.						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						
Narrative							
Baseline report	We have set the baselines as Zero. Nevertheless, CRCC will recognize and leverage previous efforts conducted with USF assistance, if any, to improve the organization performance, and will consider any previous improvement as a starting point while planning performance improvement solutions.						
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	This indicator measures whether USG-funded capacity development efforts have led to improved organizational performance in organizations receiving organizational capacity development support. This is an Agency-wide cross-cutting indicator that applies to all sectors and standardized program areas. Organizations with improved performance will have capacities to better monitor and manage their territories, improve reporting on conservation crimes, promote responsible consumption and civil engagement and will foster an environment where government and the private sector will be requested to respond on the transparency of their acts in preventing and responding to conservation crimes						
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	We have successfully implemented actions to engage with 37 organizations interested in improving their capacities (see details of advances in deviation). As part of our work plan, in FY24, we will continue to engage with entities with which to collaborate to foster greater engagement in crime prevention and reduction. For the identified organizations (denominator) we are in the process of advancing with the necessary steps contemplated in the process of improvement such as: assessing opportunity for improvements, implementing them and measuring performances. We are confident that with the project successfully advancing in its implementation and activities we will continue to advance towards KPIs completion.						
Justification							

Indicator data	
Deviation	The deviation responds to the cumulated delays related to the kickoff of the project activities that have picked up in pace and are now fully operational. So far, we have overall engaged with 37 organizations and 5 have demonstrated improved capacities. Of the 37 organizations included in the denominator but not in the numerator, we are in the process of improvement carefully following the suggested steps to deliver consistent and measurable stronger performance. To that extent, of the identified organizations (denominator) 100% has shown intentionality, 46% have an assessment carried out, 30% performed an evaluation of their performance gaps and 22% are in the process of implementation of identified performance improvement solutions. FY24 is key to move forward with the above steps as well as start collecting measurable results on improvements and engaging with new identified stakeholders

Code:	CRCC-5						
Indicator:	PSE-2 Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives						
Type:	Integer-Number						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 23 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	14	2	29	9	29
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-5a	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5b	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Democracy and Governance	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-5c	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5d	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Education	-	-	-	-	2	-
CRCC-5e	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	5	-
CRCC-5f	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Climate Change	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-5g	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Environment	-	-	-	-	7	-
CRCC-5h	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Food Security, Nutrition	-	-	-	-	2	-
CRCC-5i	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Resilience	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-5j	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5k	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Other	-	-	-	-	1	-
CRCC-5l	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: For-profit commercial entities (excluding financial institutions and social enterprises)	-	-	-	-	3	-

Indicator data						
CRCC-5m	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private financial institutions (excluding social enterprises)	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5n	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private social enterprises	-	-	-	-	2
CRCC-5o	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Corporate foundations and corporate philanthropic entities	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5p	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private grant-making foundations	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5q	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Business, Trade and Industry Associations (including Chambers of Commerce)	-	-	-	-	1
CRCC-5r	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	1
CRCC-5s	Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Other	-	-	2	-	2
CRCC-5t	Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: US-Based	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5u	Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: Host Country-Based	-	-	2	-	9
CRCC-5v	Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: Third-Country-Based	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5w	Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Large (100+ employees)	-	-	-	-	2
CRCC-5x	Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Medium (50-100 employees)	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-5y	Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Small (10-50 employees)	-	-	2	-	7
Activity's objective:	R.2.06 IPLC & strategic private firms in coordinated action to ensure success of sustainable value chains					
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023					
Narrative						
Baseline values	We have set the baselines as Zero. Nevertheless, when evaluating private sector companies' participation in engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities, CRCC will recognize previous efforts conducted with USF assistance, if any, to engage them in actions to improve local economic opportunities					
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	The indicator will evaluate private sector companies' participation in legal and sustainable economic activities, contributing to the establishment and flourishing of sustainable value chains. SVC will increase the sustainable supply of goods and services, boosting incentives for engaging in legal activities, thus reducing the incentive to be involved in conservation crimes					
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	Although actuals are behind target, during FY23 we have successfully implemented actions to advance with 7 new private sector enterprises that, within the project scope, can support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives. In FY24, we will continue to identify enterprises of different sizes, type and sectors with which to collaborate as well as advance with the ongoing processes of collaboration with the private firms included in this report. We are confident that with the project successfully advancing in its implementation and activities we will continue to advance towards KPIs completion.					
Justification						

Indicator data	
Deviation	Indicator was changed as per USAID suggestions at the end of the first reporting period (September 2022), from PSE3 to PSE2. Since this change we have been adapting our collection structure and method to be able to adequately engage and report identified private sector firms according to PSE 2 guidelines. During FY23, at least 7 more organizations were identified as partners supporting U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives. Given the project initial kick off delay and the fact that engaging private sector firms is a lengthy process and one that needs time to build we have been experiencing delays in reaching target, but we are advancing with several processes that will lead to the completion of committed targets. FY24 is key to move forward with both identification and relations strengthening with new and existing private sector stakeholders.

Code:	CRCC-6						
Indicator:	Custom-- Percent of target audience that demonstrates desired behavior (derived from MEASURE evaluation 2016c)						
Type:	Percentage						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 23 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	-	-	TBD		TBD
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-6a	Numerator: Total number of people (target audience) that demonstrates desired behavior	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC-6b	Denominator: Total number of people (target audience) reached with behavior change interventions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity's objective:	R-2.03 At least 15 strategic private sector firms or associations implement effective actions to stop enabling conservation crimes at multiple scales, generating and disseminating through transboundary/regional collaboration recommended approaches, tools and best practices for scaling up or replication/ UR-2b: At least 10 demonstrative sustainable value chains of varied scales and developed, implemented or joined by strengthened IPLC and private stakeholders who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, and generate and disseminate recommended approaches, tools and best practices for scaling up or replication (R-2.07 in SA2)/ R-4.05 CSOs in pilot cases expand and increases effectiveness in promoting, demanding and overseeing government and private sector with respect to transparency and conservation crimes/ R-4.06 CSOs in pilot cases effectively reach target audiences to promote responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions on biodiversity, common good and cultural identity						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						
Narrative							
Baseline Value	Baseline will be determined according to each campaign to be developed.						

Indicator data	
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	Based on the initial assessment and design of the behavior change science intervention, target audience, desired change of behavior and levers will be identified, to then define intervention strategies and plan. This indicator measures the percentage of the target audience that demonstrated the desired behavior because of the behavioral change intervention thus amplifying the strengthening of civil society actors to become agent of change in promoting, demanding and overseeing more transparency in government actions around conservation crimes as well as foster a more committed economic and political citizenship
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	<p>WCS led two behavior change case studies: one on wildlife pet trafficking in Ecuador, and one in Brazil to raise awareness on turtles' and turtles' eggs illegal consumption.</p> <p>The Ecuador campaign aimed at evaluating which type of virtual messages (standard or behaviorally informed), providing accurate information about the negative effects caused by wildlife trafficking, increased the signing of a manifesto against wildlife pet trafficking. Useful insights were gathered as, to, which one was the most effective tool to induce the desired behavior. In this case results showed that the tools using behavioral insights had more impact than the control (standard) video in motivating people to commit to the proposed action (manifesto).</p> <p>In Brazil, WCS implemented an online trial campaign, starring a local influencer, targeting Instagram 18+ years old users in the Amazonas state. The evaluation was made with a two-arm individual randomized control trial design. Participants were randomly assigned to either the control group, exposed to typical Instagram content produced by WCS Brazil, or to the experimental group (behaviorally informed video). the goal was aimed at increasing participation in conservation activism and reducing illegal turtle meat consumption. In this campaign, it was shown that the control message, characterized by its more institutional tone, was significantly more effective in engaging Instagram users, than the behavioral video.</p> <p>These results underline the intricacies of engaging people in behavioral change campaigns, and the need for tailored campaigns built on specific set of variables such as the target populations, the behavior to influence and the geography amongst others.</p> <p>Pilots and its lessons learnt are guiding WCS future BCS campaign construction.</p>
Justification	
Deviation	Please see analysis of current performance. No deviation as such to report

Indicator data

Code:	CRCC-7						
Indicator:	Custom— leveraged funds [adapted from E.G.13-4] Amount of resources mobilized (in USD) foster civil society's engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes, as supported by USG assistance.						
Type:	Integer- Number (USUS\$ value)						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 23 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	509,742	1,811,412	3,663,311	2,980,050	3,306,476
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-7a	Public, domestic	-	-	171,121	-	190,000	-
CRCC-7b	Public, international	-	-	558,392	-	1,305,875	-
CRCC-7c	Private, domestic	-	-	50,204	-	111,066	-
CRCC-7d	Private, international	-	-	1,031,696	-	1,373,109	-
Activity's objective:	R-2.03 UR-2a: At least 15 strategic private sector firms or associations implement effective actions to stop enabling conservation crimes at multiple scales, generating and disseminating through transboundary/regional collaboration recommended approaches, tools and best practices for scaling up or replication/ UR-2b: At least 10 demonstrative sustainable value chains of varied scales and developed, implemented or joined by strengthened IPLC and private stakeholders who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, and generate and disseminate recommended approaches, tools and best practices for scaling up or replication (R-2.07 in SA2).						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						
Narrative							
Baseline Value	The baseline for this indicator is set at zero. Nevertheless, CRCC will recognize other existing efforts conducted with USG assistance, to mobilize resources to foster civil society's engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes; and only report those directly linked with CRCC.						

Indicator data							
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	This indicator includes finance mobilized (or leveraged) as expenditures or investments, enabled by USG assistance, for actions, activities, projects or programs that strengthen capacities of diverse civil society stakeholders to improve and proactively lead efforts to conserve biodiversity and thwart transnational conservation crimes in the Amazon. The mobilization of additional financial resources can help catalyze resources needed for transformational change and contribute to long-term sustainability and progress toward biodiversity conservation goals.						
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	Over the first two years of implementation of the project WCS has increased by 15% the amount of committed leveraged funding.						
Justification							
Deviation	The indicator over the first two years of the project exceeded the projections. Further details can be found in Section 4.2.						
Code:	CRCC-8						
Indicator:	Custom— Number of journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with project support						
Type:	Decimal						
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 23 Actual	FY 2024 Target
	Dec-21	-	-	-	94	21	109
Disaggregation:							
CRCC-8a	Type of journalistic product: stories, other pieces of content	-	-	-	-	21	-
CRCC-8b	Geographical scope: country, regional, global	-	-	-	-	21	-
CRCC-8c	Type of project support: training, financial support, technical support, mentoring, other.	-	-	-	-	21	-
Activity's objective:	R-4.02 IPLC, media outlets and journalist networks, and other CSOs improve reporting on conservation crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon						
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023						
Narrative							
Baseline Value	We have set the baseline as zero. Nevertheless, when measuring this indicator, the CRCC Project will recognize other existing efforts conducted with USG assistance around journalistic efforts and initiatives that might be supported by USG funding and only report those directly linked with this projected.						
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	This indicator is intended to track the content produced through project support, demonstrating an increase in environmental protection content that will serve the territories where the project will focus. The stories/pieces of content produced by CRCC will serve to provide evidence-based information that will inform ongoing efforts within the project to increase awareness, improve advocacy, and ultimately reduce conservation crimes.						

Indicator data	
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	Partner INTERNEWS have advances with supporting activities contemplated in the approved work plan and successfully produced 21 products to support greater awareness and advocacy around prevention and reduction of conservation crimes. Over the total, 19 were articles, one was a story and one a podcast. The audience is predominantly national (80%) but with regional attractiveness and two products produced for a global audience.
Justification	
Deviation	The deviation responds to the cumulated delays related to the kickoff of the project activities that have now picked up in pace and are fully operational. As project progresses into identifying IPLC, media outlets, journalist networks, and other CSOs stakeholders and engage with them into producing materials to either inform or generate awareness around conservation crimes, our work plan will deliver on the identified targets.

7.2 SPECIFIC PROGRAM SUCCESS STORIES

Empowering Voices, Igniting Change: USAID's Story Grants Fuel Journalists' Success in Amazon Conservation

USAID's Together for Conservation story grants have sparked a remarkable transformation in Amazon conservation. Empowering 23 dedicated journalists from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, these grants led to an unexpected surge in awareness and engagement among their audiences.

As part of this transformative fellowship, each journalist committed to publishing a single story on environmental crimes and conservation. However, the impact of this initiative went far beyond the original expectations. Three remarkable journalists stood out for their exceptional dedication and in-depth reporting, leading to an unexpected surge in awareness and engagement among their audiences.

Ana Bottallo, a journalist from the Folha de Sao Paulo, one of Brazil's most prominent newspapers, initially received a story grant in March with the intent to publish a single story. Nevertheless, her dedication and passion drove her to create four written articles ((article1, article2, article3, video) and one compelling video. The pieces focused on the illegal trade of sharks in the Amazon and the challenges faced by artisanal fishing. By incorporating videography, previously unfamiliar territory for her, she added a new dimension to the reporting.

In Peru, Juan José Fernandez, an experienced photographer ventured into in-depth written reporting for the first time and, thanks to the story grant, was able to publish two stories on illegal mining. However, his commitment to reporting on environmental crimes drove him to produce an insightful series of three stories published on the magazine "Carretas". His work inspired him to delve even deeper into the subject, and he is now preparing a book on the issue. His stories in Carretas magazine garnered substantial attention, ensuring that illegal mining remains an important topic.

Lizbeth Quijandría, a Peruvian freelance journalist, utilized her grant to create a story that resonated with a wide audience. Her powerful narrative on dynamite fishing and the Ashaninka people's fight to protect their territory found its way into five different local media outlets. This extensive reach, including Diario El Siglo, El Cholo, Esfera Radio, Chelelo y Borolas, significantly increased exposure to the pressing issue of dynamite fishing and the remarkable efforts of the Ashaninka people.

These stories weren't just reports; they were catalysts for change, reaching more than 35,000 readers approx. (web plus social media). This success story exemplifies the profound impact of strategic investment in journalism, thanks to USAID's unwavering support in the ongoing battle for conservation and sustainability.

SMART Tool Accelerates Biodiversity Monitoring in Amazonas, Brazil

In a remarkable development for Brazil, the state of Amazonas has officially embraced the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) software. This innovative technology, merging modern tools with scientific and traditional knowledge, has redefined biodiversity and environmental monitoring within the state's protected areas.

The implementation of SMART in Amazonas represents a collaborative effort involving the Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA), with support from WCS Brazil and WWF Brazil. The primary objective is to engage community monitors in contributing to environmental management through field activities.

WCS Brazil has played a pivotal role in the project by training 19 community monitors from strategically significant areas in the Purus and Madeira River interfluvium. These monitors have become multipliers within their communities, seamlessly integrating technology into their biodiversity monitoring efforts. This initiative, supported by the Together for Conservation Project has positioned Amazonas as a pioneer in utilizing technological tools for protected area management.

The SMART platform is making substantial progress towards full integration into SEMA's environmental database by 2024. The comprehensive plan aims to extend the use of this transformative technology to all 42 state conservation units. SMART's implementation streamlines decision-making processes, strengthens conservation strategies, and empowers efforts to combat threats to protected areas.

This initiative not only sets a remarkable example for Brazil but also serves as a global model for conservation efforts. With SMART technology, Amazonas is leading with example its approach to environmental monitoring and protection, paving the way for a more sustainable and biodiverse future.

7.3 OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS CHAIN-TOC BY STRATEGIC APPROACH AND LOGIC MODEL

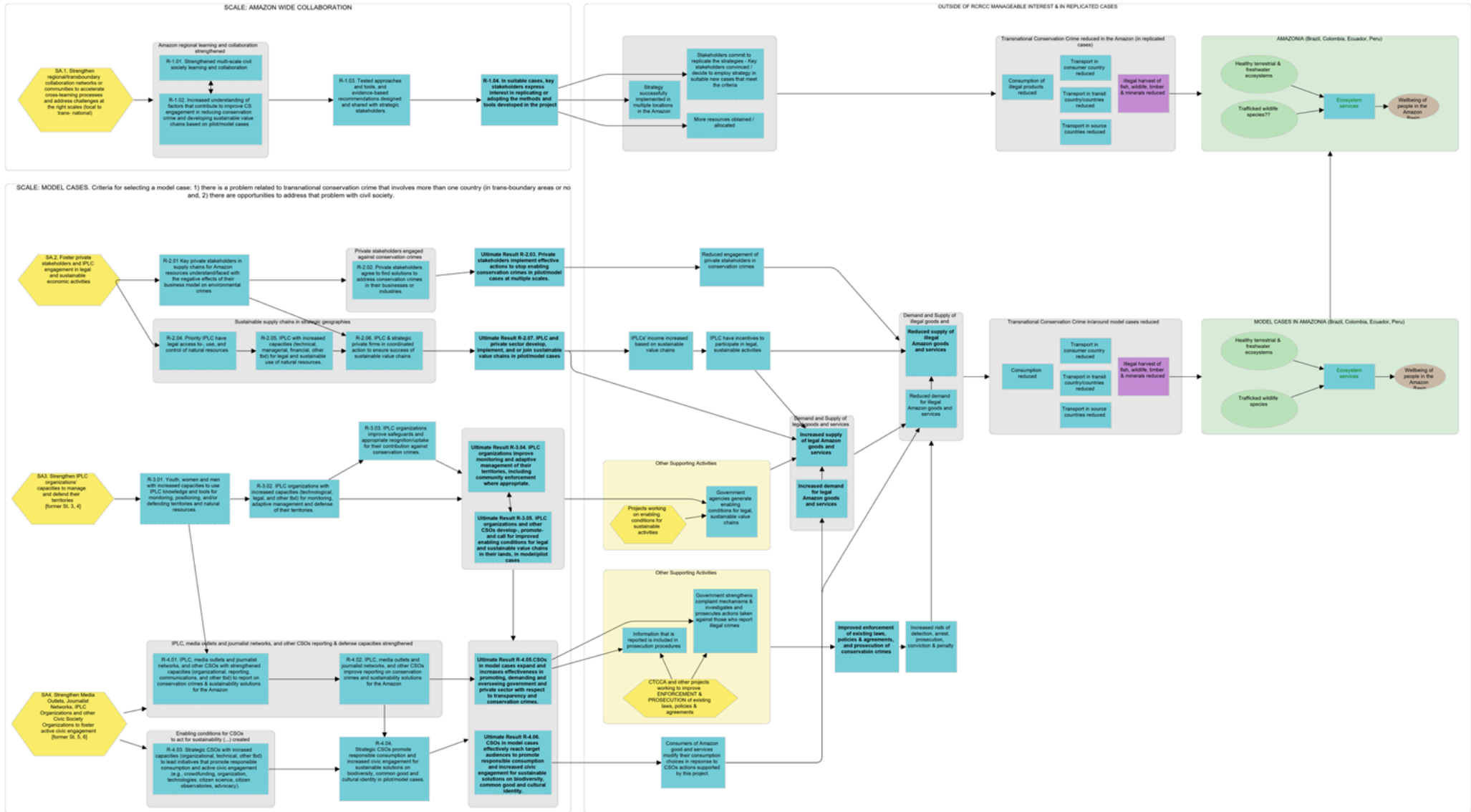
Overall Theory of Change: If key civil society actors (IP & LC, private stakeholders, media outlets, journalists and journalist networks, other civil society organizations) increase their capacities as economic agents and active citizens, and effectively collaborate through regional/transboundary networks to develop, call for, and demand (i) enabling conditions, best practices, responsible consumption and other values/incentives to foster biodiversity conservation along value chains and (ii) improved law enforcement, oversight capacities, and other incentives to prevent or thwart environmental crimes and unsustainable practices, **then** markets (supply and demand) of sustainable and legal Amazon goods and services will be expanded, while markets (supply and demand) for illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services will be reduced, contributing **in turn** to reduce over-extraction and associated trade of fish, wildlife, timber and minerals from the Amazon region, and **therefore** contributing also to attain AREP's vision of a "healthy and resilient Amazon Basin that is valued by society, ensures human well-being, and safeguards our global climate.

Strategic Approach 1: If CRCC strengthens regional/transboundary networks or communities of civil society actors to (1) design, implement, and analyze coordinated pilot cases across the region, and share information regionally and accelerate cross-learning processes among these strategic pilot cases, and (2) through these pilot cases also address challenges at the rights scales (local to regional), then the magnitude and likelihood of long-term impact of these pilot cases will increase, and the knowledge generated and shared regionally will contribute expanding the impact of CRCC. Further, through proactive regional actions, and in suitable cases, strategic stakeholders and decision-makers across the region will join these networks and align with their recommended intervention approaches, tools, best practices, and lessons learned draw, to foster biodiversity conservation and thwart environmental crimes (UR-1).

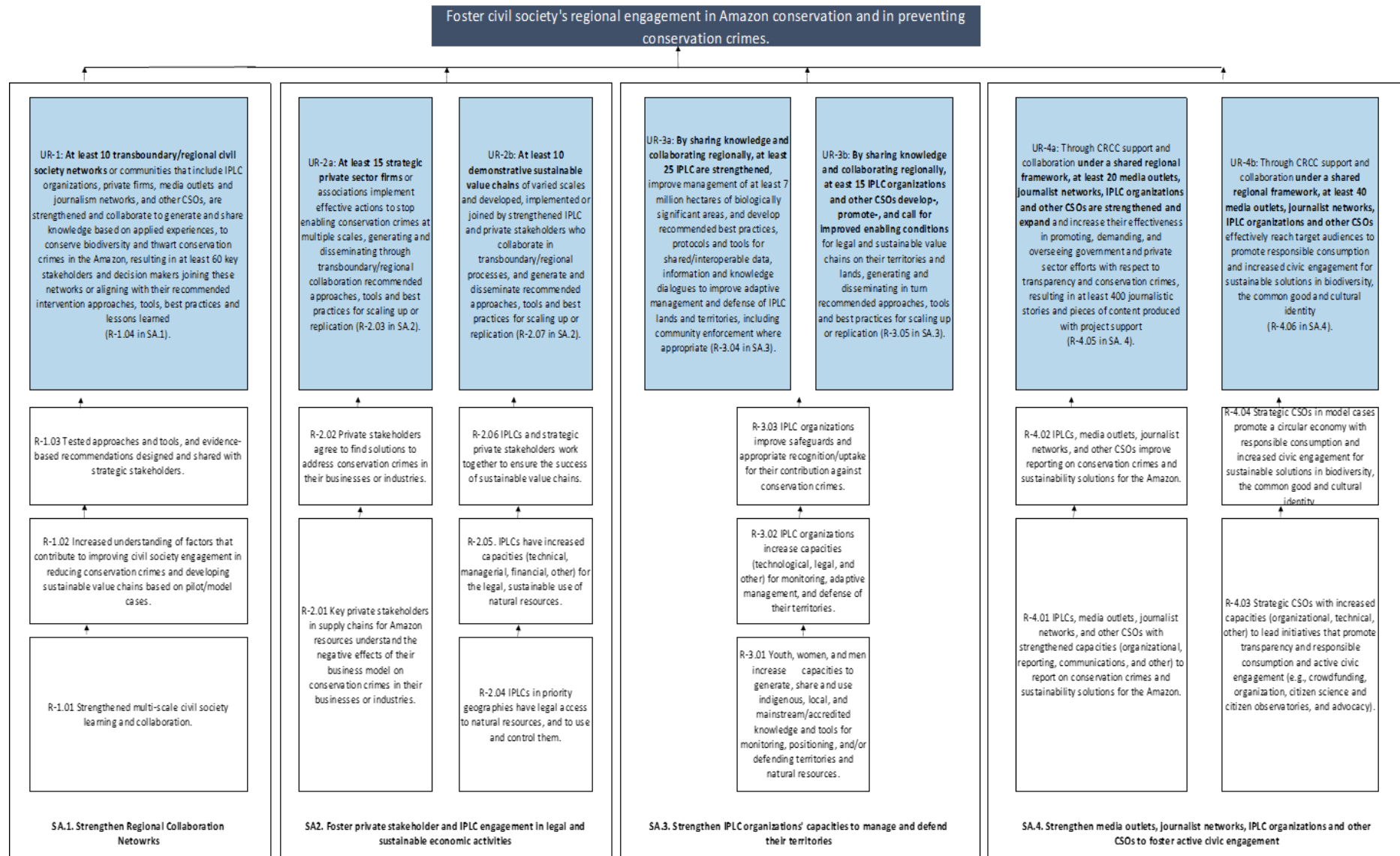
Strategic Approach 2: If CRCC fosters private stakeholders and IP & LC engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities, then, on the one hand, private stakeholders collaborate regionally to implement effective actions to stop enabling environmental crimes at multiple scales (UR-2a), reducing, in turn, their engagement in environmental crimes and, directly, their participation supply and demand of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services. On the other hand, then private stakeholders and IP & LC will increase their overall participation in (developing, implementing and/or joining) sustainable value chains (UR-2b), in turn, both increasing their demand and supply of legal and sustainable Amazon goods and services, and reducing their demand and supply of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services.

Strategic Approach 3: If CRCC strengthens IP & LC organizations' capacities to collaborate regional and manage and defend their territories, then IP & LC organizations will improve monitoring and management and defense of their territories, including community enforcement where appropriate (UR-3a), and will collaborate with other CSOs across the Amazon to developing, promoting, and calling for enabling conditions for legal and sustainable value chains on their territories (UR-3b). As a result of this and the contribution of other projects improving enabling conditions for legal and sustainable value chains, the supply of sustainable and legal Amazon goods and services will increase and incentives for engaging in environmental crimes will be reduced. In addition, this will contribute to improved enforcement of existing laws, policies and agreements, and prosecution of environmental crimes (see next hypothesis).

Strategic Approach 4: If CRCC strengthens media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs to collaborate regionally and foster active civic engagement, then, first, these civil society actors will expand and increase their effectiveness in promoting, demanding and overseeing government and private sector concerning transparency and environmental crimes (UR-4a), resulting in turn in improved enforcement of existing laws, policies and agreements, prosecution of environmental crimes, and ultimately in reduced demand and supply of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services. Second, media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC organizations and other CSOs will effectively reach target audiences to promote responsible consumption and increased civic engagement for sustainable solutions on biodiversity, common good and cultural identity (UR-4b), in turn both reducing supply and demand of illegal or unsustainable Amazon goods and services and increasing supply and demand of legal and sustainable ones.



LOGIC MODEL (INTERMEDIATE RESULTS)



7.4 PROGRESS REPORT BY STRATEGIC APPROACH AND SUMMARY ACTION (FY23)

STRATEGIC APPROACH 1: STRENGTHEN REGIONAL/TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION NETWORKS OR COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE CROSS-LEARNING PROCESSES AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES AT APPROPRIATE SCALES (LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL)		
<p>SA1-i Strengthen Project partners and key allies' capacities -through cross-learning activities and technical assistance programs- and build effective partnerships with CSO and IP & LC to reduce enabling conditions for conservation crimes.</p>	<p>(Feb 2022 – Sep 2023)</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>We continue to implement and improve safeguards and guidelines towards securing free prior informed consent from participating IP & LC; Inclusive communication with a culturally appropriate approach through media and channels that are widely disseminated and easily accessible to the target audience; mapping, understanding, inclusion and respect for schedules, spaces, and formats of participation. The planning of activities considered the internal organization, social, cultural, economic dynamics, and location of the different interest groups. The elaboration, implementation and follow-up of work plans was done in a participatory manner to ensure that activities reflect the needs and interests of all community groups and provision of necessary logistical support (transportation, food, lodging, childcare spaces), which have favored increased participation of youth, women, IP & LC in all program activities.</p> <p>The gender analysis was structured, and guidance was provided in its understanding and use, including the toolkit for the diagnosis of gender gaps in conservation projects. Both are available in Spanish and Portuguese. Progress has been made with the implementation of a women survey to determine family composition, housing conditions, access to basic services, participation and empowerment (40 women from San Jacinto community), governance workshops with a gender focus in two associations of the Shuar Federation of Pastaza and one in the Kumay community and their natural cosmetics initiative - with which we also implemented the first phase of the value chain analysis- in Ecuador. In Peru, with complementary funds we developed diagnostic workshops in five communities of the Tahuayo basin with emphasis on women's participation in the general assemblies of the communities, trainings, the way in which women's opinions are considered in communal decisions, as well as the prevalence of machismo in the home and in the community. We will continue with these assessments and training workshops accompanying activity implementation.</p> <p>WCS held capacity building and training workshops and materials targeting WCS and partners' staff, covering topics such as: development and intersectionality, rights-based approaches, gender and youth, rights-based conservation, methodological route for gender analysis and gender focus in communication, recommendations on the use of inclusive language and a gender approach in consultation methods.</p> <p>WCS also signed a sub-agreement in July 2023, for USUS\$ 360,000 with Despensa Amazónica, a civil society organization with the aim of articulating collaborative work around Gastronomic Innovation in two project</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 1:
STRENGTHEN REGIONAL/TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION NETWORKS OR COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE CROSS-LEARNING PROCESSES AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES AT APPROPRIATE SCALES (LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL)**

		countries. This creative collaboration seeks to build on initiatives already underway to develop or incubate food products (Amazonian basket) of high commercial value.
SA1-ii Collaboratively prioritize, design, share knowledge and implement behavior change pilot cases (previously SA1-iv merged with former SA1-vii)	(Apr 2022 – Sep 2026)	<p>For a comprehensive view of all efforts underway around behavioral change, as presented in our Work plan for FY24, we propose to merge Strategic Approach SA1-iv with SA1-vii (Design and implement a Solution Search Contest on best practices in reducing environmental crimes))</p> <p>In progress, overall.</p> <p>Region / completed:</p> <p>WCS concluded two behavioral change (BC) pilot cases in Ecuador and Brazil, with support from leverage funding from the European Union, and started to harvest important lessons that are nested in country and could be replicated at a regional level. The campaigns will serve as regional pilot models generating lessons learned and allowing for the strengthening of WCS, partners and stakeholders’ capacities. Given the innovative nature of this activity for environmental crimes we continue to learn and refine our approach on how to best apply BC as a tool to reduce and prevent environmental crimes (extract from SA4-iii). In FY24 we will share the results and lessons learned with other countries, so other interventions at scale can be considered.</p> <p>Region / in progress:</p> <p>The call for applications of Rare’s Solution Search Contest focused on illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade received 33 entries from 11 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean. A technical panel and a high-level judging panel composed by experts from diverse sectors reviewed them and selected a Judges’ Choice Award Winner, as well as a Top 10 finalists. Finalists were voted upon for the People’s Choice Award during a public voting period. Both prize winners will be announced in the Award Ceremony to be held during the CIMFAUNA conference in Santa Marta- Colombia, on November 21st to 25th, 2023. In addition, Rare and WCS partnered with DAI’s Prevenir team to include a side prize in the Solution Search Contest. This prize focuses on technological innovation to the illegal wildlife in Perú in Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios (Peru). During CIMFAUNA, Rare and WCS, will continue to spotlight the potential impact of behavior-centered designs in tackling environmental crimes. To this extent, a pre-contest open course for up to 35 CIMFAUNA participants will be held on November 18-19.</p> <p>Nested in Brazil / completed:</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 1:
STRENGTHEN REGIONAL/TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION NETWORKS OR COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE CROSS-LEARNING PROCESSES AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES AT APPROPRIATE SCALES (LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL)**

		<p>WCS, in close collaboration with the regional WCS CWT team and support from consultant BIT designed, implemented and completed a behavior change pilot case study on the topic of tackle turtle’s illegal consumption in Manaus metropolitan area. WCS implemented a pilot of an online trial campaign and a first assessment on the campaign effectiveness regarding behavioral change, starring a local influencer, to evaluate the impact of a behaviorally informed Instagram video, targeted for people over 18 years old in the real-world conservation activism. In the trial, the campaign had a total of 45.3k reactions. Despite the trial's endeavors, it was shown that the control message, in a more institutional tone, was significantly more effective in engaging Instagram users. This outcome challenges the initial hypothesis that a behaviorally informed video, featuring a local influencer as the messenger, would surpass the traditional messages produced by WCS Brazil and broadcasted on the institutional Instagram account. This result underlines the intricacies of engaging people in urban zones in wildlife conservation activities via social media platforms.</p> <p>Nested in Ecuador / completed:</p> <p>WCS, in close collaboration with the regional WCS Counter Wildlife Trafficking Team (CWT) team and support from consultant BIT (Behavioral Insights Team), designed, implemented and completed a behavior change pilot case study on wildlife pet trafficking. The campaign aims at evaluating which type of message provides accurate information about the negative effects caused by wildlife pet trafficking and increases the interaction with wildlife conservation activities, specifically to digitally sign a manifesto against wildlife pet trafficking.</p> <p>WCS completed the research design, theory of change, evaluation of behavioral barriers, detailed intervention design, risk management strategy, and implementation plan, adjusting the design of the case study, such as the theory of change and outcome measures as needed. The trial assessed whether behaviorally informed tools increased the sign of the manifesto, which sought to appeal to an audience likely to be motivated to express itself against the purchase of wild pets. We reached 418,023 people on Instagram, of which 4,271 clicked the campaign, and 65 people signed the manifesto. We found that the videos using behavioral insight had more impact than the control video in motivating people. Initial considerations indicate that the content that followed guidelines from the behavioral sciences could have a greater impact than content that does not adopt this approach.</p>
<p>SA1-iii Upgrade Proteja Portal</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>WCS partner IPAM completed translation of Proteja Portal texts into Spanish and continue working towards creating a fully operational Spanish and English versions of the portal, adapting it for the inclusion of new partners and contents. With the project support, Proteja partners are also updating the portal’s governance structure and refining</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 1:
STRENGTHEN REGIONAL/TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION NETWORKS OR COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE CROSS-LEARNING PROCESSES AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES AT APPROPRIATE SCALES (LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL)**

		<p>its communication priorities. Some Spanish contents from project partners (such as the ones supported by Internews) are now available in Proteja and we started the creation of a Series in the portal with the compilation of territorial monitoring tools available online.</p> <p>In January 2023, IPAM published a first technical note by IPAM ("Isolados por um fio" -"Isolated on a Knife-edge") highlighting the risks imposed to Isolated Indigenous Peoples because of deforestation and land grabbing. The publication received significant media attention: it was published in 83 online media outlets (two of them European news websites) and broadcasted in Brazilian television chains.</p> <p>IPAM is also currently revising the development of a new format of technical notes, to make it more easily available for non-scientific audience to connect to the portal and have access to the content that are published.</p>
<p>SA1-ivCitizen Science for the Amazon Network & fisheries</p>	<p>(Jan 2022 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>The Amazon Water Alliance (AAA) stems from the integration of the Citizen Science Network with the Amazon Waters Initiative and was officially integrated in December 2022 by the Network assembly. Its goal is ensuring the integrity and connectivity of Amazon freshwater systems at basin scale., AAA gathers 26 partners, (8 academic/research centers, 13 civil society organizations, 3 research institutions associated with government, one grassroots organization, and one consortium from seven countries) collaborating towards strengthening its governance and capacities to inform policies on fisheries and freshwater ecosystem conservation across the Amazon.</p> <p>The first partners’ meeting of the AAA was held in Leticia (Colombia) in August 2023. The meeting gathered 77 participants, representing 34 organizations - 19 member organizations of the Alliance and 15 allies. The event was made possible through the co-organization of WCS and TNC and with financial support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and USAID.</p> <p>The meeting resulted in inventories of mechanisms and experiences on priority conservation areas and fishery governance, and a roadmap of three working groups for prioritization of conservation areas, fishery governance, and a collaborative regional action plan to improve fisheries monitoring in priority transnational basins.</p> <p>An Action Plan for Fisheries Monitoring is underway, and the first proposal should be ready by December 2023. WCS is leading a committee to draft an Action Plan proposal to align individual and collective actions including building bridges with experts and governments from Brazil, Peru and Colombia about the possibility of collaboration for fisheries monitoring in the Brazil-Peru-Colombia border area. Amazon Waters’ Partners will contribute to the development of the plan.</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 1:
STRENGTHEN REGIONAL/TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION NETWORKS OR COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE CROSS-LEARNING PROCESSES AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES AT APPROPRIATE SCALES (LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL)**

		<p>Also, partners continued to grow the lctio.org open fish database. As of September 2023, 14 organizations are involved with, using or interested in the lctio Platform. Of these, 10 institutions are part of AAA and another four are only part of the lctio Platform user community, 695 users and institutions are committed with the expansion of the lctio Platform, which now accumulates 62.235 check lists and 107.896 observations.</p> <p>Consolidating and improving the lctio database is a priority for AAA. In this sense, WCS provides technical support for users and actively seeks out to engage new stakeholders and improve the experience of the already established user community. Resources such as instructions to use lctio platform (upload and app) and basic data analysis are available under demand and soon will be available at the AAA website. To this end, 11 organizations have received assistance on how to use of lctio to promote the Citizen Science approach, democratize of science, monitor, and manage of fisheries considering the challenge of scale. Seven organizations that received assistance are part of AAA and four other organizations engaged in implementing lctio.</p>
<p>SA1-vii Design and implement a Solution Search Contest on best practices in reducing environmental crimes (Merged with SA1-iv, now SA1-ii as per FY24 proposal)</p>	<p>(Dec 2021 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>Cancelled and merged with SA1-ii.</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

<p>SA2-i Raise awareness among private companies and business sectors on the negative impacts of environmental crimes and promote the adoption of solutions to prevent their direct or indirect participation.</p>	<p>(Jan 2022 – Dec 2025)</p>	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Together for Conservation seeks to partner with strategic private stakeholders operating in the Western Amazon (e.g., transport, tourism, and food sectors) to help them understand the negative effects of environmental crimes, and specifically their negative effects on their business model, and their possible, direct or indirect participation in environmental crimes in target areas in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.</p> <p>Region</p> <p>We identified 37 target companies with the potential to engage with the Project to help reduce or avoid environmental crimes in the region as well as support IP & LC in the development of sustainable value chains.</p>
---	------------------------------	---

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	<p>To date, at national and regional scale, airlines, and logistics companies, such as Avianca, LATAM, KLM and DHL are interested in enforcing their policies and capacities to combat wildlife trafficking. WCS's role is of articulation with authorities and civil society. Airlines companies are part of global coalitions such United for Wildlife and have signed pledges⁸ to stop environmental crimes in their operations.</p> <p>The recently signed MoU with Avianca establish a key step in engaging an airline into exchange of information, expertise, and experience related to the trafficking of specimens and/or endangered species that are protected under international or national regulations in Latin American countries. A work plan is currently being executed with actions around development of a diagnosis and proposal of recommendations to AVIANCA's policies and operations related to the prevention, detection, and reporting of IWT and capacity building for Avianca personnel based on the prioritizations identified in the diagnostic phase. Avianca involvements includes Avianca, and partner companies, such as Avianca Cargo, and cargo Agency Deprisa. Work cooperation agreements are being developed regionally with LATAM, in Ecuador with DHL (and partner companies Servientrega and Western Union) and KLM. To this end, we are currently participating in the regional process of receiving approval to use ROUTES material to use in training sessions and completed the Program Review Committee process with KLM and received approval to work with the airline in Ecuador. With DHL, (and partner companies) we are advancing on developing a work plan that involves actions such as the development of a communication campaign to sensibelize against IWT, strengthening capacities of companies and staff through protocols to reduce and prevent IWT, amongst others. See a SA4.iii on collaboration with airport concessionaries and airlines on counter wildlife trafficking within airports.</p> <p>Colombia:</p> <p>Strategy for private sector engagement in WCS Colombia has shifted to the transportation sector (air, river, road) where an assessment of the services offered by the sector is being developed and will be ready in Q2 FY24. The assessment aims to identify practices that could potentially elevate the risk of conservation crimes within the sector and include protocols and action plans to improve the practices of private stakeholders. WCS is working with the Ministry of Environment and the environmental authority of Putumayo (Corpoamazonía) to sensitize stakeholders at airports and river ports administrators and employees on the issues of wildlife traffic and generate agreements to implement the protocols to avoid and control illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT). 30 people from the airport and the river port of Puerto Asís, and the airport of Villagarzón were trained on IWT. We are also implementing campaigns with transportation providers and users in airports (Villagarzón, Puerto Asís, Puerto Leguízamo, Leticia), ports (Puerto Asís, Puerto Leguízamo, Leticia), and bus terminals (Orito, Puerto Asís) to increase awareness regarding wildlife traffic. These campaigns are part of WCS regional communication efforts for the transportation sector.</p>
--	--

⁸ <https://www.iata.org/en/programs/environment/wildlife-trafficking/>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	<p>For tourism, the focus will be in the business established in Orito with whom the project is advancing on with local sustainable value chains (See SA2-iii for details).</p> <p>Ecuador:</p> <p>The current phase of exploring the possibility of a collaboration in Ecuador with oil and gas companies has been put on hold as the sector is reluctant to cooperate with nonprofit organizations in assessing risks within their value chains. WCS is focusing its efforts on the aviation, logistic and transportation sector.</p> <p>Along the line of WCS work with strategic private and public sector partners to analyze and mitigate risks of wildlife traffic in strategic supply chains, in April 2023 WCS implemented a training with 21 staff of the different cooperatives forming the Guayaquil bus terminal on wildlife trafficking and the protocols to follow when confronted with a wildlife trafficking event. This included a general training on the importance of conservation and the risks associated with wildlife trafficking, how to identify wildlife trafficking within their operations and how to coordinate with the respective authorities to generate early alerts.</p> <p>In June 2023, WCS attended a two-day Aviation Day event, organized by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), in the city of Guayaquil. where actors from various airlines, the Ministry of Tourism and national government amongst others, proposed strategies, formed alliances and committed to implementing actions to reduce wildlife trafficking in the aviation industry. WCS established an important partnership with the General Direction of Civil Aviation (DGAC), who manages public airports in the country. We are currently developing a work agreement with DGCA to begin strengthening capacities with airports with the aim of discouraging wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>Peru (see also See SA2-ii):</p> <p>Sustainable and legal wild meat: With the perspective of supporting integrated territorial management and sustainable natural resource of over 10,000 hectares in the Tahuayo, Blanco and San Juan de Yanayacu river basins (areas of influence of the CTTRCA), WCS consolidated two value chains in 6 communities that provide economic alternatives for local communities so that they continue valuing the standing forest and healthy rivers in their communities and commit to protect their territories and the CTTRCA as the source of natural resources for their wellbeing.</p> <p>Sustainably managed wildlife in the CTTRCA and its surrounding areas derived into high-quality wildlife meat sold to two renowned restaurants in Iquitos (Chef Paz and Ikiitu), which has allowed the restaurants to buy fresh meat from a legal and sustainable source and generating their commitment to buy only from this type of source. WCS has also emphasized with them the challenges associated with the limited quantities they can buy if we want to ensure</p>
--	--

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	<p>sustainability. However, this is still a challenge because there are no other legal and sustainable sources in Loreto of wildmeat, despite increased interest in this product.</p> <p>The alliance between communities that manage wildlife (legally and sustainably) and restaurants is a two-way conservation strategy. First, it supports in situ conservation through the integrated management of a protected area (CTTRCA) and communal territories, where hunters are motivated to conserve the area that provides this important traditional resource. Selling sustainably hunted wildmeat with legal permits in addition generates revenues for local families and partially finance communal monitoring activities, thus also contributing to the protected area’s financial sustainability. Secondly, it helps reduce wildlife trafficking, showing how a deeply rooted custom can viably be carried out sustainably and legally, albeit requiring complex enabling conditions.</p> <p>The restaurants’ owners have also agreed to become spokespersons for responsible consumption in the city of Iquitos (contributing to SA4-iii). Furthermore, WCS provided staff of Chef Paz restaurant with information on the sustainable wildmeat value chain so they can better understand legal and sustainable origin of the products they use, as well as the dangers of the use of illegal and unsustainable wildlife meat. They in turn share this information with restaurant customers.</p> <p>Fisheries: WCS and partners aim to develop collaborative relationships with fish export companies by providing them with information to adopt best practices/standards as solutions to environmental crimes. WCS and partner PRONATURALEZA identified 6 possible aquarist companies that could result in sustainable and legal trade relationships with fishers’ communities (Catfish Trading S.A.C.; Acuario San Agustin E.I.R.L. LF Amazon Aquarium E.I.R.L., ACUA CORP S.A., Live Peru-ATA Aquarium S.R.L. and Yacuruna International Enterprise) in Iquitos. We maintain regular communication with them to learn about their demand for ornamental fish, compare it with the fishing potential in the region, and prepare communities to enter commercial alliance with said aquarists. At the same time, we continue assessing (with limited available information) these aquarist companies in terms of the legality of their operations.</p> <p>The San Juan de Yanayacu Community fishers’ association improved its capacities in extraction and processing of ornamental fish and led a first commercialization experience of ornamental fish with three aquarium stores in Iquitos, as a first experience to continue developing. The efforts of the fishers who developed this first pilot stand out, especially the women in charge of selecting, maintaining, and supplying water during the mandatory quarantine of the product. As a result, an important set of technical lessons learnt were drawn and will improve future shipments.</p>
--	--

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

<p>SA2-ii Promoting Sustainable Value Chains for Fisheries and Turtles in Brazil and Peru</p>	<p>(Oct 2021 – May 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>This activity focuses on engaging private stakeholders and IP & LC in legal and sustainable economic activities, based on fisheries and the harvest of other natural resources, in targeted Amazon regions in Brazil and Peru.</p> <p>Brazil / Completed</p> <p>We completed the assessment of fisheries supply chain in the Manaus and Manacapuru area. The report includes a complete database of reports of environmental misconducts in fisheries; fisheries production statistics for Amazonas State 2020-2022; a directory of establishments with activity in the fisheries supply-chain (e.g., processing warehouse, markets, and slaughterhouses); and findings on illegal and illicit practices in the fisheries supply-chain. The report also provides an assessment of enabling conditions that facilitate illegal activities in the fisheries supply chain, including types of illegal practices, and the chain links and geographic locations where these practices are more frequent. Results were presented to relevant Government agencies whose inputs also contributed to a first draft of best practice protocols focusing on lessons learnt, best practices and policy recommendations. Next steps will include implementation of collaboratively developed best practice protocols for fisheries supply-chains private stakeholders to avoid environmental crimes.</p> <p>WCS and partner ICMBio are collaborating to, first, design and test by Q1 FY24 a survey to measure and understand the pattern of consumption of chelonians (turtles) in traditional communities that live inside the Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Unini and Jaú National Park. We aim to complete surveys in these areas by Q4 FY24. Survey results will foster a participatory reflection about consumption quotas, and the development of community agreements for the use of this shared resource. WCS and ICMBio long partnership of participatory monitoring programs with IP & LC was conducive to the construction of a database with a ten-years historical series on Chelonians nesting data.</p> <p>In the Putumayo-Iça basin, WCS continued focusing on developing an integrated territorial management plan (PGTA) for at least one IP & LC territory (see SA3-iv for details) . PGTAs covers critical elements of integral territorial development, including territorial protections, fishing agreements and plans, development of sustainable value chains, amongst others.</p> <p>Peru: (Please also see SA2-i/Peru for details of engagement with aquarist companies- approach complementary to both SA2-iii and SA3-iv)</p> <p>Under the collaboration framework with six communities (San Pedro, Jerusalén, El Chino, Buena Vista, San Juan de Yanayacu and Chingán) in the Tahuayo, Blanco and San Juan de Yanayacu basins, WCS assessed their production, transformation, organizational, and trade capacities with regards to ornamental fish trade.</p>
--	------------------------------	--

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	<p>We also developed training courses on fishing regulation, led by the Regional Production Directorate (DIREPRO), in the communities of Esperanza, El Chino, San Pedro, Diamante, Jerusalem, Jaldar and San Juan de Yanayacu where 61 people were trained (26% women). Following administrative procedures, after these trainings, 60 people obtained their fishers certificates. Additionally, we developed practical training in these communities regarding good practices of catching, collecting, and maintaining ornamental fish for the market, 70 people (46 men and 24 women) were trained.</p> <p>Regarding ornamental fish, the San Juan de Yanayacu community has carried out a commercialization pilot that resulted in the sale of approximately 11,254 specimens of four species to 3 commercial aquariums in Iquitos. As a result, they generated a total income of USUS\$ 393. The efforts of the fishers who developed this first pilot stand out, especially the women in charge of selecting, maintaining, and supplying water during the mandatory quarantine of the product. An important set of technical lessons learnt were drawn and will improve future shipments.</p> <p>With WCS technical support, four communities (El Chino, Jerusalem, San Pedro, and Diamante) of the Tahuayo River basin obtained the approval for their wildlife management plan inside the Communal Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area (CTTRCA). They signed “minor activity” agreements with the regional environmental authority of Loreto. The community of Buena Vista, which hunts outside the CTTRCA, currently has a management plan approved by Loreto’s Forest and Wildlife authority and the corresponding authorization for wildlife use. Both authorizations have been approved after a long process and constant reviews by the authorities and mark an important precedent for communities that want to formalize the management of wildlife carried out inside and outside protected areas in the Peruvian Amazon.</p> <p>To support sound wildlife management, we have prepared and distributed a simplified version of the wildlife management plan among the communities in the Tahuayo River basin. During the year, we also supported communities in monitoring hunting activity through the systematization and analysis of hunting records of five communities that have management plans. In each community, we presented the results of compliance with the quotas, reinforcing the importance of complying with the management plan. Also, to facilitate data registration, we have proposed to the communities to work with the SMART application that would facilitate not only the registration but also the data analysis that the community members have to develop.</p> <p>In the Amazon River basin, partner Pronaturaleza collaborated with three associations of ornamental fishers (Asociación de Pescadores y Procesadores Artesanales KAPAPRETO -Belén; Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de Mi Loreto; and Asociación de Pescadores y Procesadores Artesanales Sabaleros Amazónicos) and facilitate the training on fishing regulations given by DIREPRO. Following the completion of the training, 41 fishing records and 39 fishing permits were recognized. Two associations, Sabaleros and Mi Loreto are formalized with the National Bureau</p>
--	--

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

		<p>of public registries (SUNARP). Enrollment with the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) of recognized fishers' organizations is underway.</p> <p>Also, in January, DIREPRO formally approved the proposal for a Primary Collection Centre (CAPO) for ornamental fish and fry for aquaculture purposes presented by partner PRONATURALEZA. The activity promotes and contributes to fisheries regulations in Loreto, facilitating tools for DIREPRO to promote the formalization of fishers and contributing to the strengthening of the Sustainable Value Chain.</p>
<p>SA2-iii With IP & LC, promote legal and sustainable use, and sustainable value chains of non-timber forest products (NTFP)</p>	<p>(Oct 2021 – May 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>This activity focuses on engaging IP & LC in legal and sustainable use of NTFP in targeted Amazon regions in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador.</p> <p>Brazil:</p> <p>WCS and ICMBio community-based tourism (CBT) proposal was approved by Jaú National Park and the RESEX Unini, as well as by the Cachoeira Community. The community is the closest community for tourists for birds and monkey-watching and already offers some tourism activities. It is of their interest to improve the touristic offer. WCS and ICMBio assumptions is that, fostering a substantial involvement of IP & LC living inside Jaú National Park in an income-generating sustainable value chain such as this tourism initiative, will constitute a deterrent to sprawling illegal activities and environmental crimes, while at the same time effectively contributing to improved management and conservation of the park. Next steps involve carrying out tourism inventories in the dry and flood seasons to register potential tourism attractions and participatory develop the need for services and infrastructure to attend visitors as well as training for visitors' guides.</p> <p>In November WCS visited to the Cachoeira Community to meet with 11 community members and leaders. During the occasion, they expressed their written consent to the realization of the project. In July, we carried out the first Workshop on Basic Concepts of CBT at Cachoeira Community with 19 participants from the Cachoeira, Seringalzinho and Pataúá communities. Basic concepts of nature tourism, the design of tourism products and the steps of developing a tourism plan were presented. There were also two participatory sessions, where community members proposed potential tourism products and discussed the pros and cons of developing tourism in the region. WCS is exploring the opportunity of supporting the adequate development of identified community-based tourism initiative in Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador with aimed actions and strategies according to each value chain stage of development. Potential next steps include, support the development of business plans, strengthening alliances with tour operators, promotion of experimental tours and Fam and Press Tours as applicable to each reality.</p> <p>Colombia:</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	<p>Based on the results of prior assessments and consultations, in this reporting period WCS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> run a diagnostic of the 14 local initiatives in Orito comprising the Orito tourism corridor. We identified strengths, needs and potentials of each business. Results were socialized with local actors, the Chamber of Commerce of Putumayo, Corpoamazonía, the regional government of Putumayo, and Southern Colombia’s Tourism Network. As a next step, WCS technical team proposed a plan to implement a capacity building program for the corridor initiative. This activity is exploring collaboration with USAID initiatives such as Destino Naturaleza. established legal agreements and work plans with Asoparaiso and Asoagro Camu-camu, two collective associations of agricultural producers in Puerto Asís and Puerto Leguízamo municipalities growing amazon fruits camu-camu and açai. Next steps include development a diagnostic of sustainable productive model beneficial to biodiversity and connectivity. A collaboration with Selva Nevada (a Colombian company that produces and commercializes food based on biodiversity-related raw materials) has also been formalized, to connect Asoparaiso and Asoagro Camu-Camu. Selva Nevada agreed to buy their production and strengthen their business models. This agreement shows a particular strategy of engagement through shared value, where the company gains a better presence in the territory with its suppliers, and the local producers increase their capacities to compete and generate quality products. In Puerto Asís, Orito, and Valle del Guamuéz, the assessment of the use of stingless bees (as a natural resource) has been completed, encompassing both its legal and technical aspects .The sustainable value chain pilot for stingless bees in Putumayo and other regions of the Colombian Amazon represents a source of income, contributes to biodiversity conservation and a stronger local governance through commitments of local producers to trade capacity building and technical assistance with conservation agreements.. In the reporting period, we trained 16 meliponiculture leaders, representing 85 individuals from their communities, and 236 hectares, through five workshops on colony management, product extraction, and transformation. Finally, in collaboration with Corpoamazonia, a comprehensive analysis of obstacles affecting the issuance of meliponiculture licenses was conducted. In FY24, as a result of this collaboration we expect to be able to enter into conservation agreements with local stakeholders. Connected to SA3-i. <p>Ecuador: See also SA3-i for details of intergenerational knowledge dialogues promoted through these actions.</p> <p>Identified value chains with IP & LC in Ecuador are listed below:</p>
--	---

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

- Shuar Center Kumay (communities of Kumay and Tuna) native chicken and fish, in collaboration with the Shuar Federation of Pastaza (FENASHP).
- Nuwa Kumay - natural cosmetics.
- Women of San Jacinto - handicrafts initiatives and native fish and chicken production activities.
- FENASH-P Tourism Network - tourism network of 10 Shuar communities in Pastaza.
- Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE) - cultural rescue program and promotion of a women’s handicraft initiative (in collaboration with FENASHP).
- Sequoyah Remolino - ceramic initiative.
- Kichwa communities along the Napo River - community-based tourism

In this reporting period WCS, and with a collaborative approach, supported the implementation of existing Community-Based Natural Resource and Territorial Management (CBNRTM) plans by developing specific work plans in six Kichwa communities along the Napo River in Northern Yasuní of the Orellana Province (Pompeya, Indillama, Nueva Providencia, Sani Isla, San Roque, and Martinica), the Shuar Kumay communities in Pastaza and the Women of San Jacinto in the Pastaza Province. Prioritized activities include community wildlife, hunting and fishing monitoring, territorial control and surveillance, and native fish and chicken rearing.

We are also working at the organizational level with Indigenous groups from Pastaza-Waorani Nation of Ecuador (NAWE), the Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE) and the Shuar Federation of Pastaza (FENASH-P)) to strengthen territorial management. With leveraged funds, we are collaborating with Ecociencia, a local non-governmental organization, to develop participatory territorial governance and management plans for each organization. To date, we have completed the Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) process with these organizations involving community workshops to begin the zoning process and development of these management plans.

The communities along the Napo River prioritized strengthening their community-based tourism initiatives, including capacities in administration, accounting, communications, marketing, among others; improving infrastructure such as cabins and trails (through leverage funding); and supporting legalization processes.

With the Women of San Jacinto, the strengthened women capacities for ceramic and jewelry production and offered support for trade fair participation. In Kumay, WCS supported a natural cosmetics initiative (NUWA) with the acquisition of materials and supplies to stock the laboratory, and with communication materials to promote the initiative. We will continue assisting the implementation of their business plan, with prioritized activities such as strengthening marketing, publicity, and communication skills, supporting the strengthening of their admin and finance systems, and in legalizing the bio enterprise and obtaining operation permits. Throughout the reporting period we have provided the group with logistic support to participate in trade fairs.

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 2:
FOSTER PRIVATE STAKEHOLDER AND IP & LC ENGAGEMENT IN LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

		In July 2023, we entered a sub-agreement with Fundación Raíz for USUS\$95,896. As part of this sub-agreement, Fundación Raíz and WCS are collaborating with the Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE) and will provide support to work towards the cultural rescue of Sequoyah Remolino communities, in the Sucumbios Province, through their women's ceramic initiative. (See A3-i)
SA2-iv Engage companies and organizations in PPA to collaborate in activities to address environmental crimes in value chains	(Apr 2022 – Aug 2024)	<p>Delayed.</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>In 2022 the Partnership Platform for the Amazon (PPA) went through major changes in its structure, governance, bylaws, and strategic programs that culminated in its transformation into a legal, distinct organization, and in the process dismissed the existing members. Partner IPAM is investigating whether PPA's new territorial development and advocacy strategies might increase the potential for collaboration in communication initiatives We will determine the feasibility of this intervention in the next reporting period.</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

SA3-i Intergenerational knowledge dialogues	(Jan 2022 – Sep 2026)	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Colombia:</p> <p>To strengthen local governance, self-government, and sustainable management of natural resources from an intergenerational perspective, in this reporting period WCS collaborated with two organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACILAPP (Puerto Leguizamo Municipality), WCS is negotiating an agreement and workplan to provide support for the enhancement of the Indigenous guard's capabilities to recognize and address environmental crimes within their territory, with a specific focus on combating wildlife trafficking. • WCS have recently signed an agreement with ACIPS to facilitate the establishment of a biodiversity monitoring program in collaboration with the Bellavista Indigenous Reservation communities. This initiative involves designing the monitoring process, blending scientific and the Indigenous communities' cultural principles, and improving capacities of a group of Indigenous guards. • WCS is also in the process of generating an action plan with ADISPA (the social organization of the Campesino Reserve "La Perla Amazónica"), to improve their biodiversity monitoring program, providing
--	-----------------------	--

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

		<p>equipment such as camera traps and binoculars, as well as capacity building activities to assist in interpreting and reporting the biological data.</p> <p>Ecuador:</p> <p>In close collaboration with Fundación Raíz, we work to promote environmental conservation and the conservation of the Amazonian Siekopaai culture by strengthening the value chain of a women's ancestral ceramics initiative based in two communities in Ecuador (Sucumbios Province) and three in Peru (Loreto Department). Activities include building technical capacities related to ceramics production benefitting 50 women, facilitating cultural encounter workshops between the communities of Ecuador and Peru, working with local schools to promote intergenerational and traditional knowledge exchange, as well as reforestation activities and support to their marketing strategy.</p> <p>WCS is also co-creating a work plan with the NASE to develop a participatory cultural rescue program, to continue implementing the language program in local schools and develop an agroecological calendar based on Sápara culture and traditions. In August 2023, a first language training with NASE professors to promote the use of the Sapara language, among school children, was developed, and reached 17 people of 6 were Indigenous women. In addition, we support Indigenous organizations the Nacionalidad Waorani de Ecuador (NAWE) and the Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (AMWAE) to improve their governance processes.</p> <p>In our effort to support regional and intercultural platform for open dialogue to exchange knowledge, on biodiversity, and sustainable use and management of natural resources we support the work of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee (CGRBY). The Committee is an important platform that promotes dialogue and the creation of partnerships between these different stakeholders, bringing together a diverse set of stakeholders such as MAATE, IPLCs, local governments, universities, private interest groups, among others, to participatorily manage and improve governance of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve. Since 2022, with funds from UNESCO and USAID, WCS facilitated multiple meetings with the group to work on updating their statutes and governance strengthening plan. In September 2023, we conducted a training with 26 people of the Committee to socialize Ecuador's current environmental framework and policies.</p> <p>See SA2-iii for complementary interventions to promote IP & LC value chains.</p> <p>Peru:</p> <p>Partner Pronaturaleza used a participatory approach named "Dialogue Events for Local Populations (EDPL)" to carry out with 17 communities of the Puinahua Canal, Loreto, sessions to introduce and discuss basic concepts on biological monitoring of fishery resources. In 7 sessions, over 1400 people, of which 55% are women, from the</p>
--	--	---

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

		<p>communities of Urarinas and Nueva independencia received information the management of natural resources, especially fisheries to raise their awareness and increases their capacities to monitor and defend their territories and natural resources as well as prevent and reduce environmental crimes related to IUU fisheries and wildlife traffic.</p> <p>In FY23, Pronaturaleza technical team started drafting the program to strengthen capacities for formal fishers where objectives, strategies, scope, training modules, activities and implementation schedule will be defined. Implementation will start in FY24 and will be targeting approximately 200 fishers. This activity contributes to increasing the technological and legal capacities of IPILC organizations through a strengthening program for monitoring, adaptive management, and defense of their territories.</p> <p>Collaboration is also underway with CREA Animal rescue center to support communications campaigns and sensibilization workshops on manatis and river dolphins.⁹ 275 participates from four communities attended the first workshop. Future actions will involve radio spots and the development of children's training materials and merchandising to be shared with communities to raise awareness on the importance to protect those species.</p>
<p>SA3-ii Establish a Capacity building program for IP & LC youth.</p>	<p>(Jan 2022 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Regional:</p> <p>During the Proteja General Assembly in Aug 2022, distance learning education programs were discussed with the idea to create a dedicated page in the Portal and collaborate with other Proteja Partners to advance the initiative of a capacity building program for IP & LC youth. IPÊ (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas) and WWF Brazil expressed interest to collaborate. Project partners IPAM and COIAB are leading the course which, in its first round is supporting 18 IP & LC youth communicators. (August 2023). This activity is supported by CNS who has contributed greatly to the project capacity to mobilize local communities and Indigenous people to participate in the course.</p>
<p>SA3-iii Support IP & LC use of Indigenous monitoring system SOMAI (Sistema de Observação e Monitoramento da Amazônia Indígena) in the Brazilian Amazon.</p>	<p>(Dec 2021 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>IPAM concluded a study to map out existing territorial monitoring systems in the Amazon, the first step towards connecting them and facilitating interoperability across these systems (and as a possibility, across countries) to share data more efficiently and prevent and reduce environmental crimes.</p> <p>We successfully started to engage federal and state prosecutors to use territorial management data collected through the ACI application and SOMAI platform to substantiate law enforcement and legal action against environmental crimes in Indigenous territories. This led to the co-organization between IPAM, COIAB and WCS of a</p>

⁹ Manatis amazonicos - Trichechus inunguis/ River dolphins: Inia geoffrensis, Inia boliviensis e Inia araguaiaensis (pink river dolphins, botos, bufeos, delfines rosados), Sotalia fluviatilis (tucuxi)

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

		<p>seminar on environmental crimes in Indigenous territories, in May 2023 attended by 41 participants, 26 of them Indigenous people from Kwatá-Laranjal, Cunchã Sapucaia, Setemã and Pinatuba, Indigenous representatives from Peru and organisms from the Federal Government, National Foundation of Indigenous Affairs (FUNAI), Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the state organization for environmental affairs (IPAAM), the Police, and the State of Amazonas. In the seminar we set the bases and confirmed interests of the parties to develop a protocol for legal use of ACI data by prosecutors, including the definition of crime indicators and outlining an action plan for data collection and use by the Indigenous communities in a pilot geography (Kwata/Laranjal Territory). In the seminar, partner Indigenous Organization COIAB with IPAM support, supported the creation of a Monitoring Core Team. We expect it to be formalized by January 2024, together with the development of an internal governance plan and structure that will involve the pilot geography. (See also SA1-iii).</p> <p>As an initial step towards applying monitoring systems as tools to prevent and reduce environmental crimes in territories, a preliminary mapping of threatened areas in the pilot territory was conducted, generating lessons learnt on best practices to replicate and adapt in other territories.</p> <p>Once COIAB's Indigenous Territorial Governance Plan is finalized (Q1 FY24), we intend to join this map with data collected by the Indigenous monitors using SOMAI and ACI to establish where the monitoring activities will be carried out in the pilot phase.</p>
<p>SA3-iv Strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities for monitoring, adaptive management, and defense of their territories</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – May 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>Brazil:</p> <p><u>In the Purús-Madeira Interfluve</u></p> <p>WCS and government partner SEMA-AM completed the implementation of monitoring modules of SMART established for the selected PA in the Amazonas State: Matupiri RDS, Rio Madeira RDS, Matupiri State Park and Igapó-Açu RDS and Rio Amapá RDS encompassing a total of over 1.5 million hectares. Amazonas State adopted SMART in 2019 to inform protected area management planning and feed its state-level environmental database. The first training workshops for community volunteer environmental took place in April, at the SEMA base located in the Santa Rosa I community, Rio Madeira RDS where five SEMA employees, two Inova consultants, and 19 community members. In October 2022, the Central of Agroextractivist Associations of the Manicoré River (CAARIM) representing residents of the Manicoré River Communal Territory/TUC Manicoré, requested WCS's support to develop fishing agreements. After the survey of informal fishing agreements in the region was carried out among people in the municipality and institutions in Manaus, WCS identified the need to have at least one zoning for a fishing agreement. Next steps will include the evaluation of needs and potential of fishing agreements in the Madeira River basin, including the Manicoré River, seeking a broad proposal for fishing regulations for the region.</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

In the Putumayo – Içá Basin

WCS Brazil, five Indigenous territorial organizations and two strategic actors (COIAB and FOIRN) are co-designing and implementing initial stages of a PGTA comprising five territories (totaling 751,000 hectares). This is an essential first step before addressing unsustainable fisheries problems in this area.

In January 2023, we held the first participatory workshop, marking the beginning of the PGTA process and aimed to raise awareness and mobilize the IP of the various TIs of the Içá river basin. An IP & LC representative group was elected and named the “study group” to participate in an in-depth training on PGTA. To develop a work plan, a binational dialogue and experiences exchange in Indigenous territorial planning followed in Puerto Nariño, Colombia (May 2023). Over 70 Indigenous people from Colombia and Peru also attended and were sensibilized; In June a field trip was carried out to gather information to the most remote communities and to start planning for the PGTA; at the end of August, we socialized with 34 women and 76 men primarily from the Cocamas and Tikunas ethnicities, the results of the study group with a planning proposal during the second PGTA workshop, where it was approved by the representatives of the Içá Indigenous communities. With the presentation and approval of the work plan, we begin a new stage of achievements in the territory, which entails etho-mapping, ethno-zoning, planning, establishment of the governance of the PGTA, construction of consultation protocols for the Indigenous territories of Içá amongst others.

Colombia:

To strengthen local governance, self-government, and sustainable management of natural resources, WCS is implementing a strategy that centers on strengthening capacities of local schoolteachers. In FY22, WCS partnered with the following schools (Nueva Silvania (Orito), El Cuembí (Puerto Asís), José María Hernández and San Pedro (Puerto Leguizamo) and trained 15 teachers in biodiversity use and monitoring through a certification program supported by the SENA developed through a 260-hours course. The knowledge and tools acquired by the teachers will be passed on to the students of these schools as an integral part of their regular educational curriculum. This transfer will be formalised by incorporating the acquired content into the Institutional Educational Project (PEI) of these educational institutions.

WCS worked with MEMPA (Mi Nombre es Mujer Perla Amazónica), the group of female leaders of ADISPA (the social organisation of the Campesino Reserve zone “La Perla Amazónica”) participating in discussion and planning spaces of this group, looking for activities and strategies to articulate the objectives of Together for Conservation. The first identified synergy is with the meliponiculture pilot, as many of the MEMPA participants are producers, and the strengthening process will have a particular focus on gender issues. See also SA3-i.

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 3:
STRENGTHEN IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS' CAPACITIES TO MANAGE AND DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIES**

		<p>Ecuador:</p> <p>By implementing of control and surveillance activities, Indigenous communities can improve the control of areas that are prone to illegal or prohibited activities such as hunting by non-community members, timber logging, and land invasions. With WCS's extensive know-how and experience on wildlife management and the data to be generated, these communities will be able to make more informed decisions, such as developing hunting and conservation agreements of target wildlife species.</p> <p>With the Kichwa community of Rio Indillama, Pompeya, Nueva Providencia, Sani Isla, and San Roque along the Napo River and with Kumay, WCS prioritized activities included community wildlife, hunting and fishing monitoring, territorial control and surveillance, native fish and chicken rearing, and the strengthening of community productive initiatives. (See also SA2-iii)</p> <p>From November 2022, we supported the communities with logistical needs to conduct control and surveillance patrols within their territories, so that they are able to monitor and control areas that are prone to illegal or prohibited activities such as hunting by non-community members, logging and land invasions. Wildlife, hunting and fishing monitoring commenced in March 2023, with the objective of generating wildlife abundance and density estimates, as well as extraction rates, which will allow the communities to make informed decisions with respect to wildlife management and develop hunting and conservation agreements.</p> <p>Also, we demonstrated the tool to the communities and identified their capacity and infrastructure to support the app. In June 2023, we conducted an intensive training on the use of the SMART Collect app and wildlife monitoring techniques with community monitors from all the communities we work with, consisting of a total of 46 participants. In September 2023, we visited the communities as a follow up, to resolve questions and concerns pertaining to the use of the App.</p>
<p>SA3-v Support CSO participation at Local and Provincial Technical Working Groups</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – Dec 2024)</p>	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Peru:</p> <p>Project partner Pronaturaleza has established local and a provincial working group to reduce and prevent the overexploitation of fisheries in the Puinahua Municipality. In these working groups, authorities, and civil society, including IP & LC organizations, collaboratively agree on strategies and specific actions to ensure that exploitation of ornamental fish resources is sustainable and legal, thus reducing enabling conditions for IUU fisheries. To date, groups have defined their functions and roles and developed and socialized amongst participants a work plan to comply with their roles. A total of 22 individual participants are part of the groups, 63% are women.</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 4:
STRENGTHEN MEDIA OUTLETS, JOURNALIST NETWORKS, IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER CSOs TO FOSTER ACTIVE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

<p>SA4-i Strengthen journalists and IP & LC’ capacities to report on environmental crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon.</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In progress as ongoing (Achieved for reporting period)</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>During the reporting year, Internews developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● four IEAs (FY23 target) in progress at different stages: two IEAs for Brazil are in the socialization and review phase and will be published during Q1FY24, one IEA of Alto Napo, Ecuador has been initiated with a kick-off methodological workshop, one IEA of Putumayo, Colombia is in the selection process of the implementing organization. ● an online digital security risks course, available on the Internews Studio platform, trained a total of 303 people. ● Agenda Propia implemented a training for content creators including a web seminar series and an on-site workshop. 41 Ecuadorian Indigenous communicators or leaders were trained. ● After an intensive selection process of 50 participants, in August 2023, Infoamazonia began the implementation of the Investigative Journalism training that will last two months. ● The virtual data journalism course implemented by Escola de dados successfully concluded in July 2023, 270 participants completed all academic programs and participated in the learning surveys. ● As a result of the first call for story grants, 23 journalists produced a total of 22 stories coupled with professional mentoring. <p>Ecuador:</p> <p>In January 2023, the MAATE Ministry through the Directorate of Environmental Education and Water, together with San Francisco de Quito University (USFQ), the Catholic University of Cuenca (UCACUE), the Universidad Casa Grande (UCG) of Guayaquil, and LATAM Airlines, convened The National Pact for Environmental Education Event. The event aimed at promoting citizen participation and civil society engagement by hosting a series of national and international exhibitors linking the fields of education, communication, and environmental journalism, and sharing with the attendees their different educational experiences using various tools and communication formats. The Minister of Environment announced the development of a training program for environmental journalists and communicators, which will strengthen capacities of professionals in the sector to improve communication and education on the prevention of environmental crimes and the innovative solutions that can contribute to environmental conservation.</p>
---	------------------------------	--

STRATEGIC APPROACH 4:

STRENGTHEN MEDIA OUTLETS, JOURNALIST NETWORKS, IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER CSOs TO FOSTER ACTIVE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

		<p>The training program will be developed in FY24 as part of the collaboration between WCS and the USFQ School of Journalism (new subaward). It will be implemented in a two-part course, the first part will consist of training modules related to environmental awareness and conservation crimes, as well as the technical components of journalism, such as fact checking. During the second part of the course, students will be able to develop and publish their own environmental journalism stories. Internews will be part of this initiative by facilitating two master classes on data journalism with a representative from Escola de Dados and another on digital security.</p>
<p>SA4-ii Strengthen CSOs-media, journalist networks and other CSOs’ capacities to report on environmental crimes and sustainability solutions for the Amazon</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – Dec 2025)</p>	<p>In progress:</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>Between July and August 2023, the four organizations selected as Media Grants (through Earth Journalism Network) in the first round of funding started workshops on journalism and environmental crimes with journalists and Indigenous communicators from the Amazon in Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil. The work undertaken by the four organizations reached at least 79 journalists and communicators. To strengthen the work of organizations selected as media grantees, the Internews team provided mentoring and support.</p> <p>Three ROCA assessments were conducted with organizations in Brazil: Casa do Rio, the Association of Young Tikuna Communicators Network from Vila Betânia Community, and with the Union of Munduruku and Sateré-Mawé Indigenous Peoples (UPIMS), the latter representative of the Kwatá-Laranjal Indigenous territory (pilot territory for monitoring efforts/ IPAM, See SA3-iii). The process took four months to complete and included ongoing dialogues with organizations, in-person interviews, and a feedback meeting with participating entities and project partners.</p> <p>These ROCAs adds to the two conducted with Nacionalidad Sapara del Ecuador (NASE) and Comunidad Ancestral San Jacinto de Pindo.</p>
<p>SA4-iii Other CSOs civic engagement pilot cases</p>	<p>(Oct 2021 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In Progress.</p> <p>For behavioral change campaigns please refer to SA1-iv.</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>WCS with leveraged funds from UE and building on internal organizational strengths and knowledge analyzed how to best run a regional communications campaign to raise public awareness against wildlife trafficking focusing on airport users. After thoughtful reviews, we modified our target to reach at least 6 local airports with a total of 5 million users amongst the following:</p>

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 4:
STRENGTHEN MEDIA OUTLETS, JOURNALIST NETWORKS, IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER CSOs TO FOSTER ACTIVE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

- Peru, Iquitos, Loreto
- Colombia Leticia, Amazonas, Puerto Asis and Puerto Leguizamo, Putumayo
- Ecuador, San Cristobal and Orellana
- Brazil, Manaus and Tabatinga, Amazonas

Airports were selected as the ones where evidence of wildlife trafficking and exit points for CWT priority species are greater. In FY23, WCS hired a specialized agency, developed a baseline with basic information about the prioritized airports, as well as a first proposal for the campaign.

Ecuador:

We have been working with 23 Fishers of the Association of the Napo River, whose livelihoods depend on the commerce of freshwater aquatic resources, and who are committed to the legal and sustainable use of these resources. With funds from a previous project, the group was initially trained on the use of the Ictio app and as such, have contributed valuable information with respect to the aquatic resources of Orellana Province. With CRCC, we conducted a follow up training in November 2022, to train the group on the app's newest features, resolve questions and concerns, and to practice generating additional biodiversity data related to freshwater species. In July 2023, we held a workshop to evaluate their internal governance structure and develop a strengthening plan. In September 2023, in collaboration with the MAATE technical office of Coca, we implemented a training related to socializing the current environmental laws and framework, as well as the fishing regulations around national parks. Building on its relationships with strategic local CSO partners, in FY23, WCS lead diverse activities with local CSOs to foster responsible consumption, environmental awareness, sustainable use of natural resources and ultimately a reduction in unsustainable or illegal trade of fish and wildlife. First, WCS supported a BioBlitz event in February 2023 with the Universidad Estatal Amazonica (UEA), where 172 students and professors were trained in the use of the iNaturalist with 551 new observations registered, corresponding to 187 species of flora and fauna. Second, for biodiversity month, May 2023, in partnership with the National Institute of Biodiversity (INABIO) and FLACSO Ecuador, we organized two activities with the aim of promoting knowledge and care of biodiversity through citizen science. The first activity was a theoretical talk to learn more about technological applications for conservation such as iNaturalist, eBird and Ictio, in which 30 people participated. As a complementary activity to the talk, a Bioblitz was developed in which around 20 people participated in the Rumipamba Ecological Park in Quito. Third, WCS co-organized the second edition of the International 3D Art Festival - "Art Walk Ecuador" held in Quito in May at the facilities of the Iñaquito Shopping Center (CCI), featuring paintings of threatened species in Ecuador. As part of the visibility actions of this event, a press conference was held for the International Day for Biological Diversity, which

**STRATEGIC APPROACH 4:
STRENGTHEN MEDIA OUTLETS, JOURNALIST NETWORKS, IP & LC ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER CSOs TO FOSTER ACTIVE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

		<p>included a discussion on wildlife trafficking, with the aim of providing more information to the public on this environmental crime that threatens biodiversity, ecosystems and public health.</p> <p>Peru:</p> <p>To create a community of more responsible consumers, we have selected 25 CSOs (6 in Cusco, 6 in Iquitos, 8 in Lima, and 5 in Puno) to design and implement a work plan to increase their knowledge and capacities to implement responsible consumption actions and generate more public awareness about responsible consumption and good practices as well as generate a space for exchanging experiences and collectively reflect on our daily consumption habits. In June, with the sustainability center of the University of Lima, we carried out a congress on “The power of responsible consumption for the conservation of the Amazon.” The event was attended by 111 people (25 men and 86 women) including representatives of the 25 CSOs with whom we work. We are currently working with MOSAIC Lab¹⁰ to conduct a detail process of organization strengthening based on their experience in leading a civil society lab.</p> <p>To address the crime of wildlife trafficked as pets in Lima and Cusco, we will work with Lima’s “Parque de las Leyendas” zoo and with Iquitos’ CREA wildlife rescue center, targeting children under 12 years old in activities that promote a positive attitude towards the conservation of the Amazonian biodiversity (also with Pronaturaleza). In addition, we are developing a communication campaign in the city of Puno in partnership with owners of cafes, restaurants, and hotels aimed at informing citizens about the positive and negative impacts that coffee production has in the Amazon, with a focus on the habitat of the Andean bear. Our goal is to share information of the possibilities of supporting, through informed consumption, the development of sustainable coffee farming that does not generate deforestation and instead generates well-being for rural residents and conserves the forests that are habitat of the spectacled bear.</p>
<p>SA4-iv Organize Proteja Talk Events to engage and sensitize urban audiences, influencers, and opinion leaders to promote responsible consumption.</p>	<p>(Apr 2022 – Sep 2026)</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Region:</p> <p>The first Proteja Talk “Territory and Resistance” was held in November 2022, sponsored by Together for Conservation with leverage funding from the NORAD Puzzle project. The second Proteja talk will take place in the city of Belem, on October 18th, 2023, and will focus on successful experiences that confronted, overcame, or reverted threats to territorial rights, natural resource use or unsustainable value chains.</p>

¹⁰ <http://www.mosaiclabsocial.org>

7.5 LIST OF REPORTS/DELIVERABLES

#	DOCUMENT NAME	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
1	Technical Note: Isolated by a Thread	Published document	IPAM and COIAB	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1soB7tPbdbTs87tHu9IPYmKeAbaeaInvp/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
2	Proteja Talks 2022 - Territory and Resistance	Communication materials	IPAM	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14IB4x2w0T3l7DCEAME9EAsivsJtgY00d?usp=drive_link	No	No
3	Story grants	Stories	Internews	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ITVGXRqicpeiZ_r0lwUPo4bwEt_xW2xx?usp=drive_link	No	No
4	Contest landing page	Website	Rare	Contest landing page on SOLUTIONSERACH.ORG	No	No
5	Action plan gastronomic sector	Communication materials	WCS PERU	Annex A-2.01.09b https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RRd7tMAeLUhOMWY5w6tdhq_164Xlooc/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
				Annex A-2.01.09c https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XpzP88UhnYi4OLs38_E7HT3DfqXrurUX/view?usp=drive_link		
6	Management and use plans for community-based activities	Plans and reports	WCS PERU	Annex A-2.04.01a to Annex A-2.04.01 h	No	No
				https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1AJQuczS3_W33FB4uTQr4TYk-giTit1oT?usp=drive_link		
7	ArtWalk Ecuador	Videos, press releases	WCS Ecuador	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15r5RMvt3C65KNHNmhNakDJLFIwZjRaf?usp=	No	No
				drive_link		
8	Behavior Change Campaign	Videos, press releases	WCS Ecuador	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1UNOIMCE7Egh0e46h07BYzue1FeVrbKKV?usp=drive_link	No	No
				https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oyVlx2BedO7HrIN6UgLIhC7nyha3cStM?usp=drive_link		
9	Science coffee with Museo Interactivo de Ciencia (MIC)	Web article, artwork and photos	WCS Ecuador	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iq-p2IMihn_h_a_lzk4xk2iKugPVEO-e/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
10	Fishing permits	Report	Pronaturaleza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BklZVgSftPbOpkGePBCU1C4muZGQvtko/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
11	APA Mi Loreto set up	Legal document	Pronaturaleza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-qU9zV8j7nmWdGsW7Dx3b4ij-7mW-2l/view?usp=drive_link	No	No

#	DOCUMENT NAME	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
1 2	APPA Sabaleros Amazónicos set up	Legal document	Pronatureza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PYDWauOzdd_ZYZFibB1UiNhJ9d7XV2Ue/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
1 3	APA De Mi Loreto registration	Legal document	Pronatureza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FEzk2Zh78ZoG_XAxGXq-ZqRie_tR9NQ1/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
1 4	APPA Sabaleros Amazónicos registration	Legal document	Pronatureza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I5LxceY3W1dNCMs3Wa4IzSpVyZFx2Nlf/view?usp=drive_link	No	No
1 5	Resolution 002-2023-GRL DIREPRO CAPPO 16012023	Resolution	Pronatureza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BTRGXA_t76znRFI-0pGWdObrhvg_ixiK/view?usp=drive_link	No	No

7.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PLANS AND ACTIONS

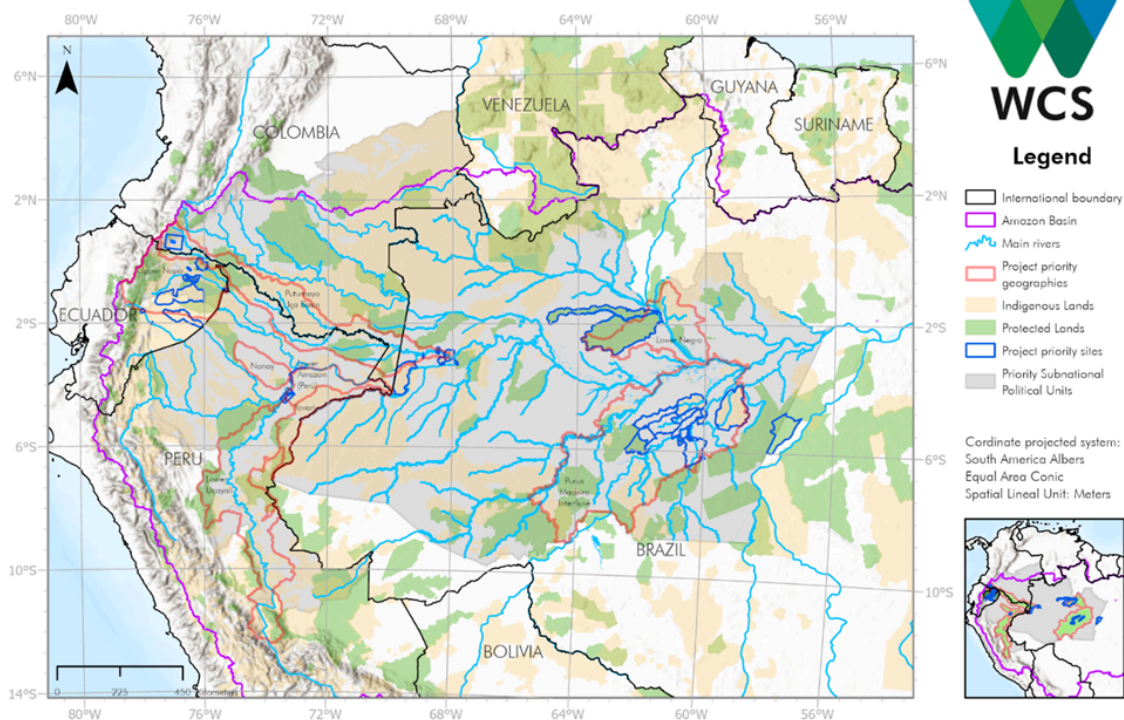
The purpose of an initial environmental examination (IEE) is to provide a preliminary review of the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment of the USAID intervention and recommend determinations and, as appropriate, conditions, for these activities. Upon approval, these determinations become affirmed, and specified conditions become mandatory obligations of implementation. This IEE also documents the results of the Climate Risk Management process in accordance with USAID policy. An initial environmental examination (Ref. LAC-IEE-21-162) for the project was submitted and approved on September 29th, 2021. In response to changes in some of the initially proposed activities as well as the availability of a greater level of details of the original work plan, we refined the scope of our interventions. These refinements and details were presented, as an amendment to the original IEE, and approved by USAID on May 4th, 2023. This amendment also adds a new Section for Social Safeguards applicable for two of the strategic approaches of the project. Given the IEE is a critical element of USAID’s mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound design and implementation, potential environmental impacts are addressed through formal environmental mitigation and monitoring plans (EMMPs).

WCS identified 17 activities that could present potential environmental impacts and needed environmental mitigation and monitoring plans (EMMPs).

On May 24, 2023, WCS shared with USAID via email the 13 EMMPs, which are pending review and/or approval. 4 additional EMMPs will be submitted for approval in FY24.

7.7 PRIORITY GEOGRAPHIES

Together for Conservation – Priority Geographies



7.8 ACRONYMS

ACI	Indigenous Climate Alert App (Alerta Clima Indígena)
ACILAPP	Association of Traditional Authorities and Indigenous Leaders of Puerto Leguizamo and Alto resguardo, Putumayo Area (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales y Cabildos de los Pueblos Indígenas del municipio de Leguizamo y Alto Resguardo, Predio Putumayo - Colombia)
ACIPAP	Association of Indigenous Leaders of IP Awá of Putumayo (Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Awá del Putumayo - Colombia)
ACIPS	Association of Siona Nicani Eja Ganteya Huejobero Zio Bain Indigenous Councils (Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Siona Nicani Eja Ganteya Huejobero Zio Bain - Colombia)
ACT	Amazon Conservation Team
ADISPA	Association for Integral Sustainable Development of La Perla Amazónica (Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral y Sostenible de la Perla Amazónica - Colombia)
AIDECOBAD	Indigenous Association of Development and Conservation of Lower Puinahua (Asociación Indígena de Desarrollo y Conservación de Bajo Puinahua - Peru)
AIHE	Association of Hydrocarbon of Ecuador (Asociación de la Industria Hidrocarbúrica del Ecuador)
AIRR	Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources Activity
AMORU	Rio Unini Residents Association (Associação dos Moradores do Rio Unini - Brazil)
AMWAE	Waorani Women Association of the Ecuadorian Amazon (Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana - Ecuador)
ANDI	National Business Association of Colombia (Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia)
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
APA	Artisanal Fisherfolks Association (Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales - Peru)
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
ASOPARAISO	Association of Agricultural Producers of Vereda Paradise (Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios del Paraíso - Colombia)
AWA	Amazon Water Alliance
BC (S)	Behaviour Change (Science)
CAARIM	Central of Agroextractivist Associations of the Manicoré River (Central das Associações Agroextrativistas do Rio Manicoré - Brazil)

CAPO	Ornamental Fish Collection Centre (Centro de Acopio de Peces Ornamentales - Peru)
CBNRTM	Community-Based Natural Resource and Territorial Management - Ecuador
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CEQUA	Centre for Studies of Turtles of the Amazon (Centro de Estudos de Quelônios da Amazônia - Brazil)
CGRBY	Yasuni Biosphere Reserve Management committee (Comité de Gestión de la Reserva de Biosfera Yasuní - Ecuador)
CGU	Brazilian Office of the Controller General
CIBIOMA	Biodiversity and Environmental Research Centre (Centro de Investigación en Biodiversidad y Medio Ambiente - Bolivia)
CIFA	Associated International Border Cooperative (Cooperativa Internacional Fronteriza Asociada - Peru-Ecuador)
CIMFAUNA	XV International Congress of Wildlife Management for the Amazon and Latin America
CIRA-UABJB	Ictiology Museum Dr Jorge Estívez (Museo Ictícola Dr Jorge Estívez Justiniano - Brazil)
CITE	Centre for Productive Innovation and Technological Transfer (Centros de Innovación Productiva y Transferencia Tecnológica - Peru)
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
CNRTM plans	Community Natural Resource and Territorial Management plans
CNS	National Council of Extractivist Populations (Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas - Brazil)
COIAB	Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira - Brazil)
COLOVIPAS	Local Fisheries Vigilance committees (Comités Locales de Vigilancia Pesquera Artesanal - Peru)
CONAQ	National Joint Coordination of Rural Black Quilombolas Communities (Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas - Brazil)
CONGA	Association of Provincial Governments of the Ecuadorian Amazon (Mancomunidad de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana - Ecuador)
COOTRANSAMAZONICA	Trans-Amazonian Cooperative of River and Land Transport (Cooperativa Transamazónica de Transportes Fluviales y Terrestres)

CORAPE	Coordinator of Popular and Educational Community Media of Ecuador (Coordinadora de Medios Comunitarios Populares y Educativos del Ecuador)
CORPEP	Putumayo Journalist Association (Corporacion periodistas del Putumayo - Colombia)
CORPOAMAZONIA	Sustainable Development Corporation for the Southern Amazon (Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia - Colombia)
CORSPO	Certification of Responsible and Sustainable Trade in Ornamental Fishing (Certificación de Comercio Responsable y Sostenible de Pesca Ornamental)
COTRANSKILILI	Transportation Company (Empresa de Transportes - Colombia)
CRCC	Community Response to Conservation Crimes
CREA	Animal Rescue Center (Centro de Rescate Amazónico - Peru)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTE	Cargo Terminal Ecuador
CTTRCA	Communal Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area (Área de Conservación Comunal Regional Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo - Peru)
CWT	Counter Wildlife Trafficking
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DGAC	General Direction of Civil Aviation (Dirección General de Aviación Civil - Ecuador)
DIREPRO	Regional Production Directorate (Dirección Regional de la Producción - Peru)
DREM	Regional Energy and Mines Directorate (Dirección Regional de Energía y Minas - Peru)
EdD	Data School (Escola de Dados)
EDPL	Dialogue Events for Local Populations (Eventos de dialogo para población local)
EU	European Union (Unión Europea)
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia)
FENASH	Shuar Federation of Pastaza (Federación de la Nacionalidad Shuar de Pastaza - Ecuador)
FLACSO	Latin America Faculty of Social Sciences (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - Ecuador)
FOCCIT	Federation of Organizations of Chiefs and Indigenous Ticuna Communities (Federação das Organizações dos Caciques e Comunidades Indígenas Tikuna - Brazil)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FUNAI	National Indigenous Foundation (Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas - Brazil)

FVA	Vitória Amazônica Foundation (Fundação Vitória Amazônica - Brazil)
FY	Fiscal Year
GADPN	Autonomous Decentralized Provincial Government of Napo (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Provincial de Napo - Ecuador)
GADPO	Autonomous Decentralized Provincial Government of Orellana (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Provincial de Orellana - Ecuador)
GADPS	Autonomous Decentralized Provincial Government of Sucumbios (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Provincial de Sucumbios - Ecuador)
GADPz	Autonomous Decentralized Provincial Government of Pastaza (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Provincial de Pastaza - Ecuador)
GBMF	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOREL	Loreto Regional Government (Gobierno Regional de Loreto - Peru)
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IAvH	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt - Colombia)
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis)
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - Brazil)
IDSM	Mamairauá Sustainable Development Institute (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá - Brazil)
IE(R)	Education Institution (Rural) (Institución Educativa (Rural) - Colombia)
IEA	Information Ecosystem Assessment
IEB	International Institute of Education of Brazil (Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil)
IIAP	Amazon Research Institute (Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana - Peru)
IJ	Investigative Journalism
IMAZON	Amazon Institute of Men and Environment (Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - Brazil)
INABIO	National Biodiversity Institute (Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad - Ecuador)

INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual - Peru)
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy (Oficina Internacional de Asistencia Antinarcoóticos y Cumplimiento de la Ley de la Embajada de los EEUU)
Invima	National Institute of Food and Drug Monitoring (Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos - Colombia)
IP & LC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPAM	Amazon Environmental Research Institute (Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - Brazil)
IPÊ	Institute for Ecological Research of Brazil (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas do Brazil)
IRD	Institute de Recherche pour le Développement (Instituto Francés de Investigación para el Desarrollo - Peru)
IT (TI)	Indigenous Territories
ITS Rio	The Institute for Technology & Society of Rio (Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade do Rio - Brazil)
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fisheries (Pesca Ilegal no Declarada y no Reglamentada)
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
JAP	Puinahua Council of Authorities (Junta de Autoridades del Puinahua - Peru)
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, and more
MAATE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (Ministerio de Ambiente, agua y transición ecológica - Ecuador)
MAQR	Grievance and Complaint Mechanism (Mecanismo de Quejas y Reclamaciones)
MCM	Chico Mendes Memorial (Memorial Chico Mendes - Brazil)
MCs	Master of Ceremony
MEMPA	My Name is Woman Amazonian Pearl (Mi Nombre es Mujer Perla Amazónica - Colombia)
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment (Ministerio del Ambiente - Peru)
MMA	Ministry of Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima - Brazil)

MOPEBAM	Lower Amazon Fishermen's Movement Association (Associação Movimento dos Pescadores do Baixo Amazonas - Brazil)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPEG	Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Para Museum Emílio Goeldi - Brazil)
MPF	Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público Federal - Brazil)
MPI	Indigenous People Ministry (Ministério dos Povos Indígenas - Brazil)
NASE	Ecuador Separa Nation (Nación Sapara del Ecuador)
NAWE	Ecuador Waorani Nation (Nación Waorani del Ecuador)
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OIPMTICS	Indigenous Organization of the Mura People from the Cunha-Sapucaia Indigenous Land (Organização Indígena do Povo Mura da Terra Indígena Cunha-Sapucaia - Brazil)
OPITTAMPP	Torá, Tenhari, Apurinã, Mura e Parintintin and Pirahã Indigenous Peoples Organization (Organização dos Povos Indígenas Torá, Tenhari, Apurinã, Mura e Parintintin e Pirahã - Brazil)
OSPPA Bretaña	Social Organization of Artisanal Fisherfolks and Fish Processors of Bretaña (Organización Social de Pescadores y Procesadores Artesanales de Bretaña - Peru)
PA	Protected Area (Área Protegida - Peru)
PEO	Participatory Environmental Observatory
PES	State Park (Parque Estatal - Brazil)
PETROTAL	PetroTal Perú S.R.L.
PFCOFF	Capacity Building Program for Formal Fishermen's Organizations (Programa de Fortalecimiento de Capacidades para Organizaciones Formales de Pescadores)
PGE	Amazonas State General Attorney (Procuradoria Geral do Estado - Brazil)
PGTA	Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Territories (Planos de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental - Brazil)
PNGATI	National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (Plano integrado de implementação da política nacional de gestão territorial e ambiental de terras indígenas - Brazil)

PPA	Platform Partners for the Amazon (Plataforma Parceiros pela Amazônia - Brazil)
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production (Ministerio de la Producción - Peru)
PROMPERU	Commission for the Promotion of Peru Export and Tourism (Comisión de Promoción del Perú para la Exportación y el Turismo)
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
RDS	Sustainable Development Reserve (Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável - Brazil)
RESEX	Extraction Reserve (Reserva Extrativista - Brazil)
RNPS	Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve (Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria - Peru)
ROCA	Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessment
ROUTES	Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species
SA	Strategic Approach
SDZ	San Diego Zoo Global
SEDUC	State of Amazonas Education Secretariat (Secretaria de Estado da Educação e da Cultura - Brazil)
SEMA	Secretariat for Infrastructure and Environment (Secretaria do Meio Ambiente e Infraestrutura - Brazil)
SEMED	Municipal Secretariat of Education (Secretaria Municipal de Educação - Brazil)
SENA	National Training Service (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje - Colombia)
SEPROR	State of Amazonas Secretary of Rural Production (Secretaria de Estado de Produção Rural - Brazil)
SERFOR	National Service of Fauna and Forest (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre - Peru)
SERNANP	National Park Service (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado - Peru)
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SOMAI	Indigenous Amazon Monitoring System (Sistema de Observação e Monitoramento da Amazônia Indígena - Brazil)
SOMUC	Conservation Units Observatory and Monitoring System (Sistema de Observação e Monitoramento de Unidades de Conservação - Brazil)
SUNARP	National Bureau of Public Registries (Superintendencia Nacional de Registros Públicos - Peru)
TCF	Turtle Conservation Fund
TN	Technical Notes
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

TRANSGUAMEZ	Transportation Company (Empresa de Transportes - Colombia)
UFAM	Amazonas Federal University (Universidade Federal do Amazonas - Brazil)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPIMS	Union of Munduruku and Sateré-Mawé Indigenous Peoples (União dos Povos Indígenas Munduruku e Sateré-Mawé - Brazil)
UR	Ultimate Result
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFQ	San Francisco de Quito University (Universidad San Francisco de Quito - Ecuador)
WB	The World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

END OF REPORT