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Together for Conservation

Community Response to Conservation Crimes

FY2024 Annual Performance Report

ACTIVITY DATA

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1. Outline of Subaward Purpose and Approach

Together for Conservation (or Community Response to Conservation crimes - CRCC) 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 increasing their sustainable supply and demand (Annex 7.1). Thus, the purpose of this five-year project is to strengthen capacities of diverse civil society actors 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 actors, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IP & LC), and civil society organizations (CSOs) 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 actors, 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 illegal wildlife trafficking, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fisheries and illegal mining of alluvial gold.

WCS and partners Internews, the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Despensa Amazónica, Fundación Raíz, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Pronaturaleza, RARE, and WCS Brazil implement CRCC, with a focus on the Western Amazon, in priority areas of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (see Annex 7.2). 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 actors 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 7.1):

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 actors 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 actors 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 actors who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, 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, 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

Together for Conservation is implementing interventions focused on strengthening much needed regional collaboration capacities, and on strengthening those roles that organized civil society, and its organized networks (SA1) can play along the phases of supply chains in environmental crimes -i.e., broadly, extraction at the source, commercialization and transport, and final consumption or demand. Through integrated territorial management and defense of Indigenous territories or communal lands (SA3), support to IP & LC-led sustainable value chains and training for private companies (SA2), as well as fostering CSOs engagement particularly with media outlets, journalists, and journalist networks (SA4) we support critical interventions

to reduce enabling conditions and incentives for environmental crimes at the source –in the project’s highly biodiverse prioritized geographies (Annex 7.2).

Figure 1 provides an overview of the project’s four Strategic Approaches (SA), considering that the scale and nature of environmental crimes require a multi-scalar approach that combines interventions from local to regional or transboundary scales. Then we proceed to describe in further detail each Strategic Approach.

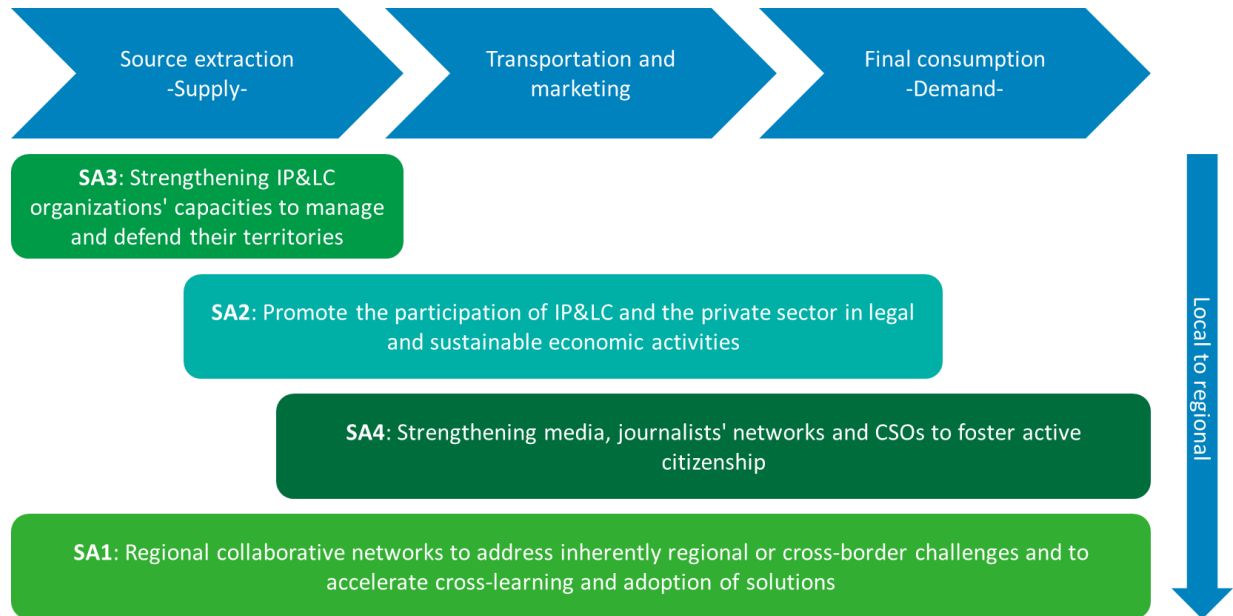


Figure 1. Four project strategic approaches (SA1-SA4) represented in terms of their areas of focus along the environmental crimes general supply chain, and the relative scale of intervention.

CRCC’s progress in FY24 is overall positive reflecting a highly participatory and collaborative implementation process within the regional nature of this project. In this reporting period (October 2023 – September 2024), and with direct support from USAID (USD 5,225,959) and leveraged resources (USD 3,815,755), WCS and partners reduced enabling conditions for environmental crimes in source areas by ensuring that 7.8 million hectares of biologically significant areas are under improved natural resource management and governance. Similarly, we reduced these enabling conditions in source areas, along commercialization and transportation chains, and from consumer demand by strengthening capacities of 4,025 people (56% women, 39% youth, 22% Indigenous) and sensitizing over 4,300 people (45% women, 30% youth, 37% Indigenous), mostly from IP & LC organizations; journalism and media outlets; and local CSOs. We also assisted 65 organizations, reporting improved performance of 22 of them (34%) and secured the engagement of 78 private sector enterprises towards reducing enabling conditions for environmental crimes in their own value chains and/or strengthening sustainable value chains led by IP & LC in their territories.

As of September 2024, 30% of planned activities were completed, 41% are in progress or rescheduled, 12% delayed according to schedule, showing an increased pace in terms of project implementation, also supported by the execution of two new subawards with local organizations: the Universidad San Francisco de Quito and the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. 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 strengthening and expansion of the basin-wide [Amazon Waters Alliance](#) (AAA), with 29 partners from 7 countries. AAA successfully mobilized local partners

and collaborations with key government agencies to support the inclusion of two Amazon giant migratory catfish species (dorado -*Brachyplatystoma rouseauxii* and piramutaba -*B. vaillantii*) in Appendix II of the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), in February 2024, thereby affording them greater protection through improved transboundary management. Also, with WCS support, AAA improved and expanded the participatory science Ictio.org commercial fisheries data platform (108,000 records as of June 2024) and is collaboratively developing a transboundary fisheries monitoring system with participation of fisheries authorities, academia, and CSOs. These are critical steps to strengthen fisheries governance and prevent IUU Fisheries in the Amazon Basin. In addition, partner RARE focused on building local capacities on behavioral change approaches and tools, achieving this year important results: 31 people (61% women, 42% youth, 6% indigenous) from local CSOs with increased capacities; a tool kit developed and to be published in FY25-Q2, support for over ten small pilot cases led by local CSOs on fisheries and responsible consumption designed and prepared, and the co-design with WCS of a BC pilot intervention to reduce the demand for non-indigenous use of Kambo frog (*Phyllomedusa bicolor*) venom in Colombia.

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. Our collective progress to strengthen IP & LC organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories (SA3) and promote legal and sustainable value chains (SA2) resulted -during FY24- in over 7.8 million hectares under improved management. In Brazil, inter-agency, and actors' collaboration with federal and state prosecutors in Brazil is underway to pilot the use of territorial management data collected through the Alerta Clima Indígena (ACI) application and the Indigenous Amazon Monitoring System (SOMAI), to improve law enforcement and legal action against environmental crimes in Indigenous territories. In Ecuador, WCS contributed towards this result by training 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 nearly 1.5 million hectares. Under SA2, CRCC partners collaborated with IP & LC and private companies of various sizes, in country and regionally, to support community-based tourism in Jaú National Park in Brazil, local value chains with IP & LC and women organizations in Ecuador, and IP & LC associations in Peru, among others. In terms of engagement with private sector strategic actors to reduce enabling conditions for illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in their operations and sectors (also SA2), WCS is implementing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with AVIANCA in FY23, which aims to strengthen skills and commitment of staff and clients to reduce and prevent IWT, increase crime detection, and strengthen inter-agency collaboration. The successful model, including 86 AVIANCA employees trained (45% women), a complete assessment of AVIANCA's policies, processes and procedures for the prevention, detection and reporting of wildlife trafficking cases, recommendations to strengthen internal processes and coordination with authorities, was applied with AVIANCA in Colombia and is being replicated in Ecuador and with other airlines (e.g. LATAM in Ecuador, Satena and Clic in Colombia), river and land transportation as well as airports operators (airport management, security and luggage handlers amongst others).

Active involvement of CSOs and strengthening of the media landscape is at the core of the promotion of active civic engagement in responsible consumption and greater demand for transparency in government and private sectors actions (SA4). Partner Internews shed light on the importance of integrating information, communication, and capacity building to address conservation crimes in the Amazon. With two Information Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs) completed in the reporting period, 1,250 individuals trained in digital security, content creation, and investigative journalism, 49 communication materials produced by 22 story

grantees and 248 communicators, journalists, and indigenous leaders sensitized in the Amazon, Internews helped underscore the critical role of information, as well as dissemination of environmental reporting and biodiversity conservation. Also, building on WCS and project partners expertise and connections, in August 2024 Despensa Amazónica launched the “*Canasta Amazónica*” in Bogotá, Colombia, with 25 restaurants and chefs committed to promote sustainable Amazonian gastronomy with chefs from in Colombia and Peru. In a complementary effort, WCS kicked off the “*Sabores Sostenibles*” initiative in Peru, to engage civil society in becoming an active partner in promoting, choosing and consuming sustainably sourced products. More than 30 opinion leaders, including influencers, restaurateurs, chefs, and journalists, joined the initiative.

For details of highlighted activities see 3.1 and for details of activities progress see Annex 7.3.

3. Overall status of progress towards project expected results

5.1. 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 detailed description of activities and status by Strategic Approach, please see Annex 7.3.

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 actors 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) 2024 include:

- **AAA** has now three new partners, encompassing 29 organizations from 7 countries. AAA updated the plan to strengthen AAA and partners’ capacities on citizen participation, fisheries monitoring and management, and fisheries governance, which will continue being implemented in 2025. We also collaboratively completed the design of the Action Plan for Articulated Regional Fisheries Monitoring and started pilot monitoring in 14 major ports across the Amazon basin. Under WCS leadership and with leverage funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, we conducted and supported five knowledge dialogue workshops with 166 leaders of IP & LC and fishers’ associations (33% women, 12% youth, 25% Indigenous). AAA collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Peruvian Forest Service (SERFOR), the Amazonian Council for Aquaculture and Fisheries Development (CADAP) in Peru, and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) in support of a Brazilian government’s proposal was successful. As a result, two priority giant migratory catfishes (dorado -*Brachyplatystoma rouseauxii* and piramutaba -*B. vaillantii*) were included in Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). This collaborative action included a webinar with 70 participants

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

(January 31, 2024), a side event at CMS's 14th Conference of the Parties (February 2024), and the publication of an [Op-Ed in Mongabay](#) (February 2024). Across social media, 134 posts with contents in Portuguese, Spanish and English generated 85,874 impressions and 3,496 interactions with contents in Portuguese, Spanish and English.

- In a comprehensive effort to build local capacities on behavior change (BC), **RARE** and WCS are working closely to develop an informative toolkit and create a work plan for the design, implementation, and evaluation of a BC pilot intervention to reduce the demand for non-indigenous use of Kambo frog (*Phyllomedusa bicolor*) venom. This will allow for adequate profiling and selection of the target population to specifically reach the desired audience, increasing the effectiveness of the intervention and efficiency in the use of resources and will serve as a pilot to replicate in other Amazon countries. RARE and WCS also trained people from AAA partner organizations and three organizations will implement BC campaigns aligned with the Alliance's goals. In addition, 15 organizations are currently being screened to select those eligible to receive small grants for BC campaigns for responsible consumption. To this end, 31 people (6% Indigenous, 61% women, 42% youth) increased their capacities through training.
- Partner **Despensa Amazónica** established a gastronomic innovation network through partnerships with 25 Peruvian and Colombian chefs and restaurants. The partnership was sealed with the launch of the *Canasta Amazónica* in Bogotá, where seven chefs delighted over 120 participants with dishes prepared using Amazonian sourced ingredients. The event gathered representatives of the US Government, foreign embassies, IP & LC organizations, private firms, civil society, government, media, and influencers in a celebration of the relevance and potential of Amazonian gastronomy.
- In Brazil, partner **IPAM** released a series of technical note (1) and bulletins (5) to highlight the importance of indigenous voices in the fight against environmental crimes in the Amazon. The Proteja Bulletins are entirely authored by Indigenous students trained by the project (see SA3). These publications demonstrate the growing capacity of Indigenous youth to contribute to and lead impactful communication on critical environmental and territorial issues (see deliverables in Annex 7.4 for a full compilation of materials produced). Starting in FY25, we propose moving these activities to SA3.
- WCS kicked-off the **regional** communication campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*" (or "Trips that Mark Lives" in English). Through high-impact launch events in strategic airports such as Leticia in Colombia, and Manaus in Brazil, supported by a robust digital presence in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, the campaign seeks to generate awareness on IWT amongst travelers, leveraging collaborations with partners and airport authorities. Efforts were further amplified through partnerships with key actors like the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which extended the campaign's reach through its digital channels. By September 2024, the campaign had generated over 16 million impressions and nearly 110,000 audience interactions. The campaign will continue at least through March 2025.
- **WCS** commissioned a desk study on artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in the western Amazon as a first step to help address the challenges associated with this type of mining. In a 3-day workshop held in August 2024, 30 NGO representatives and experts gathered to discuss the report preliminary findings to better understand the different stages/actors involved in the ASGM value chain. By January 2025, WCS will complete the report and, in parallel, will use the principles and methods of crime science in the design and implementation of a phased approach to develop a plan for a regional civil society response to address ASGM in a defined transboundary priority area.

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

Strategic Approach 2 engages private actors (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 actors 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). Highlights of FY24 achievements include:

- **Colombia:** In Puerto Asís, Orito, and Valle del Guamuéz, WCS is supporting conservation agreements with local communities/farmers to strengthen integrated land management and local governance, generate sustainable sources of income, and ultimately contribute to biodiversity conservation. In FY24, WCS signed and supported 14 conservation agreements (encompassing over 235 hectares) to strengthen sustainable value chains of honey from stingless bees (meliponiculture). This involved providing people with training and supplies for management and processing of hive products. In addition, WCS trained 40 community-based tourism business owners from Mocoa and Orito on the assessment and identification of direct and indirect relationships between tourism activities and biodiversity, the negative interactions that constitute environmental malpractice or crimes (wildlife trafficking, deforestation), and strategies to manage such negative interactions. With this kind of training, we expect business operators to be able to recognize and prevent actions and practices that can constitute or facilitate the occurrence of environmental crimes.
- **Ecuador:** Sustainable value chains are a critical aspect of integrated management of Indigenous territories and communal lands (see SA3 for interlinked wildlife monitoring, control, and surveillance activities). After a thorough review, WCS will gradually phase out of USAID funding for selected initiatives to prioritize other activities most relevant to the project. In the case of activities phasing out, they have either reached key milestones, or WCS will continue providing technical and operational support through other sources of funding. These initiatives are the Kumay Nuwa Natural Cosmetics, formalized in May 2024, the Mujeres de San Jacinto Artisanal Handicrafts (Ukuy Warmis San Jacinto) that is having a Business Plan developed paired with capacity-building activities, the Tourism Network of FENASH-P, where, with project funding, WCS will focus its support on territorial management and conflict resolution efforts. To increase the effectiveness of our interventions, WCS will reallocate resources toward initiatives with a higher significant market potential, such as the Rio Napo Community Tourism initiatives, the Siekopai Ceramics through the Keñao women Association (ASOPROKENAO), and the expansion of the *Canasta Amazónica* in Ecuador in collaboration with partner Despensa Amazónica and Canopy Bridge.
- **Ecuador:** WCS and the Artisanal Fishers Association of Rio Napo established a work plan to enhance governance, fishery management, and generating value added to fish products, which will be implemented in FY25.
- **Peru:** Partner Pronaturaleza helped formalize three Iquitos-based associations of ornamental fish fishers (APPA; APPA Kapapreto -Belén; APA De Mi Loreto y APPA Sabaleros Amazónicos), comprising 62 members.
- **Peru** (See SA3 for details of land management details): WCS continued supporting 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). WCS advanced towards the consolidation of two legal and sustainable value chains for wildlife meat and ornamental fish in partnership with six communities in the Tahuayo River and eight private companies (restaurants and aquariums) in Iquitos, proving it is possible to have value chains in the Amazon based on legal and sustainable natural resource use that generate benefits for IP & LC. Three communities of the Tahuayo, Blanco, and San Juan de Yanayacu River basins (San Pedro, Diamante/7 de Julio, and Jerusalén) signed formal agreements with two leading restaurants in Iquitos city (Chef Paz and Ikiitu). San Pedro, Diamante/7 de Julio, and San Juan de Yanayacu also signed a formal agreement with the Amazon River cruise company Aqua Expeditions. Through these agreements, local communities can legally and formally trade sustainably and legally harvested fish and wildlife meat, which is also processed under high quality standards. In addition, the San Juan de Yanayacu community signed collaborative agreements with two aquariums in Iquitos (Acua Corp and Aquayap) to sell ornamental fish from legal and sustainable fishing in the Tahuayo basin. WCS and the communities in the Tahuayo Basin completed a document explaining the business model for wildlife meat production including a detailed calculation and analysis of production and conservation costs.

- **Peru:** Despensa Amazónica successfully launched the YUTI Tucupi brand,² and this high-end gastronomic product is now available in shops in Lima and was presented at the Expo alimentaria Food Fair. This is the first product of the *Canasta Amazónica* to reach this milestone.

In addition, under SA2 we aim for private actors 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 the reporting period include:

- Under a **regional** plan and with coordinated actions, WCS consolidated progress in engaging a variety of priority actors in the transportation sector, operating within countries and transnationally, to collaboratively reduce enabling conditions for wildlife trafficking in their supply chains. Our main collaboration with AVIANCA, started in Colombia and has now become a regional effort with airline operation and staff in both Colombia and Ecuador engaged through staff training (86 employees, 47% women, 33% youth), analysis of the airline operational procedures to identify areas for improvements and increase crime detection. Collaboration extended to inter-agency collaboration on joint communications and sensibilization campaigns -e.g., featuring a co-branded plane.
- **Colombia** WCS trained over 310 people (38% women, 22% youth, 6 indigenous) in the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking; of those, 23 % were staff belonging to cargo and passengers companies in Puerto Leguizamo and Puerto Asís; 61% staff from the airports of Villagarzón, Puerto Asís, Puerto Leguizamo and Leticia; and 16% belong to the land terminals of Mocoa, Puerto Asís, and Orito. Companies whose staff were trained include Airlines such as Satena and Clic, river transportation companies, road transportation companies, freight forwarders and security handlers.
- **Ecuador:** we made significant strides in engaging the private sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), working closely with key government actors (e.g., the Directorate General Of Civil Aviation (DGAC), the Municipality of Quito, and the Metropolitan Public Mobility and Public Works Company, we have successfully connected with major private sector actors, including Corporación Quiport at the

² <https://www.comprayuti.com/>

Mariscal Sucre Quito International Airport, the operator of Quito International Airport. We initiated a supply chain evaluation for Quiport to identify gaps and enhance their capacity to prevent wildlife trafficking. We engaged six other companies that also operate within Quito airport (Securitas Ecuador, JetHandling, Talma Ecuador, Servicio Aero Regional (Aeroregional), LATAM) to detect and combat conservation crimes, ensuring they are equipped to prevent and address wildlife trafficking risks in airports. As part of this comprehensive effort, WCS also co-hosted strategic events such as (i) the Ecuadorian Aviation Safety Awards (May 2024; 165 participants), which helped strengthen the partnership and broaden our reach to other actors in the transportation sector and (ii) the Aviation-day event (June 2023), where, through a collaboration with the Municipality of Guayaquil (land terminal) we are extending our CWT efforts to the terrestrial transportation sector.

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. Together for Conservation interventions under this strategic approach contribute to increase capacities of youth, women, and men for territorial monitoring, adaptive management and defense of their territories, while calling for enabling conditions for their legal and sustainable use (also in SA1). As per details in SA2, managing natural resources and developing sustainable value chains are key elements of integrated territorial management.

Main highlights and achievements in this reporting period include:

- **Brazil:** To address unsustainable and illegal trade of river turtle and eggs in the Lower Rio Negro region, during FY24 WCS Brazil helped train over 250 people (43% women, 47% youth) from institutions including ICMBio and from 15 local communities across 3 million hectares in Lower Negro River, Rio Unini Resex, Jaú NP, and the Rio Branco-Jauaperi Resex. Collaborative conservation and monitoring activities involved monitoring nesting beaches; protecting nests; and overseeing the most important conservation phases, such as egg hatching, transfer to incubators, and release of the hatchlings in nature. Four trained professionals assisted and engaged community members involved in monitoring. They are graduated professionals who took the training course developed in partnership with CEQUA/INPA and Juruá Institute in June 2024 (24 participants, supported through leveraged funds).
- **Brazil:** With support of partner IPAM, COIAB concluded its internal assessment of governance and organizational capacities, resulting in the identification of 59 areas of improvement and associated strategies. Areas of improvements, which will be actioned in FY25, include increasing management capacity and ability to fundraise; improving the dialogue between the general coordination and the technical team; developing internal training programs; strengthening governance and transparency mechanisms, and defining effective actions to measure and disseminate COIAB's impact.
- **Brazil:** With support from partner IPAM, a governance group was established in March 2024 with 25 indigenous representatives from three Indigenous Territories (Setema, Pinatuba and Cunha-Sapiucaua) encompassing a pilot geography of 550,000 hectares. Soon after its creation, the governance group mapped out priority monitoring locations and started formally reporting environmental and other crimes using the SOMAI-ACI system. To ensure sustainability of these efforts, the governance group is supported by IPAM and COIAB, and the Federal Public Ministry's (MPF) local offices and FUNAI,

which guide the group on collective reporting of crimes. The involvement of MPF provides critical legal backing, ensuring that the reports are addressed effectively. Additionally, and to ensure synergies with other processes, IPAM is actively participating in a Working Group led by UNODC and FUNAI, to establish a reporting flow for crimes collected using the ACI and SOMAI systems. In this framework, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) will receive the reports to take appropriate action based on the information provided. This ensures that the reports gathered by Indigenous Monitoring Agents are promptly directed to the MPF for any necessary legal or protective measures.

- **Colombia** (See also SA2 on meliponiculture value chain): In a comprehensive effort to link gender- and age-appropriate capacity building, sustainable economic activities, and territorial governance, WCS is developing a pilot initiative focusing on production and commercial aspects of the meliponiculture value chain, targeting 20 women from MEMPA- Mi Nombre es Mujer Perla Amazónica, a group of women leaders of ADISPA (the social organization of the Campesino Reserved Zone, La Perla Amazónica of Puerto Asís). Likewise, WCS supported students from the I.E. Nueva Granada Educational in their interest in acquiring knowledge on the importance and opportunities of meliponiculture. This can be seen as a complementary step to the construction of the educational strategy including thematic content on biodiversity conservation.
- **Colombia:** In order to continue with the strengthening process that took place through the meeting of the indigenous guard of 19 communities (with a territory of approximately 20,000 hectares) of the Murui-Muina People on territorial management tools (95 people engaged, 23% women, 35% youth, 96% indigenous), a framework cooperation agreement will be signed between ACILAPP and WCS to support the implementation of the biannual Action Plan of the Indigenous Guard of the Murui Muina People (GIMMA).
- **Ecuador:** In line with the efforts to preserve and strengthen indigenous knowledge under a regional and transboundary approach, the Siekopaai Keñao Women's Association and Fundación Raíz Ecuador conducted a workshop on traditional ceramics at a single-teacher school in the Siekoya Remolino community. A total of 55 participants (50% women), including 30 children under the age of 18, from the Siekoya Remolino, Bellavista, Sewaya, and Pokoya communities took part in the event. The workshop sought to pass down intergenerational knowledge about the cultural significance of Siekopaai ceramics, emphasizing sustainable practices that promote environmental conservation and strengthen community ties. Following a first meeting (February 2024), in August 2024, the IV Binational Meeting of Siekopaai Women Ceramists was held in the Vencedor community of Wajoya, Peru. This gathering brought together 87 participants (46% women), including women from the Keñao Association (Ecuador), Kwakwiyo Association (Wajoya, Peru), and communities from Mañoko (Peru) and Yarikaya (Putumayo, Colombia). As a result of this meeting, participants designed strategies for cross-border conservation and to strengthen Siekopaai women's associations through ceramics.
- **Ecuador:** Six Kichwa communities along the Napo River in northern Yasuní (Pompeya, Río Indillama, San Roque, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, Martinica), and the Shuar community of Kumay successfully concluded the participatory design and development of community-based natural resource management plans, including a zoning process and wildlife monitoring programs with the SMART Collect tool. To date, a total of 241 individuals have been trained (31% women, 85% Indigenous). As a result, as of FY24 we improved management of approximately 1.5 million hectares.
- **Peru** (See SA2 for market connections): Four communities in the Tahuayo River (El Chino, San Pedro, Diamante/7 de Julio and Jerusalén) have a management plan for managing wildlife inside the CTTRCA, which they implement with the regional

environmental authority. The Buena Vista community has a similar management plan for wildlife management formalized through a contract between the community and the regional forest authority. WCS provided technical assistance in management, post-harvest and marketing of arahuana's (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*) hatchlings to fishermen of six communities, (San Juan de Yanayacu, Diamante/7 de Julio, San Pedro, El Chino, Buena Vista and Jerusalén) in the Tahuayo River both in field work and in trade negotiations with aquariums in Iquitos. We provided fishermen with basic materials to improve the collection and maintenance of the offspring until they are commercialized. Also, in the last quarter we worked with communities to verify the presence of ornamental fish species with high commercial demand. WCS also provided technical assistance to hunters from the communities of San Pedro, Diamante/7 de Julio and Jerusalén during the production and marketing of wildlife meat to restaurants in Iquitos.

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 this reporting period include:

- **Region:** through continuous coordination with consortium partners and building on the findings of the two Information Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs) completed in FY24, partner Internews highlighted a declining trust in media and journalists in the Amazon. In Colombia³, 45.2% of respondents do not fully trust the information published by traditional media outlets and in Ecuador⁴ only 24.25% of respondents identified journalists as trustworthy. Internews and WCS are working to identify whether the findings from two other ongoing IEAs in Peru also reflect this trend. Through continuous coordination with consortium partners, Internews is exposing the importance of integrating information, communication, and capacity building to address conservation crimes, while highlighting the regional character of the project. In FY24, 1,250 individuals were trained in digital security, content creation, and investigative journalism. Internews finalized the second edition of the media and story grants call with 33 story grantees producing 49 communication materials on environmental crimes and their possible solutions. Seven media grantees completed their work, resulting in 16 stories being published, accessed by over 24,000 individuals. Three of the published stories compose a transnational collaborative report led by [Consejo de Redacción](#) on Amazon turtle trafficking in Colombia, Ecuador and Perú. The stories published involved four media outlets, from Colombia ([Casa Macondo](#)), Ecuador ([Barra Espaciadora](#)), Peru ([Convoca](#)), and a regional outlet [Mongabay Latam](#).
- **Region:** In Colombia, a study conducted at the Alfredo Vásquez Cobo International Airport in Leticia, Colombia to evaluate the “*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*” regional wildlife trafficking campaign showed that the campaign achieved a high level of awareness among surveyed travelers and the negative aspects of trafficking. The study

³ [Information Ecosystem Assessment on wildlife in Puerto Asís, Orito, and Puerto Leguizamo in Putumayo](#), Colombia

⁴ [IEA on wildlife management in Orellana and Pastaza, Ecuadorian Amazon](#)

found that 31% respondents reported having seen or heard the campaign messages mostly through national television and airport spaces (message awareness) and over 75% respondents demonstrated awareness and perception with an understanding of the negativity associated with actions related to wildlife trafficking. Also, taking photos with wildlife was perceived as less negatively impactful and the perceived health risk of zoonotic diseases resulting from wildlife trafficking was noted as less sensitive among respondents. This suggests that messaging should emphasize the health risks more prominently. To increase the impact of the campaign, messages will be strengthened and adapted to the audiences to ensure clarity and impact, highlighting health risks associated with wildlife trafficking and negative impacts of IWT-related actions such as taking pictures with wildlife.

- **Ecuador:** The training program for environmental journalists and communicators to strengthen capacities and improve communication and education on the prevention of environmental crimes successfully trained 102 aspiring journalists (55% women). Twenty selected fellows (65% women) received funds to investigate and publish reports (17 stories were published in FY24 in national media and one is pending for FY25).
- **Peru:** WCS collaborated with 24 local CSOs (7 in Cusco, 6 in Iquitos, 7 in Lima and 4 in Puno). These represent a wide variety of backgrounds, and 50% youth involved. Collaboration involved developing microprojects aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and reducing wildlife trafficking by providing information to fellow citizens and generating useful information about the issues. The projects were implemented by the CSOs under the mentorship of various WCS specialists. Based on the microprojects implementation experience, WCS designed a 6-month mentorship program to improve the CSO's capacities to boost their own civic actions, to start in FY25. Additionally, four citizen socio-environmental laboratories are in place in Cusco, Iquitos, Lima and Puno, formed by a total of 30 CSOs. These citizens' socio-environmental laboratories are spaces for interaction among citizens and function as incubators of initiatives that promote the active participation of urban civil society in fostering Amazon conservation. WCS will support an additional round of 12 small-grant projects during the next fiscal year, as well as the design of an experimental sponsorship program by private firms. We estimate that these microprojects have reached around 2,500 people through a variety of activities including informative meetings, games and gadgets creation, and video amongst other tools.
- **Peru:** WCS supported the "*Sabores Sostenibles*" initiative, a collaborative citizen movement led by renowned chefs Gastón Acurio and Pedro Miguel Schiaffino. As of September 2024, the initiative brings together 32 opinion leaders (restaurateurs, chefs, coffee shops, journalists and food influencers) and 30 establishments. WCS collaborated on raising awareness about the importance of sustainable consumption, encouraging the public to make better decisions in their consumption choices and to support biodiversity conservation. This initiative will continue growing, involving more opinion leaders and reaching broader consumer and civil society audiences.

5.2. Progress to date

A report on the progress of activities, organized and presented by Strategic Approaches, is compiled in Annex 7.3.

5.3. Challenges and changes in context

WCS identified three main challenges in our operating environment, adding layers of complexity to our ability to operate and influencing activity planning and execution.

- The unstable and fast changing political and security landscapes in the Amazon region.
- High levels of bureaucracy, paired with logistical, connectivity, and communication barriers posing barriers for IP & LCs to access their rights.
- The recurrence of extreme and anomalous climate events such as drought and wildfires.

In Brazil, the Brazilian National Indigenous Peoples' Foundation (FUNAI) identified conflicts in the Arary IL, where the territory was invaded by illegal miners, and in Coatá-Laranjal IL, which is experiencing internal conflicts within the local association. As a result, FUNAI advised IPAM to postpone activities in these territories until the situation stabilizes. Following Funai's guidance, IPAM and COIAB decided to postpone activities in these areas and selected an alternative IL (Gavião) to carry out activities connected to the implementation of capacity building programs for IP & LC in the use of monitoring system SOMAI. Also, extreme climate events pushed for an even more careful planning and constant adaptive management to deal with implementation delays and unexpected circumstances. Along this line, WCS Brazil has been supporting SEMED, SEMA, ICMBio, environmental networks, and CSOs to seek alternatives for the development of new mechanisms for the protection of forests and aquatic landscapes, and their associated biodiversity.

In Colombia, security problems in Putumayo's rural and urban areas continued to be problematic and a potential source of delays or changes in the implementation of certain activities. WCS continues to monitor the security situation closely, executing activities through local consultants and/or locally based staff with strong community connections; Security reviews are constantly carried out and activities rescheduled or adapted (moved for example from the field to the city) if/when needed.

In Peru, the biggest challenge for the implementation of the project has been the governance crisis in the Loreto region, which, among others, led to a strong smear campaign against the work of numerous NGOs. A group of aquarists is waging a campaign against WCS, falsely claiming, and without evidence, that WCS seeks to improperly influence state powers and encourage the persecution of legal exporters. To address this situation, we held meetings with our key partners to inform them individually about our work and the real situation in the areas where we work, always with concrete and verifiable data.

In addition, the extreme and anomalous drought in the Amazon during the last quarter is making field work difficult, since the rivers are so low that it is difficult to mobilize our technical team and the members of the communities with whom we work. Due to the impact that this drought has on ecosystems, we are foreseeing problems with the availability of certain natural resources (mainly fish) during the next season, which may affect the progress we have made in the ornamental value chain that we are supporting. WCS is closely monitoring the evolution of working and environmental conditions to adapt timing and working methodologies to new conditions.

Partner Internews had to adapt the methodology to provide a safe space for the Agenda Propia workshop. While preparing the training workshop "Let's Weave Stories" to narrate to Mother Earth, Agenda Propia identified that the risk faced by environmental defenders in Brazil is greater than it is in other countries, and that there is significant fear in openly using terms such as "environmental crimes". Conversations held prior to planning the activity enabled Agenda Propia to adjust the narrative to an invitation that would guarantee security and trust among the participants.

In sum, with WCS' and partners' experienced field staff, trained to work in challenging environments, we continue monitoring closely political stability, security, and environmental hazards to detect any situation that might need additional safety and security measures; we

implement the highest security standards to minimize risks while adapting our plans where and when necessary.

5.4. 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 collaboration networks or communities to accelerate cross-learning processes and address challenges at appropriate scales (local to transnational)

- Partner **RARE**, in collaboration with AAA and WCS, will mentor a minimum of 10 organizations working on responsible consumption and fisheries to design, implement and evaluate behavior change mini-campaigns and provide support in effective design and implementation of BC solutions to increase responsible consumption and reduce demand for illegal wildlife trade products. To this end, and with RARE support, the WCS Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) regional program, is developing a pilot Kambo frog poison behavioral change campaign. With close follow up, technical advice and the development of tools, we aim to support broader capacity development around behavior change that could be widely used and replicated.
- In FY25-Q2, **Despensa Amazónica** will host the commercial kick-off of *Canasta Amazónica* in Lima, also launching a week-long event of Amazonian inspired-dishes offered by local chefs and restaurants. Despensa Amazónica will also complete an inventory of Amazon products, categorizing them by region of origin, producing community, level of development, and seasonality among other criteria. The inventory will serve as a tool to further promote the use of Amazon products in the gastronomic market.
- With WCS support, AAA is leading a coordinated effort to strengthen fisheries governance through the elaboration of a comparative analysis of fisheries legislation across the Amazon Basin, and to build a fisheries regulation database and strengthen governance and advocacy actions of the AAA, partners and allies. The database of fish regulations is under construction and will be delivered by FY25-Q2. Other associated deliverables in FY25 include policy briefs on fisheries management and conservation in transboundary areas. In addition, we will hold at least three knowledge dialogue events among IP & LC fishers across the Amazon (the first one in February 2025), and one Amazon Waters Alliance partners' meeting (FY25-Q3), continuing to strengthen fisheries and freshwater ecosystems governance by connecting multiple scales and actors.

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

- **Region:** WCS will boost collaboration with the transportation sector. In Ecuador, WCS and partner AVIANCA will assess the airline's policies and processes for the prevention, detection and reporting of wildlife trafficking cases; create a quick identification guide for species and their parts allowed for legal export and import; and draft a regional guide for identifying wildlife parts and products using scanner at airports. With the Municipality of Guayaquil and Coca bus terminals, WCS will develop and implement a protocol for combating wildlife trafficking and conservation crimes and involve bus companies and terminals to adopt solutions to prevent and discourage the occurrence of conservation crimes in the terrestrial transportation

sector. In Colombia, WCS will create a checklist for AVIANCA's clients outlining the requirements for shipping wildlife animals, their parts, samples, and genetic material, and will also develop a checklist for AVIANCA's personnel to review documents upon receiving these shipments.

- **Region:** Through a regional collaboration approach, WCS will provide leadership and support to collect and systematize lessons learnt and conditions under which investment in selected sustainable value chains (community-based tourism, non-timber forest products) generate effective incentives to prevent and/or reduce enabling conditions for environmental crime.
- **Brazil:** WCS will implement the Best Practice Protocols for Fisheries in Manaus and Manacapuru, with fishers working in fleets that supply the commercial fish markets of Manaus and Manacapuru.
- **Colombia:** WCS will implement the agreed-upon training plan for stingless bees' producers with a gender focus, strengthening activity with women from the MEMPA of the Perla Amazónica of Puerto Asis.
- **Peru:** As part of WCS's assessment of the impact of our support to a legal and sustainable value chain of wildlife meat, WCS will develop a study on the changes in demand for wildlife meat in the Peruvian gastronomic sector. The study will focus on Iquitos city, where the consumption of wildlife meat is historically widespread, without considering the legality or sustainability of the product used.

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

- **Brazil:** Partner IPAM will assist COIAB in the implementation of previously identified and recommended improvements and strengthening actions. The recommendations include guidelines to address underlying weak areas and the need to implement a robust fundraising strategy, improve internal management and governance through closer involvement of senior management, greater team cohesion, and a better flow of information. Other areas cover strengthening communication, visibility and best practices. One key recommendation is the ability to measure and communicate the impact of actions and the value generated, to enhance actors' engagement.
- **Brazil:** Partner IPAM will hold the third edition of the "Proteja Educa" communication course in FY25-Q2, with participation of youth from IP & LC and extractivist communities. Students will learn communication concepts and techniques, focusing on photography and audiovisual themes, and discuss topics related to the climate crisis and environmental crimes. Having already trained 43 students, the aim is, overall, to train another 70 from pilot geography ⁵.
- **Ecuador:** WCS will conduct a governance capacity baseline assessment with indicators to monitor progress for the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee (CGRBY). We will assess the current governance capacity of CGRBY by establishing indicators to effectively monitor progress over time. Also, connected to SA4 (strengthen collaboration between CSOs and environmental authorities), WCS and the University of Florida are analyzing the results of the surveys conducted in Orellana and Pastaza Provinces to understand local motivating factors that influence people's compliance and cooperation with regulations on wildlife meat illegal trade and consumption. By June 2025, we will present the findings to the CGRBY and collaboratively develop strategies to improve local compliance and cooperation with these regulations, reducing in turn motivations for traders and consumers of wildlife meat in urban and rural areas.

⁵ The pilot geography originally included five Indigenous Lands (ILs) in the Amazonas state: Arary IL, Coatá-Laranjal, Pinatuba, Setemã, and Cunchã Sapucaia. IPAM suggested replacing Arary and Coatá-Laranjal, currently under dispute and not open to collaboration (See 3.3 challenges) with Gavião.

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

- **Region:** In FY25, partner Internews will initiate a content creation and intercultural narrative capacity building process that includes virtual and in-person trainings with IP & LC communicators and leaders (activity will be developed in Peru). InfoAmazonia will conclude the second edition of its investigative journalism virtual course and start short-term courses. A new cohort of Media and story grants will be selected.
- **Region:** WCS will lead the expansion of the regional communications campaign “*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*” to amplify public awareness against illegal wildlife trade and expand the campaign’s reach and message dissemination. Potential partnership building includes airlines such as AVIANCA, other USAID projects such as Destino Naturaleza, the District Secretariat of the Environment of Bogotá (SDA). Progress has already been made with IATA to enhance the campaign’s visibility across key airports in the region. This constitutes a complementary activity to the technical training plans with operators and control authorities of air terminals developed at countries level.
- **Ecuador:** WCS identified the lack of trained environmental experts to support legal cases involving wildlife and wildlife trafficking. Initially, WCS proposed to accredit experts in this area, but with further research we concluded that it is essential to create the relevant disciplines, as they do not currently exist in the Judiciary Council's Catalogue of Experts. Two priority sciences have been identified, biology and veterinary medicine, with a focus on wildlife. These specialties will allow, at a later stage, the accreditation of experts, probably members of CSOs, to contribute to the effective investigation and prosecution of these cases. In F25 WCS will develop a legal framework for accrediting said experts.
- **Peru:** As part of the consolidation of the “*Sabores Sostenibles*” initiative we will continue providing information and technical advice to support collective actions developed by members of the initiative. Actions will include the development of a self-assessment methodology for the gastronomic sector to rate its sustainability, informational actions on social networks, and training events in universities aimed at students of the gastronomic sector. As part of the implementation of four citizen socio-environmental laboratories, WCS will implement a mentorship program to strengthen capacities of up to 30 local CSO in the cities of Cusco, Iquitos, Lima and Puno, and will provide technical and financial support for the collaborative design and implementation of up to four projects between these local CSO in each city.

6. Cross-Cutting Issues

6.1. Gender, Youth, and Rights-based Conservation

CRCC made significant progress in empowering communities, especially women and youth, through inclusion, training and promotion of their rights and cultures. We guarantee respect for the rights of IP & LCs by implementing social safeguards and programming activities in frequent consultation and through collaborative design with IP & LC communities and organizations, ensuring that these reflect their needs, interests, and priorities. We use various means of communication (e.g., billboards, community radio, text messages), organize meetings at accessible times and places, and provide support for food, transport and childcare spaces. Awareness-raising and training activities are developed with practical activities and accessible language, adapted to different audiences and considering differentiated skill levels. These actions allowed us to increase the equal participation of women, men, and youth, ensuring that they have access to the same opportunities and that the benefits are distributed fairly.

Also, the Grievance Mechanism (MAQR) is implemented using WCS's or partners' own mechanisms. The forms and links to access these resources are presented at the beginning of activities, inviting people to use them as a joint management tool. WCS and partners successfully received and solved two complaints since the beginning of the project.

WCS carried out a project-wide gender gap assessment and the consultant's report is under final review and will be completed by FY25-Q1. The assessment is based on both secondary information and primary data in the priority project geographies in the region. Preliminary findings reveal that gender roles and stereotypes limit women's opportunities for participation and empowerment, affecting their access to education, health and political participation, which perpetuates inequalities. However, the recognition of cultural knowledge and practices has made it possible to progressively increase the participation and benefits of Indigenous women.

In terms of project implementation, partner Internews focused on working with young people using a culturally appropriate methodology. At the Amazon Collaborative Journalism Event, 50 communicators (50% indigenous) discussed narratives and experiences in the fight against environmental crimes in the Amazon. As an example, [Sachacine](#) from Peru trained 52 young people (50% women) in conservation documentary production, and in Colombia [Caminantr3s](#) trained 65 young people (30% women, 8% indigenous) in advanced documentary production techniques to report on environmental crimes, while [Comunicarte](#) worked with five young people of the Awa nationality in communication skills. The organizations [Fiquem Sabendo](#) and [Correio Sabia](#) from Brazil trained 82 young journalists (49% women) in digital tools to promote transparency, democratic participation and environmental journalism. In addition, [InfoAmazonia](#) encouraged diversity in its courses, with 30% of participants from the Legal Amazon and 44% Afro-descendants, enriching learning and collaboration.

In Brazil, despite persisting cultural challenges for more women to carry out Indigenous monitoring activities, four women have been integrated into the IPAM-supported governance group. Similarly, women participation exceeded 40% in Proteja Talks events in the past year, and 15 women from Indigenous communities (60% of total participants) completed a photography and audiovisual communication course in the Proteja Educa program. They reported, for instance, on the invisibility of Indigenous women and their role in cultural rescue efforts. In addition, 109 women (50% of total participants) from Jaú NP, RESEX Rio Unini and RESEX Rio Branco-Jauaparu participated in monitoring turtle nesting beaches. This activity also involved the installation of satellite internet and the use of tablets for data collection, and contributed to increasing community participation, as well as to improving local communication and information gathering.

In Colombia, WCS strengthened capacities of the MEMPA women's group on meliponiculture, resulting in 20 women trained in technical management and legal registration of beehives. Also, 14 women (42% of total participants) of the Asoagrocamu association improved their skills in the phytosanitary management of camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*). In coordination with the ADISPA Association and teaching staff at the Nueva Granada secondary school, WCS is strengthening students' knowledge and skills in meliponiculture, and we also are providing advice to three other educational institutions, to adjust their curricula and educational tools with contents on human rights, sustainable use of natural resources, and monitoring strategies, contributing in turn to foster youth's interests in biodiversity conservation and the prevention of environmental crimes.

In Ecuador, WCS continues to provide support to the following indigenous women groups, Siekopai, San Jacinto, Nuwa Kumay and Sapara, improving their skills in the production and sale of handicrafts and cosmetics. Thanks to this initiative, they have increased their income and have been able to invest in the education and health of their families, achieving greater

economic autonomy and confidence to participate in family and community decisions. Activities with a focus on youth included Fundación Raíz conducted youth-led reforestation days with the Siekopaai women and is developing a curriculum to revitalize culture and foster intergenerational dialogue. With the Sapara Nation of Ecuador (NASE), WCS co-created cultural conservation materials, including a Community Education Calendar highlighting traditional activities. Through the USFQ subgrant, 43 aspiring journalists between the ages of 18-30 have received training (43% of total), further expanding youth outreach. These initiatives aim to raise awareness of conservation challenges and empower the next generation of leaders to champion environmental stewardship and build community resilience. According to indicators of people trained and sensibilized (CRCC-2 and CRCC-3), in Ecuador, individuals aged 18-30 consistently represent the second-largest group in our capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.

In Peru, the tucupi and paiche (*Arapaima gigas*) sustainable value chains supported by the project respect cultural traditions, ensure the preservation of heritage, and create employment opportunities for Indigenous women in a predominantly male economic context. The Asociación de Productores Artesanales Bora de Pucaurquillo established leadership roles that facilitate women's participation in decisions about tucupi production and sales, and the women-led Punchi Warmi organization manages an ice plant essential for the paiche cold chain, which promotes their autonomy and empowerment. Both groups pass on cultural and productive knowledge to new generations. WCS also developed a gender gap assessment in communities in the Tahuayo river. We assessed wildlife meat and ornamental fish production chains in the area with a gender focus to understand and make visible the contributions of women, men and youth to these value chains, and to assess, with a gender focus, the strengths and weaknesses of governance for the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. The results show a clear gap in the status and opportunities of women and Indigenous communities compared to men and peasant communities, respectively. The assessment concludes with specific recommendations to strengthen a gender focus and in general the empowerment of minority groups in project implementation.

6.2. Sustainability and Leverage

A telling measure of sustainability is our collective ability to leverage contributions from a variety of private and public actors that support project strategic objectives in the medium and long term. In FY24, Together for Conservation executed USD5,225,959 from USAID and leveraged resources for USD3,815,755, and USD619,463 of cost share. These leveraged funds came from diverse sources, including European Union, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Bezos Earth Fund, World Bank, Legacy Landscape Fund, Global Environmental Facility-GEF, and Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies.

WCS and partners established and strengthened 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 regional communication campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*" targeting the transportation sector in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia benefitted from leveraged financial resources from the European Union (through December 2023) within the framework of the regional project "Alliance for Wildlife and Forests". The campaign is also closely aligned with the regional project spearheaded by the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section (INL).

- The Amazon Waters Alliance’s objectives and efforts to improve sustainable fisheries management and governance freshwater systems, contributing in turn to reduce enabling conditions for IUU fisheries in the Amazon Basin, are supported by leverage funding from the Global Environmental Facility / World Bank - funded Project ‘Integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá River basin.’ WCS is also negotiating a two-year USD1.7 million grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to support the Amazon Waters Alliance’s strategic objectives in terms of knowledge sharing and informing policies by catalyzing strategic collaborations and partnerships that center IP & LCs, CSOs and science. We expect to learn the results by November 2024.
- Partner Internews organized several roundtable discussions in global and national journalism events for journalists and media outlets, to build alliances with diverse actors and facilitate development of long-term partnerships and connections between actors. As an example at the [World Press Freedom Day 2024](#), UNESCO’s annual global event, in partnership with the Rainforest Investigations Network/Pulitzer Center, they hosted the panel [Uncovering Environmental Crimes in Tropical Ecosystems](#); the [Latin American Investigative Journalism Meeting for the Amazon](#), that Ojo Público (OP) hosted on September 24, in Lima convened journalists and media outlets covering the Amazon, many of them collaborators of the project’s special investigative report [Dirty Gold](#) supported by CRCC.

Brazil:

- The implementation of the recently developed protocols on best fisheries practices will be leveraged through the collaboration with other projects developed by UFAM and MPA, focusing on improving fisheries regulations.
- Activities in support of implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands (PGTA) in the Indigenous Land of Matintin and Betânia, in the Içá River basin are completed with USAID funds. We will use leverage funds from the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation and from Bezos Earth Fund to continue supporting the PGTA.
- WCS Brazil’s partnership with ICMBio, the government agency responsible for managing Jaú National Park, ensures their support to community-based tourism (CBT) activities. They are also actively involved in the development of plans for turtle subsistence consumption of IP & LC living in protected areas, as well as in plans to monitor Chelonians consumption quotas.
- The upcoming project’s collaboration of partner IPAM with UNODC, starting in October 2024, aligns with CRCC targets, particularly by deepening partnerships with Public Prosecutors.

Colombia:

- Seeking to ensure long-term area-based conservation measures, WCS collaborated with the Inter-American Development Bank (Putumayo Habitat Bank Project) and the United Nations Program (Nature for Peace Project) to explore financial mechanisms (such as REDD+ projects and habitat banks) to maintain long-term biodiversity conservation interventions with target communities in Puerto Asís and Orito (ADISPA and El Líbano).
- WCS leveraged funding and support for sustainable value chains in Orito, Valle del Guamez, and Puerto Asís, from the UK-Pact’s and GIZ’s initiatives that support zero-deforestation agricultural value chains. Also, through the Wildlife Project, Ecopetrol S.A. supported community monitoring and community agreements for sustainable production and strengthening capacities for birdwatching community tourism in the village of El Líbano in Orito. In FY25, AVIANCA also became a donor to this initiative. In addition,

Bezos Earth Found contributed to the declaration of private protected areas in the Vereda El Líbano, to support a community-based tourism value chain.

- WCS's close coordination with the government agency Corpoamazonia on the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking is strategic to convene priority actors at airports and ports, and to adopt tools and technologies for better monitoring and management of this environmental crime.

Ecuador:

- The Yasuní Legacy Landscape Program, supported by the Legacy Landscapes Fund, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, and UNESCO, focuses on improving the management of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve (YBR) and Yasuní National Park (YNP). The program promotes participatory governance through the YBR Management Committee (YBRMC) and supports sustainable livelihoods for IP & LCs, leveraging project's investments in Indigenous territorial management, IP & LC-led sustainable value chains, and YBRMC engagement.
- In partnership with local governments, EcoCiencia, and Nature and Culture International, and supported by the Bezos Earth Fund, WCS works with indigenous territorial organizations such as FENASH-P, NASE NAWE, and PAKKIRU to strengthen territorial management. This work includes developing the governance and territorial management model with NASE and resolving boundary conflicts between NASE and PAKKIRU territories. Governance and territorial management models for NAWE and FENASH-P are still under development. These efforts will culminate in the creation of a Management Plan for the 'Provincial Sustainable Development Ecological Area of Pastaza' (AEDSPP), including zoning proposals and integrating the territorial governance and management models of the Indigenous nationalities of Pastaza province, with the aim of being recognized as an Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM).

Peru:

- With funds from Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies and other NGOs in the region, WCS is working to improve the natural resource use regulations, and in turn address legal and administrative barriers for IP & LC to legally control, access, and use these resources.
- WCS coordinated efforts with other USAID-funded initiatives (e.g., "*La Buena Pesca*") and other CSOs (e.g. TNC and the Global Youth Network for Biodiversity), and promoted partnerships with the private sector to foster civic engagement. In FY25 we will focus on leveraging funds from the private sector to support our communication campaigns and our work with local civil society organizations.

6.3. Private sector engagement

WCS and partners collaborate with strategic private sector actors to reduce enabling conditions that directly or indirectly facilitate supply, transportation, and demand of unsustainable or illegal Amazon goods and services and to strengthen IP & LC -led sustainable value chains (SA2). These efforts are complemented by civil society initiatives that, with the support of WCS and partners, join efforts to foster increased awareness on responsible consumption and the adoption of best practices (SA4).

To this end, WCS and partners are engaging over 75 for-profit and commercial entities, primarily in the transportation and gastronomic sectors to reduce enabling conditions for environmental crimes and to support sustainable value chains led by IP & LC.

In the Transportation Sector, in FY24, WCS secured a strategic partnership with AVIANCA, expanding the reach and scope of the initial collaboration from Colombia to Ecuador, with Brazil being evaluated for the following years. This partnership spans technical support to improve internal procedures, staff training (+80 staff), internal awareness-raising campaigns, and external communication campaigns. AVIANCA's active commitment to biodiversity conservation will be highlighted in the upcoming 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to be held in Cali, Colombia (10/21 – 11/2/024), with a dedicated space to present areas of collaboration with WCS.

In Brazil, a strategic partnership with VINCI Airports (the world's leading private airport operator managing over 70 airports in 14 countries) was instrumental to launch the regional campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*" at the Manaus International Airport in August 2024. Building on this success, the campaign is set to extend its reach to other major airports in the Brazilian Amazon, including Tabatinga, Tefé, Rio Branco, and others. VINCI's extensive network and operational support provide a vital platform to engage international travelers and amplify the campaign's conservation message.

In Colombia, to engage the transportation sector into becoming an active stakeholder to help prevent and reduce the occurrence of the crime of illegal wildlife trafficking, WCS held training sessions at the airports of Villagarzón, Puerto Asís and Leguízamo (Putumayo), and Leticia (Amazonas); at the river ports of Puerto Asís, Leguízamo and Leticia; and at the terrestrial transportation terminals of Mocoa, Puerto Asís and Orito. These training courses brought strengthened capacities of over 310 employees from airlines Satena and Clic; 12 river transport companies; 8 land transport companies; three courier companies and five general services companies. With trained staff in engaged companies we continue with the process of constructing guidelines that can be adopted by the transportation chain (based on the information gathered in the initial assessment), to implement practices (such as airports counter and baggage screening; ports- ticket office and baggage handling) that can prevent the occurrence of environmental crimes like IWT.

In Ecuador, and through PPPs involving key governmental entities such as the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGAC), the Municipality of Quito, and the Metropolitan Public Mobility and Public Works Company, WCS connected successfully with major private sector actors, including Corporación Quiport at the Mariscal Sucre Quito International Airport, AVIANCA, Securitas Ecuador, JetHandling, Talma Ecuador, Servicio Aero Regional (Aeroregional) and LATAM. Expanded collaborative efforts to combat Illegal Wildlife Trafficking include drafting protocols for actionable frameworks at the Guayaquil Land Terminal to advance initiatives in terrestrial transport.

The gastronomy sector is emerging as one vibrant and keen partner both to incorporate sustainable products in its business model and promote sustainable consumption. With the "*Sabores Sostenibles*" initiative **in Peru**, 30 + establishments from the gastronomic sector from different cities of Peru use their premises to promote products sourced sustainably and their communication platforms to raise awareness about responsible consumption. Likewise, with the launching of the "*Canasta Amazónica*," 25 restaurants and chefs from Colombia and Peru (and Ecuador in FY25) are actively promoting the use, supply and marketing of Amazonian products.

In Peru, to support sustainable value chains led by IP & LC from the Tahuayo river basin, during FY24 we collaborated with eight private companies in Loreto: four restaurants and one cruise

company who are buying legal and sustainable wildlife meat from five rural communities; and three aquariums that trade ornamental fish nationally and internationally and are willing to buy ornamental fish that are extracted in a legal and sustainable way from the Tahuayo River local communities.

6.4. Local capacity

Capacity building, including but not limited to training, learning-by-doing, training-of-trainers, co-creation, mentoring and forging relationships that empower actors to take action to design and implement innovative solutions to local development challenges, is core to the methodological approach of the project. Capacity building of partners, implemented in a collaborative and adaptive way, is also 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, addressing environmental crimes, and transboundary collaboration networks, we expect to sustain and increase the success and sustained impact over time. Together for Conservation is a project built of extensive participation and actors' involvement. The project comprehensively connects with partners to design and implement activities, and to monitor progress and gather feedback. This allows us to learn and adapt as needed on an ongoing basis.

In FY24 we strengthened capacities of over 4,000 people (56% women, 39% youth, 22 % Indigenous), and sensitized over 4,300 people (45% women, 30% youth, 37% Indigenous) through collaborative meetings and workshops, mostly from IP & LC organizations; journalists and media outlets; private companies; and local civil society organizations. Most important highlights include:

The Amazon Waters Alliance strengthened its own capacities with WCS support and now involves 29 organizations from seven countries. It leads regional collaboration to address IUU Fisheries in the Amazon, to contribute to the integrity and connectivity of freshwater ecosystems at scale of the Amazon Basin. Also, as part of consolidating and expanding the Ictio open-access commercial fisheries database, WCS and six other alliance partner local organizations (INPA, IIAP, Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR), Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Universidade Federal do Amazonas (UFAM) and Ecoporé) are collaboratively improving and expanding the Ictio Platform and increasing our own capacities, with a focus on strengthening fisheries monitoring and management from local to regional scale and with an open and participatory science approach.

In Brazil, for SA3, and with support of partner IPAM, COIAB completed an assessment of its institutional capacities, and in FY25 will start implementing priority capacity strengthening, with a focus on governance and internal organizational processes measures. This also involves supporting COIAB's engagement with ABAMPA and MPF to report environmental crimes with the use of the ACI-SOMAI system. Under the Proteja Educa Program, IPAM also delivered the second module of a communication course for Indigenous youth. The 25 participants (13 Indigenous and 12 non-Indigenous from Conservation Units, 60% women) engaged in discussions on critical topics such as the climate crisis and environmental crimes. The course was developed and overseen by a curatorial group of 25 territorial leaders ensuring local relevance. IPAM is also supporting the development of Indigenous monitoring capacity and the establishment of an Indigenous governance group for key IP & LC pilot areas encompassing 550,000 hectares.

In Peru, WCS and 24 partner local grassroots CSOs of Cusco (7), Iquitos (6), Lima (7) and Puno (4) collaborated to improve their capacities and empower them as key actors in their cities that

promote responsible consumption of legal and sustainable Amazonian goods. These organizations included student groups, women's associations, artisans' associations, citizens volunteer groups and faith groups. In FY24, WCS capacity-strengthening activities focused on improving their knowledge on Amazon conservation and wildlife trafficking with hands-on-training and mentoring while implementing mobilizing actions within their communities to raise awareness and promote the adoption of good practices of responsible consumption. A total of 363 people increased individual capacities (50% women, 37% youth, 18% indigenous).

At a **regional** level, Internews actively implements various activities to enhance the capacities of its partners, developing tools to assess learning throughout the process. The organization leverages its expertise to strengthen media and local communication outlets using ROCA and OCA methodology, training courses with partners aimed at strengthening the capacity of participants and assessing results from training through pre-and post- surveys aimed at registering changes and/or increase in participants' capacities. In addition to mentoring support for story grants, Internews conducted a series of webinars to provide deeper insights into complementary knowledge and practical tools for developing their stories and improving their investigative labor. Internews also facilitated the participation of journalists and IP & LC communicators in workshops and specialized journalism events like [Festival 3i](#), Festival [GABO](#), CODA, and the 19th International Research Journalism Conference [ABRAJI](#). In FY24, Internews and its partners trained over 1,250 individuals (63% women, 42% youth, 5% indigenous), 33 story grantees produced 49 communication materials to report on environmental crimes and their possible solutions, and 7 media grantees completed their work, resulting in 16 stories independently published.

6.5. Beneficiaries feedback

To properly record feedback, WCS and partners solicit feedback systematically and routinely after activities or events, using surveys and focus groups that identify areas for improvement. WCS encourages staff and partners to provide opportunities for follow-up meetings with the express purpose of reporting progress, setbacks and generating feedback. Overall, WCS received positive feedback from participants on key project milestones. The results of participants' feedback highlight the general effectiveness of our initiatives in promoting governance, economic opportunities, sustainable practices, awareness raising and capacity building. They also underline the need to continue building the skills of individuals, communities and groups for collective growth and gain.

For instance, participants of the **RARE** trainings valued their practical and interactive approach; they suggested focusing practice sessions on personal projects rather than case studies, and requested more time for training, monitoring and evaluation. Also, 831 participants in **Internews**-led digital security training reported significant increases in knowledge about VPN use, secure field coverage and phishing, which will help them mitigate digital threats. They suggested including webinars on using AI in secure journalism. Participants in the **CONNECTAS** and **Escola do Dados** courses highlighted skills acquisition in data use and investigative techniques, and recommended deepening the use of AI, podcast production, article structuring, increasing the frequency of mentoring, and adapting workshops to environmental crime coverage and on-site investigations.

Also, **in Brazil**, IPAM training cycles received positive feedback, with requests for more face-to-face meetings and better dissemination of events. Territorial surveillance activities generated high satisfaction with the learning of technological tools to protect territories.

In Colombia, teachers from I.E. Nueva Granada in Puerto Asis highlighted the excellent quality of WCS work and that the methodology was aligned with their values and culture; 50% feel that the project is improving the quality of life in their community, with no reported negative consequences. They requested more time for training, additional practice sessions, integration with schoolwork plans, and donation of bee colonies.

In Ecuador, WCS used the Most Significant Change (MSC) methodology⁶ to gather insightful feedback on the impacts of project activities. Through interviews and focus group discussions with both men and women, we identify positive, neutral, and negative changes resulting from our initiatives. This evaluation process occurs every six to eight months and serves as a vital tool for adaptive management, allowing us to refine our implementation strategies based on community input. As an example, the Kichwa communities of the Napo River gave positive feedback on community governance, wildlife monitoring and tourism support activities, highlighting resulting improvements in local governance, increased regulation of wildlife use, and greater participation in resource management. **In Peru**, participants of microprojects with CSOs positively assessed WCS's activities for their communities, suggesting more flexible timelines, improved technical assistance and increased funding. By gathering feedback from a broad variety of initiatives, we can learn and apply this knowledge iteratively in our planning processes. This reinforces WCS commitment to continuous improvement and fostering access to information and inclusive participation in decision-making.

7. Management and operations

7.1. Award modifications

During FY24, two new subawards were approved and signed under Together for Conservation. First, Universidad San Francisco de Quito (USFQ) for an amount of USD47,985 (October 2023 to September 2024) to promote conservation through virtual training in environmental journalism with a focus on environmental crimes for professional journalists, community members and students in Ecuador (contributing to SA4). Second, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) for USD119,000 (July 2024 to December 2025) to strengthen the capacities of the Alliance of Environmental Law Clinics for the fight against environmental crimes in the Amazon, through legal actions that contribute to prevent/reduce the enabling conditions of such crimes, as well as through the articulation of efforts between academia and communities for the conservation of the Amazon, contributing to SA1 and SA4.

WCS increased the budget of six sub-awardees (WCS Brazil, Internews, IPAM, RARE, Pronaturaleza and Despensa Amazónica) to reduce transaction costs and facilitate their participation at annual partners meetings.

In addition, the following modifications to the cooperative agreement were approved:

- Mod No. P005, increased the obligated amount from USD5,460,000 to USD8,768,763
- Mod No. P006, updated the project key personnel
- Modification No. P007, increased the obligated amount to USD9,457,577 and updated section A.8 -Subawards amount.

No requested modifications to the cooperative agreement are pending approval.

In FY25Q1 WCS will submit a request for USAID approval for a fixed amount subaward with Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible (FCDS-Perú) for USD40,000 (October 2024 to March 2025). The objective of this subaward is to contribute to the capacity building of

⁶ https://www.betterevaluation.org/sites/default/files/EA_PM%2526E_toolkit_MSC_manual_for_publication.pdf

two civil society platforms, the Amazon Regional Alliance for the reduction of the impacts of gold mining and the Observatory of Illegal Mining-OMI, in the understanding and response to illegal gold mining in the Amazon and in the management of risks associated. The activities support SA1.

These modifications are aligned with the project work plan and directly contribute to the intended outcomes as outlined in the program description and implementation plan.

7.2. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

As of September 2024, progress in our Monitoring & Evaluation (MEL) Plan is summarized as follows:

- Initial field assessments and refined planning of strategic approaches SA2 and SA3 resulted in the improvement of 7,861,553 hectares of biologically significant areas.
- 4,025 people (56% women, 39% youth, 22% Indigenous) trained, and 4,361 people sensitized (45% women, 30% youth, 37% Indigenous) mainly through meetings and workshops, on biodiversity conservation priority issues.
- A total of 65 organizations of diverse nature whose capacities are in the process of strengthening; 22 of them (34%) reported improved performance.
- We engaged with 78 private sector enterprises that contribute with U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives.
- WCS and project partners leveraged contributions of over USD3.8 million from private and public, local, and international sources.
- 102 independent journalistic stories and pieces published.

The following figure shows the progress of MELP indicators in relation to the project's final targets. In the next MELP update, we will increase targets for indicators (EG.10.2-4) and PSE-3 since we are above target.

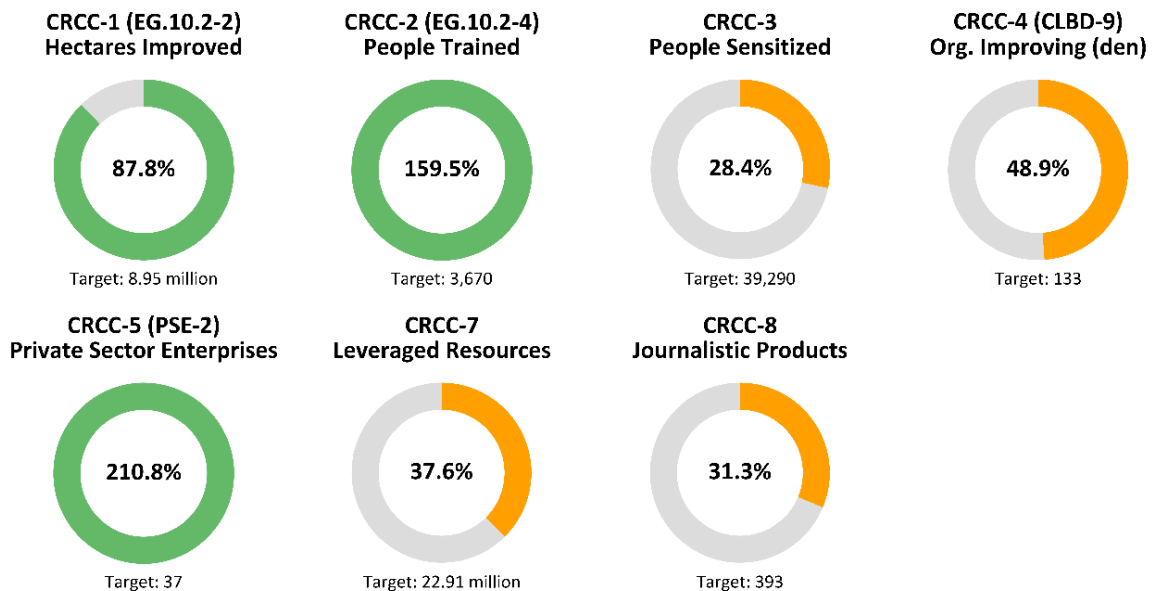


Figure 2. Progress of MELP indicators towards the final targets.

Summary explanations of progress and variance for each indicator can be found below and details of disaggregated actual figures versus targets are available in Annex 7.5.1.

CRCC-1 (EG. 10.2-2) Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance

During FY24, CRCC improved 7.86 million hectares of biologically significant terrestrial-forest areas, of which 78% are located in Brazil, 19% in Ecuador, and 3% in Peru. The indicator is within target. Below are some highlights of the indicator's progress to date:

Brazil

- In the protected areas of RESEX do Lago Capanã Grande, PARNA Jaú, RESEX Unini, and RESEX Rio Branco-Jauaperi, WCS implemented participatory turtle conservation and monitoring programs. The project trained community members in Chelonian conservation techniques, developing human and institutional capacity.
- In RDS Igapó-Açu, RDS Rio Madeira, RDS Rio Amapá, RDS Matupiri, and Matupiri State Park, WCS trained community monitors in the use of SMART software to integrate technology into their biodiversity monitoring work.

Ecuador

- WCS supported the development and implementation of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Plans for one Indigenous territory comprising various communities, and nine IP & LC across the Orellana, Pastaza, and Sucumbíos provinces.
- WCS, with The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) carried out the process of updating the Community Territorial Use and Management Plans of six Kichwa communities (Pompeya, Río Indillama, Nueva Providencia, Añangu, Sani Isla, and San Roque) for 10 years. The SMART Collect app has been implemented to support enhanced control and vigilance programs and monitoring practices in the communities of Pompeya, Río Indillama, Nueva Providencia, Sani Isla, San Roque, Martinica, and Kumay.

Peru

- In the Tahuayo River basin, the communities of El Chino, San Pedro, Diamante/7 de Julio, and Jerusalén, developed and implemented wildlife management plans within the Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area, formalized through agreements with the regional environmental authority. The Buena Vista community established a similar plan for an adjacent area within its territory. These initiatives led to the formalization of legal access to natural resources.

CRCC-2 (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 FY24 with a total of 4,025 people trained, reflecting a significant advancement in our project's capacity-building initiatives (in SA2, SA3 and SA4).

Below some highlights of the indicator's progress to date:

At the **regional** level, Internews led a significant effort by training over 1,200 individuals in digital security, content creation, and investigative journalism. WCS significantly expanded training activities for transportation companies in the aviation, river transportation, and land transportation sectors, with over 380 people trained.

In Colombia, more than 100 in the tourism value chain; **in Ecuador**, more than 400 people received training in the production of handicrafts, and natural products and more than 150 in alternative protein sources; **in Peru**, more than 180 were trained in the ornamental fish and wildlife meat value chains.

Our actions also contributed to greater gender equity and intergenerational balance. We ensured that a considerable proportion of the people trained were women (56%), youth (39%), and Indigenous individuals (22%), fostering an inclusive and culturally sensitive approach to capacity building.

CRCC-3 (Custom): Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues

The progress made during FY24 enabled us to reach a significant audience.

While the indicator remains below the target, the results and their breakdown (45% of the reached target were women, 30% were youth, and 37% indigenous people) highlight the extensive reach of the project in raising awareness about environmental crimes. Additionally, it has to be noted that, during FY24, WCS and partners prioritized training activities, especially in the transportation sector and with IP & actors.

Below are some highlights of the indicator's progress to date:

At the **regional** level, more than 200 individuals were exposed to the launch of the regional communication campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*" at the Alfredo Vásquez Cobo International Airport in Leticia, Colombia. Over 240 individuals were sensitized during the Amazon Waters Week, and more than 230 people participated in various Knowledge Dialogues throughout the year.

Over 800 individuals participated in activities conducted by Internews on environmental crimes and communication in the Amazon region and other areas. These efforts included panels and conferences emphasizing the importance of investigative journalism in exposing environmental crimes, such as the COLPIN 2023 in Mexico and the ABRAJI congress in **Brazil**.

In Colombia, more than 800 individuals were engaged through household visits that included gender surveys and awareness sessions for families on various project topics, as well as workshops in educational institutions in the Putumayo region on "Pedagogy as a Conservation Strategy" and awareness workshops on wildlife trafficking for the transportation sector, among other activities.

In Ecuador, Universidad Dos Hemisferios provided environmental journalism courses, while in Peru, SachaCine held workshops on communication for social change. These collective actions strengthened the ability of journalists and communities to address and disseminate information on environmental crimes and improve collaboration between communicators and scientists.

CRCC-4 (CBLD-9): Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance

We engaged 65 organizations interested in improving their capacities, and so far, 22 (34%) have demonstrated improved performance. The engaged organizations are located in Colombia (1), Brazil (10), Ecuador (22), Peru (21), and other countries (11). WCS has made increased efforts to strengthen capacity and improve performance of private sector organizations as a key strategy to advance project deliverables and ultimately achieve project results.

Although the denominator of the indicator shows a deviation of -44%, it should be noted that it does not include organizations from the private sector, which we are working with to improve performance. As agreed with our MELP Point of Contact on October 22nd, 2024, in the next

reporting period, WCS will be able to add private sector companies we are currently collaborating with to the CBLD-9 indicator.

Below some highlights of the indicator's progress to date:

In Ecuador, our assistance includes conducting supply chain evaluations with private sector partners to prevent wildlife trafficking; implementing technological tools like the SMART Collect app in communities to improve monitoring and vigilance practices; supporting the development and legalization of community enterprises; and facilitating capacity-building initiatives and training for community members, including women and IP.

In Peru, through partner Pronaturaleza, three fisher associations finalized their formalization process. Despensa Amazónica, enhanced the performance of the Asociación de Productores Artesanales Bora de Pucaurquillo in the production of Ají Negro (Tucupi) by implementing good manufacturing practices.

In Brazil, various organizations within the AAA are undergoing capacity strengthening to improve the use and submission on the Ictio platform, better visualize and present data for publications and projects and contextualize challenges into opportunities and initiatives.

CRCC-5 (PSE-3): Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives

During FY24, we successfully engaged with 69 new private sector enterprises, primarily from the transportation and gastronomic sectors. This brings the cumulative total to 78 enterprises engaged, above our target.

Below are some highlights of the indicator's progress to date:

In Brazil (1), we have engaged VINCI Airports in Colombia (50), operating primarily in the transportation industry; in Ecuador (9), in the transportation industry; and Peru (18), in the restaurant industry. Of the engaged private sector enterprises, 35% are micro, 22% are small, 21% are medium, and 23% are large.

This positive deviation is due to our efforts in engaging companies particularly from the transportation and gastronomic sectors as part of SA2 and SA4 of the project.

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

WCS CWT team and partner RARE worked closely in the past year to create a work plan for the design, implementation, and evaluation of a pilot BC intervention with the objective of reducing the demand for non-indigenous use of Kambo frog venom. We expect this to serve as a pilot regional model that will be generating knowledge about the motivations behind wildlife trafficking to help us understand and refine the scope of how behavior change interventions can contribute to the prevention and reduction of environmental crimes. RARE is serving as technical advisor on each step of this process and supported WCS in defining the target audience, target behavior, and initial research objectives. Once the campaign is implemented and results are measured, we will be able to contribute to the indicator.

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

During FY24, WCS leveraged funds for over USD3.8 million. The indicator exceeded our projections. This is a telling measure of sustainability and of our collective ability to leverage contributions and active involvement from a variety of actors to support project strategic objectives. Further details can be found in the narrative report.

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

Partner Internews advanced supporting activities in the approved work plan and successfully produced 85 products to support greater awareness and advocacy around prevention and reduction of conservation crimes.

WCS Ecuador also reported 17 products through the subaward with USFQ. Overall, 73 were articles, eight were podcasts, and 13 were videos. The audience was predominantly national (88%) but with regional attractiveness and six products produced for a global audience.

7.3. Communication, outreach, and knowledge management

The communication activities reported during this period are fully aligned with the project's objectives and support their achievement. These activities also adhere to the Branding Strategy and Marking Plan approved by USAID, ensuring consistency in messaging and visibility.

1. Regional Campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*"

This campaign was designed to raise public awareness about wildlife trafficking, focusing on the passenger air transport sector and specifically targeting airport users. It emerged from a recognized opportunity among several countries to implement a regional strategy that centers on the private sector, maximizing resources and increasing the impact of actions. Active collaboration is underway with prioritized airports in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to enhance technical capacities in detection, control, cooperation, and communication. Bolivia, supported by other ongoing projects, is joining this regional effort.

The communications strategy is designed to complement technical training plans for airport operators and control authorities. This holistic approach integrates public outreach with technical skill-building to effectively tackle wildlife trafficking. The regional focus enables participating countries to address illegal wildlife trade under shared guidelines, customizing specific activities based on their unique territorial priorities.

Key Milestones: From October 2023 to September 2024, the campaign made significant strides across five countries, leveraging collaborations with partners and airport authorities. Key milestones included the characterization of 11 major airports in Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. This analysis yielded critical insights into passenger profiles, airline operations, and opportunities for campaign visibility, refining the campaign's design and ensuring cultural resonance through focus group evaluations.

Launch Events: The campaign was officially launched at Aeropuerto Internacional Alfredo Vásquez Cobo in Leticia, Colombia, in June 2024, followed by a launch at Eduardo Gomes International Airport in Manaus, Brazil, in August 2024. These events included a robust digital campaign designed to maximize visibility and engage target audiences:

- Leticia Press Coverage: Achieved 15,018,400 impressions across 21 publications.

In Brazil, the campaign partnered with VINCI Airports, the world's leading private airport operator, which manages over 70 airports in 14 countries. This partnership was instrumental in the Manaus launch, facilitating the campaign's extension to other major airports in the Brazilian Amazon, such as Tabatinga, Tefé, and Rio Branco.

- The media coverage reached an audience of **1,875,036 people**.

The campaign includes a strong digital component across Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, significantly enhancing its visibility and outreach and it also extended to Bolivia. By September

2024, the campaign generated over 16 million impressions and nearly 110,000 audience interactions, surpassing initial targets.

Strategic Partnerships: The campaign has garnered essential support from the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which amplified the campaign's message through its digital channels, increasing visibility within the broader aviation community. Engaging strategic actors like Aerocivil, VINCI Airports, and IATA has enabled effective leveraging of private sector platforms to promote campaign objectives, raising awareness about wildlife trafficking and influencing behavior change among key target groups.

As the campaign progresses, key actors such as private airlines, airport authorities, NGOs, and other USAID projects expressed interest in joining the campaign. We will capitalize on these opportunities and establish new alliances, which are essential for scaling the campaign and ensuring that the messages of wildlife conservation and the fight against IWT resonate with diverse audiences.

We continue using communication tools to engage with key actors and have been carrying out specific actions on important dates to raise awareness among airline users (passengers) about IWT. This includes developing essential materials for AVIANCA staff through internal channels. Actions involve creating posters for airline counters, distributing information on the most strategic flight routes, and conducting awareness-raising activities for passengers at key airports.

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

- **In Brazil,** an awareness campaign on turtle consumption reached nine municipal schools in the Manaus metropolitan region, mobilizing and involving 640 students aged 6 to 17 in educational lectures and activities.
- **In Ecuador,** WCS partnered with MAATE with the national campaign "*Alto al Tráfico*" at major airports, including San Cristobal, Quito International, and Coca Airports, to raise awareness at key wildlife trafficking entry points, with plans to adapt it for terrestrial transport in the next fiscal year.
- **In Peru,** WCS installed a public display about wildlife trafficking at Cusco airport, the second busiest airport in Peru, reaching around 7,000 daily passengers. This display educates travelers on the impact of wildlife trafficking and discourages the purchase of illegal products. Additionally, we strengthened the "*Sabores Sostenibles*" Initiative, now involving 32 opinion leaders and 30 establishments committed to promoting responsible consumption. Notable events included the T'impuy gastronomic event, attracting approximately 500 attendees, and the Cafesazo Peruvian Coffee Festival, with around 10,000 participants, reaching over 57,000 people on social media. Also, partner Pronaturaleza promoted wildlife conservation through community awareness initiatives, distributing 1,000 copies of the Eco Tale "Huayo and the Rescue of Nito the Monkey." They launched the tale at the Loreto Book Fair, published 16 press releases, and aired three radio spots. Collaborating with local partners, they conducted nine activities, including a drawing contest in schools, reaching broader audiences and reinforcing environmental education in Iquitos.

3. The Amazon Waters Alliance is actively enhancing communication efforts to strengthen its network of 29 partners, fostering spaces for dialogue and greater interaction among members. This year, we have designed and initiated the implementation of an internal communication

plan aimed at ensuring that all members are aligned and effectively working together to conserve Amazonian ecosystems. Activities include regular updates through bulletins, resource sharing, and ongoing dialogue to bolster the Alliance's capacity to achieve its goals.

Externally, the Alliance's notable communication actions are closely connected to advocacy efforts aimed at raising awareness and influencing policy. A significant achievement includes a campaign advocating for the inclusion of two priority giant migratory catfishes (*Brachyplatystoma rouseauxii* and *B. vaillantii*) in CMS' Appendix II. The campaign generated 85,874 impressions through 134 social media posts in three languages. This initiative was bolstered by a webinar on migratory fish conservation and a side event at COP14. Additionally, the Amazon Waters Week Declaration campaign generated 14,459 impressions and secured 19 new endorsements, further reinforcing the Alliance's external engagement.

4. Outreach events: Dynamic outreach activities not only enhance the project's visibility but also ensure that our achievements resonate widely, fostering greater awareness and support for conservation efforts:

- **In Brazil**, the 5th PROTEJA Talks in Belém, Pará, attracted 835 participants (including 60 women, 38 youth, and 14 Indigenous attendees) and reached an additional 737 virtual attendees through YouTube. The event featured Indigenous leaders like Cristian Wariu, Mydjere Kayapó Mekrangnotire, and Yura Marubo, who shared successful strategies for tackling conservation crimes and advocating for land preservation. This event highlighted the importance of amplifying Indigenous voices in the fight against environmental crimes. On January 27, 2024, we collaborated with ICMBio to release nearly 800 hatchlings at the ICMBio base in Jaú National Park. This event garnered widespread attention, with 15 media reports highlighting our conservation efforts across social media and national television.
- **In Colombia**, the launching event for the *Canasta Amazónica* provided a prime opportunity to engage with invited media, resulting in eight articles from local outlets.
- **In Ecuador**, we hosted five virtual events (including a webinar for International Jaguar Day, an inauguration of an environmental journalism course, and a meeting with environmental journalists), alongside two press conferences featuring the USAID Ecuador Mission and one best practices event with airport industry actors.

During the first semester of FY24, nine story grantees presented their stories at specialized forums and events. For the second semester, six story grantees took part in special events focusing on environmental journalism and reporting on environmental crimes. Participation in these events has been instrumental in positioning the issues of environmental crimes and their challenges before key audiences and in international forums. It is important to mention that by showcasing their work in these forums, journalists and outlets strengthened their capacities to communicate the relevance of their investigations in raising awareness of environmental crimes in the Amazon.

Key events included:

- **World Press Freedom Day 2024 Global Conference** (May 2–4, Santiago, Chile): A panel of **60 attendees** highlighted the findings of environmental reporters covering transnational crimes and the challenges they face. This session was enriched by insights from Together for Conservation, as well as contributions from the Environmental Journalism Network (EJN) and the Rainforest Investigation Network (RIN).
- **3i Festival** (June 13–15, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil): Brazilian journalist Kendria Cavalcante presented her findings on increasing deforestation in Roraima, engaging an audience of journalists.

- **GABO Festival** (July 5–7, Bogotá, Colombia): Internews moderated a roundtable on "Latin American Experiences of Journalism in Environmental Crimes," attended by 28 participants from various institutions. Panelists shared their investigative work on wildlife trafficking and mining, enriching the dialogue on transnational environmental challenges.
- **19th International Congress of Investigative Journalism** (July 12, São Paulo, Brazil): Hosted by ABRAJI, this congress featured a panel where two story grant journalists, Juliana Faddul and Leandro Barbosa, discussed their experiences covering environmental crimes in the Amazon. This panel was attended by 25 participants (80% women).

8. 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 actors across the region. 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.

Learning and adaptation insights include:

The importance of Context-adapted communication: we showcased the value of adapting messaging to audiences and contexts to lead to more impactful communication.

- **Localization of Messaging:** The need to adapt narratives, contents and tools is key, emphasizing the importance of cultural and contexts relevant messaging for effective outreach. Effective communication strategies, implying, for example, using softer messaging approach during the development and implementation of the regional IWT campaign "*Hay viajes que marcan vidas*", responded to audience preferences, leading to increased public engagement.
- **Customization of messaging:** While there is a growing interest among urban civil society in biodiversity conservation, confusion about sustainable products and legal definitions persists, stressing the need for clearer educational initiatives.
- **Tackling misinformation:** The need for effective communication strategies in an era of misinformation is paramount. Ensuring that messages are both simple and contextually relevant remains a challenge. This often requires rethinking the role of communications in biodiversity conservation efforts, to communicate in a more appealing and attractive way.

The value of Collaborative Approaches: Engaging diverse actors, academia, NGOs, IP & LC, chefs, and civil society, illustrates the effectiveness of multi-actor perspectives to achieve common goals and solve common problems.

- The Amazon Waters Week, held in Manaus from May 20 to 24, 2024, gathered 150 participants from eight countries, including government representatives, indigenous groups, experts, and civil society. A workshop on May 24 led to the formation of 11 transdisciplinary working groups focused on the Strategic Plan of the AAA, fostering collaboration among diverse actors. Additionally, the fourth Knowledge Dialogue Workshop provided a platform for fishers to strengthen their representation within the Alliance.
- The development of the Tucupi brand showcased the product's richness through effective branding, with an event in Bogotá that brought together community members, chefs, and influencers. While there has been progress in engaging restaurants with Amazonian products, maintaining long-term interest is crucial.

Continuous efforts are needed to keep networks active and establish consistent value chain flows.

The need for adaptive Management: The ability to pivot strategies based on surrounding contexts proves a commitment to flexibility, crucial for overcoming challenges.

- Participant Experience in Training: Lessons from the first Environmental Investigative Journalism course from Internews indicated the need for improved communication and engagement strategies to enhance participants' experiences as well as the importance of addressing safety risks for environmental defenders.
- Information Systematization: experience in our work in sustainable value chains in the region tells us that filling the gap in the systematic documentation of knowledge regarding value chains and connecting to markets remains a challenge. As an example, in Peru, and to assess the impact of our work on a legal and sustainable value chains with IP & LC, we will develop a study to assess changes in demand for wildlife meat in the Peruvian gastronomic sector, mainly in the city of Iquitos, where the consumption of wildlife meat is very widespread usually without considerations for the legality or sustainability of the resource. Additionally, to assess the effectiveness of IP & LC value chains as a deterrent to prevent/reduce enabling conditions for environmental crime, through a regional collaboration approach, WCS will collect and systematize lessons learnt and conditions under which investment in selected sustainable value chains.

By continuously learning from successes and challenges, conservation initiatives can adapt strategies to better align with community needs, foster collaboration, and ultimately achieve greater environmental impacts.

9. Annexes

9.1. Overall Project Results Chain-TOC by Strategic Approach and Logic Model

Overall Theory of Change: If key civil society actors (IP & LC, private actors, 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 actors 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 actors and IP & LC engagement in legal and sustainable economic activities, then, on the one hand, private actors 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 actors 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.

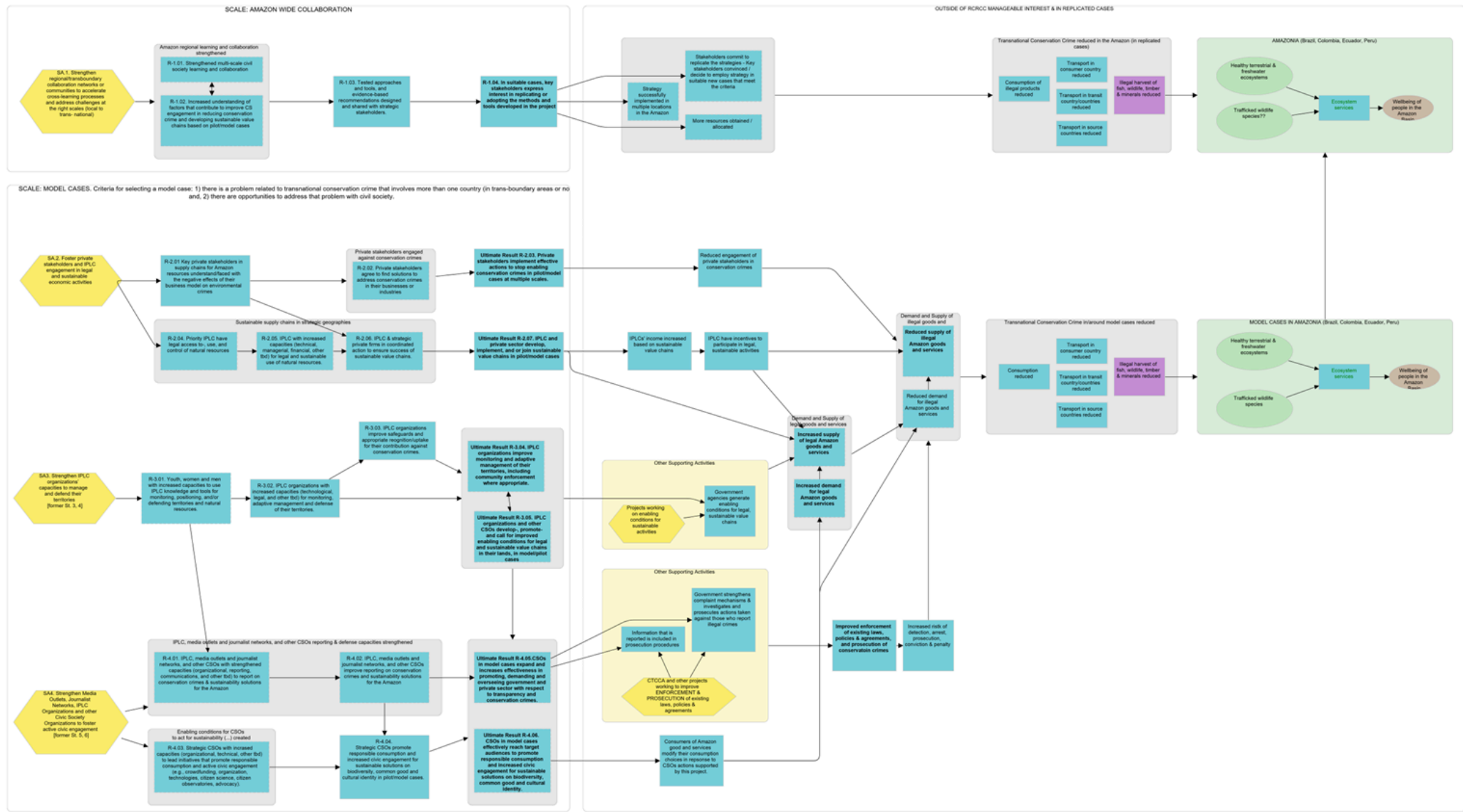


Figure 7.1(a). Project Results Chain.

Logic Model (Ultimate and Intermediate Results)

Foster civil society's regional engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes.

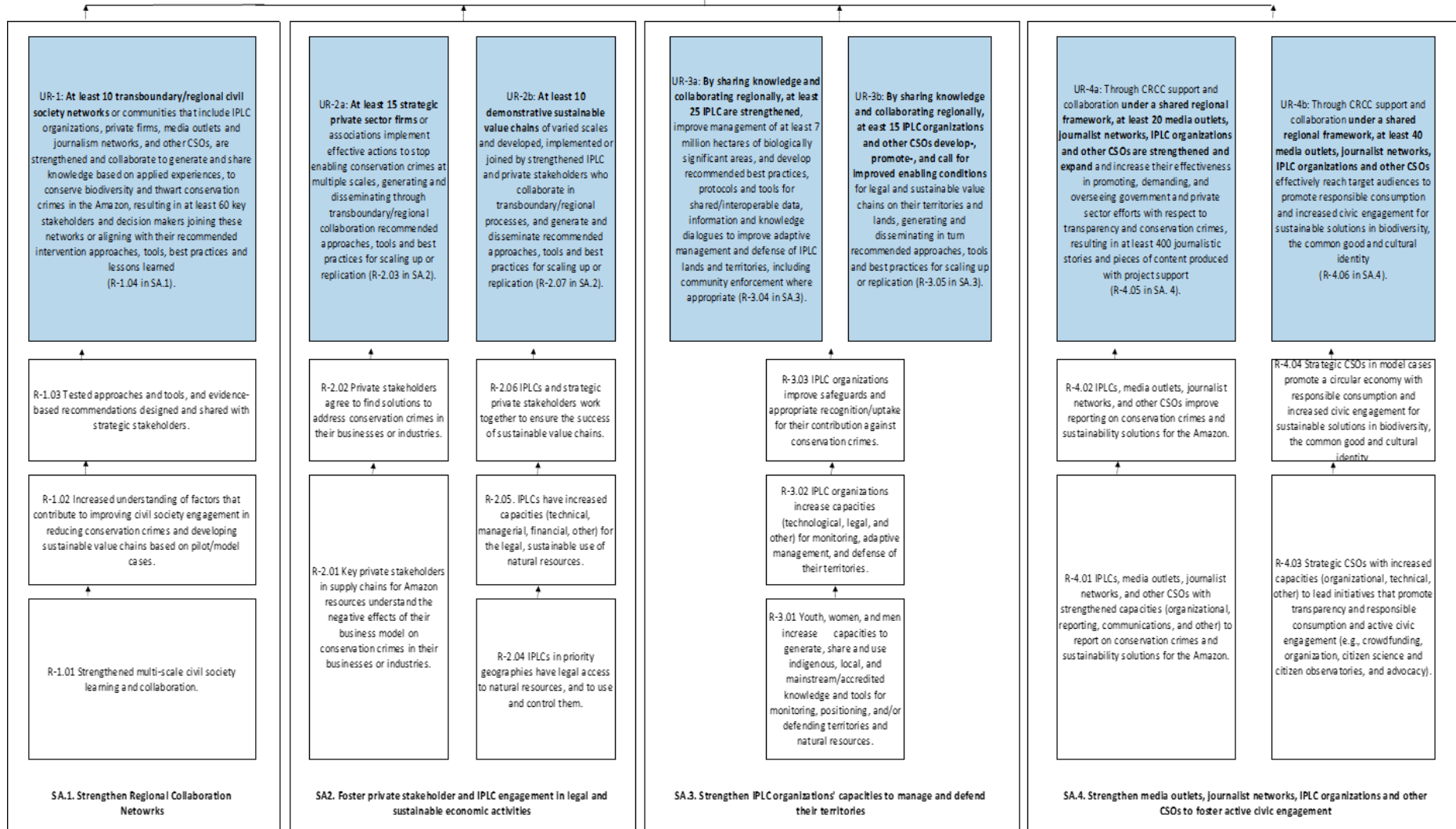


Figure 7.1(b). Project Logic Model.

9.2. Priority Geographies

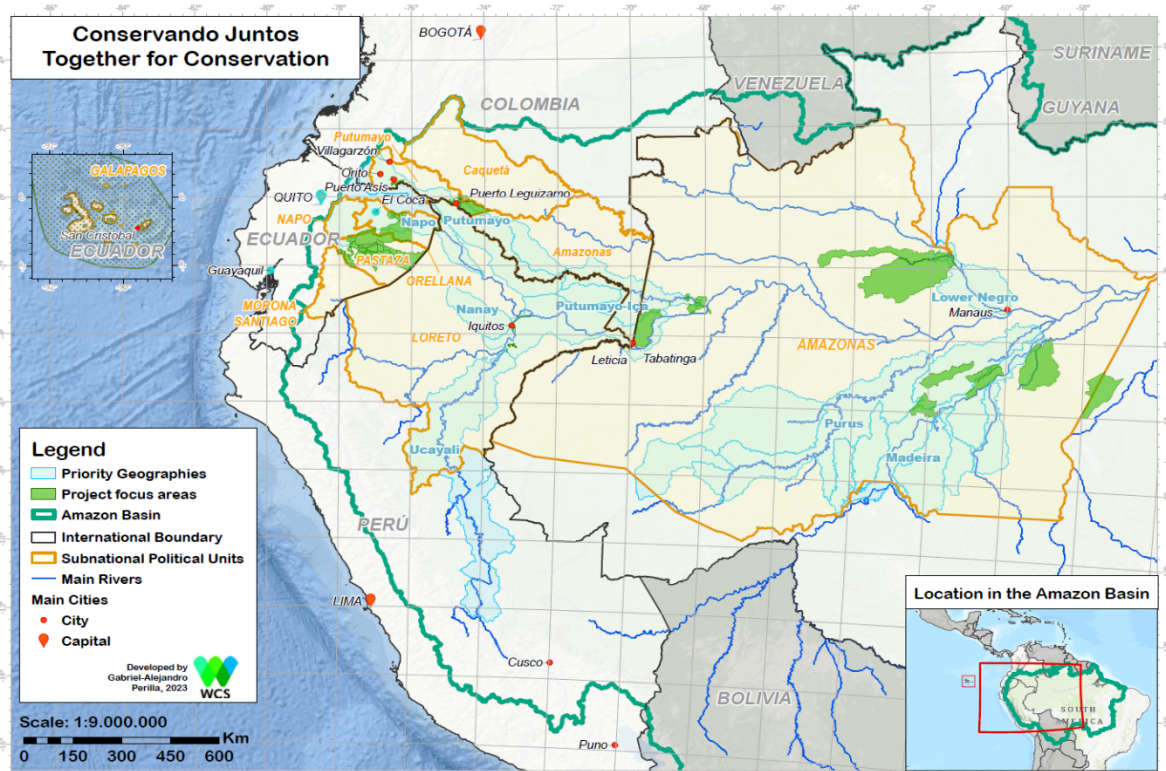


Figure 7.2(a). CRCC Priority Geographies.

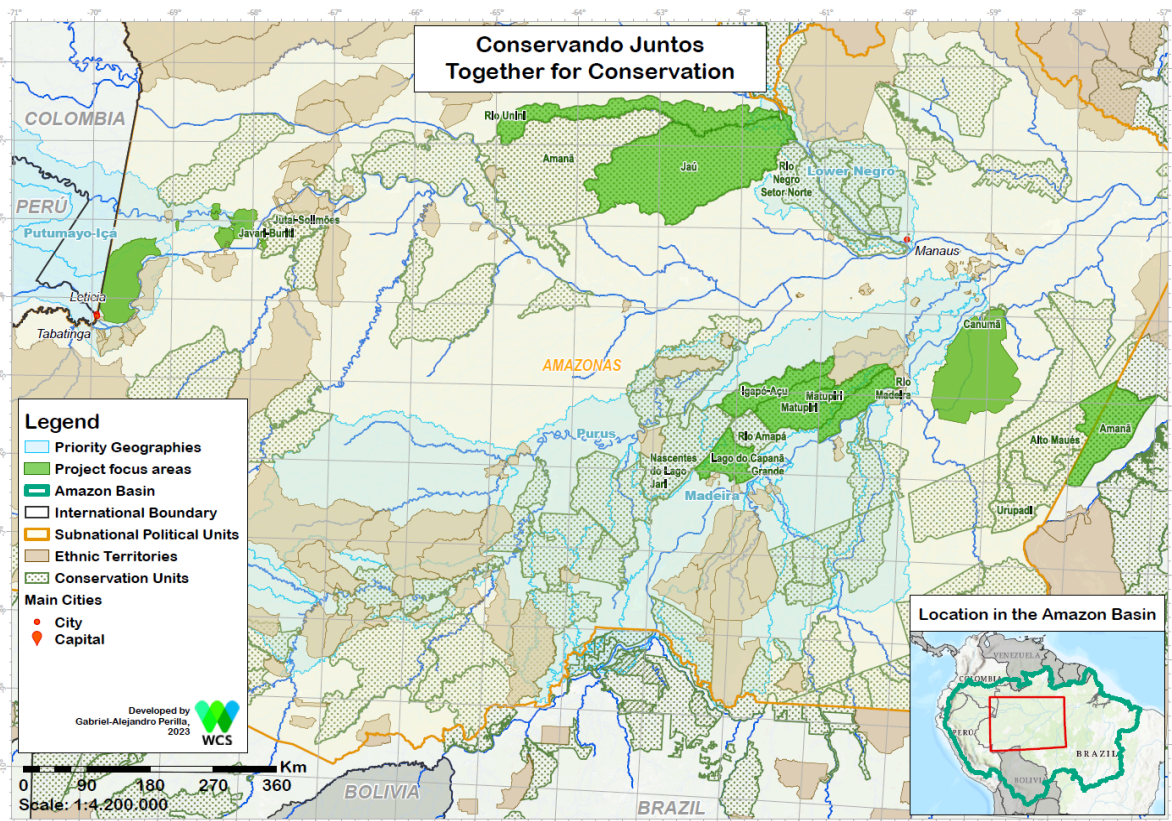


Figure 7.2(b). Brazil

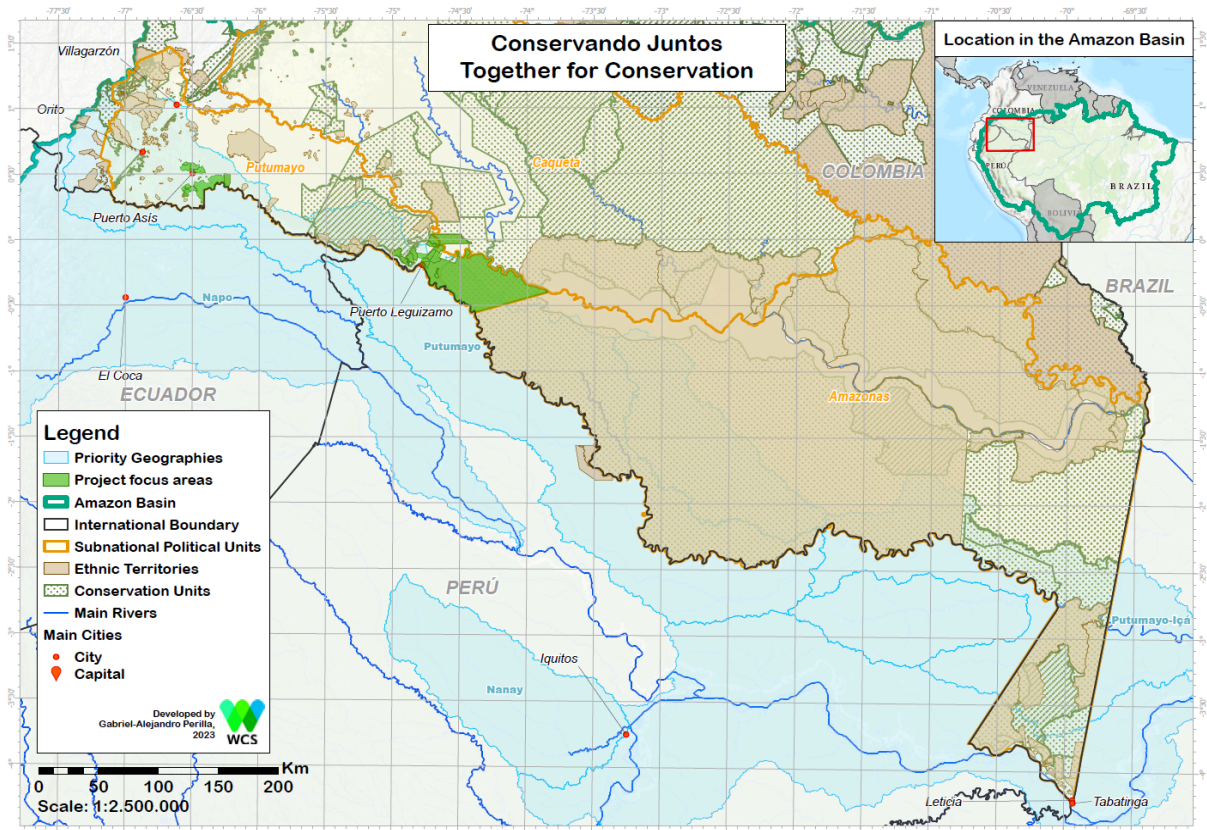


Figure 7.2(c). Colombia

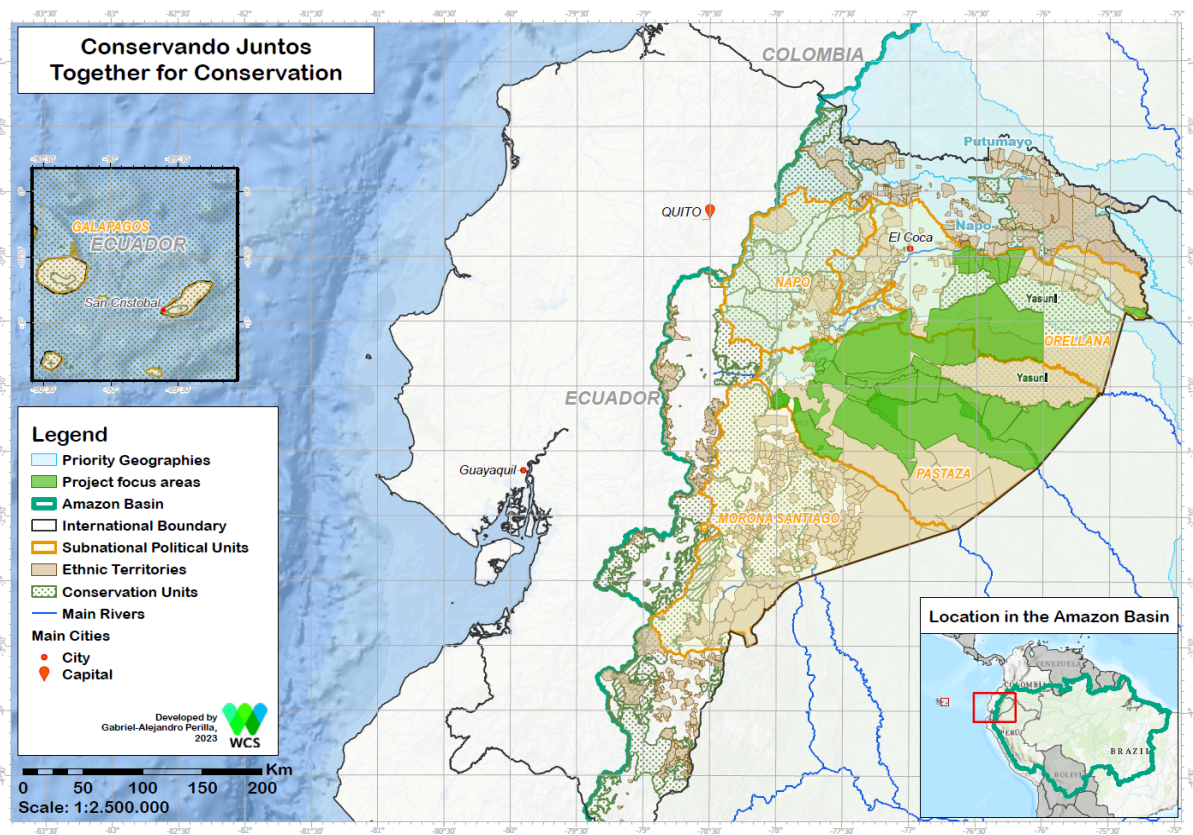


Figure 7.2(d). Ecuador.

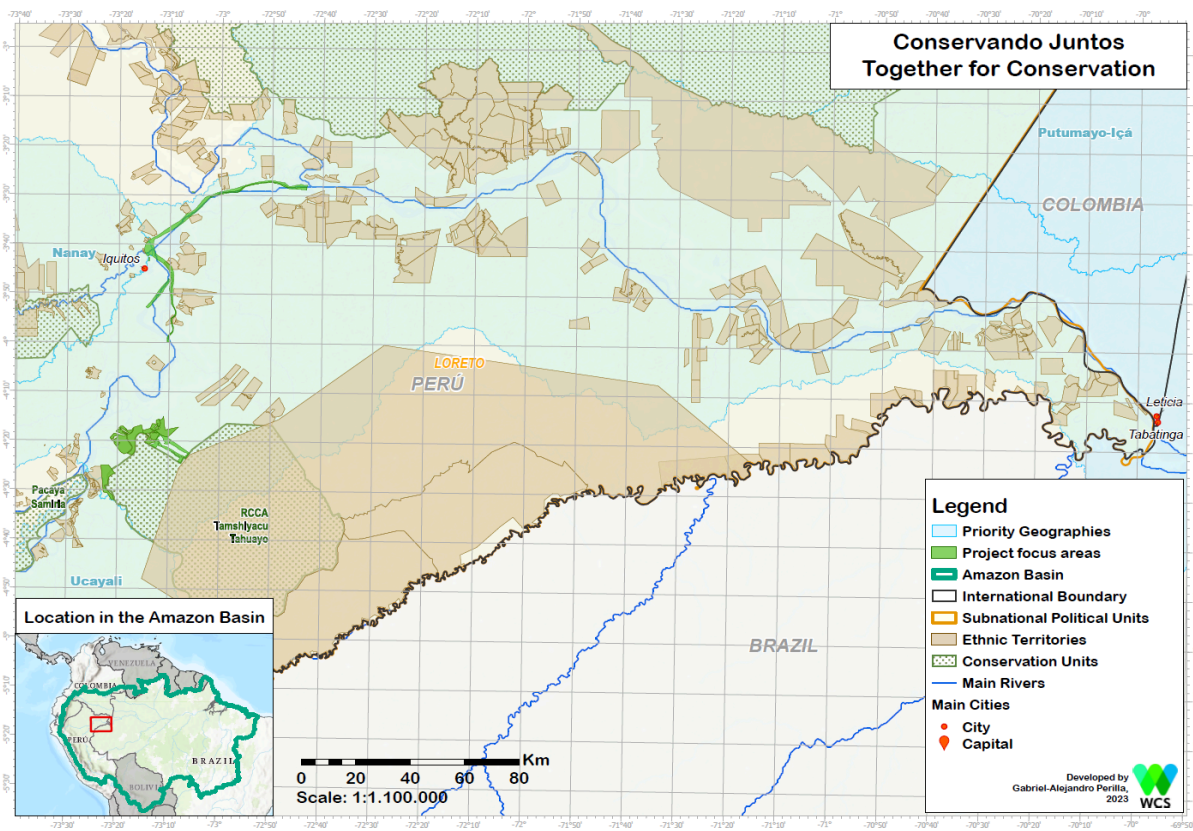


Figure 7.2(e). Peru.

Table 1. Countries and political units encompassed in CRCC's priority geographies.

Priority Geography	Country	State /Department/ Province/ Region
Madeira-Purus Interfluve	Brazil	Amazonas
Manaus Metropolitan Region	Brazil	Amazonas
Lower Rio Negro	Brazil	Amazonas
Manicoré (municipality)	Brazil	Amazonas
Putumayo-Içá	Brazil	Amazonas
Putumayo-Içá	Colombia	Amazonas
Putumayo-Içá	Colombia	Nariño
Putumayo-Içá	Colombia	Putumayo
Putumayo-Içá	Peru	Loreto
Putumayo-Içá	Ecuador	Sucumbíos
Upper Napo	Ecuador	Napo
Upper Napo	Ecuador	Orellana
Upper Napo	Ecuador	Sucumbíos
Pastaza	Ecuador	Pastaza
Lower Ucayali	Peru	Loreto
Lower Amazon (Peru)	Peru	Loreto
Nanay	Peru	Loreto
Ciudad de Iquitos	Peru	Loreto
Ciudad de Lima	Peru	Lima
Ciudad de Cusco	Peru	Cusco
Ciudad de Puno	Peru	Puno

9.3. Progress Report by Strategic Approach and Summary Action (FY24)

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	With an intersectional perspective, conduct a gender analysis following USAID guidelines. This builds on WCS's Rights and Communities policies and best practices and the conceptual framework and tools for integrated territorial management of Indigenous territories and community lands.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Incorporate findings in work plans, including guidelines to implement PRO-IP policy, FPIC, and other relevant protocols or actions to uphold IP & LC rights.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Conduct a gender analysis following USAID guidelines, to identify root causes of existing gender inequalities and obstacles to female empowerment potential adverse impacts, and the risks of gender-based exclusion that could result from planned activities, intervention strategies and monitoring indicators.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Incorporate findings into work plans, including collaboration agreements with actors to strengthen/generate networks of women, youth and other vulnerable groups that lead agendas for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and environmental crime prevention and reduction in the Amazon.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Identify existing capacities and capacity needs in a participatory manner	WCS/AAO	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Design cross learning and technical assistance program	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Start implementation of capacity building courses-workshops using online tools	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Provide technical assistance and follow up	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Implement, through the lens of a crime science approach, a comprehensive, interconnected regional civil society response to address Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in the Amazon	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	<i>Call for 4-5 chefs and restaurants with influence in international gastronomy to promote inputs from the Canasta Amazónica.</i>	Despensa Amazónica	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(i)	Host webinar series for AAA community on RARE's behavior change strategies and their application to coastal fishery management	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Prioritize crimes and geographies to address with behavior change interventions in a pilot case	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	For those prioritized, complete baseline studies and design intervention plan	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Implement interventions	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Design a compelling contest, including assembling an expert, multi-sector, jury and contest partners	RARE	Achieved

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Solicit high-quality Solution Search entries demonstrating best practices in reducing conservation crime	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Filter entries to identify most promising approaches and select the top finalists and judges' choice (judging by multi-sector actors, including business)	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Support finalists in engaging their networks (public and other actors) to vote	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Engage journalists to promote Solution Search finalists and winners	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Develop tools and resources for practitioners focused on conservation crime reduction	RARE	Future activity
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host finalist workshop to facilitate collaboration and skill-building	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Celebrate the identified solutions/best practices at an awards ceremony	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Develop lessons learned report on best practices from solutions contest	RARE	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host 1 Behavior-Centered Design introductory workshop open to all AAA members	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Based on applications and in consultation with actors, select 4 organizations to participate in next phase of training	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host 3 Advanced Behavior-Centered Design for selected organizations within AAA and mentor organizations in design, implementation, and evaluation	RARE	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host 3-day Behavior-Centered Design training for Conservando Juntos Actors	RARE	Dropped
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host 2-day Behavior-Centered Design training for wildlife trafficking and fauna conservation for CIMFAUNA applicants	RARE	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Select Solution Search solutions to focus on for behavior change workshops	RARE	Dropped
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Select countries/sites, partners and participants for 3 behavior change workshops	RARE	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Develop curriculum and materials for 3 workshops to develop behavior change campaigns	RARE	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Host and facilitate 3 10-day workshops to build capacity on behavior change for responsible consumption	RARE	Future activity
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Review and award mini-campaign grants	RARE	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Track success of behavior change campaigns and mentor CSO leaders leading initiatives through quarterly calls	RARE	Future activity
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(ii)	Leveraging another WCS project, design and implement at least one behavioral change campaign against wildlife trafficking as a model in the region	WCS/CWT	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Upgrade Proteja Portal to include content and search tools in Spanish	IPAM	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Work with project partners in a pilot experience period to use the Proteja Portal as a repository of materials produced in the project, as well as a complementary strategic tool in campaigns and other communication/learning activities	IPAM	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Upgrade Proteja Portal	IPAM	Achieved

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Engage CSOs from Andean Amazon countries to become partners in the Proteja initiative	IPAM	Dropped
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Produce as a Proteja Series technical notes on territorial and resource threats, environmental crimes, sustainable value chains and economic inclusion to subsidize IP & LCs in the defense of territory, natural resources, and socioeconomic inclusion, and to inform decision and opinion makers	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Engage project partners to collaborate with additional technical notes on other activities of the project	IPAM	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	With project partners in all geographies, create a group to design and implement the integrated use of data generated by the various indigenous monitoring systems in use	WCS/AO	On time
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iii)	Operationalization of the data that can be used collectively in further analysis by the partners	IPAM	Achieved
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iv)	Support and strengthen capacities of the citizen science for the amazon network for improved fisheries monitoring at scale	WCS/AWI	Rescheduled
SA.1	R-1.01	A-1(iv)	Design and start implementation of a coordinated regional action plan to improve fisheries monitoring in priority transnational basins (e.g., Putumayo)	WCS CSN	Rescheduled
SA.1	R-1.02	A-1(iv)	Strengthening fisheries governance at multiple scales, generating information from a perspective of dialogue of knowledge on good practices in the management of fisheries resources, sharing these initiatives and strengthening IP & LC institutions and CSOs for political advocacy in the management of fisheries resources	WCS/AWI	Delayed-minor issues
SA.1	R-1.03	A-1(iv)	Update and share with a wider audience Ictio database and app tools and resources	WCS/AWI	Delayed-minor issues
SA.1	R-1.04	A-1(iv)	Foster membership and/or collaboration with the Amazon Waters Alliance (former Citizen Science for the Amazon Network), consolidate and expand the Ictio user base, and promote alignment of key actors with the Amazon Waters Alliance strategic priorities and recommendations.	WCS/AWI	On time
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Under a shared regional framework, design a comparative assessment and identification of priority private actors (e.g., located in wildlife trafficking hotspots and transport routes for legal and illegal trade at the regional level), support and follow up implementation of local assessments, compilation and comparative analysis of local assessments, resulting in recommended priority actors and geographies, and intervention/engagement strategies.	WCS/CWT	On time
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Develop an analysis of goods/products that are consumed by private companies with an impact in the Putumayo department to identify opportunities for improving sustainability of supply chains.	WCS Colombia	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Develop and implement campaigns with key actors in the transportation value chain to raise awareness about negatives impacts of conservation crimes and act against them	WCS Colombia	Delayed-minor issues

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Conduct an analysis of supply chains risks in different industries/sectors, considering relevant environmental issues, and develop best practices guidelines to overcome those risks.	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Map and identify potential collaborations with other actors from the private sector	WCS Ecuador	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Disseminate through spokespersons from the gastronomic sector the possibilities of consuming sustainably managed products	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(i)	Collaborate with companies to include sustainable food and ornamental fish products in their business model	WCS Peru	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(ii)	Complete assessment on the supply chains of local fisheries in urban (Manaus) and rural (Iça) areas to identify possible negative effects of their business model on conservation crimes	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(ii)	Identify collaboration possibilities with companies whose value chains are based in natural resources from Loreto and who are willing to commit to buying and selling sustainable products	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.01	A-2(iii)	Analysis and identification of potential businesses and sustainable value chains to involve in the project	WCS Colombia	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(i)	In Putumayo, collaborate with targeted companies in the development of commitments/ action plans to adjust their practices/policies to ensure that selected products/goods come from sustainable (and preferably local) supply chains	WCS Colombia	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(i)	Develop or support existing business or industry conferences in the private sector to find solutions to environmental issues, including conservation crimes	WCS Ecuador	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(i)	Provide information and technical advice to transport companies (cargo river, road, and air transport private companies) to strengthen capacities and protocols for detection and report of conservation crimes	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(i)	Provide technical information to private companies or business associations to adopt best practices or standards as solutions to crimes against conservation (either as part of their value chain or as a contribution to their brand).	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(ii)	Reach collaboration agreement with strategic fisheries private actors in urban areas to develop and implement best practice protocols to avoid conservation crimes.	WCS Brazil	Delayed-major issues
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(iv)	Explore possibility of partnership with PPA and/or PPA member companies to address unsustainable and/or unjust or criminal practices in extractive value chains	IPAM	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.02	A-2(iv)	Engage PPA and/or PPA members to collaborate in the organization and realization of a Proteja event and materials to increase awareness and sensitivity to conservation crimes in SVCS	IPAM	Dropped

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.2	R-2.03	A-2(i)	In Putumayo, design and implement workshops and other activities with workers from companies and/or value chains to educate them on environmental crimes and how to avoid direct or indirect participation.	WCS Colombia	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.03	A-2(i)	With the support of WCS, airlines operating in the region improve their internal policies and capacities to address wildlife trafficking in their operations.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.2	R-2.03	A-2(ii)	Develop collaboratively best practice protocols for fisheries private actors in urban areas, to be applied on their business in order to avoid conservation crimes	WCS Brazil	Delayed-major issues
SA.2	R-2.03	A-2(ii)	Implement collaboratively best practice protocols for fisheries private actors in urban areas, to promote sustainable value chains and reduce their commercial risk	WCS Brazil	Delayed-major issues
SA.2	R-2.03	A-2(ii)	Engage other actors identified in the multi-scale fisheries supply chain and share with them the results of the assessments and the best practice protocols to stop enabling conservation crimes.	WCS Brazil	Delayed-major issues
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(ii)	Develop management plans for ornamental fisheries and wildlife for local communities from the Tahuayo basins	WCS Peru	On time
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(ii)	Monitor management of ornamental fisheries and wildlife by local communities in the Tahuayo basins	WCS Peru	On time
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(ii)	Develop plans for turtles' subsistence consumption for the sustainable use of NTFP by IP & LC living in protected areas.	WCS Brazil	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(iii)	Develop Conservation Agreements on the commercial use NTFP by IPLC living in protected areas (sustainable reserves)	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(iii)	Complete technical and legal analyses to identify priority actions to secure legal access to-, use, and control of natural resources by target IP & LC.	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(iii)	Support IP & LCs to improve legal access and control of natural resources at the community level	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(ii)	Support the formalization of three fishermen associations for ornamental fisheries.	Pronaturaleza	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.04	A-2(ii)	Develop Fisheries Management Programs (PROMAPE) for the formalized fishermen associations	Pronaturaleza	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Generate a map of estimated profitability of at least one chain of environmental crimes related to one of the project's geographic locations.	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Develop and implement best practice protocols for sustainable fishing in partnership with local fishers' associations.	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Assess the production, transformation, organizational, and trade capacities of the producer groups of ornamental fisheries and wildlife in the Tahuayo basin	WCS Peru	Achieved

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Complete assessments on the production, transformation, organization and marketing capacities of IPLC for the commercialization of ornamental fish.	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Design and implement a capacity building program on management, monitoring, transformation, sanitary aspects, and trade for producer groups of ornamental fisheries and wildlife in the Tahuayo basin.	WCS Peru	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(ii)	Provide technical assistance to local businesses or producers	WCS Peru	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Implement a capacity building program to improve governance, association skills with target local communities and allied private actors	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Build capacities and provide continuous technical support to sustainable initiatives through the adoption of best practices and the development and implementation of community-based and gender-focused natural resource management plans	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Strengthen capacities of sustainable productive initiatives in the Ecuadorian Amazon, through training, technical support, and permanent site visits.	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Implementation of brand validation and registration processes for 2 high-value gastronomic products.	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Strengthening of 2 productive agents with financial and accounting tools to access Factoring, Incubation and/or Acceleration services for financing commercial articulation processes.	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Technical advocacy to address bottlenecks in quality, safety and trade linkages in prioritized chains	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.2	R-2.05	A-2(iii)	Systematization and dissemination of the model of sustainable Amazonian production chains.	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Develop a business plan for commercialization of ornamental fish by IPLC with certification of origin.	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Implement the business plan for commercialization of ornamental fish by IPLC with certification of origin.	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Promote IP & LC and private companies' engagement throughout the value chain	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Support IP & LC and allied private companies' products in the development of an appropriate transportation chain for their products to ensure quality and traceability and, with it, the sustainability of the initiative	WCS Peru	On time
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Develop a business plan for the commercialization of NTFP by IPLC living in protected areas (sustainable reserves)	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Implement the business plan for the commercial use of NTFP by IPLC living in protected areas (sustainable reserves)	WCS Brazil	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Support the production cycle, marketing strategy and business plan for selected sustainable value chains.	WCS Colombia	On time

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Promote the engagement between IP & LC and private companies along the complete value chain	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Develop Conservation Agreements on CBT implemented by IP & LC living in protected areas	WCS Brazil	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Develop a business plan on CBT implemented by IP & LC living in protected areas to engage private actors in this activity	WCS Brazil	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(iii)	Strengthen and/or support the development of nature tourism initiatives in the region.	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Facilitate agreements between aquarist companies and fishermen associations dedicated to ornamental fisheries	Pronaturaleza	Dropped
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Design a model proposal for a Collection Center for Ornamental Fish (CAPO), promoted by the OSC, which serves as a reference for DIREPRO.	Pronaturaleza	Achieved
SA.2	R-2.06	A-2(ii)	Develop with CSOs a certification proposal for Responsible and Sustainable Trade of Ornamental Fisheries for companies who trade ornamental fisheries	Pronaturaleza	Delayed-minor issues
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Evaluation and diagnosis of 2-3 initiatives with conditions to articulate products of the <i>Canasta Amazónica</i> with the gastronomic market.	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Complementary equipment for 2 local initiatives to improve the production and processing of Amazonian products for commercialization.	Despensa Amazonica	Future activity
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Support the promotion of sustainable value chains with potential buyers.	WCS Colombia	Future activity
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Facilitate communication and collaboration between consumers and producers to foster sustainable chains through promotional campaigns and events (trade fairs)	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Promote the recognition and appreciation of successful community-based initiatives in the Amazonia through digital media and communication campaigns in urban and rural areas, and facilitate their participation in business networking	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Collaboratively define and implement business plans and monitoring of the sustainable value chain and associated natural resources to promote the financial sustainability of community-based initiatives	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.2	R-2.07	A-2(iii)	Based on the sustainable value chains prioritized, the regional team will provide support to the country programs, identify which value chains to prioritize, connect the value chains with premium buyers, lead cross-learning & exchange among WCS country program teams	WCS/AAO	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Organize Workshops/activities and knowledge exchange with women and youth groups.	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Work with teachers to design and include environmental topics (biodiversity, illegal activities, climate change) in the formal curriculum of local secondary schools	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Organize Workshops/activities and knowledge exchange with focal IP & LC groups on natural resources and territory management	WCS Colombia	On time

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Implement indigenous knowledge rescue programs that involve the compilation, publication and dissemination of traditional knowledge (with a gender approach) on wildlife, management and use of natural resources.	WCS Ecuador	Delayed-minor issues
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Create or strengthen a regional and intercultural platform for open dialogue to exchange knowledge, needs and experiences, focused on biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, sustainable use and management of natural resources and combat of environmental crimes in indigenous territories	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(ii)	Create a program to train and support IP & LCs to produce and disseminate one or more Proteja Series to register social and territorial histories, ways of life, and sustainable practices of IP & LCs. Includes engagement of local communities to participate in activities (IPs engagement is being carried out with COIAB)	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(ii)	Constitute a Group of Curators formed by IP & LC representatives to manage the program, including selection of trainees, themes, and elaboration of materials	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(ii)	Select and train youth of IP & LCs in target geography trained to produce communication materials for the Proteja Series (podcasts, videos, other media)	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(ii)	Create the Proteja in Schools program within the Proteja Portal initiative to sensitize and inform students in state and private schools on issues related to protected areas, conservation crimes, sustainability, among others.	IPAM	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(iv)	Train 4 different groups of IP & LC in the use of SMART in SDR Igapó-açú and SDR Rio Madeira	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Design and implement dialogue events between people from local fishing communities on fishing issues, with regards to how conservation crimes affect their activities, and how their organizations address them	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Communication campaign for fishing communities on environmental crimes related to fishing resources and wildlife	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.3	R-3.01	A-3(i)	Design and implement a capacity building program for formal fisherfolks associations to report conservation crimes before the existing channel.	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	[See proposed alterations in CHANGES] Engage indigenous organizations into mapping the surveillance systems that exist in the Brazilian Amazon	IPAM/COIAB	Dropped
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Create an indigenous governance group in a pilot geography to coordinate how to tackle illegal actions in Indigenous Lands	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Define the indicators of crimes to be monitored by the indigenous monitoring agents in their lands in the pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	[See proposed alterations in CHANGES] Design a plan of data collection, use, and protection by the indigenous communities in the pilot geography using SOMAI/ACI	IPAM/COIAB	Dropped

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Map the areas under threat in the pilot geography and establish where the monitoring activities will be carried out in the pilot phase	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Select trainees (indigenous monitoring governance)	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Design and implement a capacity building program for indigenous organizations and individuals to use the indigenous monitoring system SOMAI/ACI (based on monitoring plan, will also use experience gained in AIRR project)	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Identify the baseline capacity of trainees: the group involved in the activities, their previous knowledge in using monitoring tools and in political incidence	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Implement the capacity building program in pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Assess and adapt the capacity building program based on the experience in the pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Engage additional indigenous organizations in exchange and capacity building processes supported by the multipliers trained in the pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iii)	Map existing systems and evaluate integration potential, considering legal and institutional contexts for surveillance, command and control of conservation crimes in indigenous lands in each country, starting with mapping surveillance systems that exist in the Brazilian Amazon.	IPAM	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Identify potential IP & LC actors and localities to develop Fisheries Agreements for the sustainable use of this resource in protected areas within the Madeira-Purus Interfluve.	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Strengthen capacities of IP & LC on participatory territorial planning and monitoring.	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Build capacities and implement community-based wildlife monitoring and zoning in three communities of the Ecuadorian Amazonia for the long-term sustainability of their productive initiatives in place	WCS Ecuador	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Coordinate the articulation and implement the initial stages for the development of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) in the Putumayo-Iça Geography.	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Strengthen COIAB's institutional capacity to implement projects	IPAM/COIAB	On time
SA.3	R-3.02	A-3(iv)	Design and test protocol for data collection, use and operationalization by indigenous communities of an integrated data collecting systems including indigenous communities in the pilot geography using SOMAI/ACI systems. The protocol will include ways to report the occurrence of crimes in indigenous lands to public prosecutors and validate it with public prosecutor	IPAM	On time
SA.3	R-3.03	A-3(ii)	Produce entries for the series with a group of IP & LC youth from target territories (including technology transfer/training).	IPAM	Achieved

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.3	R-3.03	A-3(ii)	Post Series created by IP & LC youth in the Proteja.org platform and disseminate to rural and urban audiences through radio (using podcasts) and social media (cards, video pills, etc.)	IPAM	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.03	A-3(ii)	Produce Distance Learning course and tutorials to train youth communicators for access through the Proteja Portal	IPAM	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.03	A-3(ii)	Upgrade the Proteja Portal to include functionality for distance learning materials and to support creation of content by IP & LCs (also feed into A-1(iii))	IPAM	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	[See proposed alterations in CHANGES] Implement monitoring plan using SOMAI/ACI in pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Dropped
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Assess experience of monitoring plan using SOMAI/ACI (governance, data collection, etc.) and expand geographies	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Expand the governance monitoring group and implementation of the monitoring plan using SOMAI/ACI to other geographies based on the experience in the pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Promote the collective use of the indigenous monitoring system SOMAI/ACI in further analysis with project partners	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Engage public prosecutors to support the indigenous monitoring initiative in the state of Amazonas	IPAM/COIAB	Delayed-minor issues
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Create a protocol for alerts produced by the indigenous monitoring system SOMAI/ACI to report the occurrence of crimes in indigenous lands to public prosecutors and validate it with public prosecutors	IPAM/COIAB	Dropped
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Implement the protocol in pilot geography	IPAM/COIAB	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Assess and adapt the use and flow of the reporting protocol in the pilot geography, from the validation of alerts, to reporting, to monitoring of measures taken by public prosecutors and command and control agencies	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iii)	Expand the partnership between indigenous monitoring governance with public prosecutors to use the SOMAI/ACI monitoring system alerts for command and control of conservation crimes	IPAM/COIAB	Future activity
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Support IP & LC (communities) in 2 Protected Areas located in Purus-Madeira interfluve in their use of SMART for participatory territorial monitoring	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Improve the monitoring and adaptive management of turtle nesting sites and turtle nests in the Unini River	WCS Brazil	On time
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Promote the development of Fisheries Agreements for the sustainable use of this resource in the Madeira-Purus Interfluve	WCS Brazil	Delayed-major issues
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Support IP & LC territorial management and monitoring	WCS Colombia	On time
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Integrate monitoring data on national and/or regional platforms	WCS Colombia	Rescheduled

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.3	R-3.04	A-3(iv)	Implement community-based control and surveillance systems to monitor environmental illegal activities and protect indigenous territories and natural resources using mobile technology (SMART Collect)	WCS Ecuador	Achieved
SA.3	R-3.05	A-3(v)	Support CSO participation at a Local Work Group with government organizations to prevent over exploitation of fish resources in the district of Puinahua, in Loreto	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.3	R-3.05	A-3(v)	Support CSO participation at a Provincial Work Group with government organizations to prevent conservation crimes, focusing on those related to overexploitation of ornamental fisheries in Loreto	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	IEAs - Identifying regions/populations in the countries, hiring local enumerators/researchers, conducting research, analyzing data, publishing reports/communicating results in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are carried out	Internews	Delayed-minor issues
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Digital Security Training for IP & LC, CSOs and Environmental Defenders	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Training of Content Creators	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Investigative Journalism training	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Data Journalism Training	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Support the participation of at least one IP & LC community/ journalist network in the capacity-building activities carried out by Internews	WCS Colombia	Rescheduled
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Build capacities of journalists (professional and students) for investigative journalism focused on environmental crimes	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Increase the visibility of reports on environmental crimes in the Amazon and of the journalists and environmental communicators.	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(i)	Journalists and IP & LC communicators increase their investigative skills, through specialized trainings on digital tools and open-source intelligent applications to track and report environmental crimes in the Amazon.	Internews	Dropped
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(ii)	Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessments (ROCA)	Internews	Dropped
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(ii)	Organizational capacity training and mentorship	Internews	Delayed-minor issues
SA.4	R-4.01	A-4(ii)	Amazon Collaborative Journalism Event	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.02	A-4(i)	Story grant	Internews	Delayed-minor issues
SA.4	R-4.02	A-4(i)	Bringing journalists and scientists close	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.02	A-4(i) (ii)	Story and Media Grant Mentorship	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.02	A-4(ii)	Media grants	Internews	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Engage and build capacity amongst local CSOs to lead or contribute to initiatives and/or active civic engagement that discourage and/or reduce wildlife trafficking and other conservation crimes	WCS Ecuador	On time

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Design a private sector-supported funding program to enable CSOs concrete actions to promote citizen responsible consumption	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Identify and evaluate interests, opportunities, experiences, and scope of strategic CSOs	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Draft and implement a work plan to strengthen identified strategic CSOs	WCS Peru	On time
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Complete a Behavioral Change Assessment with schoolteachers and other publics in urban areas to design intervention strategies of environmental education and communication campaigns against turtle's illegal consumption	WCS Brazil	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Strengthen capacities of schoolteachers and constructing together support didactic material to be implemented in didactic activities related to environmental education	WCS Brazil	Delayed-minor issues
SA.4	R-4.03	A-4(iii)	Formulation and implementation of the intervention's communication strategy	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Leveraging another WCS project, increase environmental awareness of population in urban areas through a strategic communication campaign against turtles' illegal consumption to tackle wildlife trafficking	WCS Brazil	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Design and implement communications campaigns in urban and rural areas for end-users' responsible consumption (natural resource sustainable products) and environmental awareness	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Strengthen a civil society observatory	WCS Peru	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Strengthen collaboration between CSOs and environmental authorities to foster local engagement to create better conditions for social control and compliance of regulations to reduce and prevent wildlife crimes	WCS Ecuador	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Commercial launch event of Amazonian products that make up the <i>Canasta Amazónica</i>	Despensa Amazonica	On time
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Implementation of 2 co-branding campaigns to promote responsible consumption of prioritized products	Despensa Amazonica	Future activity
SA.4	R-4.04	A-4(iii)	Identification and positioning of seals or accreditations associated with the "conservation and sustainability of natural resources" that guarantee the origin and traceability of the products prioritized in the <i>Canasta Amazónica</i>	Despensa Amazonica	Future activity
SA.4	R-4.04		Design and develop a campaign to promote legal and sustainable trade of ornamental fish and wildlife targeting people of the city of Iquitos	Pronaturaleza	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iii)	Design a campaign to promote sustainable consumption among end users of the sustainable value chains with which the project works	WCS Peru	Achieved
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iii)	Develop a sponsorship strategy to expand the scope of the campaign	WCS Peru	Delayed-minor issues
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iii)	Implement communications campaigns directed to final users of value chain in which we collaborate to promote sustainable consumption in the city of Lima Iquitos, Cusco and Puno	WCS Peru	Delayed-minor issues

Strategic Approach	Result	Activity Cluster	Activity Description	Lead Partner	Progress Status
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Mobilize group of Proteja and IP & LC partner organizations to curate and organize the yearly Proteja Talks event, focused on a theme related to the project, and involving other project partners	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Engage partners among target audience to participate in the development and realization of the event	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Commission services to produce and disseminate event	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Engage network of journalists and social media influencers to disseminate the event	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Post edited videos and other materials as a Proteja Talks Series in the portal	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.06	A-4(iv)	Monitor the results of the event	IPAM	On time
SA.4	R-4.07	A-4(iii)	Regional communications campaign with airport users to inform and raise awareness on the issue and risks of wildlife trafficking through on-site and virtual communications materials	WCS/CWT	On time

9.4. List of Reports/Deliverables

#	Document Name	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
1	Proteja Buletins	Published document	IPAM and COIAB	https://proteja.org/serie/9e576-boletins-tecnicos-do-proteja/	No	No
2	Communication materials for the Proteja Series	Videos, photos	IPAM	https://proteja.org/serie/39058-1a-concurso-de-fotografia-proteja-educa/ https://proteja.org/serie/a4f8f-a-floresta-e-suas-resistencias/ https://proteja.org/curso/eaff5-raizes-e-territorio-a-comunicacao/	No	No
3	Information Ecosystem Assessments (IEA)	Report	Internews	https://internews.org/resource/information-ecosystem-analysis-wildlife-management-in-the-ecuadorian-amazon-provinces-of-orellana-and-pastaza/ https://internews.org/resource/information-ecosystem-analysis-on-wildlife-conservation-in-puerto-asis-orito-and-puerto-leguizamo-in-putumayo-colombian-amazon/	No	No
4	Story grants	Stories	Internews	https://earthjournalism.net/stories?project%5B7943%5D=7943 https://conservandojuntos.org/Inf%C3%B3rmate/Noticias	No	No
5	Media grants	Stories	Internews	https://earthjournalism.net/what-we-do/project-updates/7-media-grantees-publish-16-stories-and-train-240-communicators-to	No	No
6	Special investigative report Dirty Gold	Stories	Internews	https://ojo-publico.com/especiales/latinoamerica/las-rutas-del-oro-sucio-amazonia/es/	No	No
7	World Press Freedom Day 2024 Event	Event	Internews	https://internews.org/blog/uncovering-environmental-crimes-in-tropical-ecosystems-investigative-journalism-and-press-freedom-in-southeast-asia-africa-and-latin-america/	No	No
8	Amazon Waters Week	Event	Region	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2bNiCGwGHlw	No	No
9	Knowledge dialogue events	Event	Region	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iP1o43Fk2Go	No	No
10	Inclusion of two Amazon giant migratory catfish species in Appendix II of the CMS	Published document	Region	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXL8NunfhJM https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop14_doc_31.4.13_listing-proposal-dorado_e_0.pdf	No	No

#	Document Name	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
				11 https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop14_d oc.31.4.14_listing-proposal-laulao-catfish_e_0.pdf		
11	Public display about wildlife trafficking at Cusco airport	Exposition	WCS Peru	https://peru.wcs.org/es-es/WCS-Peru/Noticias/articleView/articleId/22863/Viajeros-podran-informarse-sobre-el-trafico-de-animales-silvestres-en-el-aeropuerto-del-Cusco.aspx	No	No
12	Latin American Investigative Journalism Meeting for the Amazon	Event	Internews	https://ojo-publico.com/ojoblab/ojobpublico-celebra-10-anos-encuentro-internacional-y-un-festival	No	No
13	Association inscription	Legal document	Pronaturaleza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ri4WULgi_fPpYmTzaGYVXqnEu4-XDeDh/view?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SViX-6gVPlmalusfTCZn4GDnF8V6KY3/view?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UiDPjsOzE7QYHa-yhvQsVXjVuOjYVdxu/view?usp=sharing	No	No
14	Fisheries Management Program	Report	Pronaturaleza	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LxLBZm0MnMwPJ67F_0pgU-HQ6fnL-WO/view?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/file/d/11y0DeaTJ4m_YZzT026i6YY_aH8SHqcb5/view?usp=sharing	No	No
15	Solutions Search Finalists	Website	RARE	https://solutionsearch.org/changing-unsustainable-trade	No	No
16	Videos about behavior change elements	Video	RARE	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=drHtX90fAAI&list=PLgbKIQiVij_uKGbkL0Kq03931uDh77AgCd	No	No
17	Best Practices Toolkit for the Illegal Wildlife Trade	Website	RARE	https://RAREcampaigns.shorthandstories.com/toolkit-checklist/index.html	No	No
18	Campaign "Hay viajes que marcan vidas"	Report	Region	https://hayviajesquemarcavidas.org/ https://www.haviagensquemarcavidas.org/	No	No
19	Art Walk 3D 2024	Video	WCS Ecuador	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOfz7QgC4rY	No	No
20	Reports on environmental crimes	Stories	WCS Ecuador / USFQ	https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/caza-ilegal-animales-silvestres-amazonia-ecuador/ https://www.facebook.com/100083168450313/posts/465501202898824/?mibextid=oFDknk&rdid=WDQ6ijD3tgU6R6LZ	No	No

#	Document Name	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
				https://soundcloud.com/malena-palacios-915347310/programa-socio-ambiental-aun-estamos-a-tiempo-final?si=b46a678fd4c344089605ea447111a854&utm_source=clipboard&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=social_sharingg https://www.elsaltodiario.com/ecuador/ruta-extincion-un-relato-trafico-fauna-silvestre-ecuador https://open.spotify.com/episode/3hJV6GIOunyEu8QAMt4DCy https://periodismopublicoec.com/2024/08/16/ecuador-la-guerra-contra-el-trafico-de-insectos-se-pierde/ https://www.facebook.com/watch/?mibextid=oFDknk&v=1236293601062087&rdid=eZrTgE6EHDgU6YwN https://revistagestion.ec/analisis-sociedad/la-deforestacion-el-peligroso-desequilibrio-que-los-corredores-ecologicos-pueden/ https://periodicoopcion.com/en-la-boca-del-extractivismo-mineria-mujeres-y-la-lucha-por-la-vida/ https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=465603082888636&id=100083168450313&mibextid=xfxF2i&rdid=otB8LlOoY8EHYEND https://www.facebook.com/watch/?mibextid=WC7FNe&v=480429001288093&rdid=7xM4WYJeHLPV5NcJ https://www.instagram.com/p/C_ZNeI2vOqh/ https://www.lahora.com.ec/santo-domingo/trafico-de-madera-ilegal-poco-control-corrupcion-y-participacion-de-grupos-delictivos/ https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=432102786028425 https://galapapost.org/2024/09/16/los-animales-exoticos-del-ecuador-no-están-a-la-venta/		

#	Document Name	Type of deliverable	Partner	Link to deliverable	Approved	DEC
				https://www.elcomercio.com/actualidad/ecuador/delfines-amazonicos-ecuador-peligro-critico-extincion-amazonia-lista-roja.html		
21	Tucupi brand development	Website	Despensa Amazónica	https://www.comprayuti.com/	No	No

9.5. 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	ACTUAL	TARGET	TARGET	
CRCC -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	7,861,554	8,016,682	8,951,711	8,951,711
CRCC -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	4,025	785	410	3,670
CRCC -3	Custom - Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues	Integer/ Number	Annual	No	Yes	3,000	2,366	4,600	4,419	8,030	4,361	17,060	6,600	39,290
CRCC -4	CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance ⁷	Percentage	Annual	Yes	Yes	24	2/4 (50%)	82	5/37 (13.5%)	117	22/65 (33.85%)	131	133	133
CRCC -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	78	29	37	37
CRCC -6	Custom - Percent of target audience that demonstrates desired behavior ⁸	Percentage	Annual		No	tbd	tbd	tbd	-	tbd	-	tbd	tbd	tbd
CRCC -7	Custom - leveraged funds [adapted from E.G.13-4]	USD	Quarterly	No	No	509,742	1,811,413	3,663,311	2,980,050	3,306,476	3,815,755	3,136,331	12,292,962	22,908,822

⁷ First projection of denominator only = n# USG assisted organizations

⁸ 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	ACTUAL	TARGET	TARGET	
	Amount of resources mobilized (in USD) foster civil society's engagement in Amazon conservation and in preventing conservation crimes, as supported by USG assistance.													
CRCC-8	Custom - Number of journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with project support	Integer/Number	Quarterly	No	No	-	-	94	21	109	102	120	70	393

9.5.1. Disaggregated Indicators Data

Indicator data												
Code:	EG.10.2-2 (CRCC-1)											
Indicator:	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance											
Type:	Standard											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
		Dec-21	9,850,367	174,809	0	6,567,110	1,130,127	7,724,353	7,861,554	8,016,682		8,951,711
Disaggregation:												
Ecosystem category: Coastal -marine		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-		-	
Ecosystem category: Terrestrial-forests		9,823,251	-	0	-	1,116,900	-	7,848,184	-		-	
Ecosystem category: Terrestrial-non-forests		27,116	-	0	-	13,227	-	13,369	-		-	
CLCC: Wildlife trafficking		7,912,183	-	0	-	232,295	-	6,963,579	-		-	
CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade		9,030,283	-	0	-	221,755	-	1,279,265	-		-	
CLCC: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing		4,083,435	-	0	-	234,983	-	6,746,009	-		-	
CLCC: Illegal mining		2,591,741	-	0	-	200,611	-	1,415,940	-		-	
CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation		3,210,776	-	0	-	1,085,216	-	2,693,514	-		-	

Indicator data	
Activity's objective:	<p>UR-2b, (R. 2.07 in SA.2): At least 10 demonstrative sustainable value chains of varied scales developed, implemented, or joined by strengthened IPLC and private actors who collaborate in transboundary/regional processes, 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 SA.3): 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:	10/25/2024
Narrative	
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	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.
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	During FY24, the project was able to improve 7.8 million hectares of significant biologically areas, 78% of which in Brazil, 19% in Ecuador and 3% in Peru. Activities are well underway to continue the work related to strengthen capacities of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Local Communities (LC) on the ground and generate improved conditions for identified baseline areas.
Justification	
Deviation	No deviation

Indicator data												
Code:	EG.10.2-4 (CRCC-2)											
Indicator:	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance											
Type:	Standard											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
		Dec-21	0	260	229	1,390	1,599	825	4,025	785		410
Disaggregation:												
GENDER: Number of Men		-	-	91	-	788	-	1,670	-		-	
GENDER: Number of Women		-	-	138	-	764	-	2,273	-		-	
GENDER: Neither								37				
GENDER: Disaggregates Not Available		-	-	-	-	47	-	45	-		-	
AGE: 14-17		-	-	47	-	26	-	206	-		-	
AGE: 18-30		-	-	60	-	568	-	1,358	-		-	
AGE: 31-64		-	-	116	-	588	-	1,772	-		-	
AGE: 65+		-	-	5	-	18	-	121	-		-	
AGE: N/A				1		399		568				
ETHNICITY: Indigenous		-	-	15	-	434	-	888	-		-	
ETHNICITY: Non-indigenous		-	-	205	-	800	-	1,837	-		-	
ETNICITY: N/A				9		365		1,300				
CLCC: Wildlife trafficking		-	-	196	-	1,503	-	3,002	-		-	

Indicator data												
CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade		-		8	-	915	-	2,405	-		-	
CLCC: Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		-		175	-	1,021	-	2,841	-		-	
CLCC: Illegal mining		-		-	-	901	-	2,054	-		-	
CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation		-		8	-	994	-	2,215	-		-	
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).											
Data of last DQA:	10/25/2024											
Narrative												
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's 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 FY24 the indicator exceeded the expected target, and we expect to continue complying with project targets.											
Justification												

Indicator data	
Deviation	<p>The indicator exceeded the projections due to our intensified efforts in capacity-building across multiple strategic approaches. Under Strategic Approach 3, we expanded our training programs to strengthen Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Local Communities (LC) organizations' capacities to manage and defend their territories. Collaborations with local actors enhanced participation in training on natural resource management, territorial defense, and sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, in Strategic Approach 4 we focused on strengthening media outlets, journalist networks, IP & LC, and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to foster active civic engagement. We successfully implemented journalism and communications training. In Strategic Approach 2, we significantly expanded training activities for transportation companies in the aviation, river and land transportation sectors. These combined efforts led to a substantial increase in the number of people trained.</p>

Indicator data												
Code:	CRCC-3											
Indicator:	Number of people sensitized on biodiversity issues											
Type:	Custom											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
		Dec-21	0	3,000	2,366	4,600	4,419	8,030	4,361	17,060		6,600
Disaggregation:												
GENDER: Number of Men		-	-	730	-	2,180	-	2,057				
GENDER: Number of Women		-	-	838	-	1,909	-	1,947				
GENDER: Neither			-		-		-	19				
GENDER: Number of N/A		-	-	798	-	330	-	338				
AGE: 14-17		-	-	42	-	384	-	224				
AGE: 18-30		-	-	322	-	1,055	-	1,097				
AGE: 31-64		-	-	845	-	2,153	-	2,322				
AGE: 65+		-	-	74	-	322	-	196				
AGE: N/A				1,083		505		522				
ETHNICITY: Indigenous		-	-	81	-	688	-	1,606				
ETHNICITY: Non-indigenous		-	-	1,186	-	3,133	-	1,908				
ETHNICITY: N/A		-		1,099	-	598	-	847				
CLCC: Wildlife trafficking		-	-	1,565	-	1,277	-	3,658				
CLCC: Illegal logging and associated trade		-	-	1,175	-	1,085	-	2,461				
CLCC: Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing		-	-	2,178	-	3,919	-	3,142				

Indicator data												
CLCC: Illegal mining		-	-	409	-	993	-	2,139				
CLCC: Land invasions / deforestation		-	-	434	-	1,170	-	2,516				
Activity's objective:	<p>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 IP & LC & 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.</p> <p>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</p>											
Data of last DQA:	10/25/2024											
Narrative												
How the indicator relates to the activity's expected objective?	<p>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.</p>											
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	<p>The progress made during FY24 has allowed us to reach a considerable audience. Although below target, the indicator's results and its disaggregation highlight the broad reach of the project in raising awareness about environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries. CRCC actions contribute to greater gender equity and equality, as well as intergenerational balance, which is also culturally sensitive. To that extent, we report that 45% of the reached target were women, 30% youth, and 37% indigenous people.</p>											
Justification												
Deviation	<p>The indicator is currently below the target. In FY24 we prioritized training activities significantly, mainly in the transportation sector and with IP & LC actors; as a result, the indicator (EG.10.2-4), exceeded the expected target.</p>											

Indicator data												
Code:	CBLD-9 (CRCC-4)											
Indicator:	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance											
Type:	Standard											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
	Dec-21	0	24	4 (50%)	82	37 (13.51%)	117	65 (33.85%)	131		133	
Disaggregation:												
Numerator: Total number of organizations with improved performance		-	-	2	-	5	-	22				
Denominator: Total number of organizations receiving organizational capacity development support		-	-	4	-	37	-	65				
Number of educational institutions (higher education, secondary, primary) with improved performance: Numerator		-	-	0	-	0	-	0				

Indicator data												
Number of educational institutions (higher education, secondary, primary) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-	1	-	4	-	3			
Number of research institutions (non-degree granting) with improved performance: Numerator			-	-		-	0	-	0			
Number of research institutions (non-degree granting) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-		-	0	-	1			
Number of cooperatives (formal and registered private sector firm) with improved performance: Numerator			-	-	1	-	1	-	0			
Number of cooperatives (formal and registered private sector firm) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-	1	-	1	-	0			
Number of producer groups (informal, unregistered) with improved performance: Numerator			-	-	1	-	2	-	7			

Indicator data												
Number of producer groups (informal, unregistered) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom					1			11			10	
Number of faith-based organizations with improved performance: Numerator								0			0	
Number of faith-based organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom								0			0	
Number of governmental agencies (national or sub-national levels) with improved performance: Numerator								0			1	
Number of governmental agencies (national or sub-national levels) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom								0			5	
Number of health organizations (including service delivery, advocacy, professional associations, etc.) with improved performance: Numerator								0			0	

Indicator data												
Number of health organizations (including service delivery, advocacy, professional associations, etc.) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denominator			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Number of private sector firms (excluding cooperatives) with improved performance: Numerator			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Number of private sector firms (excluding cooperatives) receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-			-	0	-	1		
Number of non-governmental and not-for profit organizations with improved performance: Numerator			-	-			-	0	-	9		
Number non-governmental and not-for profit organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-			-	8	-	32		
Number of for-profit media outlets with improved performance: Numerator			-	-			-	0	-	0		

Indicator data												
Number of for-profit media outlets receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Number of Journalist not-for profit organizations with improved performance: Numerator			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Number of Journalist not-for profit organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-			-	1	-	1		
Number of IPLC organizations with improved performance: Numerator			-	-	0		-	0	-	1		
Number of IPLC organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-	1		-	6	-	6		
Number of other organizations with improved performance: Numerator			-	-	0		-	2	-	4		
Number of other organizations receiving organizational capacity development support: Denom			-	-	0		-	6	-	6		

Indicator data	
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	
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	As of FY24, we have overall engaged with 65 organizations and 22 have demonstrated improved capacities. As part of our work plan, in FY25-26, we will continue to engage with entities to foster greater engagement in crime prevention and reduction. We also plan to start adding to the denominator (and numerator) private sector companies we are currently collaborating with, in PSE-2. We are confident that, with the project successfully advancing in its implementation and activities completion, we will continue to advance towards KPIs completion.
Justification	

Indicator data	
Deviation	Although the denominator of the indicator shows a deviation of approximately -44%, it should be noted that it does not include private sector enterprises as organizations with improved performance. As agreed with our MELP POC on October 22nd-2024, in the next reporting period, WCS will be able to add private sector companies we are currently collaborating with to the CBDL-9 indicator. WCS has made increased efforts to strengthen capacity and increase the performance of private sector actors a key strategy to advance project deliverables and ultimate results completion.

Indicator data												
Code:	PSE-2 (CRCC-5)											
Indicator:	Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives											
Type:	Standard											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
		Dec-21	0	14	2	29	9	29	78	29		37
Disaggregation:												
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Peace and Security		-	-		-	0	-	4				
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Democracy and Governance		-	-		-	1	-	2				
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Health		-	-		-	0	-	0				
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Education		-	-		-	2	-	0				
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Economic Growth		-	-	2	-	5	-	18				

Indicator data												
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Climate Change			-	-			-	1	-	15		
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Environment			-	-			-	7	-	78		
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Food Security, Nutrition			-	-			-	2	-	7		
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Resilience			-	-			-	1	-	0		
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation			-	-			-	0	-	14		
U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed: Other			-	-			-	1	-	18		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: For-profit commercial entities (excluding financial institutions and social enterprises)			-	-			-	3	-	30		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private financial institutions (excluding social enterprises)			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private social enterprises			-	-			-	2	-	7		

Indicator data												
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Corporate foundations and corporate philanthropic entities			-	-			-	0	-	1		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private grant-making foundations			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Business, Trade and Industry Associations (including Chambers of Commerce)			-	-			-	1	-	11		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Private Cooperatives			-	-			-	1	-	22		
Type of Private Sector Enterprise: Other			-	-	2		-	2	-	7		
Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: US-Based			-	-			-	0	-	0		
Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: Host Country-Based			-	-	2		-	9	-	77		
Origin of Private Sector Enterprise: Third Country-Based			-	-			-	0	-	1		
Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Large (100+ employees)			-	-			-	2	-	18		
Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Medium (50-100 employees)			-	-			-	0	-	16		

Indicator data												
Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Small (10-50 employees)		-	-	-	7	-	17					
Size of Private Sector Enterprise: Micro (<10 employees)		-	-	-		-	27					
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 does the indicator relate 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	During FY24, we successfully implemented actions to engage 69 new private sector enterprises, primarily from the transportation and gastronomic sectors. The total of 78 is a cumulative figure from previous years. These companies within the project scope, can support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives.											
Justification												
Deviation	The cumulative results place us above the expected target for the overall project period. The positive deviation is due to our efforts in engaging companies from the transportation and gastronomic sectors as part of Strategic Approach 2 and 4 of CRCC.											

Indicator data												
Code:	CRCC-6											
Indicator:	Percent of target audience that demonstrates desired behavior (derived from MEASURE evaluation 2016c)											
Type:	Custom											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
	Dec-21	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				TBD
Disaggregation:												
Numerator: Total number of people (target audience) that demonstrates desired behavior		-	-	0	-	0	-	0				-
Denominator: Total number of people (target audience) reached with behavior change interventions		-	-	0	-	0	-	0				-
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 IP & LC and private actors 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 SA.2)/ 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												

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	WCS Counter Wildlife trafficking team and partner RARE have worked closely in the past year to create a work plan for the design, implementation, and evaluation of a pilot behavior change (BC) intervention with the objective of reducing the demand for non-indigenous use of Kambo frog venom. We expect this to serve as a pilot regional model that will be generating knowledge about the motivations behind wildlife trafficking to help us understand and refine the scope of how behavior change interventions can contribute to the prevention and reduction of environmental crimes. RARE is serving as technical advisor on each step of this process and supported WCS in defining the target audience, target behavior, and initial research objectives. Since August 2024, RARE has supported WCS in the development of research methods/protocols, research tools, and IRB application by reviewing documents and giving feedback and examples. With the start of the research phase through the first field visits the implementation process began and will allow for proper development of the identified necessary steps to conduct a BC campaign. Implementation includes the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, identifying indicators and methods for data collection to track progress and measure success. Once the campaign is implemented and results are measured, we will be able to contribute to the indicator.
Justification	
Deviation	Please see analysis of current performance. No deviation as such to report

Indicator data												
Code:	CRCC-7											
Indicator:	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:	Custom											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
	Dec-21	0	509,742	1,811,412	3,663,311	2,980,050	3,306,476	3,815,755	3,136,331		12,292,962	
Disaggregation:												
Public, domestic		-	-	171,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public, international		-	-	558,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, domestic		-	-	50,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, international		-	-	1,031,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 IP & LC and private actors 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 SA.2).											
Data of last DQA:	10/31/2023											
Narrative												
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 actors 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.											

Indicator data	
Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator	Over the first three years of implementation WCS has achieved over USD 8 million leveraged funding complementing the project implementation and results.
Justification	
Deviation	The indicator exceeded the projections. This is a telling measure of sustainability and of our collective ability to leverage contributions and active involvement from a variety of actors to support project strategic objectives. Further details can be found in the narrative report.

Indicator data												
Code:	CRCC-8											
Indicator:	Number of journalistic stories and pieces of content produced with project support											
Type:	Custom											
Values:	Baseline date (MM/YYYY)	Baseline value	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Target	FY 2026 Actual
	Dec-21	0	0	0	94	21	109	102	120		70	
Disaggregation:												
Type of journalistic product: stories, other pieces of content		-	-	0	-	21	-	102				-
Geographical scope: country, regional, global		-	-	0	-	21	-	102				-
Type of project support: training, financial support, technical support, mentoring, other.		-	-	0	-	21	-	102				-
Activity's objective:	R-4.02 IP & LC, 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												
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 advanced with supporting activities contemplated in the approved work plan and successfully produced 85 products to support greater awareness and advocacy around prevention and reduction of conservation crimes. WCS Ecuador has also reported 17 products through the subaward with USFQ. Over the total, 73 were articles, 8 were podcasts, and 13 were videos. The audience was predominantly national (88%) but with regional attractiveness and 6 products produced for a global audience.
Justification	
Deviation	The deviation is due to cumulative delays in the kickoff of project activities, which have now gained momentum and are fully operational, as reflected in the FY24 results. We are confident that we will achieve the overall project target in the upcoming reporting periods.

9.6. Specific Program Success Stories

Empowering Amazon Communities: Indigenous Leadership and SMART Technology Safeguard the Napo River

In June 2024, the Kichwa community of Nueva Providencia, situated along the biodiverse Napo River in the Ecuadorian Amazon, faced a significant environmental crisis when an oil pipeline ruptured, contaminating their waters. Thanks to the capacity-building workshops provided under the Together for Conservation Project, the community swiftly organized a monitoring expedition. Using SMART Collect, a mobile tool for environmental data collection, they documented 115 contamination points and captured critical photographic evidence. “This technology picks up the points, like logging, pollution, an oil spill, or hunting. It’s incredibly useful,” shared Humberto Andi, a local monitor. This detailed information enabled the community to assess the damage’s scope and initiate focused remediation actions.

The ability of the Nueva Providencia community to respond effectively is part of a broader effort supported by USAID, which has empowered Kichwa and Shuar communities along the Napo and Pastaza rivers to monitor and protect their territories. Between 2023 and 2024, 241 community members from six Kichwa and one Shuar community were trained in wildlife monitoring techniques and the use of SMART Collect. These communities, which rely heavily on the Amazon’s natural resources, now actively document environmental threats, with a total of 418 observations recorded to date. This initiative not only strengthens their ability to safeguard the Amazon’s rich biodiversity but also fosters collaboration and shared responsibility in managing these vital ecosystems.

Investigative Reporting sparks action against deforestation in Brazil: Empowering civil society to protect the Amazon

As part of the *Together for Conservation* project, Brazilian journalist Luiz Fernando Toledo, through the support of a story grant, published an investigative piece titled *Deforestation in Search of an Owner* ([Desmatamento em busca de dono](#)) in the local magazine *Piauí*. The article revealed that nearly half of the sanctions issued by ICMBio, Brazil’s biodiversity conservation agency, lacked identified responsible parties, undermining efforts to combat deforestation.

During his investigation, Luiz Fernando uncovered that ICMBio relied on outdated data to track environmental violations by landowners in Pará. By filing an official complaint, he initiated a formal investigation that led to the identification of several offenders. As a result, ICMBio imposed a fine of RUSD1,135,000 (USD200k) on one violator, showcasing the direct impact of investigative journalism on accountability.

This case highlights the importance of empowering local journalists to expose environmental crimes, and it is also an example of how journalistic work can support holding local authorities accountable.

9.7. 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 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 19 activities that could present potential environmental impacts and elaborated the corresponding environmental mitigation and monitoring plans/EMMPs. These EMMPs, approved by USAID on September 11, 2023, and April 4, 2024, are currently being implemented. Compliance with identified mitigation measures can be found in the Environmental mitigation and monitoring reports (EMMRs) in the following link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1lmublz4yWJjfoxP88w9qSEthxY5QnF?usp=sharing>

9.8. Acronyms

AAA	Amazon Waters Alliance
AAO	Andes, Amazon, and Orinoco
ACI	Indigenous Climate Alert App (Alerta Clima Indígena App)
ACILAPP	Association of Traditional Authorities and Indigenous Leaders of Puerto Leguizamo and Alto Resguardo, Putumayo Area (Colombia)
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
ADISPA	La Perla Amazónica de Puerto Asís, the social organization of the Campesino Reserved Zone
AJOR	Brazilian Association of Digital Journalism
APIAM	Articulation of Indigenous Organizations and Peoples of Amazonas
AEROREGIONAL	Servicio Aero Regional
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
AUNAP	National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority
BEF	Bezos Earth Fund
CAARIM	Central of Agroextractive Associations of the Manicoré River
CADAP	Amazonian Council for Aquaculture and Fisheries Development
CAFI	Amazon Center for Indigenous Training
CBNRTM	Community-Based Natural Resource and Territorial Management
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CCTCA	Combating Transnational Conservation Crimes in the Amazon
CEQUA	Amazonian Chelonians Study Center
CGRBY	Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Committee
CICAJ	Center for Research, Training and Legal Advice
CITE	Centre for Productive Innovation and Technological Transfer (Peru)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
CNS	National Council of Extractivist Populations
COIAB	Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon
COLPIN	Latin American Investigative Journalism Conference
CORAPE	Coordinator of Popular and Educational Community Media of Ecuador
CRCC	Community Response to Conservation Crimes
CREA	Animal Rescue Center (Peru)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTTRCA	Communal Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Regional Conservation Area

CWT	Counter Wildlife Trafficking
DA	Despensa Amazónica
DGAC	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
EJN	European Journalism Network
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EMMR	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report
FCDS	Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible
FENASH-P	Shuar Federation of Pastaza
FEPIAM	State Foundation for Indigenous Peoples of Amazonas
FUNAI	National Indigenous Foundation (Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas) (Brazi)
FVA	Vitória Amazônica Foundation
FY	Fiscal Year
GBMF	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIMMA	Indigenous Guard of the Murui Muina People
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IaVH	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
IDSM	Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute
IEA	Information Ecosystem Assessment
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IIAP	Amazon Research Institute
INABIO	National Biodiversity Institute
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section (INL) of the U.S. Embassy
INPA	National Institute for Amazonian Research
IP & LC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPAM	Amazon Environmental Research Institute
ITs	Indigenous Territories
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAATE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador (Ministerio de Ambiente, agua y transición ecológica)

MAQR	Grievance Mechanism (Mecanismo de Atención de Peticiones, Quejas y Reclamos)
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
MELP	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Plan
MEMPA	Mi Nombre es Mujer Perla Amazónica
MMA	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MOPEBAM	Lower Amazon Fishermen's Movement Association
MPA	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
MPF	Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público Federal) (Brazil)
MPI	Indigenous People Ministry (Ministério dos Povos Indígenas) (Brazil)
MSC	Most Significant Changes
NASE	Sapara Nation of Ecuador
NESAM	Center for Socio-Environmental Studies of Amazonas
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessments
OMI	Observatory of Illegal Mining
PAKKIRU	Kichwa Nationality of Pastaza
PEI	Institutional Educational Projects
PGTA	Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Territories
PNGATI	Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands
PPP	Public-private partnership
PROMAPE	Fisheries Management Programs
PUCP	Peruvian Catholic University (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)
RESEX	Extractivist Reserve
ROCA	Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessments
SDA	Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente de Bogotá / District Secretariat of the Environment of Bogotá
SEMA	Secretariat for Infrastructure and Environment (Secretaria do Meio Ambiente e Infraestrutura) (Brazil)
SEMINF	Municipal Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Tourism
SENA	National Training Service
SEPROR	State of Amazonas Secretary of Rural Production (Brazil)
SOMAI	Indigenous Amazon Monitoring System (Sistema de Observação e Monitoramento da Amazônia Indígena, Brazil)
SVC	Sustainable Value Chains
UFAM	Amazonas Federal University (Brazil)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/SAR	United States Agency for International Development/South America Regional
USFQ	Universidad San Francisco de Quito
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
YBR	Yasuní Biosphere Reserve