



AMAZON INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND RESOURCES (AIRR) ANNUAL REPORT FY 2021 (OCTOBER 2020 – SEPTEMBER 2021)

OCTOBER 2021

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACI	Alerta Clima Indígena (Indigenous Climate Alert)
AIDSESP	Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon)
AIRR	Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources - USAID Project
APEA	Applied Political Economic Analysis
BiVA	Biblioteca Virtual de Aprendizajes (Virtual Learning Library)
CDN	Comité Directivo Nacional (National Steering Committee)
CDR	Comité Directivo Regional (Regional Steering Committee)
CEI	Comité de Economía Indígena (Indigenous Economy Committee)
CODEPISAM	Coordinadora de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de la región San Martín (Coordinator for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of the San Martín region)
COIAB	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)
COICA	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin)
CONFENIAE	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (Confederation of Indigenous Nations of the Ecuadorian Amazon)
CORPI-SL	Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (Regional Coordinator for the Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo)
DAR	Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Rights, Environment and Natural Resources)
EGIDA	Escuela de Gobierno Indígena y Desarrollo Amazónico School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FEPOIMT	Federação dos povos e organizações indígenas do Mato Grosso (Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso)
FEPIPA	Federação dos Povos Indígenas do Estado do Pará (Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará)
FIMA	Fondo Indígena Mujer Amazónica (Amazon Woman Indigenous Foundation)
FOAG	Federación de Organizaciones Indígenas de Guyana Francesa (Federation of Guianese Indigenous Organizations)
FY	Fiscal Year
GEE	Google Earth Engine
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GYP	Gender and Youth Plan
ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)
ICV	Instituto Centro de Vida (Center of Life Institute)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IE	Indigenous Enterprise
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPAM	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute)
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
ITP	Instituto Tecnológico del Putumayo (Putumayo Technological Institute)
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MRA	Mesa Regional Amazónica (Amazon Regional Roundtable)
NESsT	Non-profit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team
OPAN	Operação Amazônia Nativa (Operation Native Amazon)
OPIAC	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Colombian Amazon)
ORAU	Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali (Regional Organization of AIDSESP Ucayali)
ORPIA	Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Estado Amazonas (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Amazonas State)
ORPIO	Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Eastern Amazon)
ORPIAN	Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Norte del Perú (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Northern Amazon of Peru)
OZIP	Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo (Putumayo Indigenous Zonal Organization)

PFGTI	Programa de Formación en Gobernanza Territorial Indígen (Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance)
PIRS	Performance indicator reference sheet
PMU	Project Management Unit
SAAT	Sistema de Alerta y Acción Temprana de AIDESEP (AIDESEP Early Warning Early Action System)
SATI	Sistema de Alerta Temprana Integral (Integrated Early Warning System)
SAT-RR	Sistema de Alerta Temprana de Amenazas a los Pueblos Indígenas y sus Respuestas Rápidas de COICA (COICA Early Warning and Rapid Response System to Threats to Indigenous Peoples)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOMAI	Sistema de Observación y Monitoreo de la Amazonía Indígena (Observation and Monitoring System of the Indigenous Amazon)
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

PROJECT INFORMATION

NAME OF THE PROJECT:	Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources
PROJECT START DATE AND END DATE:	August 23, 2019 to September 30, 2024
NAME OF PRIME IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:	World Wildlife Fund Inc. (WWF) – United States
AGREEMENT NUMBER:	72052719CA00004
NAME OF PROJECT PARTNERS (In alphabetical order):	- All in for Development (All In) - Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP) - Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (CONFENIAE) - Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB) - Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA) - Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) - Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT) - Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM) - Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN) - Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC) - Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo (OZIP) - World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - Brasil - World Wildlife Fund - Colombia (WWF Colombia) - World Wildlife Fund, Inc. - Ecuador, Peru, United States - Subnational indigenous organizations in each country¹
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:	Specific regions of the Amazon biome within Brazil (Tapajós), Colombia (Putumayo), Ecuador (Putumayo), and Perú (Putumayo; Marañón and northern Peru).
REPORT PERIOD:	FY 2021 (October 2020 – September 2021)

¹ To date, eight subnational IPOs are participating in AIRR (OZIP, CORPI-SL, ORPIO, ORPIAN, ORAU, CODEPISAM, FEPOINT and FEIPA); more may be added in the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, we made progress towards achieving our intermediate results by building on our achievements from FY 2020. In this summary, we have highlighted some of our most important achievements of the year. We collected information using our baseline assessment studies that allowed us to adjust and develop intervention strategies; among these studies were the Applied Political Economic Analysis (APEA), the Gender and Youth Plan (GYP), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Studies (SEA), and the life plans. We strengthened the capacities of 286 people (128 women and 47 youth) and 13 Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) to advocate for their rights and interests. We strengthened AIDSEP, COICA, and SOMAI's monitoring systems to generate and disseminate information that leads to action for the protection of indigenous territories. Five IPO project partners (AIDSEP, COICA, CONFENIAE, FEPOIMPT, and OPIAC) provided information to negotiation forums (international and national) and four institutions, including the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio in Portuguese), the United Nations (UN), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the World Bank, accepted the IPO proposals.

We selected 25 indigenous enterprises (IEs) (three in Brazil, six in Colombia, six in Ecuador, and ten in Peru) through a participatory process implemented in conjunction with national Indigenous Economy Committees (CEI in Spanish). We strengthened the capacities of 22 IEs in legal, communications, and accounting needs. We are working towards IEs sustainably producing goods and services and participating in local, national, or international supply chains.

Moreover, we made progress in strengthening the project's governance —the cornerstone for management and achievement of objectives— through the consolidation of the National Steering Committees (CDN in Spanish) and each of the four countries' CEIs. We strengthened and maintained opportunities for exchange, reflection, and adaptive decision-making by all project partners through two Pause and Reflect processes, collective analyses of lessons learned, monthly meetings among all partners, a network of communications professionals, and partner collaboration on monitoring and evaluation.

Fiscal year 2021 challenged our capacity to adaptively manage based on our reflection and application of shared lessons learned. Still, we were able to consider the pandemic in our work plan and avoid the element of surprise experienced in FY 2020. We are extremely satisfied with the outcome of the adaptive measures taken at the beginning of the year that allowed us to achieve our results and effectively manage financial resources.

1. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project’s purpose is to improve participation of Indigenous Peoples (IP) in sustainable economic, cultural, and environmental development of the Amazon, ultimately leading to the conservation of biodiversity and reduced emissions from forest loss, to ensure a full life for IP and other populations of the Amazon. The project contributes to the Amazon Regional Environment Program’s (AREP) goal to reduce the negative impacts on Amazon forest and water resources from large-scale infrastructure projects, extractive activities, and climate change. The following figure outlines AIRR's objectives and the intermediate results (IRs) associated with its theory of change (ToC).



Figure 1. AIRR Project Objectives and Intermediate Results

This section highlights the most significant achievements accomplished during this second fiscal year, particularly those that brought about the changes required to advance towards the project's expected results.

Objective 1: Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning

To enable indigenous partners to advocate for their rights and economic interests (IR 1.1):

- a. We finalized the baseline assessments launched in FY 2020, which provide key inputs for project partners to achieve both objectives.

We completed the **Applied Political Economic Analysis (APEA)** and the **Gender and Youth Plan**; both documents provide recommendations to guide the project and future actions of IPO partners.

We finished the analysis of the **Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)** and the **Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)** in the four countries, furthering our knowledge of the inclusion of IP rights in these assessments. Based on the results, we developed roadmaps to improve participatory processes (associated with IR 1.3) and to guide impact monitoring in the territories (associated with IR 1.2).

AIDSESP and OPIAC completed the analysis of community **Life Plans**, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and gaps. For Peru, AIDSESP, with support from CODEPISAM and ORAU, drafted a roadmap to strengthen community life plans and presented it to key government

and civil society stakeholders², including the Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas, Ministry of Culture, Center for Strategic Planning, National Forest Conservation Program for the Mitigation of Climate Change, and the United Nations Development Program.

AIDSESEP, COICA, FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, OPIAC, and OZIP assessed their **organizational capacities** and planned actions to improve them.

b. We finished structuring several training programs and strengthened the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and organizations.

We strengthened capacities in leadership, advocacy, negotiations, and communications, among other areas:

- In Brazil, ten young³ indigenous communicators (four women and six men), representing ten ethnicities⁴, improved their communications skills, including the production of short videos for dissemination via WhatsApp, through the **course "Floresta em rede (Networked Forest)."**
- In Colombia, based on the second cohort's evaluation of the **Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance** (PFGTI in Spanish) carried out in FY 2020 and the early months of FY 2021, we adjusted methodologies and contents for the third cohort of the program launched in FY 2021 with the selection of participants. All activities were implemented under OZIP's leadership.
- In Ecuador, CONFENIAE adopted the recommendations from the EIA analysis to design and implement the **Paralegal Training Program** focused on young people from Amazonian IPOs. Twenty-three people participated (ten women and 13 men), strengthening their capacities to exercise their rights in the face of infrastructure projects.
- After having created the **School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development (EGIDA in Spanish)** the prior year, in FY 2021 AIDSESEP graduated 30 students (11 women and 19 men) from 11 ethnicities⁵ from the first diploma program in Governance, Advocacy, and Political Communications. This 10-month program included seven courses and group research aimed at improving the organizational management of subnational IPOs (See Annex 3 – Success Stories). Moreover, the Academic Council was formed as a platform for international and intercultural governance, generating ideas for EGIDA's future training offerings. Another important achievement was the creation of the **Amazon Woman Indigenous Fund (FIMA in Spanish)**⁶, under which we awarded scholarships to five women to improve their projects that focused on strengthening the culture, security, and food sovereignty of IP.
- COICA developed the technical proposal for the continuing education program **"Indigenous Territories and Climate Change: Governance, Scientific Basis, and Negotiation Strategies"** as part of the activities leading up to the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26). This program will begin in FY 2022 and will receive matching funds from Hivos - People Unlimited.

We strengthened capacities for the defense of indigenous defenders:

- In Colombia, 18 women leaders from OZIP's communities attended the meeting and knowledge *minga*⁷ **"Indigenous Woman, Territorial & Environmental Defender,"** during which they formed OZIP's "Network of Territorial & Environmental Women Defenders." Other attendees included the Colombian Ombudsman's Office, the Attorney General's Office, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Organization of American States (OAS) Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia.
- In Peru, AIDSESEP led the **"First National Meeting for the Protection of Indigenous Defenders of the Peruvian Amazon,"** with 21 participants (nine men and 12 women) representing CODEPISAM, ORPIAN-P, CORPI-SL, ORAU and ORPIO. Front Line Defenders and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights also joined the meeting. Participants analyzed the defenders' current situation and issued an institutional declaration with AIDSESEP's endorsement. Also undertaken as part of this effort was a national knowledge *minga*⁷ in which we strengthened the capacities of 11 leaders (four women and seven men) from ORAU, CODEPISAM, ORPIO, and CORPI-SL on defense

² Key stakeholders selected for their interest in the Life Plans

³ Throughout the document we use the term youth (and young) to refer to people between the ages of 15 and 25.

⁴ Tiriyo, Waiãpi, Jihauí, Kaxarari, Suruí, Mundurucu, Xipaya, Xavante, Païter Surí, Kaxuyana

⁵ Kichwa, Awajún, Shawi, Shipibo Konibo, Cacataibo, Asháninka, Murui, Ticuna, Secoya, Kukama Kukamiria, and Huitoto Murui.

⁶ FIMA is a scholarship aimed at indigenous women leaders of the Peruvian Amazon (that belong to the members of AIDSESEP) who have initiatives in their communities to address food security, manage and protect their territories, promote political advocacy, and contribute to strengthening their culture and the survival of their language. (Website: <https://www.fondomujerfima.org/>)

⁷ Knowledge "mingas" are educational forums specifically for indigenous organizations.

mechanisms. Instructors included personnel from the Ombudsman's Office, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Institute for the Legal Defense of the Environment and Sustainable Development, and Due Process Foundation. The knowledge *minga* was organized with technical and financial support from Peru's Socio-environmental Fund.

- COICA led the **"Regional Meeting to Exchange Experiences on Protection Mechanisms for Defenders"** and the **"Regional Minga to Strengthen Knowledge for the Defense of Indigenous Defenders"** in which 14 people (eight men and six women) from COIAB (Brazil), OPIAC (Colombia), CONFENIAE (Ecuador), FOAG (French Guyana), and ORPIA (Venezuela) increased their knowledge, exchanged tools, and identified the most efficient mechanisms and legal instruments at the regional and national levels to defend indigenous defenders with the ultimate goal of proposing improvements to their defense systems.

We've made progress towards integrating the gender and youth approach into the project's activities:

- We began training project partners on a tailored **gender and youth approach**. In Peru, 20 people (13 women and 7 men), including representatives from IEs, EGIDA's first cohort, AIDSESP's five subnational IPOs, and WWF, improved their knowledge of gender and youth approaches. We also identified actions to include these approaches in EGIDA and in the work with IEs in the short- and medium-term. In total, 210 people improved their skills during FY 2021 under IR. 1.1. (See Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of people with increased capacities to advocate for their rights – FY 2021

Country / Region	Number of people with increased capacities ⁸	Number of IPOs with better trained leaders ⁹
Colombia	25	2
Ecuador	32	16
Peru	142	6
Brazil	5	3
Other countries	6	2
Total	210	29

In addition, we helped improve IPOs' organizational, communications, and/or administrative capacities:

- AIDSESP, COICA, FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, and OPIAC finalized their communications strategies and the first three strengthened their advocacy activities as well (IR 1.3).
- AIDSESP, COIAB, COICA, OPIAC, and OZIP led several project processes through grant agreements to improve their technical and administrative management skills. AIDSESP signed subgrants with three of its subnational organizations (CORPI-SL, ORAU, and ORPIO), which in turn signed memoranda of understanding with eight IEs.

To achieve an informed decision-making process around infrastructure projects and extractive activities that affect indigenous territories (IR 1.2):

- a. We strengthened COICA, AIDSESP, and OZIP's indigenous monitoring systems and improved the Indigenous Climate Alert (ACI in Portuguese) and the Observation and Monitoring System of the Indigenous Amazon (SOMAI in Portuguese) platforms.

In Brazil, following the update of the SOMAI platform in FY 2020, this year we selected **two new territories to monitor**, for a total of three, and identified indigenous monitors and monitoring indicators. We conducted four expeditions in the Apiaká do Pontal and Isolados territories for ethnomapping and ethnozoning of biodiversity use, including mapping of Brazil nut groves and other areas of importance for food security. During these expeditions, the indigenous communities also identified illegal activities affecting the territories. With these

⁸ This number does not include people trained under Objective 2 or IR 1.2.

⁹ AIDSESP; ORPIO; ORAU; CODEPISAM; ORPIAN-P; CORPI-SL; COIAB; FEPIPA; FEPOIMPT; OPIAC; OZIP; CONFENIAE; ORPIA; FOAG; FCUNAE; PAKKIRU; OCKIL; NA' SIONA; ONISE; NAOQUI; NAE; NAWE; FEPCESH-S; NASE; NASHIE; NACIEPAI; NAPE; NOAÍKE; FENASH-P.

inputs, we prepared the Protection and Monitoring Plan for the Apiaká do Pontal and Isolados Indigenous Territory and the Juruena National Park. Moreover, 15 people (two women and 13 men) improved their skills to use the ACI and SOMAI applications, thanks to the adaptation of the tools for use by the indigenous population and to the educational materials (mini-videos and booklet) that were created.

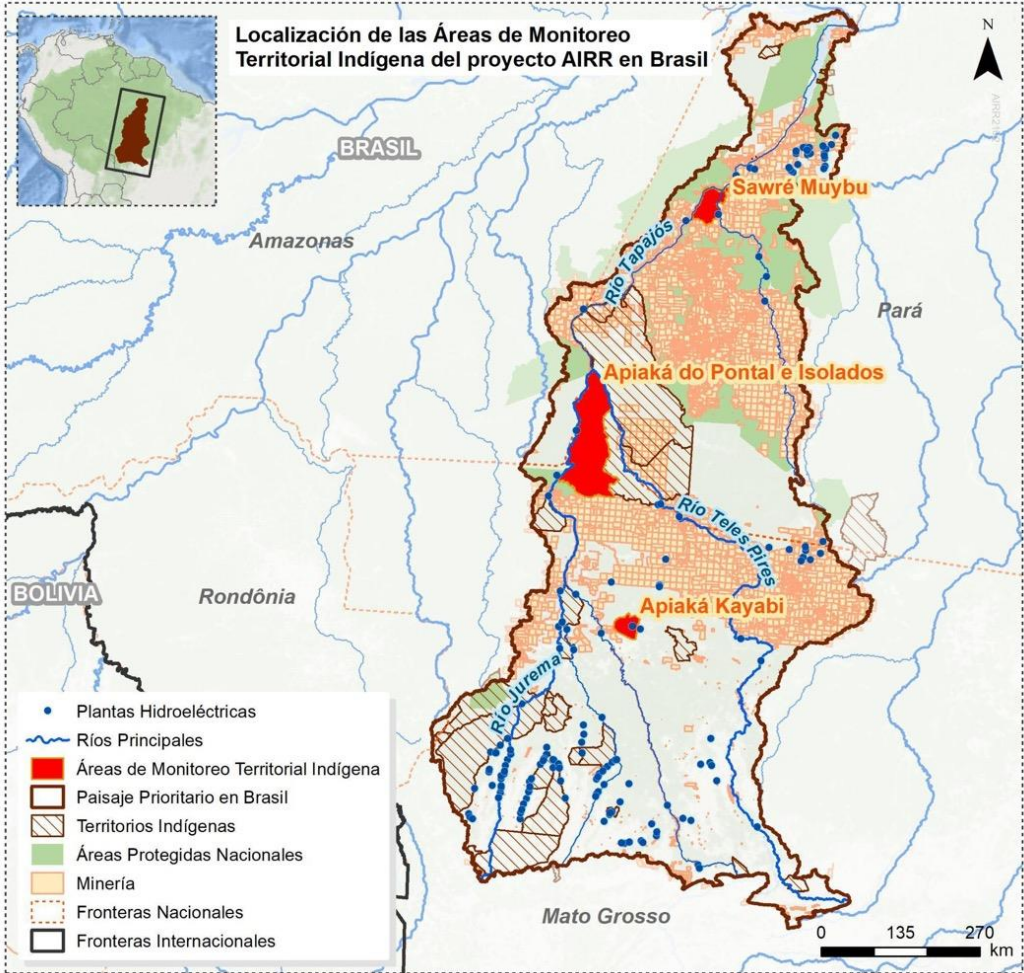


Figure 2. AIRR Indigenous Territorial Monitoring Areas Selected in Brazil

In Colombia, we selected **two communities** to carry out indigenous territorial monitoring and designed a monitoring module within the framework of the PFGTI to strengthen the capacities of indigenous monitors. We developed initial guidelines for OZIP's policy on indigenous community monitoring.

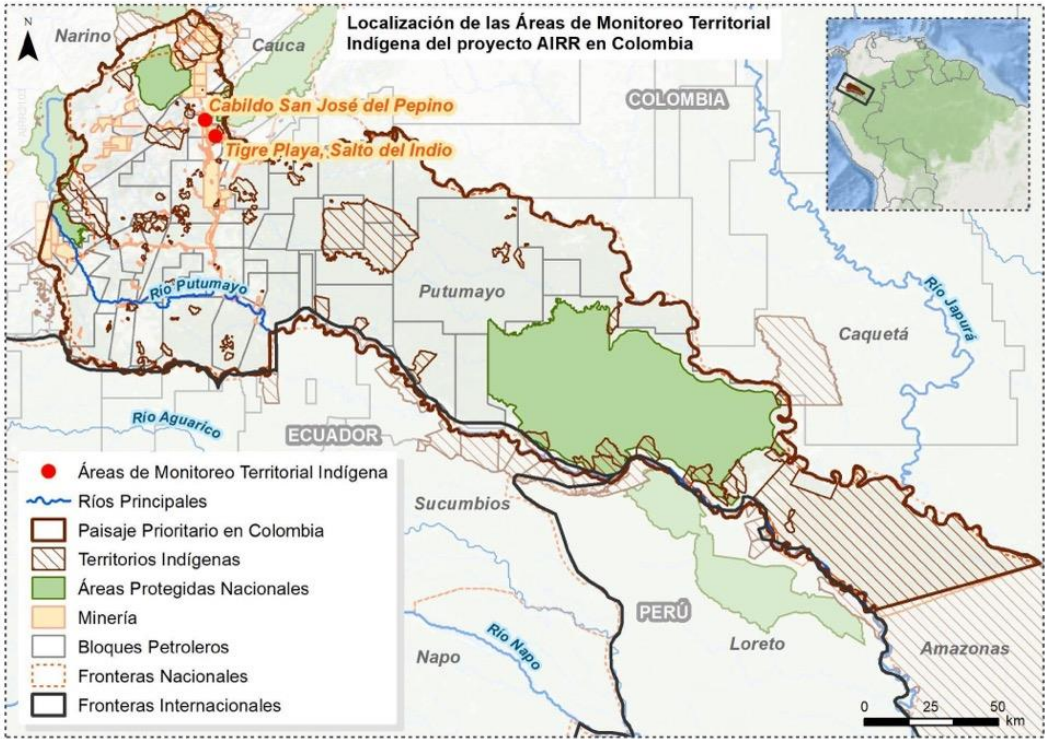


Figure 3. AIRR Indigenous Territorial Monitoring Areas in Colombia

Based on the assessment of its Early Warning Early Action System (SAAT in Spanish) developed in FY 2020, AIDESEP (in Peru) proposed optimizing it with an approach that integrated health, cultural, and political elements, resulting in an Integrated Early Warning System (SAATI in Spanish). They also carried out an assessment of AIDESEP's National Information and Planning Center and of its subnational organizations linked to the project. In 15 local federations, we selected **22 communities** with surveillance committees to lead monitoring efforts at the local level during FY 2022. Additionally, we provided subnational organizations and select communities with computer equipment to support information management and access to training.

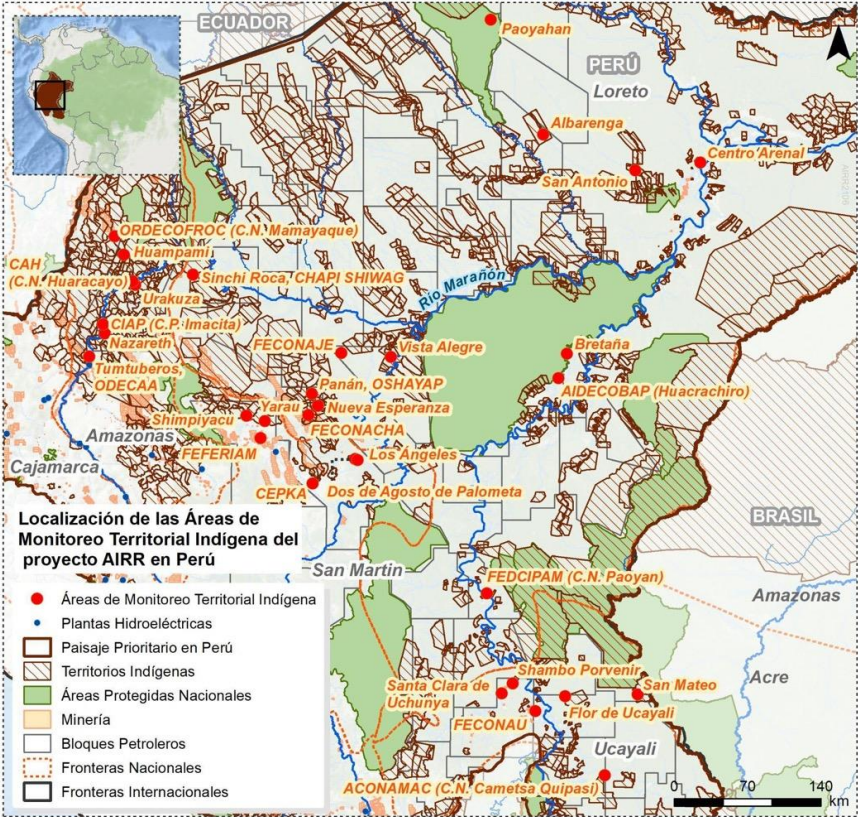


Figure 4. AIRR Indigenous Territorial Monitoring Areas in Peru

To link local and regional indigenous monitoring systems, COICA developed a proposal to improve its Early Warning and Rapid Response System to Threats to Indigenous Peoples (SAT-RR in Spanish). The proposal outlines the key components of the system with regards to improved governance, as well as the capacities needed to support data collection, data transfer, analysis, reporting, alerts, advocacy, and follow-up on complaints. The monitoring areas from a regional perspective are shown below.

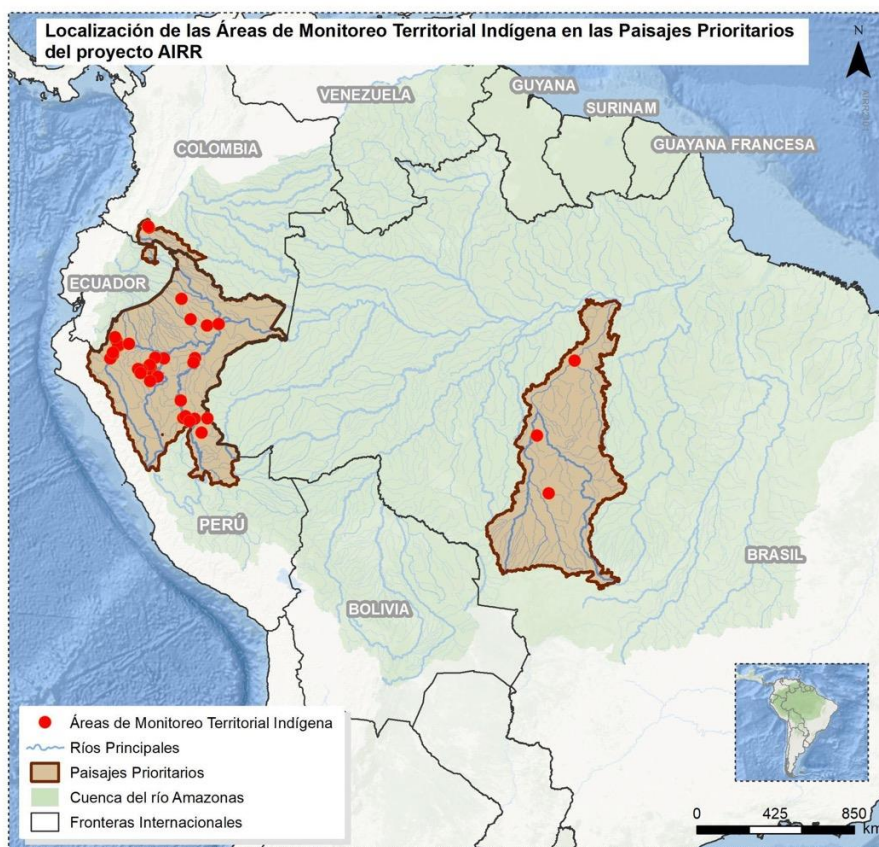


Figure 5. AIRR Indigenous Territorial Monitoring Areas at the Regional Level

b. We began using monitoring information for decision making.

Using information obtained by indigenous territorial monitoring in Brazil, we reported on illegal activities in the overlapping area of the Apiaká do Pontal and Isolados Indigenous Territory and the Park. The report was sent to the Federal Agency ICMBio that oversees the Juruena National Park prompted a survey in the areas referred to by IP including, with support from OPAN and IPAM, mapping secondary roads and deforestation using satellite imagery. With the information collected, ICMBio proposed joint actions in the region to defend the territory.

To support indigenous partners in achieving equitable outcomes from negotiations with key stakeholders in infrastructure and extractive projects (RI 1.3)

We were able to influence stakeholders involved in territorial management of indigenous peoples by implementing IPO advocacy and communications strategies developed in FY 2020.

COICA's advocacy actions led to significant achievements during this fiscal year: agreements with two international bodies (UN and IUCN) and dialogues with two international financial institutions (the Inter-American Development Bank-IDB and the World Bank):

- The parties meeting at the **20th UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues** included three COICA-driven recommendations:
 - That the American States establish a consultation mechanism, composed of indigenous experts, as part of the effort to guarantee the national implementation of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the International Labour Organization Convention 169;
 - That the Member States of the region adopt urgent, extraordinary, and coordinated measures to protect the individual and collective rights of IP, to maintain their ownership and use of their territories; and
 - That the countries that have not yet signed and ratified the Escazú Agreement do so as soon as possible, and that the countries that have already ratified it, ensure its implementation.
- At the **IUCN World Conservation Congress**, COICA secured the approval of **motion 129**: "Avoid the tipping point in the Amazon by protecting 80% by 2025" (80x25 Initiative). The motion was supported by 18 organizations, including ten organizations from Amazonian countries, as well as 661 votes in favor and no votes against.

The two dialogue opportunities with financial institutions were the following:

- In a dialogue with the **World Bank** through the "[Civil Society Policy Forum](#)" side event, COICA proposed improvements to the implementation of social and environmental safeguards by international finance institutions to ensure respect for collective rights. Additionally, an official COICA delegate was appointed to the political-technical dialogue roundtables to advance the

agenda in 1) supporting universal vaccination for those IP who consent to it; 2) developing and using ancestral knowledge and traditional medicine to address the impacts of the pandemic; and 3) strengthening sustainable livelihoods that enable IP economic recovery.

- COICA made the following requests in a dialogue with the IDB:
 - That the approvals of funds for the Amazon (seed fund and funds pertaining to the Leticia Pact), are always carried out with participation and prior consultation of Amazonian IPOs, beginning with the planning, implementation, and evaluation of these funds, as required by ILO Convention 169 and the IDB's own Environmental and Social Policy Framework;
 - That the funds contemplate direct access, without intermediaries, for the IP beneficiaries; and
 - That prior consultation be carried out in accordance with the guidelines for implementing the IDB's Social and Environmental Safeguards framework.

We also prepared the communications strategy for a COICA leader's participation in the event, as a global indigenous leader.

In Colombia, OPIAC has a strategy for advocacy in international and national scenarios whose implementation resulted in the following achievements:

- An agreement with the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment to build the Regulatory Route for Voluntary REDD+ Mechanisms in Colombian indigenous territories, in the context of the agenda outlined for the **Amazon Regional Roundtable (MRA in Spanish)**;
- An agreement to build the National Council for Economic and Social Policy "**CONPES Amazónico**" and a roadmap identifying resources for its joint development with sectors associated with environmental and climate change-related issues. This CONPES would be the first to be developed in the region with participation of Indigenous Peoples and territories and would include social and environmental safeguards against extractive projects;
- As a member of the **LEAF (Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance) Coalition**, OPIAC established principles for climate finance for IP territories in the Amazon related to implementing REDD+ projects;
- Agreements with the national government (**Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**) so that at least 20% of the resources provided by the Green Climate Fund to the Amazon Vision Program are allocated to indigenous territories in the Colombian Amazon, taking into account lessons learned to date in implementing the Indigenous pillar of the program; and
- With the **People Forest Partnerships**, OPIAC began defining the guiding principles for climate finance for indigenous territories in Colombia, which are aimed at guaranteeing IP human rights and differentiated REDD+ standards for IP.

In Ecuador, CONFENIAE worked to make the priorities of Ecuadorian Amazon IP¹⁰ visible to **U.S. senators** participating in a meeting organized in Quito.

Objective 2: Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets

For marketable goods and services to be sustainably produced by indigenous enterprises

a. We strengthened the business culture.

As part of the strategy to strengthen partners and IEs in business-related topics, we held 11 events to share knowledge and experiences on entrepreneurial culture and indigenous economy as part of the "**Espacio Amazónico**"¹¹ series. Thirty-one panelists participated from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, with an average of 52 attendees per event.

We made progress towards consensus definitions of "indigenous economy" and "indigenous entrepreneurship," yielding initial definitions for these concepts within the framework of EGIDA. Country CEIs and the Pause and Reflect process were fundamental to reaching consensus on how best to conceptualize these key concepts as well as configuring the indigenous entrepreneur network during FY 2022.

b. We made progress towards analyzing the value chains and identifying potential investors and clients for project-supported IEs.

We compiled information on more than 200 Amazonian enterprises across the four countries, which allowed us to analyze the products and services offered, gauge existing supplies, and

¹⁰ Ecuadorian Amazon IP referred in Spanish as "Nacionalidades indígenas de la Amazonía ecuatoriana"

¹¹ "Espacio Amazónico" is a series of monthly online forums to promote an entrepreneurial culture in the Amazonian population and encourage experience-sharing. The forums are held on the last Wednesday of every month.

analyze dynamics of the local economy. Armed with this data, we can better orient our support to IEs and shape marketing strategies for their products and services (e.g., how to interact in the domestic market, how to handle supply and competition).

We began identifying potential impact investors and will complete this process during FY 2022. In preparation for the calls for proposals, we also completed the analysis of supply and demand for 17 product chains in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and we have a list of the main international certifications required for their marketing. Collectively, this information will allow us to identify opportunities for the IEs.

c. We selected indigenous enterprises in the four countries and began capacity building activities.

We established the terms and conditions for the calls for proposals under the CEIs' leadership and launched the calls in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. We selected 25 IEs (three in Brazil, six in Colombia, six in Ecuador, and ten in Peru) that will receive 12 months of funding and business mentoring.

Following are the locations and some characteristics of the selected IEs in the four countries.

In Brazil:

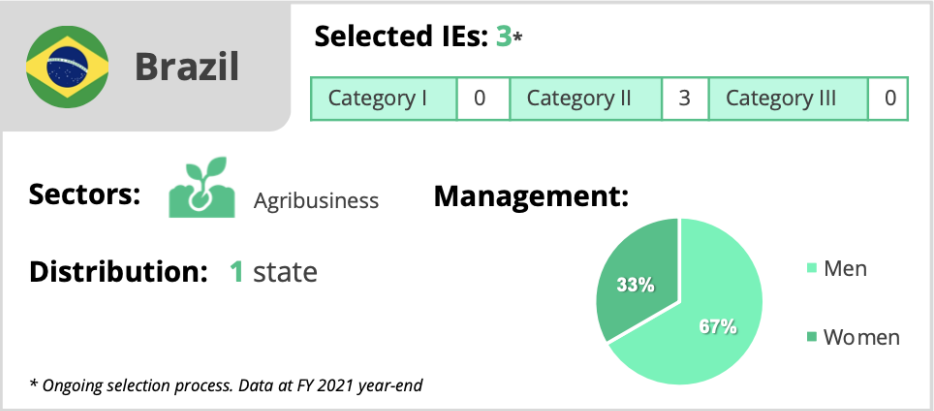


Figure 6. Summary of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Brazil

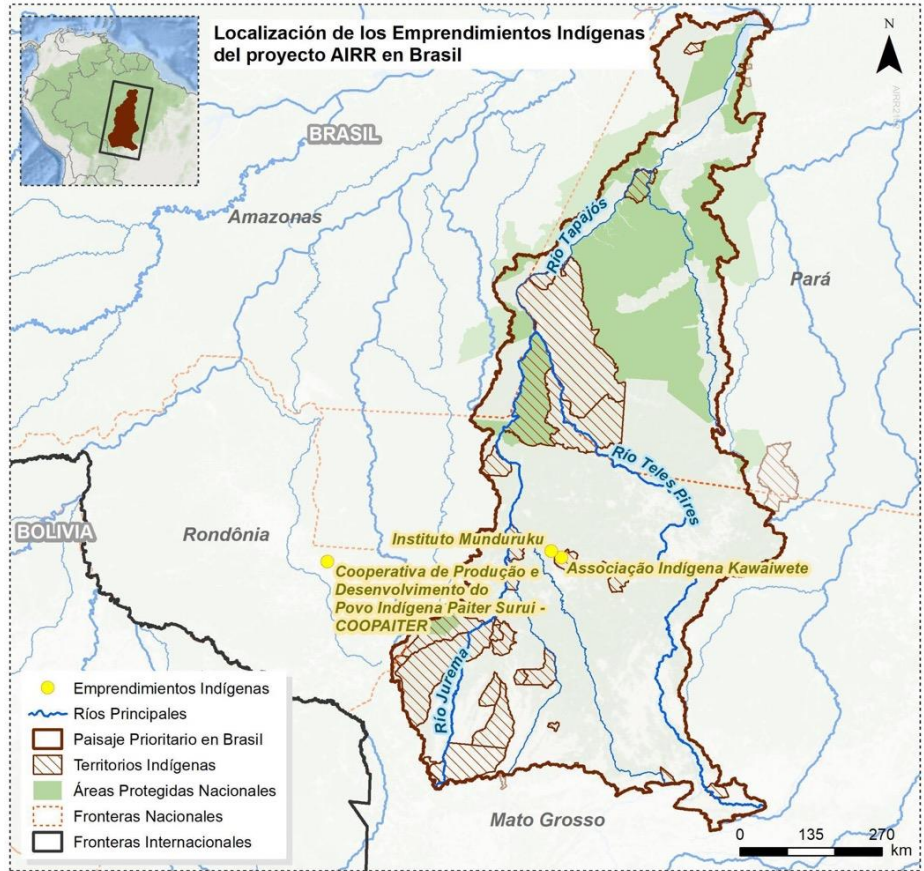


Figure 7. Locations of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Brazil

In Colombia:

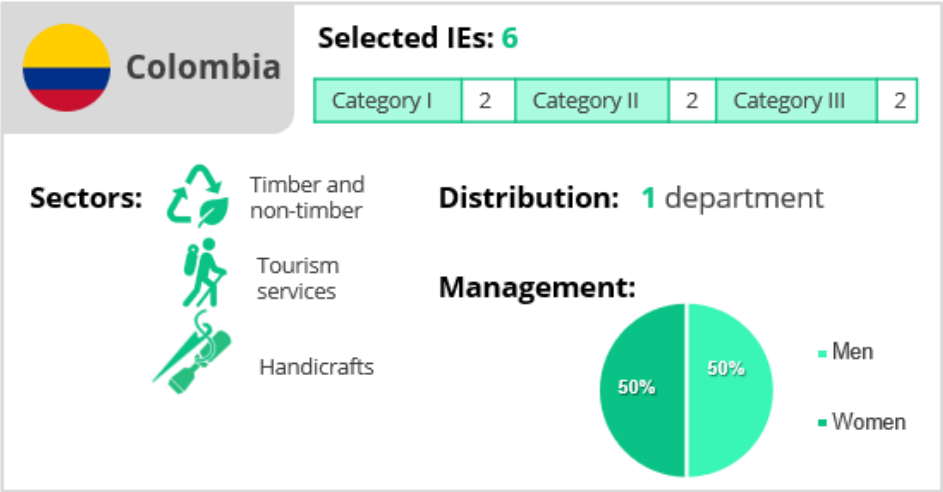


Figure 8. Characteristics of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Colombia

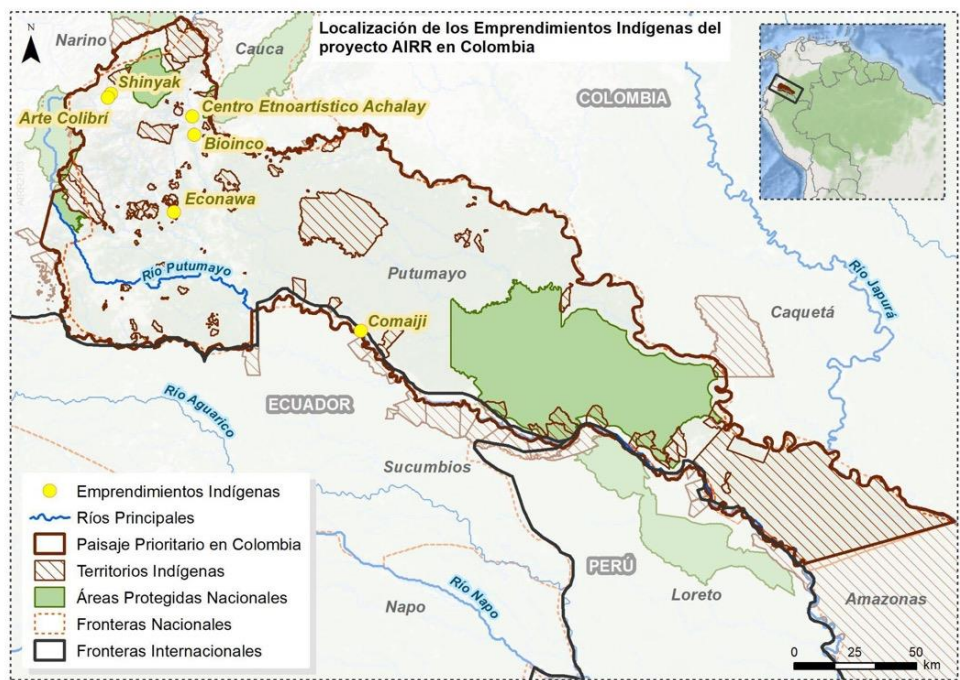


Figure 9. Locations of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Colombia

In Ecuador:

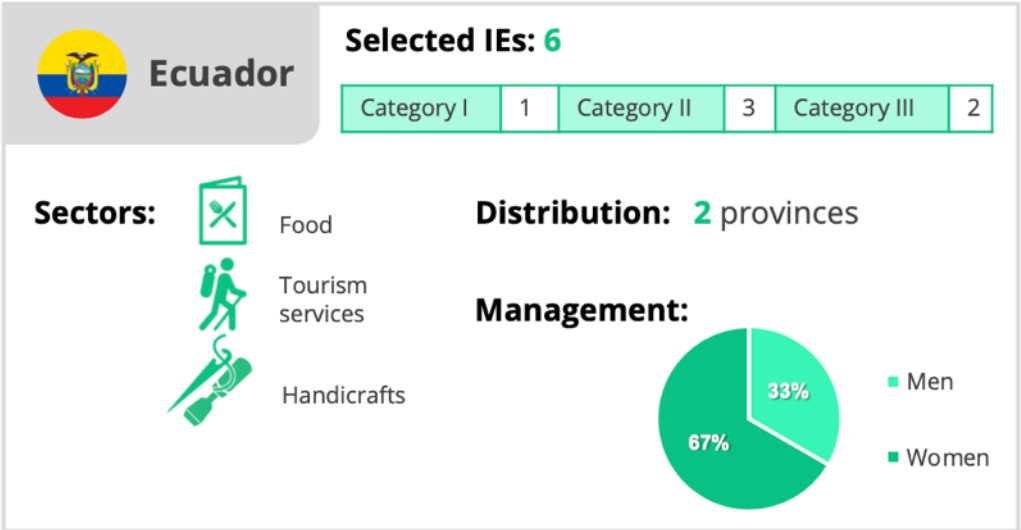


Figure 10. Summary of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Ecuador

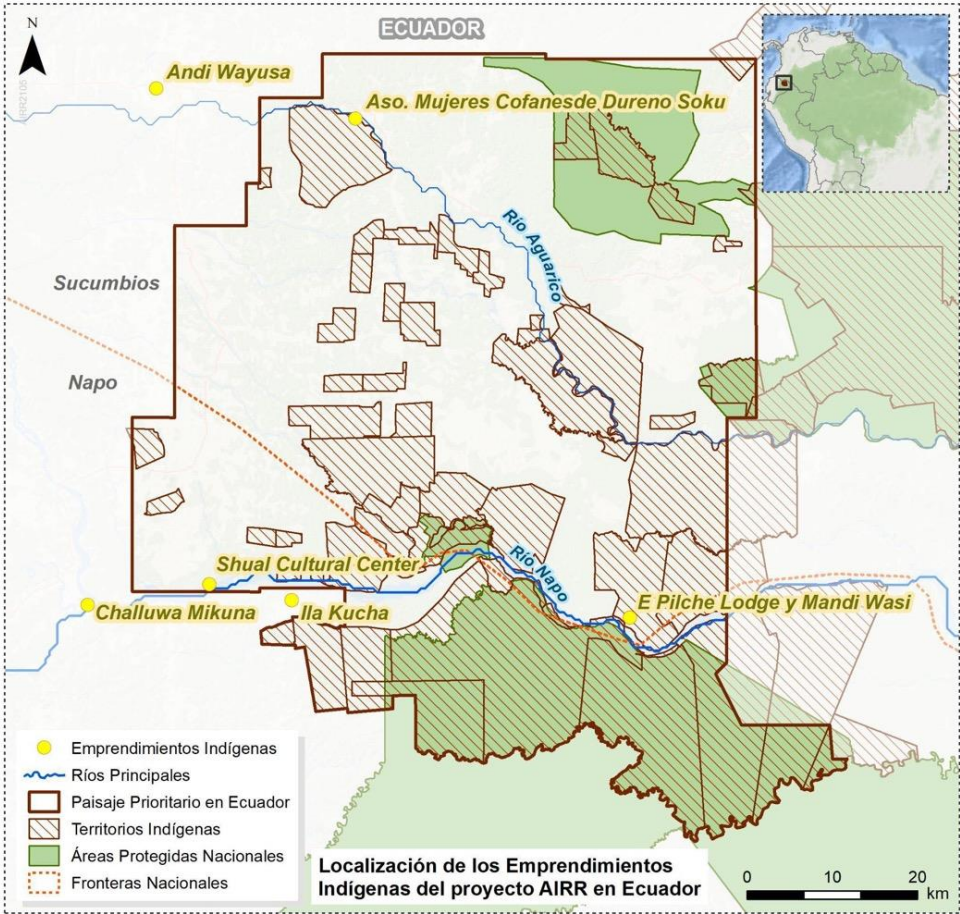


Figure 11. Locations of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Ecuador

In Peru:

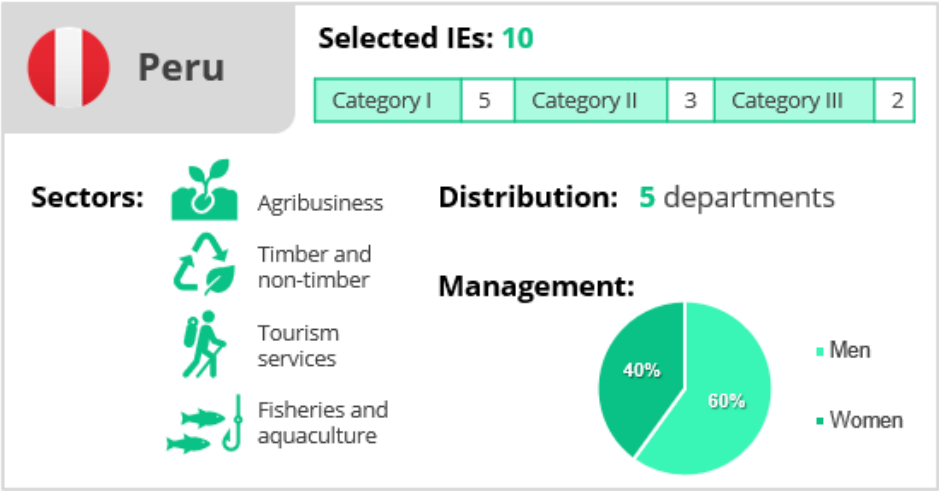


Figure 12. Summary of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Peru

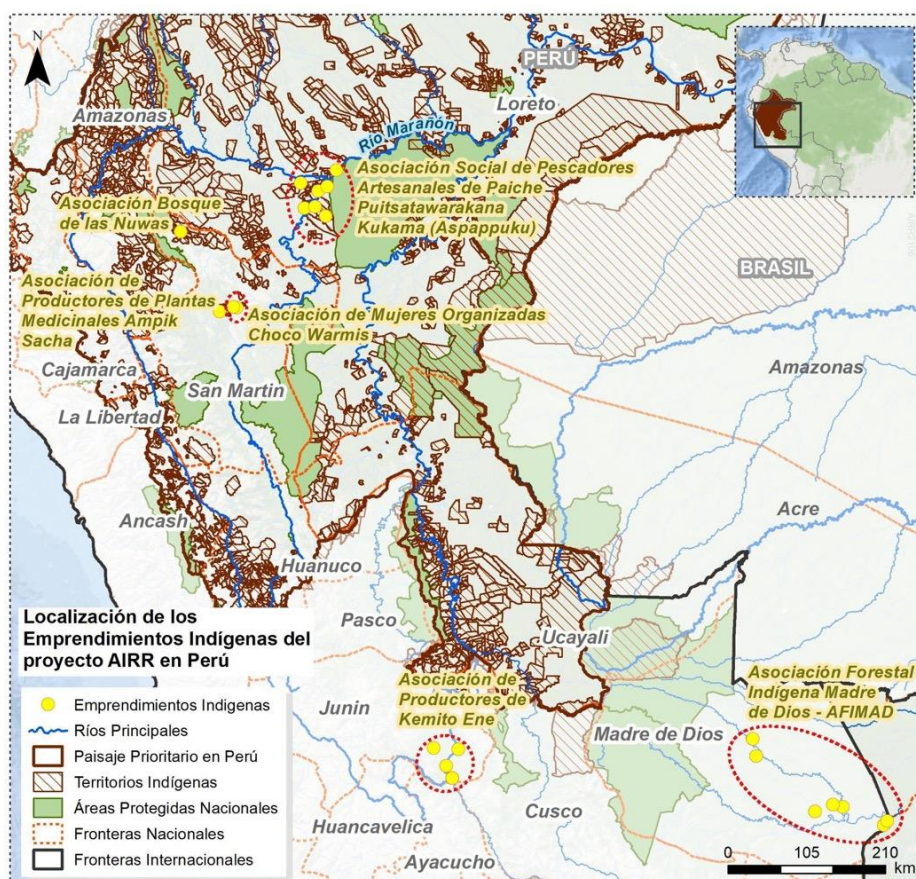


Figure 13. Locations of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR in Peru

We conducted talent and work plan assessments of 22 IEs in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, which were validated and approved by the CEIs in each country. Based on these assessments, we began the business strengthening program, contributing to the increased capacity of IEs in the following areas:

- Communications skills: 33 people (15 women and 18 men) from 22 IEs in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru improved their skills.
- In Colombia, three people (all men) strengthened their skills in business management and construction (design of processing plants and machinery).

To implement the aforementioned work plans, we established the means for transferring funds to the IEs. For Colombia, a procurement mechanism for IE procurements was established to foster transparency between the EIs and CEI.

To assess the performance of IEs, we identified indicators and began collecting information to establish their baseline with the 25 IEs selected to date in the four countries.

To promote increased visibility of the Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Peruvian IEs among potential investors and buyers in FY 2022, we began documenting 22 IEs (photos and video) for use in communications materials.

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS

During our second year, we made significant progress towards meeting the targets established for monitoring and tracking indicators, as detailed in the Monitoring & Evaluation (MEL) plan.

Of particular significance are the achievements made toward the targets with respect to the number of people trained (*Indicator AIR05: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]*). For this indicator, we exceeded the target projected in the FY 2021 work plan by more than 10%. This resulted from including new capacity-building topics not initially included in the target training projections, such as topics on defense of defenders, paralegals, and the gender and youth approach.

Furthermore, beyond what is shown by the indicators, a large number of people benefited from the technological support (equipment and internet connectivity) that we provided to facilitate access to online training or monitoring. The benefits of this equipment have exceeded our

expectations, resulting in positive repercussions not only among those who are part of the project, but also entire communities that are now able to use the internet¹².

The impacts of the advocacy actions also surpassed expectations. Partner efforts, especially those of IPOs, were reflected in the significant results achieved by engaging four institutions (ICMBio, UN, IUCN, and WB) to take actions that take into account IPO priorities, as explained in chapter 1 (IR 1.3) and Annex 2 (Report for *Indicator AIR07: Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPO priorities*).

We would also like to highlight the launch of activities to support 22 of the 25 selected IEs (*Indicator AIR09: Number of indigenous enterprises supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities*) and partners' efforts to adjust their methodologies and include activities to measure the performance of IPOs (*Indicator AIR13: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]*). We did not reach the target for this last indicator because, originally, we had only considered the seven IPOs (AIDSEP, COIAB, COICA, CONFENIAE, FEPIPA, OPIAC, and OZIP), but as part of the project's adaptive management, we later decided to include the 22 IEs as well. Thus, we added more organizations to those receiving assistance and increased the project's potential to strengthen organizational performance. To date, six IPOs (AIDSEP, COIAB, COICA, FEPIPA, OPIAC, and OZIP) have demonstrated improved performance in aspects related to execution of financial resources, internal communications, project reporting, and technical compliance, among others. However, the work to strengthen IEs has just begun and we expect to achieve our projected capacity-building targets by FY 2022.

We completed **the indicators baseline survey**. This had not been possible in FY 2020 and took longer than initially projected in FY 2021 between the time needed to select IEs in the four countries and the complexity of maintaining fluid communications with the IPOs and communities for the partners to collect the necessary data.

Following are some of the **challenges** we encountered when measuring indicators:

- Complexities inherent to a project across four countries with multiple partners and a diversity of approaches to project monitoring;
- Time needed for partners to take ownership of indicator monitoring, which, despite training and constant online discussions with the monitoring team (monitoring focal points designated by each partner), would have been more efficient in person, given the complexity and the attention to detail required to collect this information; and
- Changeover of staff calculating data for Indicator 1 resulted in changes to the methodology to measure this indicator. However, in the end, we benefited from improved calculations.

As part of the Pause and Reflect process carried out from July to August, we conducted an exercise to confirm the effectiveness of indicators outlined in the MEL plan, designed to measure expected results at the end of project life. What stood out was the need to evaluate the fulfillment of targets not only in terms of indicators, but also through **three complementary means of performance monitoring** that demonstrate the following progress towards targets:

- a. We gauge progress on products and actions through quarterly reports and the annual report, where we identified that 84% of the 131 products outlined in the FY 2021 work plan were completed or had seen significant progress towards their completion.
- b. Targets are monitored through systematic data collection relating to 11 performance indicators (see Indicator Tracking Table and Annex 2). We met the projected FY 2021 targets for four indicators, exceeded them in two indicators by more than 10%, and did not meet them for two indicators due to the reasons stated above and in project reports. We have not projected targets for the other three indicators for this year.
- c. We built monitoring of the 16 end-of-project expected results into the adjusted MEL plan in quarter 4, and we expect to start measuring them, along with project partners, in FY 2022.

Below is a summarized version of AIRR's indicator tracking table, which shows **actual performance achieved for the indicators in relation to the targets established for FY 21**. A detailed report of the indicators with projected progress – and those for which unplanned results were achieved – can be found in the annual indicator reporting format (see Annex 2), which also includes a specific breakdown of each indicator.

¹² Equipment delivered this year included printers (11 in Brazil), laptops (12 in Brazil and 4 in Colombia), smartphones (1 in Brazil and 2 for COICA), server (1 for COICA), projectors (2 in Brazil and 4 in Colombia), speakers (4 in Colombia), satellite antenna (2 in Colombia), nobreaks (9 in Brazil), and furniture (9 computer tables and 6 chairs in Brazil).

Table 2. AIRR Indicator Tracking Table

N°	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BASELINE DATE	YEAR 2020		YEAR 2021		YEAR 2022	YEAR 2023	YEAR 2024
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
1	Number of hectares with forest cover in AIRR intervention areas in the Amazon Basin.	3,127,190	May 2021	-*	-*	3,116,875	3,116,875	3,114,507	3,108,189	3,101,887
3	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2].	6,122,027	May 2021	0	0	1,410,334	1,473,149	2,135,526	2,186,560	6,118,654
4	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities [EG.13-5].	0	Sep 2020	0	0	430	428	1,500	1,570	1,500
5	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]	1,569	Dec 2020 (Col, Ecu, Peru) / May 2021 (Bra)	50	7	200	280	300	50	50
6	Number of IPOs providing input to decision makers.	4	Dec 2020	0	0	7	5	7	10	10
7	Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPO priorities.	33	May 2021	0	1	1	4	3	2	1
9	Number of indigenous enterprises supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities.**	0	May 2021	0	0	20	22	25	30	30
10	Number of indigenous enterprises that carry out more than one transaction with new commercial partners.**	0	May 2021	0	0	0	0	0	16	10
11	Percentage increase in sales of supported indigenous enterprises.**	0%	May 2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	35%
12	Amount of additional financing raised for indigenous enterprises.	0	May 2021	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	200,000
13	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9].****	0	Sep 2020	N/A	N/A	75%	21%	61%	85%	85%

Notes: (*) Target for Ind. 1 was not reported in 2020 because it had not yet been projected due to delays in the baseline survey.
(**) Targets are added year by year, except for Indicators 9, 10, 11, and 13, which are expressed cumulatively.
(***) Indicator 13 does not have a target for year 1 of the project because it was included at the end of that year.

3. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, GOOD PRACTICES, AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

AIRR's second year could be described as the year of adaptive management based on collective learning and the challenges posed by the unique economic, political, and social circumstances.

Unlike the first year, during which we were taken by surprise by the COVID-19 pandemic and were forced to make a rapid - and abrupt - shift to online tools to achieve what we had planned, this second year we planned to work online, anticipating travel restrictions.

We had envisioned an initial **analysis and adaptation exercise** for March, to take advantage of the partners gathering for the Pause and Reflect meeting. However, in response to USAID requirements to increase our burn rate, we fast-tracked the exercise and carried it out in February 2021. The Project Management Unit (PMU) guided partners to analyze planned activities, committed outputs, and ongoing strategies to determine how they could streamline, improve, and ensure their implementation even in the face of challenging conditions. We also identified new actions and strategies to support the achievement of intermediate results and fulfillment of objectives; the call to innovate was constant. We emphasize this reflection, analysis, learning, and adaptive management process not only for the quality and characteristics of the process itself, but also for the positive results of these adaptations.

Challenges to which we had to respond proactively and continue to do so:

- **The limitations of online or remote interaction** due to barriers in access and use of technology, and the implications regarding the schedule, timing, processes, and traditional methods used within IPOs and communities. Several indigenous partners expressed that "online media has reached its limits." This was challenging given that, whether we liked it or not, a large portion of project activities in the second year had to be conducted remotely.
- **Being mindful of indigenous leaders' time, maintaining and complementing the capacities already in place, and strengthening AIRR's position** as a valuable tool for implementing IPO partners' political and technical agendas. Addressing needs arising from the pandemic has resulted in high demands on the time and attention of partner IPO leaders, overloading their agendas, altering their daily availability, and hindering fulfillment of project deadlines and commitments. Also, most partner IPO leaders have strong political abilities, but do not possess the technical or administrative strengths necessary for the project to run smoothly. Building and sustaining these capacities is challenging.
- **Complex administrative processes and procedures required by the project (USAID and WWF)** represent a major challenge for certain partner organizations. There are ongoing challenges related to fully understanding and addressing, in a timely manner, all the administrative requirements that arise from contractual responsibilities under the project. Furthermore, some of the requirements are especially difficult to meet in the contexts in which the project is implemented, particularly in remote areas. This creates bottlenecks and slows down the achievement of timely results for all parties involved.
- **The tension between advocacy processes (actions and publications) supported by the project within Objective 1 and the "political discomfort"** that these processes create for some stakeholders. This is a difficult challenge to resolve considering that one of the project's expected results is to ensure that the voices and interests of Amazon IP are heard by decision-makers and other actors whose actions affect or threaten the territorial and environmental integrity of the Amazon region.
- **The current situation in the four project countries** has been particularly complex this second year, due to situations of uncertainty and insecurity. Critical situations of public disorder, persecution, and threats to environmental and human rights defenders and activists have occurred in Brazil and Colombia. In Brazil, there has been a marked setback in the recognition of human rights.

Lessons learned from year one and two leading up to the analysis and adaptation exercise:

Partners should be reminded that the **Virtual Learning Library (BiVA, in Spanish)** provides us all with online access to write-ups of the most relevant lesson materials (Annex 3). Although the lessons cover a wide range of topics (participation, project governance, enterprises, advocacy, administrative processes, and learning from the online environment, among others), for the February adaptive management exercise we gave special attention to **lessons related to the online environment** gathered at the beginning of the fiscal year:

- **Two factors ensure good communication through online media:** i) ease and simplicity (i.e., low-end devices, familiar platforms that require minimal bandwidth and are user-friendly); ii) complementary media, channels, and materials that integrate diverse resources and tools to support remote communication.
- **The online environment helps promote dialogue between youth and older adults**, if the role of the youth goes beyond mere technology assistance to active participation in issues being addressed. When inclusive, these opportunities for dialogue can serve to strategically ensure that young people are motivated to learn about and participate in AIRR-related types of activities, provided they have internet access.
- **In times when greater importance is given to online communication between people, protecting cultural diversity is imperative**, IPOs request that cultural barriers be considered in online communications, while recognizing the value of online media during the pandemic. Paying attention to barriers is not only about making technology, internet, or telephone available to communities and organizations; it is about recognizing limitations related to the cultural diversity that is expressed, enriched, and transmitted through face-to-face and oral communication to establish bonds of trust, make decisions, and reach agreements.
- **Online activities should be tailored to ensure they do not exacerbate inequalities.** Online communication is being used in drastically different contexts with differences in access, understanding, and use of technologies, where there may or may not be access to the internet or cell phone signals. It is possible that existing gaps between youth and older adults, and between men and women, are being reinforced and exacerbated. If the necessary adjustments are not made to online activities, they could end up creating and/or reinforcing inequalities, barriers, and discrimination. These barriers stem primarily from: i) ability to use the technology required for online communications (smartphones, computers, tablets, apps, platforms to interact with others - Zoom, Google Meets, etc.); ii) conditions for cellular phone and internet connectivity, including access to electricity; and iii) cultural and social specifications related to language, interpersonal interactions, schedules, and opportunities for participation.

The **adaptive management** exercise carried out in February was based on an analysis of challenges and lessons learned, as well as on joint reflection on how to improve project implementation. Here, we highlight successful strategies, actions, and lines of work we adopted to strengthen not only our progress towards achieving the expected results, but also the impacts of our actions:

- We established a fund for research and territorial governance initiatives led by youth and women in Peru.
- We made progress in implementing a capacity-building process to include gender and youth approaches in the project's various activities.
- We developed new activities aimed at improving the defense of defenders.
- We expedited and increased the production of communication materials as a way to help IEs position themselves with potential buyers and investors.
- We began communications efforts aimed at improving the accessibility of findings from studies, analyses, evaluations, plans, and learning exercises for project target audiences, including IPOs, their community-level members, and decision-makers.
- The teams adjusted the way in which online activities were carried out and implemented strategies to gradually transition to face-to-face interactions.

At the year-end we identified several **replicable and inspiring practices**:

- Specific actions to overcome communication and coordination challenges, such as: a) regular partner meetings in each country, b) regular partner focal point meetings, and c) the need for the Pause and Reflect processes to include several moments for meetings and collaborative work;
- Incorporating lessons learned into project activities to course-correct and define new strategies;
- Generating new ways of working while transitioning to face-to-face activities even amid the pandemic. Some examples include: (a) forming local teams with strengthened capacities to implement project activities, (b) ensuring greater support and capacity-building at the local level to meet administrative requirements, (c) forming purchasing committees to streamline and ensure the quality of the procurement process for indigenous enterprises, d) strengthening competencies and skills of technicians and IPO leaders to carry out on-site activities, e) hiring consultants willing to move to the territories, or who already live there, f) training young indigenous communicators to support and work with communities in their territories, g) finding local allies who can be trained to carry out on-site activities;
- On the administrative side, we identified examples of **good practices that partner organizations have implemented** to overcome challenges and bottlenecks:

- WWF Colombia built a tool called "map of project processes and procedures" that allows technical and administrative staff to understand how donor rules and regulations apply to the project in a practical actionable way.
- WWF Peru's management team has adapted various tools for risk assessment and for IE design that are being applied in AIRR. The approach applies a logical framework that recognizes the customized approaches best suited to distinct types of community enterprises.
- Most partner organizations opted for the following three practices that have been effective for them: i) Update financial reports on a monthly basis; ii) Conduct internal training on donor rules and regulations in the administrative staff's native language, and invite technical staff who are involved in project implementation; and iii) Include a person on the administrative team who pays great attention to detail, who has a "mind for internal controls" when preparing the financial report.

We included other efficient and scalable practices developed by project partners in the next section on sustainability and inclusion, as there have been some interesting strategies employed.

4. ACTIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND INCLUSION

Actions for Sustainability

In this section we share some of the actions implemented during FY 2021 to lay the foundations for the much-needed sustainability of achievements and results accomplished by the AIRR project:

- During capacity-building processes (e.g., EGIDA in Peru, PFGTI in Colombia, *Floresta em Rede* in Brazil, and the training of Paralegals in Ecuador), we seek to include partner IPOs as participants and leaders in the design and pedagogical support teams. This strengthens the sense of ownership of training initiatives, key elements for their continuity, and management for sustainability in a post-project scenario.
- The technical committees created within the Colombian and Ecuadorian CEIs to support the work with IEs (call for proposals, selection of IEs, preparation of work plans, budgets, and training support) have strengthened their own capacities, contributing to their empowerment in entrepreneurial matters.
- Through the IE training process, we have designed tools to support sustainable IE management in accordance with industry standards (especially the tourism and food industries); tax issues; and market management (e.g., portfolio, social networks, participation in trade fairs).
- Manage change adaptively. During FY 2021, we adapted activity planning to the diverse scenarios across the Amazon, to the varied rates of progress towards COVID-19 vaccinations, and to the staggered reopening of face-to-face activities. This resulted in quickly converting our tools and processes to a hybrid format, with some activities still implemented on-site.
- IPOs have focused on administrative and organizational strengthening to promote improved management, performance, and sustainability of their processes. To do so, they have relied on other partners to build capacities for technical and budgetary performance.
- In strengthening IP partners' technical teams, we aspire for IPOs to receive and take ownership of tools and capacities (e.g., GIS tools or water monitoring protocols) to successfully carry out their missions and implement other projects. We must ensure that during changes in IPO management and technical teams, opportunities and time are allotted for smooth handovers that support the continuity of processes and organizational learning.
- Provide clear and honest information to partners and participants during planning processes, modeling transparency as one of the guiding principles for project implementation.

Communication is one of the most important aspects of project sustainability. **Strengthening the dynamics of information exchange** and creation of synergies among implementing partners ensures that they see themselves as change agents rather than passive beneficiaries. During the last FY 2021 Pause and Reflect process, partners agreed on communication as a cross-cutting component that not only contributes to the increased visibility of our achievements, but also plays an important role in organizational strengthening and advocacy strategies, especially in case of IPOs. To this end, we seek to optimize communications efforts in the following ways:

- Ask that each partner assign a communications point person to develop and manage their communications products and activities. Moreover, the PMU has hired a communications coordinator to provide support to these point people while coordinating communication.

- Leverage the strengths of partners and existing cross-organizational collaborations. Growing opportunities among partners to collaborate on AIRR activities related to communications increases the reach of communications efforts, but also allows partners to network, learn from each other, and share lessons learned.

Actions for Social Inclusion and Gender Equity

This section describes our progress towards social inclusion and measures taken to reduce existing inequalities.

- Project Governance Committees: As part of the project's strategy to ensure that the 13 partner IPOs participate actively, we created the Indigenous Economy Committees (CEI), National Steering Committees (CDN), and the Regional Steering Committee (CDR) during FY 2020. The creation of these committees aimed to democratize project decision making, giving a stronger voice to indigenous representatives. During this year, the CDNs and CEIs met periodically in each country.

Table 3. Number of Committee Meetings Held in FY 2021

Country	Committee	Number of Meetings
Brazil	CEI	12
	CDN	2
Colombia	CDN + CEI	2
Ecuador	CEI	8
	CDN	2
Peru	CEI	20
	CDN	3
Regional	CDR	2
	CEI	12

- The CEIs made decisions on calls for proposals, IE selection, and mechanisms to transfer funds to the IEs. The CEIs are very active and are delivering concrete results benefitting IEs, allowing for cross-cultural learning among their members.
 - The CDNs assessed the project's progress and participated in the planning process, supporting the inclusion of IPO priorities in the FY 2022 work plan. This year, the process was carried out as planned in Colombia, Brazil, and Ecuador; we expect to strengthen the process in Peru next year.
 - The CDR met twice, and we anticipate convening more meetings for its members to contribute strategically with a regional perspective, based on information provided by the CDNs and the CEIs.
- Creating educational materials: Many of the studies, analyses, and plans developed in the context of AIRR’s work are highly relevant to the 13 IPO partners, yet too lengthy and complex to be suitable for them. We, therefore, began developing audience-specific educational materials with an intercultural vision. By the end of FY 2021, we produced communications materials to help partners explain the project in a streamlined, clear, and visually attractive way to different audiences. The EIA and SEA analyses in Colombia and Ecuador, and the advocacy roadmaps outlined by these analyses, are in the final stages of the design process, while the equivalent for Peru, Brazil, and the regional level are slated for production. Additionally, we will develop educational materials based on documents describing other project aspects such as gender and social inclusion, territorial monitoring, threat mapping, and achievements.
 - Promoting gender and generational equity: As shown in the Gender and Youth Plan, women and youth face significant inequalities in their opportunities to participate in various decision-making forums. We have sought to minimize the barriers as follows:
 1. To improve the participation of women and youth, we included **"affirmative action" principles** as of FY 2020. In FY 2021, we made progress in the application of these

principles and ensured they were considered in specific products for FY 2022. Some examples of positive discrimination include:

- We promoted women's participation in the project's governance committees. In FY 2021, women constituted 33% of CDN members, 54% of the CEIs, and 16% of the CDR.
- In **Brazil**, we established that at least 50% of participants in the program to strengthen young indigenous communicators, "Floresta em Rede," would be women.
- In **Colombia**, when selecting the 34 PFGTI participants, we followed the rule of previous cohorts that - of the four people from each community - there needed to be at least one woman, one young person, and one senior citizen. We also contributed to the establishment of the "OZIP Women Defenders Network," and we plan to strengthen this network and support their coordination with the Amazonian Defenders Network in FY 2022.
- In **Ecuador**, we initially convened an equal number of men and women for the paralegals training program, but 44% of final graduates were women. We also carried out a reflection process with the six IEs about gaps related to gender and youth equity, and identified actions aimed at minimizing them.
- In **Peru**, 33% of the students in the first EGIDA diploma program were women. Of the five student research grants, two were focused on questions related to the gender approach and one on youth. Furthermore, in implementing AIDSESEP's Strategic Communications Plan, we shared posts on the organization's social media networks highlighting the roles of women and the importance of their participation in community decision-making and in the organization's political life. Furthermore, AIDSESEP created FIMA to recognize and laud initiatives that strengthen Amazonian indigenous women's leadership and prominence. To date, they have awarded five scholarships.
- We promoted the application of women-led IEs; as of now, 48% of IEs supported by the project are managed by women.

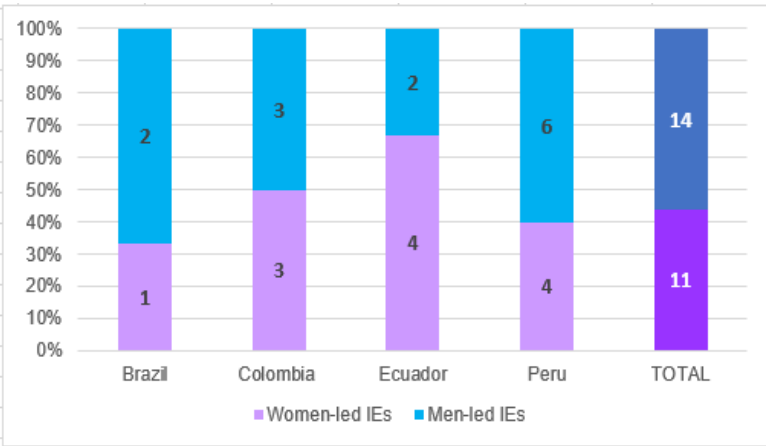
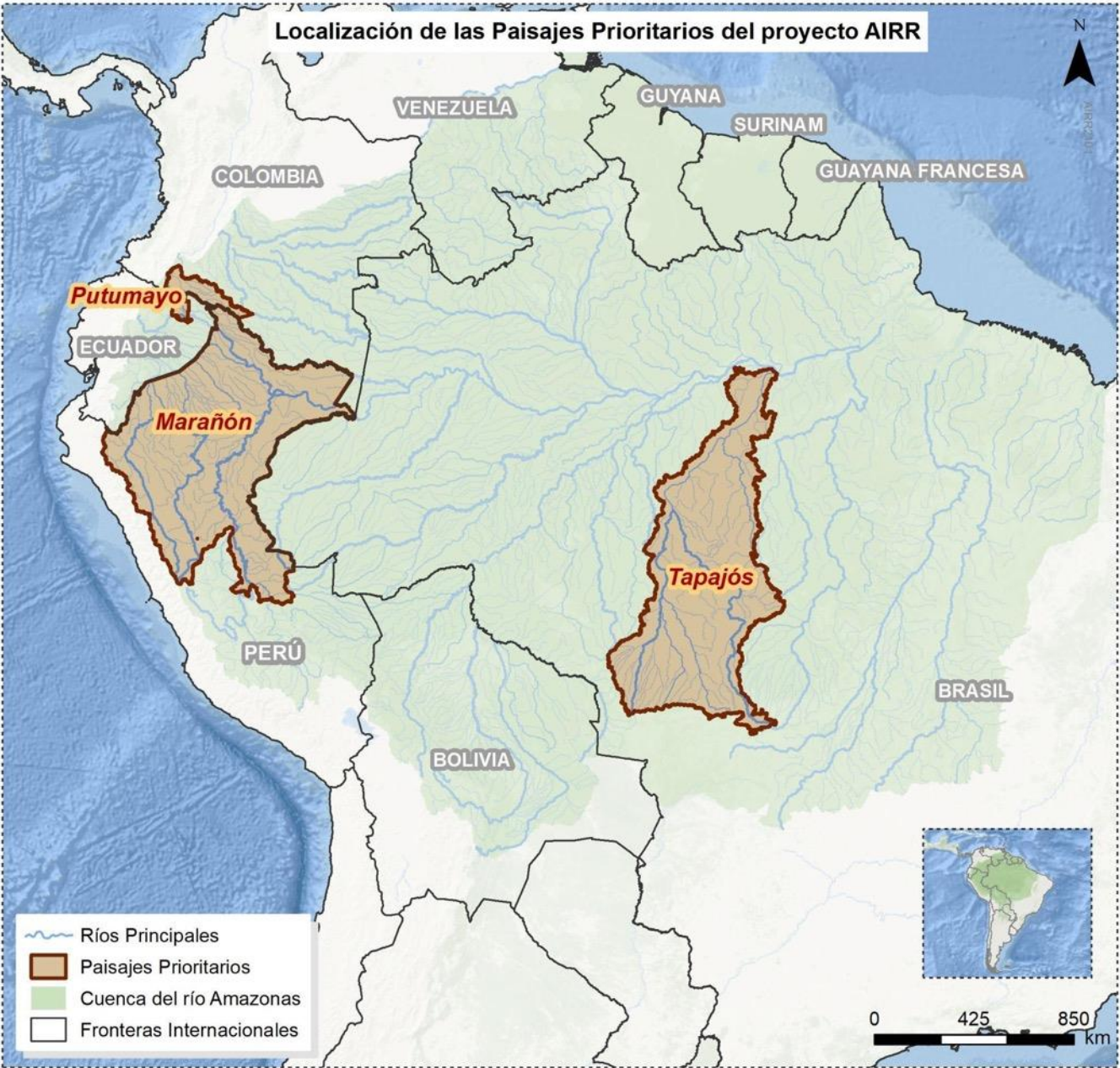


Figure 14. Proportion of AIRR-supported, women-led and men-led Indigenous Enterprises Selected across the four countries

2. We developed a Gender and Youth Plan; based on which we will create a practical guide to support the application of gender and youth approaches in the project.
3. We planned and began a capacity-building process for project partners on how to apply a gender and youth approach in a way that responds to the needs of each partner.
4. We counted the participation of women and youth in project results by disaggregating indicators, which provides us with information on how we are gradually promoting their participation.

5. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Location Map of AIRR Intervention Landscapes



Annex 2. Indicator Annual Report Format

Annual Report Format for Indicator AIR01

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR01. Number of hectares with forest cover in AIRR intervention areas in the Amazon Basin.	3,127,190	-	-	3,116,875	3,116,875	3,114,507	3,108,189
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Marañon (Peru)</i>	1,098,052	-	-	1,194,060	1,194,060	1,191,353	1,188,017
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Peru)</i>	51,712	-	-	51,676	51,676	51,670	51,650
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Colombia)</i>	413,132	-	-	410,312	410,312	410,410	409,056
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Ecuador)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Tapajos (Brazil)</i>	1,464,294	-	-	1,460,827	1,460,827	1,461,074	1,459,467
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First data quality assessment (DQA) to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: We calculated the baseline in May 2021. To gather baseline data, we extracted images in TIFF format from Global Forest Watch's (GFW) database through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) using a computer script. The data obtained was the total area covered by forest (hectares) in the year 2000, and the annual loss of forest cover for the historical series 2001 to 2020, for each of the project intervention areas. Area calculations were processed from the image overlays of indigenous territories using ArcGIS software. We used these data to analyze the trend of forest cover loss and obtain the average deforestation rate of the historical series for indigenous territories in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. We calculated the deforestation rate from the average annual loss of forest cover before the project (2000-2019) and after the project (2020), and with these two data we estimated the variation between the deforestation rate before and after project implementation.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: The goal of the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project is to improve participation of Indigenous Peoples (IP) in sustainable economic, cultural, and environmental development of the Amazon, ultimately leading to the conservation of biodiversity and reduced emissions from forest loss, to ensure a full life for IP and other populations of the Amazon. The project contributes to the Amazon Regional Environment Program's (AREP) goal to reduce the negative impacts on Amazon Forest and water resources from large-scale infrastructure projects, extractive activities, and climate change. According to AIRR's ToC and its corresponding results chain, this indicator will allow us to better understand the impact of project actions on rights (Objective 1), resources (Objective 2), forest conservation, and, consequent emissions reductions. However, as explained in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), this relationship may result over a period that exceeds the duration of the project.							

Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: During the first half of FY 2021, we established baselines and projected targets for Indicator 1. During the second half, we modified the methodology for calculating this indicator (see PIRS). We refined the area calculation for indigenous territories because previous analyses were performed on the GFW platform. The number of polygonal vertices is limited on the platform, so we had smoothed the boundaries to obtain the most robust results. For the new analyses, we downloaded the data directly from the GEE platform and performed area calculations in ArcGIS, where there are no limitations on the number of vertices and we could, therefore, recover the original polygon boundaries for more precise analyses. We also adjusted the buffer areas by standardizing the buffer zone to 5 km across all territories. We do not anticipate further adjusting the indicator calculations.

The new adjusted targets were met; however, it is still too early to draw conclusions about the project's impact on deforestation in indigenous territories. Deeper analysis could only be done at the end of the project.

Annual Report Format for Indicator **AIR03**

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR03. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2].	6,122,027	-	-	1,410,334	1,473,149	2,135,526	2,186,560
<i>Coastal-marine</i>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Terrestrial-freshwater</i>	6,122,027	-	-	-	1,410,334	-	-
<i>Wildlife trafficking</i>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Illegal logging and associated trade</i>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</i>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Marañon (Peru)</i>	34,873	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Peru)</i>	4,512	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Colombia)</i>	490,394	-	-	-	490,396	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Ecuador)</i>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Tapajos (Brazil)</i>	5,592,248	-	-	-	982,753	-	-
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021.							
Explanation							
Baseline: May 2021 Country technical teams established baselines for territorial management in project areas before 2021 based on secondary information (documents and interviews with experts). They compiled secondary information related to: 1. Size ((# of hectares) of indigenous territories where activities will be carried out under Objectives 1 and 2 in those territories prioritized in the project's landscapes of interest. 2. Description of management measures already being implemented in the territories (# of hectares) prior to AIRR interventions including: • Participation of IP in territorial planning processes; • Implementation of actions focused on the use of good territorial management practices particularly related to extractive and infrastructure activities; • Indigenous territorial monitoring; • Indigenous enterprises with environmental and social standards.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: Monitoring this particular indicator is relevant to understanding the contribution of project activities to improved land management, either through a) increased participation of indigenous peoples in planning processes; b) use of good conservation practices; c) improved indigenous monitoring; or d) sustainability of land use by indigenous enterprises. As outlined by AIRR's ToC, this indicator corresponds to Objectives 1 (rights) and 2 (resources) due to							

the fact that a number of actions carried out under their guise can trigger improvements in territorial management and therefore contribute to reducing the negative impacts of large-scale infrastructure projects, extractive activities, and climate change on the Amazonian forest and water resources (AREP GOAL).

Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: The actual performance achieved for the indicator is in line with the projected target and we achieved it by improving territorial management in two ways:

- In Brazil, thanks to AIRR-supported improvements to indigenous territorial monitoring in the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados Indigenous Land as part of the indigenous territorial monitoring pilot, we strengthened capacities to carry out monitoring in a qualified manner and using technologies such as applications. This increases the action's effectiveness and the security for indigenous people and their territories.
- In Colombia, participation of IP from the Putumayo increased, including the direct participation of OPIAC in the Amazon Regional Roundtable (MRA) sessions. The MRA is a forum dedicated to building consensus and making recommendations to various government agencies related to drafting, adopting, and implementing public policies for the sustainable development of IP in the region and to participate in the assessment and monitoring of these policies, without detriment to government functions (<https://opiac.org.co/mra>). This Roundtable was created under Decree 3012 of 2005.

Targets were met without problems, showing improved territorial management as a result of project support.

Annual Report Format for Indicator **AIR04**

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR04. Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities [EG.13-5].	0	0	0	430	428	1500	1570
Male	0	0	0	-	217	-	-
Female	0	0	0	-	211	-	-
No indigenous	0	0	0	-	14	-	-
Indigenous	0	0	0	-	414	-	-
Peru	0	0	0	-	64	-	-
Colombia	0	0	0	-	41	-	-
Ecuador	0	0	0	-	60	-	-
Brazil	0	0	0	-	262	-	-
Other countries	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: August 2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: September 2020 The baseline for this indicator is zero (0) since any changes in livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) are measured as part of project implementation. We will collect information on other relevant site-specific efforts to ensure non-redundancy with other support received by persons reported as beneficiaries under this indicator. As a reference, the baselines for Indicators 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 provide information for data analysis related to this indicator.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: Quantifying the number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits from AIRR's intervention is one way to measure its impacts on human well-being, especially that of IP, which is the primary interest of the project's ToC. Increasing benefits, both monetary and non-monetary, is a key ingredient to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes while reducing pressure on natural resources. This indicator measures the impact of AIRR activities in terms of the number of people who have benefited from capacity-building related to livelihoods, technological innovation related to livelihoods, monitoring and advocacy with proved benefits on landscape sustainability (related to Objective 1), and in terms of increased profits of indigenous enterprises/businesses (Objective 2).							
Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: The actual performance achieved for the indicator is in line with the projected target. The target was achieved thanks to: 166 people benefited from training activities to IEs (includes persons trained plus their families). 262 people benefited from the process aimed at strengthening community monitoring, which prevented high impact activities in the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados indigenous territory.							

Additionally, a large number of people was benefited from other project support but were not counted in this indicator because they did not have a direct relationship with livelihoods or with actions that have proven their contribution to sustainability at the landscape level. Among these additional benefits are: a) 244 people benefited from training other than indigenous enterprises (not counting families); b) 4,550 people benefited from technological improvements and internet access in their communities. c) 23 IP benefited from having been contracted to implement project activities (not counting families).

This is a standard USAID indicator and one of the guidelines for the indicator to be comparable to other projects, is to use the number of people per family in the area and, accordingly, to include in the tally the family members who benefit from the assistance received by a family member. Therefore, the number of people benefited by the training includes the 36 people trained and its family members (multiplied by 4.6 - average number of people per family for the Amazon region).

Annual Report Format for Indicator **AIR05**

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR05. Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]	1569	50	7	200	280	300	50
Male	-	-	4	-	155	-	-
Female	-	-	3	-	125	-	-
No indigenous	-	-	3	-	24	-	-
Indigenous	-	-	4	-	256	-	-
Peru	959	-	2	-	165	-	-
Colombia	153	-	3	-	34	-	-
Ecuador	249	-	2	-	45	-	-
Brazil	208	-	0	-	30	-	-
Other countries	0	-	0	-	6	-	-
Belonging to an IPO	-	-	7	-	235	-	-
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: We calculated the baseline for this indicator in December 2020 for Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and in May 2021 for Brazil. We compiled information for the baseline from the following sources: - Interviews with IP leaders and their organizations, information gathered about previous training activities that communities and organizations participating in this project received in each of the priority landscapes (specifically in intervention areas). - Interviews with key people in the field to inquire, remotely, about previous training activities in project areas. As established in the MEL plan, the baseline will only explore training activities related to the project's topics of interest that were carried out in the past two years.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: The relevance of the indicator <i>Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]</i> in the AIRR project, is based on the need to foster capacity-building processes to empower Indigenous Peoples with knowledge about their rights and the skills, tools, as well as the access needed to assert those rights. It also focuses on strengthening mechanisms to advocate for community development and capacity building for indigenous enterprises. With these approaches the indicator contributes to Objective 1 "Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning" by strengthening advocacy skills; and to Objective 2 "Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets" by strengthening the entrepreneurial and development capacities of communities in a sustainable manner. Strengthened partners will continue to implement relevant interventions after AIRR support has ended.							

Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance:

The performance achieved for this indicator in year two of the project exceeds the target projected in the FY 2021 work plan by more than 10%. This is the result of the project's adaptive management, since we increased training activities by adding new capacity-building topics not initially included in the target projection. This is the case of training for the defense of defenders, which was included in February 2021; the training for young paralegals in Ecuador; and the training for the application of a gender and youth approach, resulting from needs identified in the Gender and Youth plan.

Exceeding the projected target for number of people trained by 80 people allows us to get closer to achieving the objectives more rapidly and compensate for delays caused by COVID-19 to the FY 2020 planned trainings.

In FY 2022 we expect to continue to make similar progress and maintain some online training as we also begin to increase the desired in-person attendance in training sessions.

Annual Report Format for Indicator **AIR06**

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR06. Number of IPOs providing input to decision makers.	4	0	0	7	5	7	
<i>Peru</i>	1	0	0	-	1		
<i>Colombia</i>	0	0	0	-	1		
<i>Ecuador</i>	-	0	0	-	1		
<i>Brazil</i>	2	0	0	-	1		
<i>Regional</i>	1	0	0	-	1		
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: We established the baseline for this indicator in December 2020. We gathered information on indigenous organizations in project areas who provide information to decision makers. We compiled information to understand which IPOs work with monitors to provide field data to monitoring systems; how many IPOs managed or used monitoring systems prior to AIRR; how many IPOs are applying protocols and procedures to collect, process data, and generate reports; and how many IPOs regularly generate reports from monitoring results and make them available to decision makers. In Brazil, OPAN collected this information through conversations with Apiaká leaders and supplemented it with historical data by identifying two IPOs that report information to decision makers (Associação Uruwi Apiaká - Baixo Juruena and Associação Comunitária Indígena Tapi'ô aldea Matrinchã). In Peru, the project team and technical coordinators from regional IPO partners collected information and indicated that AIDSEP is currently reporting information. In Colombia, we reviewed secondary information on monitoring initiatives and projects being carried out by IPOs in Putumayo. However, the initiatives identified do not currently provide records or reports to decision makers and, therefore, the baseline in Colombia is zero. Based on this data, the total baseline is 4 IPOs.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: This indicator is relevant to the project objectives because it allows us to measure IPO actions related to gathering information or organizing ideas and providing inputs to decision makers that support their efforts to influence decisions that affect their territories with data and based on their priorities. The participation of indigenous leaders in multi-sector dialogues will require updated information on the impacts of infrastructure and extractive activities in their territories and compliance with best management practices. Finally, all of this is consistent with the need to measure IPO capacity to influence the inclusion of IP rights and economic interests in public and private sector development planning (Objective 1).							
Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: The actual performance achieved for the indicator during FY 2021 is lower than the projected target. Below, we have explained the three main reasons for the differences: - Indigenous organizations were focused on addressing emergencies related to the pandemic and this ended up limiting their advocacy efforts with decision makers on issues related to the project. - Actions carried out by several organizations focused more on highlighting the impact of providing information rather than the actual delivery of information, which caused them to							

exceed the target for indicator 7 (Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPO priorities) but fall short of the targets for indicator 6.

- c. Territorial monitoring actions programmed for this year were affected by restrictions on field work. Territorial monitoring is an important source of information that allows IPOs to provide inputs to decision makers.

We would like to highlight the importance and high level of information provided to international decision makers, as well as the impact achieved as a result of IPO efforts (AIDSEP, OPIAC, CONFENIAE, FEPOIMT, and COICA) supported by the AIRR project.

During FY 2022, we expect to move forward with monitoring activities and strengthen the achievement of targets for this indicator.

Annual Report Format for Indicator AIR07

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR07. Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPO priorities.	33	0	1	1	4	3	2
<i>Public</i>	27	-	1	-	4	-	-
<i>Private</i>	6	-	0	-	0	-	-
<i>International</i>	5	-	1	-	3	-	-
<i>Regional</i>	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
<i>National (Peru)</i>	8	-	0	-	0	-	-
<i>National (Colombia)</i>	8	-	0	-	0	-	-
<i>National (Ecuador)</i>	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
<i>National (Brazil)</i>	12	-	0	-	1	-	-
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: We established the baseline in May 2021, using the following sources: Country monitoring point persons, in collaboration with IPOs and their members, gathered information and identified: • Target institutions and decision makers that they intended to influence including the private sector, financial institutions, and government authorities. • Prioritization of relevant plans and measures to be analyzed for their inclusion of IP priorities. • Analysis of the inclusion of IP priorities in prioritized plans and measures. In each country, we identified institutions that in one way or another consider IP priorities in their plans and measures: in Brazil 12 institutions, in Colombia 8, and in Peru 8. We also found 5 international institutions, for a total baseline of 33 institutions.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: This indicator allows us to measure the impact of project actions on the incorporation of indigenous rights and economic interests into private and public sector development planning (Objective 1). It will also measure whether the project has had an impact on measures (norms and policies) that facilitate the equitable and sustainable scaling up of indigenous enterprises to local, regional, and global markets (Objective 2). This indicator provides a measure of the impact of IPOs on institutions or decision makers that in some way affect their territory and, therefore, reflects the strengthening of indigenous territorial governance.							
Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: The target achieved for this indicator exceeds the projected target. For the project's second year we expected IPOs to only have initial advocacy achievements related to institutions or decision makers including IP priorities in their plans and measures. However, an opportunity arose to come closer to meeting the project's targets and objectives by concentrating advocacy efforts on the following four institutions: • Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, manager of the Juruená National Park • United Nations - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues							

- International Union for Conservation of Nature - 80x25 Initiative
- World Bank - Social and Environmental Safeguards

These important accomplishments were achieved thanks to the coordinated actions among IPOs (COICA, OPIAC, CONFENIAE, and FEPIPA) and the NGOs (especially DAR and WWF) that supported them. They are an example of the successful implementation of the communications and advocacy plans carried out by several IPOs between the project's first and second year.

The actual performance achieved for this indicator in year two exceeded the projected targets and brings us closer to meeting the final target for the life of the project. However, the projection will be reevaluated for FY 2023 and may require an increase in end-of-project targets as the impact of the actions increases, thereby bolstering the objectives set out in terms of indigenous peoples' advocacy for territorial governance.

Annual Report Format for Indicator AIR09

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR09. Number of IEs supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities.	0	0	0	20	22	25	30
<i>Peru</i>	0	0	0		10		
<i>Colombia</i>	0	0	0		6		
<i>Ecuador</i>	0	0	0		6		
<i>Brazil</i>	0	0	0		0		
<i>Regional</i>	0	0	0		0		
<i>Women-led IEs</i>	0	0	0		11		
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: In May 2021, we determined that the baseline for this indicator is zero (0) due to the fact that only IEs supported by AIRR are considered. As a baseline reference, the initial IE business assessment includes information on entrepreneurial capacity at the time of selection. This assessment has been carried out in stages as the IEs have been selected in each country.							
Narrative							
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: This indicator is directly related to Objective 2 of the project, insofar as support to the IEs is expected to strengthen the capacity and access to sustainable business development and thus contribute to a more equitable and environmentally and culturally sustainable territorial indigenous economic development, which will generate autonomy for indigenous peoples, while supporting human well-being and the conservation of the Amazon.							
Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: The target achieved for this indicator exceeds the projected target. We set a conservative target for year two of the project in anticipation of difficulties in the calls for proposals. In the end, we were able to select 25 IEs (three in Brazil, six in Colombia, six in Ecuador, and ten in Peru). Of the 25 IEs, 22 improved their capacities, mainly in the preparation of their assessments, work plans, communications materials, and meetings with other ventures. We expect to continue supporting entrepreneurial growth in FY 2022 and achieve the projected targets for Indicators 10, 11, 12, and 13, which measure entrepreneurial development. For now, there is no need to modify the FY 2022 targets. However, they may be reassessed for FY 2023 and may require an increase in the end-of-project targets, if we deem it possible, necessary, and desirable to increase the number of the IEs supported by the project.							

Annual Report Format for Indicator **AIR013**

ESG Code and Indicator Name <i>(and disaggregation)</i>	Baseline	2020		2021		2022	2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
AIR013 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]	0	N/A	N/A	75%	21%	62%	85%
Numerator	0	N/A	N/A	-	6	-	-
Denominator	0	N/A	N/A	-	29	-	-
Education (higher education, secondary, primary)	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Research institutions (non-degree granting)	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Cooperative	0	N/A	N/A	-	22	-	-
Producer group (informal, unregistered group of producers who aggregate product to access markets)	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Faith based organizations	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Governmental agencies (at the national or sub-national levels)	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Health Service Delivery Sites	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Private sector firms	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Non-governmental and not-for profit organizations	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Other	0	N/A	N/A	-	7	-	-
<i>Peru</i>	0	N/A	N/A	-	11	-	-
<i>Colombia</i>	0	N/A	N/A	-	8	-	-
<i>Ecuador</i>	0	N/A	N/A	-	7	-	-
<i>Brazil</i>	0	N/A	N/A	-	2	-	-
<i>Regional</i>	0	N/A	N/A	-	1	-	-
Activity Objectives: Obj.1. Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; Obj.2. Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.							
Date of Last DQA (MM/YYYY): First DQA to include this indicator: 08/2021							
Explanation							
Baseline: In September 2020, we determined that the baseline for this indicator was zero (0) due to the fact that the variation in performance parameters is only measurable from the moment the instruments for analyzing and assessing gaps between the desired and initial performance have been applied. This analysis will occur only when support begins to be provided to each organization. These initial performance assessments are reported in the means of verification attached to this FY 2021 indicator report.							

Narrative
How the Indicator Relates to the Activity Objective: To strengthen indigenous peoples' rights, it is necessary that we strengthen IPO capacities, along with the capacity and access to sustainable business development. Strengthened IPOs and IEs will continue to implement relevant interventions after USG support has ended.
Analysis of Current and Future Indicator Performance: We did not reach the target for this last indicator since initially we only considered the seven IPOs, but as part of the project's adaptive management, we decided, after the fact, to include the other 22 IEs. This increased the challenge by including more organizations receiving assistance, but also the possibility of measuring the project's support towards strengthening organizational performance. To date, six IPOs have improved their performance, but the work of strengthening IEs is just beginning and we expect to achieve projected targets for organizational strengthening by FY 2022. The indigenous organizations supported were AIDSESEP, COIAB, COICA, CONFENIAE, FEPIPA, OPIAC, and OZIP. We assessed organizational capacities before and after the capacity-building activities and found that all organizations, except for CONFENIAE, improved their capacities thanks to the project's support. The 22 IEs that received business strengthening support did not show improvements in performance because, although we have already started supporting them in improving their organizational performance, we are still at an early stage and the improvement in performance is not yet evident. Moreover, we have not finished applying all the tools that will be used to measure performance of all the IEs. This indicator has no target for 2020 because it was included at the end of FY 2020.

Annex 3. Lessons for the Virtual Learning Library (BiVA)

The primary target audience of the BiVA lessons are project partners (IPOs and NGOs) and the donor.

How have we promoted their use among partners? In FY 2021, we implemented two strategies to promote the use of the BiVA. First, we included the BiVA lessons as inputs for the two Pause and Reflect processes, inviting partners to use the lessons as key inputs for adaptive management and FY 2022 planning. During two of the country focal point meetings, we also reminded partners about the availability of the lessons in the BiVA. For FY 2022, we incorporated two specific activities to promote the use of the BiVA: i) We included a section in the quarterly reports that prompts partners to refer to the BiVA for a lesson that has been useful to the project cycle during the corresponding reporting period; ii) We periodically share some of the BiVA lessons by email with the link to the shared folder. We will continue to promote the use of the lessons in the Pause and Reflect processes and will regularly update the team during focal points meetings.

Feedback from partners on how they have used the BiVA lessons: Partners have used the lessons to prepare project presentations, to prepare the Y3 work plan, and as part of their onboarding process with new team members.

During FY 2022, we need to identify an online location for the BiVA that can be accessed by the general public. This effort is in response to the strong interest we have seen from Amazon-based projects and beyond to access the lessons emerging from AIRR in a format that combines text and visual illustrations.

Below, are the lessons and good practices yielded during FY 2021:

February 2021

The effective participation of Indigenous people organizations:

A non-negotiable condition to adapt the project to the COVID-19 pandemic constrains.

The pandemic has put the adaptability of all project partners to the test.

Adaptive strategies have ranged from more logistical aspects (such as the development of greater capacities for participatory work in virtual environments, or the provision of equipment and materials to Indigenous people organizations to improve their connectivity and access to the Internet) to strategic aspects such as new approaches to policy advocacy and the inclusion of local markets within the possibilities proposed by the project objective aiming to strengthen Indigenous enterprises.

This adaptive process has been a rich source of learning for project partners. However, undoubtedly, the most significant learning for future implementation is that **change management in this type of project is only effective if enabling conditions are established and developed to ensure the full participation of Indigenous partners and their community members in such change.**

Managing the change is not about consulting on adaptation strategies with the organizations; it is rather about designing, following up on, and implementing strategies jointly, taking into account the priorities of the Indigenous people who are represented by these organizations.

BiVA - Virtual Learning Library / Lesson 1

Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)

All In for Development

DERECHO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

Confederación de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica

Alianza Estratégica de Desarrollo de la Amazonía Peruana

Organización Promotora de los Intereses de la Amazonía Colombiana

Instituto Centro de Vida

50 AÑOS

IPAM Amazonia

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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The project's governance bodies fulfill a three-fold function: Concertation, capacity building, and Indigenous agenda positioning

The importance of the governance bodies (Regional Committee, National Committees, and Indigenous Economy Committees) lies not only in the role they play in dialogue and consensus-building to guide the implementation and strategic vision of the project.

These bodies must oversee a process to strengthen and empower their members; they serve as forums to promote and legitimize the interests of the Indigenous movement through their representatives.

During this first year of implementation, much of the effort was directed at establishing and

ensuring the functionality of the governance bodies in each of the countries. Once they were operational, it became clear that the discussions in these committees involved conceptual and practical approaches to issues that are fundamental to exercising Indigenous and human rights.

Different perspectives and visions on the same topic, as well as different conceptualizations of terms, have compelled project partners (both the non-governmental and the Indigenous people organizations) to not only listen to each other, but to learn from each other. This has been particularly apparent in the Indigenous Economy Committees, where the process for conceptualizing Indigenous economy, entrepreneurship, and enterprise has given rise to an ongoing debate. We are investing in strengthening the role of these governance bodies to serve as constructive spaces for mutual training, learning, and respect towards the self-determination of Indigenous people.



Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)



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Indigenous enterprises and entrepreneurship within the framework of this project are much more than economic strategies; they are also vehicles for territorial governance

During the structuring and launching of the calls for proposals from Indigenous enterprises for project support, the Indigenous Economy Committees addressed issues that highlight the leading role of enterprises and entrepreneurship in different dimensions of territorial governance:

1. **the environmental dimension**, reflecting an interdependence between a territory's biophysical conditions and opportunities and the Indigenous enterprises;
2. **the political dimension**, as certain decisions will affect and benefit the population differently and must address tensions related to distinct visions of "development";
3. **the social dimension**, to the extent that Indigenous enterprises differentially involve certain sectors and actors from the communities and necessarily deal with gender and generational equity; and
4. **the cultural dimension**, to the extent that Indigenous enterprises bring into the system their traditional knowledge, acquired knowledge, and the elements of material culture necessary for the use, management, and transformation of the natural environment.

The project is supporting these linkages between Indigenous enterprises and territorial governance to achieve its desired objectives, seeking to address the strengthening of Indigenous enterprises not solely from an economic dimension but through a balanced approach that also includes environmental, cultural, and social dimensions.



Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)



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The effectiveness of Indigenous people organizations advocacy actions

Depends on the quality of the connections fostered within the existing diverse levels of territorial, organizational, and political governance

A central component of the project involves strengthening and putting into practice Indigenous people organizations advocacy capacities to defend their rights, particularly in relation to extractive and infrastructure projects that impact indigenous territories. To that end, DAR (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) and COICA (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica), designed a four-step roadmap:



Identification of the interests and needs to be positioned,



Establishment of the roles and those responsible for implementation



Definition of content for the communications and political relations strategies



Post-event follow-up strategies



This roadmap is based on the premise that international advocacy strategies must complement each other at the regional, national, and local levels. Most issues, organizations, and/or events have national focal points, counterparts, and representative offices that play important roles not only in the preparation of international events, but also in their implementation.

Advocacy by Indigenous people organizations in national and sub-national political agendas may be limited by insufficient connection between the levels of organization and the communities in the territory. Furthermore, advocacy in international forums falls short when it is not informed by the interests and needs of national and sub-national Indigenous people organizations and the communities they serve.

Ensuring the existence and quality of these connections is one of the tasks of the strengthening process.

Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)



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June 2021



BiVA - Virtual Learning Library

Lesson 5
Lessons from the online environment

Connect, Communicate, And Get Closer To People, Experiences, And Topics Of Interest By Keeping In Mind:

Ease

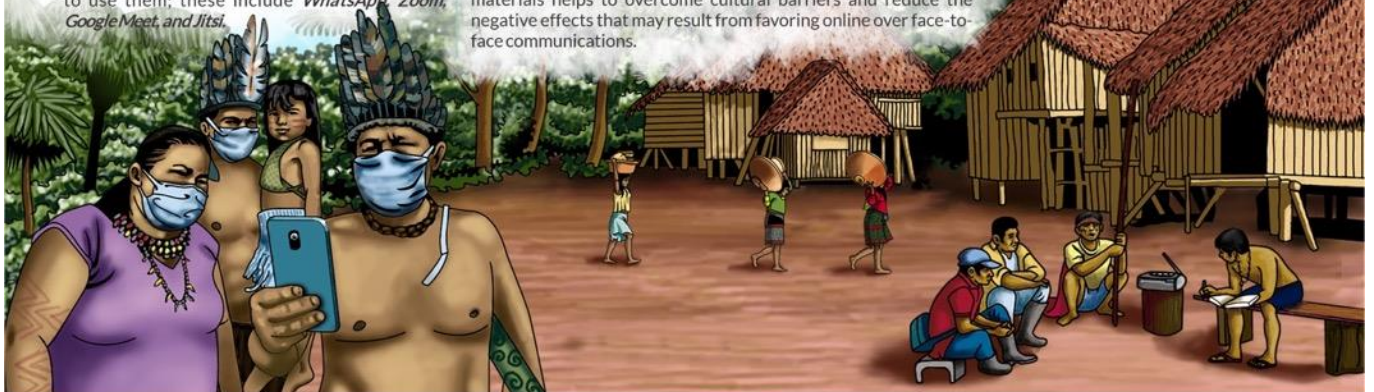
- Download and use technological tools from your cellphone
- Know which are the most used tools on the internet
- There are many free options—take advantage of them!
- Many of them work well, even when service is poor
- Many of them are easy to manage and only require that you understand basic cellphone functionality to use them; these include *WhatsApp, Zoom, Google Meet, and Jitsi*.

Complement Your Communications

Incorporate other resources and tools for communicating remotely.

- Radioprograms
- Pre-recorded audios
- Videos
- Printed materials such as: brochures, visual illustrations of information, and how-to guides, among others.

Combining remote communications with other informational materials helps to overcome cultural barriers and reduce the negative effects that may result from favoring online over face-to-face communications.



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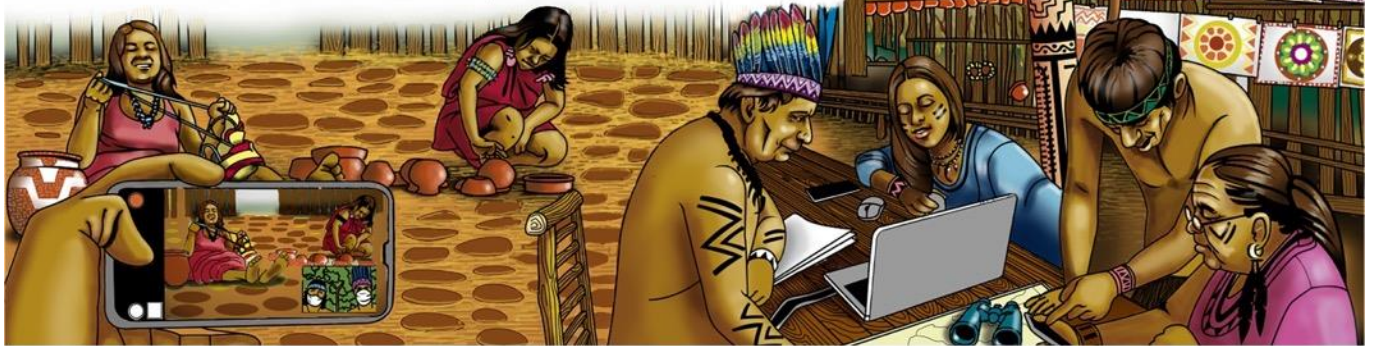


The Online Environment Favors Dialogue Between Youth And Older People, provided that the role of young people shifts from that of mere technological assistance to that of active participants on the subject matter.

- Using online media has made it possible for different generations to talk to each other. In many cases, older people seek help from young people in their families or organizations to understand how to use technology so they can participate in the activities that involve them.
- In some cases, the young people have expressed interest in the subject matter of the activities and meetings, which goes beyond supporting the older people with the use of the cellphone or computer.
- An initial study reveals that young people's interest results from providing opinions, clarifications, and

answering questions to older people on the topics addressed in online meetings.

- This is how the dialogue between generations has started in some online meetings, not only with respect to technology, but also in terms of the topics being discussed.
- As a result, these spaces for dialogue can be strategic to ensure that young people are attracted to learn about and participate in activities related to projects such as Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR).



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In An Age When Greater Importance Is Given To Online Communications Between People, Protecting Cultural Diversity Is A Must.

- Indigenous organizations request that care be taken with cultural barriers in online communications processes, clearly understanding the value that online media has had in ensuring contact between people during the pandemic.
- Paying attention to the barriers in online communications is not just about making technology, internet or cellphone access available to communities and organizations;
- It is to understand that the online environment has limits in relation to cultural diversity, which is expressed, enriched, and transmitted through face-to-face communications in order to establish bonds of trust, make decisions, and reach agreements.
- Across the different indigenous cultures, they use their own means, tools, rhythms and channels, making personal relationships possible in traditional spaces such as the maloca and the tulpa, where contact with the other person, their eyes, and their facial expressions are important.
- Giving preference to online communications and interactions over the diverse and traditional forms of communication (not necessarily compatible with the online environment), is to impose a single possibility of communication and interaction.

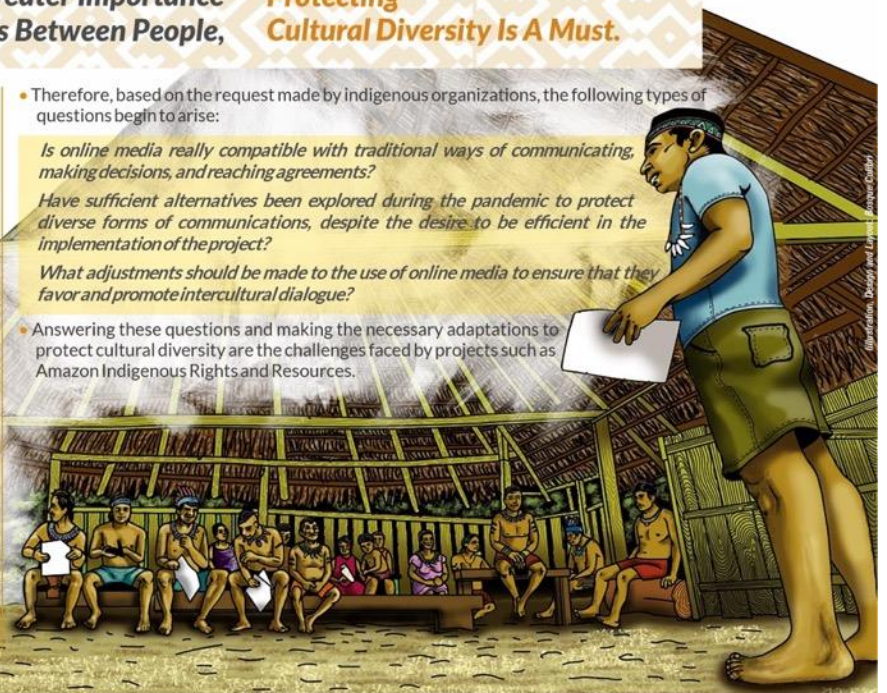
- Therefore, based on the request made by indigenous organizations, the following types of questions begin to arise:

Is online media really compatible with traditional ways of communicating, making decisions, and reaching agreements?

Have sufficient alternatives been explored during the pandemic to protect diverse forms of communications, despite the desire to be efficient in the implementation of the project?

What adjustments should be made to the use of online media to ensure that they favor and promote intercultural dialogue?

- Answering these questions and making the necessary adaptations to protect cultural diversity are the challenges faced by projects such as Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources.



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The Need To Adapt Online Activities So That They Do Not Promote Inequalities

In projects such as Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources, online media and tools have made coordination activities, informative meetings, some training activities, and effective project governance possible during the pandemic.

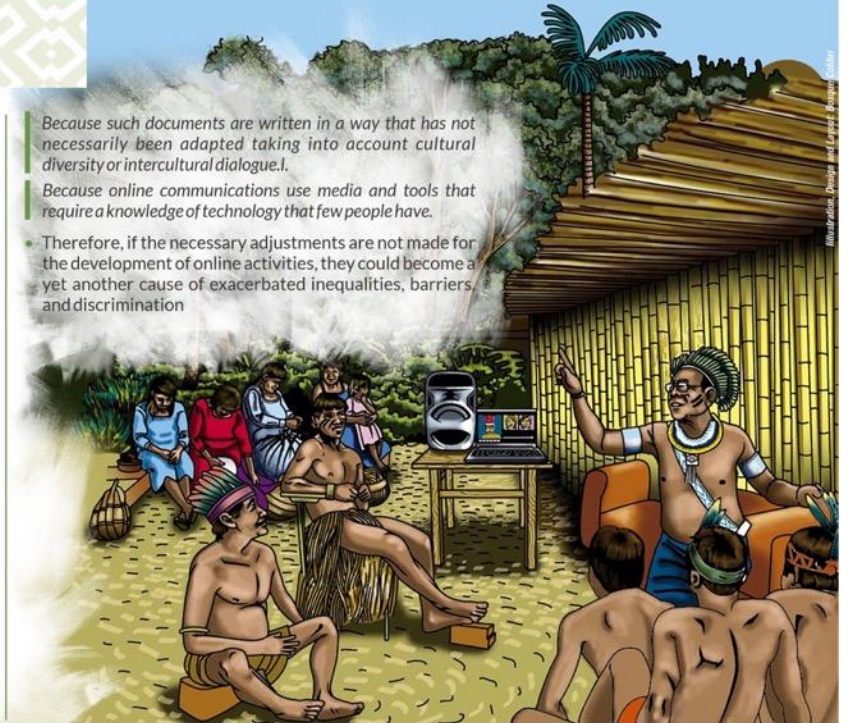
- The online environment has proven to be conducive for carrying out activities among NGO partners, NGOs and leaders, as well as NGOs and the indigenous organizations' technical teams.
- However, there is a warning around the current and potential deterioration of participatory and decision-making processes, especially when they involve community actors.
- In activities that require effective participation, dialogue, and decision-making, online media are being used, despite being aware of the technological and cultural barriers of the online environment.
- Online communications are being implemented in contexts with unequal access, understanding, and use of technologies, in areas with or without internet access or cellphone coverage.
- Potentially, inequalities are being perpetuated between youth and older people, and between men and women:

Because a certain level of formal education is required for online interactions, which supports, for example, their ability to read and exchange ideas about documents written in Spanish or Portuguese.

Because such documents are written in a way that has not necessarily been adapted taking into account cultural diversity or intercultural dialogue.

Because online communications use media and tools that require a knowledge of technology that few people have.

- Therefore, if the necessary adjustments are not made for the development of online activities, they could become a yet another cause of exacerbated inequalities, barriers and discrimination



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By Putting The Lessons Learned Into Practice, We Can Correct The Course

- During the first year of the pandemic, adjustments were made to the project, based on technology know-how:
 - Computer equipment, cellphones, batteries, and data packages were purchased and distributed.
 - Training on the use of online tools was ensured.
- At the beginning of the project's second year, we learned that the use of online tools was not as favorable as we had anticipated and decided to start developing other actions, so that not all the work would be conducted through online mediums, thus contributing to the protection of the cultural and political rights of the participating indigenous communities and organizations:

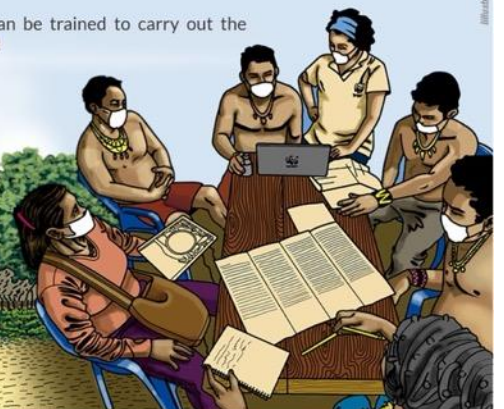
- The production of culturally focused communications materials.
- The implementation of face-to-face work with communities.



Going Beyond The Online Environment To Adapt Learning To A Face-To-Face Setting

Even amid the conditions imposed by the pandemic, the work teams designed strategies to adapt the project to face-to-face activities. Included among these are:

- Strengthening competencies and skills, of technical staff and leaders of subnational indigenous organizations in Peru, for the implementation of activities in the field. *(Initially, activities were to be implemented by non-indigenous partners in this country).*
- Hiring consultants willing to go live in the indigenous territories in Ecuador and Colombia. *(Maintaining biosafety measures for both them and the communities).*
- Train young indigenous communicators to support and work with communities in Brazilian indigenous territories.
- Search for local allies that can be trained to carry out the activities in the field. *(Colombia).*



Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)



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Some project practices can have broader significance by ensuring their replicability in other contexts or at other times

From this first year of project implementation, we want to highlight three practices that have the potential for replication in other contexts:



The design process for the School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development (EGIDA). Highlighted are three aspects that can be replicated:

Clear leadership by an indigenous organization (AIDSEP -Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana-) with the political resolve to create this sort of platform to provide various educational opportunities linked to the development of their own strategic agenda.

The successful convening of stakeholders from various cultures, philosophies, and organizations to support the consolidation of the idea and its implementation; and

Seizing the opportunity put forth by the project to launch the School through a specific course whose content is relevant to achieving results under the umbrella of this project.



The advocacy strategy designed by DAR (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) and COICA (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica). The standout and replicable elements of the process are:

The combination of DAR's many years of experience in advocacy work and COICA's influence and experience in addition to their already-established mutual recognition and trust;

The logic and complementarity of the strategy's components, which are: identification of the interests and needs to be positioned, establishment of the roles and implementers, definition of communications content and political relations strategies, and post-event follow-up strategies; and



The model of learning by doing; going through each step constitutes a pedagogical, political, and strengthening exercise, obviating the need to have the capacities prior to implementation.

The project's governance bodies serve as spaces for capacity-building, not just advising and decision-making.

The convergence of a diversity of actors in the project's governance bodies offers a unique opportunity for multicultural approaches to issues and for mutual learning. The process of establishing the governance bodies is an exercise in dialogue and agreement that strengthens the capacity of the actors involved, given that they must begin by agreeing on who is to be part of this space, its scope, objectives, and functioning.

Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR)

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Annex 4. Success Stories

Women Chocolate Makers: Innovation that Starts on the Farm and Reaches the Market



ChocoWarmis is a local chocolate brand led by the women of Copal Sacha native community in the Peruvian Amazon.

In 2018, two women from Copal Sacha (an indigenous community in San Martín) attended ExpoAmazon, the largest tradeshow in the Peruvian Amazon. They made the two-day journey carrying their chocolate bars. Although they had begun organizing themselves five years prior and cultivating cocoa under the ChocoWarmis brand (Warmi means woman in Kechwa), it wasn't until 2018 that they began to experience commercial success.

The Copal Sacha women returned not only having sold all the products they had brought with them, but also with the award for best individual product: Chocolate with *Shica Shica*. *Shicashica* are bits of small palm seeds, similar to coconut, an ingredient produced on the community's own farms that no one else had thought to use in chocolate bars. The recognition would strengthen their potential as an organized group and propel them on a path of permanent innovation.

Today, their challenge is to reach larger markets and other consumers who appreciate the women-grown and -produced cocoa and *shicashica*. Though capacity-building support they have received over the years from a variety of government institutions and nonprofit organizations, they have also been able to diversify their products to offer chocolate mixed with other ingredients, as well as chocolate bars with different percentages of sweetness.

Next Steps

Lluly Chavez recalls that at the outset things were complicated because their husbands did not trust them to grow cocoa. The greatest challenge was being allowed to travel with their chocolates to sell them in the nearby city of Tarapoto. The award boosted their credibility and helped empower them as farmers and income providers for their families. Above all, it helped demonstrate that women can achieve success and break the machismo barrier. Today, there are about 20 members of the ChocoWarmis cooperative.

The members grow cocoa on their farms near the community and have a small processing center that they will expand to improve production and reach other national and international markets. The supply chain is extremely reliable since they have mastered each stage of cocoa production, harvesting, and processing. In this new phase, they will receive technical support from WWF and NESST aimed at scaling up IEs that contribute to the development of their communities based on their own vision and culture and in harmony with nature.

The next steps are to expand the processing plant, learn how to trade with new markets, and penetrate the online market to ensure these women chocolatiers have support as they continue

innovating. Their success demonstrates to other IP enterprises how effort and innovation contribute to improving the quality of life in the Amazon region.

The venture is still going strong and, despite the “Woman Chocolate Maker” name, several of their husbands have gotten involved. The future will no doubt imply further improvements to these families’ quality of life because passion and enthusiasm are the foundations of the community.

The Third Cohort of the Indigenous Territorial Governance Capacity-Building Program Kicks off their Learning Journey



This capacity-building program seeks to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' governance in Putumayo and to train 34 participants including women, men, youth, and wise elders.



Leaders gathered during the opening of the third PFGTI cohort in Putumayo, Colombia.

On August 25, 2021, participants of the third Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI in Spanish) cohort met face-to-face to launch the program in the department of Putumayo, Colombia. This diploma program seeks to strengthen IP capacities for the management of their territories; two cohorts have completed the program since 2017.

The program kicked-off with a face-to-face meeting held in San José del Pepino in the territory of the Pastos people (located in the municipality of Mocoa), observing biosecurity protocols in response to the ongoing global pandemic. Leaders from the eight selected communities and members of the Putumayo Indigenous Zonal Organization (OZIP in Spanish), the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC in Spanish), the Putumayo Technological Institute (ITP in Spanish), and WWF Colombia participated in this face-to-face meeting. The third cohort’s program is being implemented by the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The meeting aimed to share general aspects of the PFGTI with indigenous leaders, as well as the educational and methodological principles that form the program’s backbone. Time was also devoted to co-creating the concept of indigenous territorial governance, identifying a shared problem that will help to guide the focus of the program, and determining the next steps for implementation. *Taita* Pablo Evanjuanoy, a member of the Inga people and a graduate of the program’s first cohort who will serve as a spiritual guide during this program iteration, led a ceremony to inaugurate the meeting and harmonize the convening space.

For William Ortiz, Governor of La Samaritana Indigenous Reservation in Puerto Leguizamo (Putumayo) and one of the leaders of the eight participating communities, PFGTI offers a great

opportunity for his community to acquire new tools that will enable them to better protect their territories and strengthen their community governance.

"We want to learn to how to make our governance efforts work better and to defend ourselves as indigenous communities. This is why we must strengthen our capacities: to know how to claim our rights and the mechanisms that allow us to do so. Our culture and survival depend on this," explained William Ortiz. Their territory has been affected by external dynamics such as the armed conflict, livestock expansion, and contamination of water sources.

As Irene Lara de la Rosa, WWF Colombia's Governance and Capacity Building Officer, explained, "Putumayo is a department that faces a series of threats, such as oil extraction and the expansion of cattle ranching, and indigenous peoples' self-governance has been weakened by these situations. This is why the program seeks to strengthen indigenous communities according to their traditional vision and own knowledge, but also in conversation with Western knowledge, so that they can have more tools to protect their territories and their culture."

This year, the diploma course has 34 participants including women, men, youth, and wise elders from eight indigenous communities in the region.



The AIRR Project Trains Young Indigenous Communicators



A group of ten young indigenous communicators, from different regions of the Brazilian Amazon, participated in a 160-hour training program, provided by AIRR. The theoretical portion consisted of more than 47 hours, while the practical portion that involved a field trip to Brasília, totaled approximately 110 hours.

The training program was coordinated by indigenous communicators Alana Manchineri and Cristian Wariú. The young participants, with an equal proportion of men and women, were nominated by COIAB, FEPIPA, and FEPOIMT. During the training, they produced 480 minutes of video, over 10,000 photographic records, and 30 minutes of podcasts - all on themes relevant to IP and their communities.

The theoretical portion of the training covered themes such as indigenous mobilization, digital activism, writing and scriptwriting, introduction to communications, audiovisual production, social media, entrepreneurship, climate change, mining and mercury pollution, and the legal system as a tool to ensure rights. The complementary practical portion involved a field trip to Brasília where they held strategic meetings with decision-makers, indigenous leaders, researchers, indigenous communicators, and experts on various topics. For many of these young participants, this was the first time leaving their villages and visiting the country's capital.

With regards to the relevance and need for indigenous communicators, Alana explained, "The role of the young communicator is to bring indigenous narratives to extremely important themes in communication. And when it comes to political advocacy work related to registering complaints, it is extremely important to share our worldview to ensure its presence in mainstream media coverage, which oftentimes cannot access our communities. So, the role of young people is to strengthen the communication of their member organizations' and of COIAB, as a tool exclusively aimed at protecting their territories".

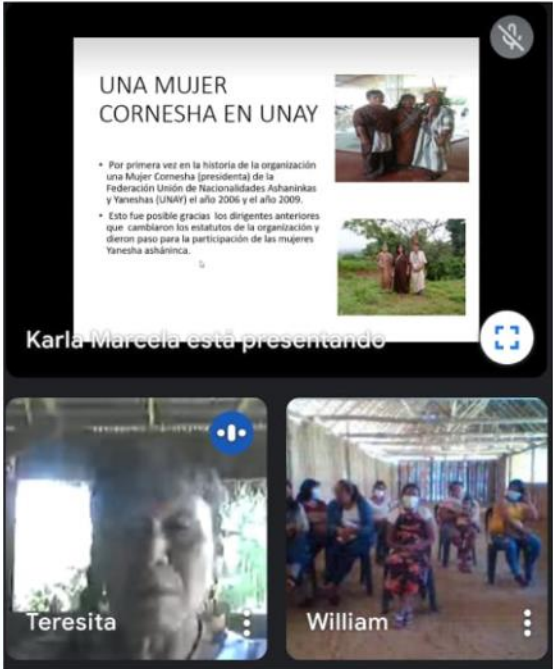
One of the training participants, Kauri, from the Waiãpi people, said, "The training course for young communicators is very interesting because after the training we had the opportunity to record our own peoples' histories. All Indigenous Peoples need communicators and that is why the training must continue, to train and strengthen indigenous communicators who share information from their communities with those outside of it, and bring information from the outside to their communities."

Sikune Kaxuyana, from the Kaxuyana people also participated in the workshop and said, "the experiences and activities introduced things that I didn't know about before. Now I record, pass on information from my village, and today my village has a young communicator who can pass on information, or spread the word, to other relatives. I liked being the communicator, it is a way to share my ethnicity, the situations we face in the villages, and to have the opportunity to talk a little, and this meant a lot to me."



EGIDA: The First School for Indigenous Governance That Promotes An Active And Proactive Virtual Indigenous Community

Opportunities for debate, reflection, and the implementation of initiatives to strengthen indigenous governance are highlighted as part of the academic offerings of the School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development (EGIDA in Spanish).



EGIDA students projecting an online presentation about the experience of women in political leadership positions within indigenous organizations.

In September 2020, the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSEP in Spanish) saw one of its greatest aspirations become a reality: The School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development (EGIDA), an initiative geared towards indigenous leaders, women, and youth of the Peruvian Amazon, launched by offering its first diploma course in "Indigenous Governance, Advocacy, and Political Communications."

The COVID-19 pandemic gave rise to doubts and uncertainty around the challenge of developing EGIDA's first academic offering as an online course. A remote course raised two questions: How

would the students respond? Could EGIDA’s main goal of improving the capacity for analysis of indigenous governance be met?

Despite these concerns, EGIDA began its first diploma course on a positive note, convening more than 30 students from 11 ethnicities. After ten months, we have nearly completed this diploma course and are planning to launch a second academic offering focused on advocacy. EGIDA has learned that online education cannot substitute for face-to-face training but complements it well. Thus, the school's academic offerings could continue to be implemented in an online environment, as long as they also incorporate a face-to-face component.

At the same time, it was noted, with curiosity and admiration, how week after week a community of learning and debate was forged among students, formed through their own communal assemblies, opportunities for "thinking, talking, and debating". These interactions emerged in more than 50 sessions and 12 seminars that make up the diploma, addressing issues on economics, politics, law, ecology, communications, gender, and leadership, among others.

Despite never meeting in person, some of the students have helped transform the diploma course into a real and active virtual community assembly (e.g., Rossy from Pucallpa, Javier from Moyobamba, Arthur from Centro Arenal, and Nelly from the tri-border of Peru, Brazil, and Colombia). At times, this assembly has proven intense and lively, generating enlightening reflections while serving as a safe place for proposing audacious, targeted ideas aimed at improving the governance of IPOs and communities.

From Opportunities for Reflection to Projects with Transformational Potential

Through EGIDA’s diploma course, reflections proposed by the students evolved into actions. For example, in the Research and Practice course, ideas were channeled into group projects to develop governance initiatives that could be implemented in IPOs. Through the support of the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project, "Governance Scholarships" were awarded. These economic incentives have facilitated the implementation of five student group projects – distributed to the organizations they belong to – that are being implemented within their communities:

- 1. Leadership workshop for 25 young people (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Northern Amazon of Peru - ORPIAN).
- 2. Advocacy training for 20 leaders (Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Eastern Amazon - ORPIO).
- 3. Capacity-building for women’s empowerment (Coordinator for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of the San Martín Region - CODEPISAM).
- 4. Use of institutional management tools (Regional Organization of AIDSESEP Ucayali - ORAU).
- 5. Developing advocacy agendas (AIDSESEP).

Consequently, EGIDA, which had piloted the online training format, is now completing its first course on women’s political leadership while implementing ideas with transformational potential with participating students’ communities, thereby achieving synergy between the online and face-to-face formats.



AIRR: Supporting the Indigenous Economy in Putumayo, Colombia



Sustainable resource use and the creation of direct and indirect jobs are some of the factors that make indigenous enterprises an opportunity for the sustainable development of Amazonian communities.

Fourteen years ago, Miguel Chasoy, a young Inga-Camëntsá indigenous man, decided to leave behind his trade as a farmer when his family was plunged into an economic crisis after losing their crops in the department of Putumayo, Colombia. He became an artisan and started a business alongside his brothers and cousins. Thus, was born the SHINYAK Association, which uses native techniques to make furniture, instruments, ornaments, and indigenous masks out of sustainably harvested wood.

In addition to Miguel's association, five other enterprises were selected by the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) Project to receive technical and financial support as part of the call for proposals from IEs in Putumayo. This process was led by the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Northern Amazon of Peru (OZIP in Spanish) and the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC in Spanish), in partnership with WWF and NESST.

The selection was not an easy process, but the Indigenous Economy Committee successfully launched the call for proposals using WhatsApp and phone calls. Both strategies proved to be effective in disseminating information. After a month and a half, the Committee reviewed and interviewed 122 applicants, shortlisted 33, and narrowed down to 6 after considering several criteria, including sustainability and income generation.

Miguel's initiative proposes the creation of a facility to produce furniture and handicrafts made of sustainably harvested wood. "The idea is to expand the business, applying models we currently have for using wood in a sustainable way; we currently use standardized carving methods and measurements that help to save materials," Miguel explains.

The sustainable use of resources is not the only benefit of these enterprises. Direct and indirect job creation is another factor that makes these initiatives an opportunity for community development. According to Miguel, SHINYAK currently employs 18 people full time, in addition to 8 others part-time, including mothers who are heads of households or were affected by the armed conflict. As Felipe Barney, WWF Colombia's Market Access Officer, stated, of the 122 initiatives that applied, Miguel's is one of the most well established.

Initiatives that Strengthen Culture

Working with wood is also a way of preserving our culture, Miguel explains, because each craft and piece of furniture serves as a canvas. Aspects of the indigenous worldview can be represented on the canvas so that they endure, and others can be exposed to them. Continuing with the tradition of handicrafts is another way of honoring his roots: "My grandfather made traditional benches, as did my father. They taught us about wood, the types and uses, and that knowledge helped us start this enterprise," he adds.

With their participation in the AIRR project, Miguel and the other winners of the call for proposals hope to strengthen their enterprises to become examples of green businesses in the region, reinforcing their culture and economic growth of their communities. "In our case, the idea is to become a model company in the southern part of the country for its sustainable production techniques and to continue growing to increase our capacity to help the people in our communities," concludes Miguel.

Limitations and Surprises of Online Interactions

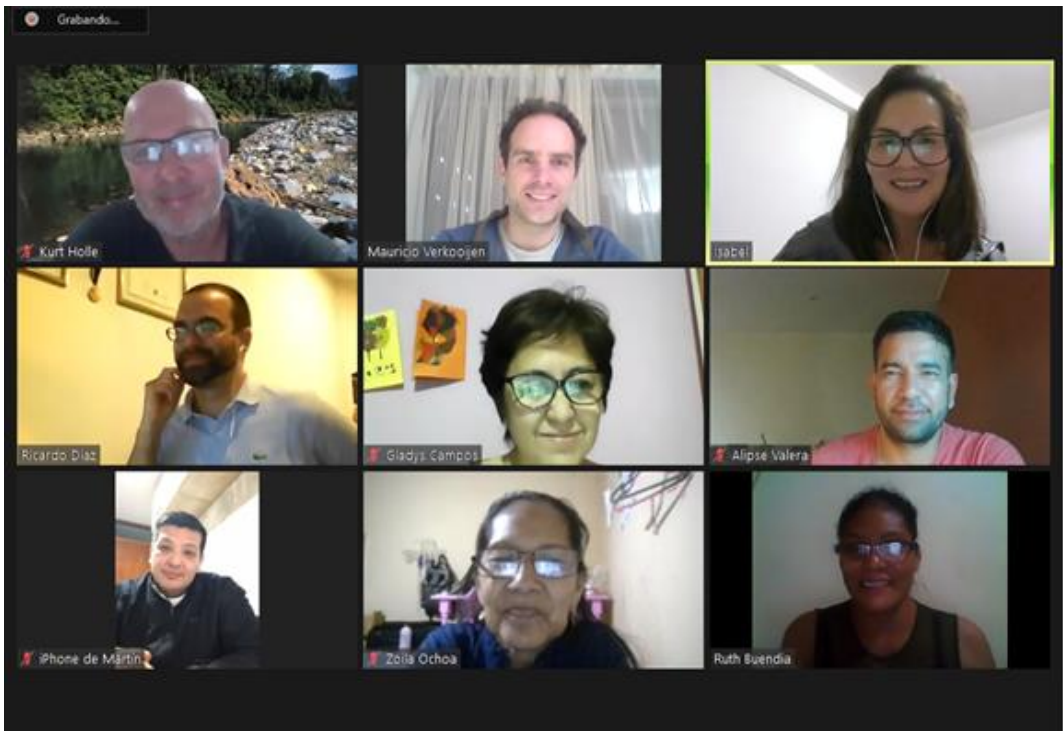
We have highlighted the challenges indigenous populations have communicating due to their limited access to mobile connectivity or limited knowledge of how to use communications technologies. During the pandemic, with travel restrictions and our need for frequent communication, the motivation and capacity of entrepreneurs to connect to online work meetings has been surprising. Is the use of digital tools a barrier to achieving results? Are online meetings and calls effective tools to build trust and gather accurate information? While face-to-face visits certainly generate important opportunities for exchanges with enterprise leaders, for the time being we see a concerted collective effort to achieve success in the online environment.

Israel Tenteis, Manager of Frutiawajún in Peru, tells us that he has had to travel from his community to Moyobamba (2 hours travel time) and stay in a hostel to attend each meeting. Similarly, the Flores Simon brothers from the Association for Natural Forest Management Esperanza traveled to a location outside their community to access the internet, and their daughters have proved an important support in lending them laptops and solving technical problems. Eager to tell us about their activities and to co-design their work plans, the representatives of the IEs have demonstrated their ability to learn and adapt to online work. The team from the Association of Medicinal Plant Producers Ampik Sacha has also demonstrated skills in using different communications tools; when Zoom failed they used WhatsApp calls to continue the scheduled work meeting.

Undoubtedly, we will continue to confront challenges with some processes taking longer than expected, but the project and the IEs are adapting their ways of working to comply with the established agreements. In Peru, five of the eight ventures have participated in meetings regularly and enthusiastically. The other three enterprises had difficulties due to their remoteness (traveling 7-17 hours to a populated area) or lack of internet connection. In these cases, we had to resort to other methods of information gathering (via telephone interviews and with the support of regional coordinators who collected information in various communities).



The Indigenous Economy Committees in Peru and Colombia:
Opportunities for Co-creation and Learning



Online session with the Indigenous Economy Committee formed in Peru

Ruth Buendía is a prominent leader of the Asháninka people of the Peruvian Amazon and is currently a member of AIDSEP's Board of Directors. Fernando Piaguaje is a leader of the Siona people of the Colombian Amazon and member of OZIP's Board of Directors. Both Ruth and Fernando – along with representatives of other IPOs and together with NESsT and WWF – are members of the Indigenous Economy Committees in their respective countries, formed within the

AIRR project to lead the process of convening, selecting, and strengthening IEs supported by the project.

Neither Ruth, nor Fernando – nor any other member of these committees –imagined that being part of this governance body would have such strong implications for their way of seeing and understanding both the meaning of indigenous economy and the concept of 'co-creation.' NESsT, for example, initially thought that the committee meetings would serve to guide decision-making on what types of enterprises to support, how to carry out the calls for proposals, and how to select those who should ultimately be supported by the project. Instead, to their surprise, they met people like Ruth, Fernando, and other indigenous leaders who, through Zoom, WhatsApp, and additional online tools used during the pandemic, enriched each discussion with their knowledge of the culture, territory, and local and regional realities essential to the effectiveness of the process.

The restrictions on mobility and physical presence imposed by the pandemic ended up incentivizing innovation and creativity among members of the Indigenous Economy Committees as they considered: *Which would be the most effective means to reach the intended audience? Would it work to produce a video that could be sent to a large number of people in the territories via WhatsApp? What if the call for proposals and its requirements were disseminated using radio spots to reach remote communities? Should we take advantage of online forms to collect as much information as possible about the enterprises that applied and thus facilitate the selection process? Or, on the contrary, should we use forms that collect basic information and then contact applicants by other means to expand on the information?* The volume of responses to the calls for proposals surprised the committee members: 45 applicants in Peru and 122 in Colombia met the requirements.

This meant that their work was just beginning, as they needed to select - out of the 167 applicants - 8 enterprises in Peru and 6 in Colombia. The online environment proved to be no obstacle to an in-depth debate on the reasons for selecting or not selecting certain enterprises. Debate centered on market potential and business growth of enterprises, juxtaposed with potentially contentious commodification of culture. The flexibility of all parties, and their willingness to dialogue, listen, and learn from each other, made it possible to harmonize divergent viewpoints and reach agreements.

Thus, the Indigenous Economy Committees of Peru and Colombia have not only made it possible to develop the project's activities in the midst of current challenges but have also become opportunities for mutual learning and authentic co-creation.



Annex 5. Communications

During FY 2021, we produced communications materials and actions aimed at explaining and disseminating our results and progress among partners and other audiences we deem critical for achieving our objectives. These materials and actions have been developed and designed since the beginning of the AIRR project as well as throughout the implementation of key activities under Objectives 1 and 2 that have required communications support. They include press management and national media coverage, social media management, communications campaigns linked to project activities, creation of audiovisual materials to promote IEs, etc.

In **Brazil**, we scripted and developed the content for an informational video and infographic about AIRR. We engaged partner IPOs in the script design and use of illustrations that represent their cultural identity.

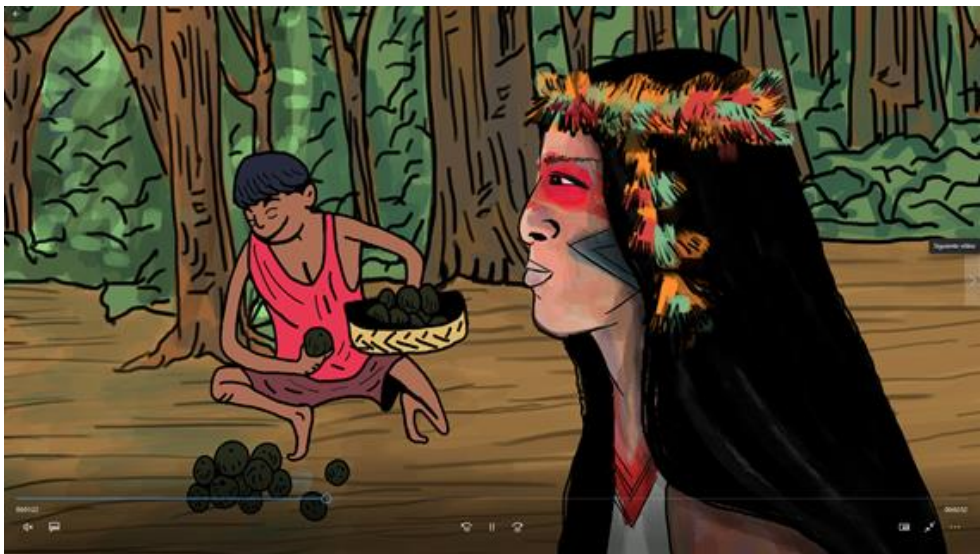


Image 1. Screenshot of the draft AIRR informational video for use by partners in Brazil

In **Colombia**, we used social networks to share information about our progress, highlighting achievements such as the launch of the third PFGTI cohort, planning meetings with IPOs, and advocacy opportunities from OPIAC, with an estimated reach of 6,652 views. We also developed communications materials specifically for indigenous leaders and partners in Putumayo to clearly explain what PFGTI is about. We are also working on videos and infographics on the EIA processes in Colombia.



Image 2. OPIAC press release on the kick-off event of the third PFGTI cohort

In **Ecuador**, we produced a series of communications pieces to highlight AIRR's activities and contribute to the economic empowerment of Amazonian indigenous communities. We issued press releases in ten media outlets (radio and television) oriented towards economic leaders, as well as opinion leaders, so they can learn more about the IEs to be supported by AIRR. In August, we began posting a series of memes on social networks to inform the public about the IEs and how we will support them; these garnered over 1,000 views.



Image 3. WWF Ecuador post about IEs selected to receive AIRR support

In **Peru**, AIDESEP developed communications campaigns for FIMA's call for proposals and to share information about EGIDA and SAAT, as well as IE organizational strengthening and support processes. These were carried out through AIDESEP's institutional website, the FIMA website, and WWF and AIDESEP's social networks, resulting in approximately 172,000 views. Concurrently, the communications team supported the broadcasting of a FIMA promotional video on YouTube and a radio spot on five stations in Loreto, San Martin, and Ucayali, reaching a total of approximately 500,000 people in the areas of influence of the stations. Furthermore, for outreach among our partners, IPO WhatsApp groups proved to be fast and effective communications channels.



Image 4. Screenshots of press coverage and publication of an AIDESEP press release

We also carried out activities simultaneously in several countries that allowed us to strengthen the coordination among partners and identify synergies in communications efforts. For example meetings and *mingas* held by indigenous defenders in Peru, Colombia, and regionally sought to increase the visibility of the work carried out by IPO partners AIDESEP (Peru), OZIP and OPIAC (Colombia), and COICA (regional). By the end of FY 2021, dissemination of these meeting results had resulted in 14 articles in these countries' national media outlets.



Image 5. Local press coverage of indigenous defenders' minga in Peru

Finally, as part of the activities related to the call for proposals and IE selection, regional organizations collaborated with CEI partners in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Using our partners' communications channels, we leveraged these opportunities to explain what IEs are, make AIRR's contribution to scaling up IEs more visible, and promote a business culture. Regarding the latter, the communications team helped to broadcast the "[Espacio Amazónico](#)" series, transmitting 11 sessions via Facebook Live on NESsT Peru's page:

1. October 2021: [Desafíos y Oportunidades: Inversión en emprendimientos de la Amazonía.](#)
2. December 2020: [Valor Compartido: Corporativos y Emprendimientos de la Amazonía.](#)
3. January 2021: [Medioambiente y Sostenibilidad: ¿Qué están haciendo los emprendimientos de la Amazonía para ser sostenibles?](#)
4. February 2021: [Liderazgo y Emprendimiento: Mujeres que Inspiran](#)
5. March 2021: [Gobernanza y Sostenibilidad: Tomando las mejores decisiones para mi empresa](#)
6. April 2021: [Organizaciones de Soporte: ¿Qué hacen las universidades, incubadoras u otras instituciones por los emprendimientos?](#)
7. May 2021: [Las Ventas & Sostenibilidad de mi Negocio: Cómo se hace, importancia y retos](#)
8. June 2021: [La Importancia de la Transformación Digital en los Emprendimientos](#)
9. August 2021: [Opciones de Inversión para Financiar mi Negocio](#)
10. September 2021: [La importancia del Marketing Digital en el Contexto Actual](#)
11. September 2021: [El Arte de Contar Historias: ¿Sabes cómo comunicar para lograr más ventas?](#)

Annex 6. List of Indigenous Enterprises Selected by AIRR

BRAZIL			
IE Name	Location / Ethnic Group	Leader Gender (Female, Male)	Support provided by AIRR (see Bosque de las Nuwas model)
Category 2 (USD 7,000)			
1. Coopaiter (Sector: Agroforestry – Brazil nuts)	MT – Noroeste/ Sete de Setembro	F	The enterprise was selected at the end of Q4 FY21.; no progress to report yet.
2. Instituto Munduruku (Sector: Agroforestry – Brazil nuts)	MT – Noroeste/ Apiaká - Karabi	M	The enterprise was selected at the end of Q4 FY21.; no progress to report yet.
3. Associação Indígena Kawaiwete (Sector: Agroforestry – Brazil nuts)	MT – Noroeste / Apiaká - Karabi	M	The enterprise was selected at the end of Q4 FY21.; no progress to report yet.

COLOMBIA			
IE Name	Location / Ethnic Group	Leader Gender (Female, Male)	Support provided by AIRR (see Bosque de las Nuwas model)
Category 1 (USD 17,000)			
1. Comaiji (Sector: non-timber)	Putumayo - Puerto Leguízamo/ Murui Muina	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. By the close of FY21, they hadn't made any purchases with the USD 17,000 budgeted because of the community's internal policies that didn't allow mobilization of people due to pandemic risks. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 4-hour online consulting session on this topic.
2. Econawa - Ecoturismo de naturaleza (Sector: tourism)	Putumayo- Puerto Caicedo/ Awá	M	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, WWF Colombia contracted consulting services to carry out inspections of the tourist lodging facilities as well as strategic advising to define the business model, type of client, and expansion of their client portfolio. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications

			skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 6-hour workshop and received 4 hours of tailored advising around this topic. As part of the capacity-building activities, training in accounting was also provided. The IE team participated in 3 theoretical and personalized support sessions during FY21; the accounting module includes a total of 8 sessions, so the remaining 5 will be carried out in FY22. In terms of investments, by the end of FY21, the EI had received USD 2,000 worth of materials and goods as part of the USD 17,000 budgeted in its work plan.
Category 2 (USD 30,000)			
3. Centro Etnoartística Achalay (Sector: tourism)	Putumayo- Villagarzón/ Pastos	M	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, WWF Colombia contracted consulting services to carry out inspections of the tourist lodging facilities as well as strategic advising to define the business model, type of client, and expansion of their client portfolio. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 6-hour workshop and received 4 hours of tailored advising around this topic. As part of the capacity-building activities, training in accounting was also provided. The IE team participated in 3 theoretical and personalized support sessions during FY21; the accounting module includes a total of 8 sessions, so the remaining 5 will be carried out in FY22. In terms of investments, by the end of FY21, the EI had received USD 10,000 worth of materials and goods as part of the USD 30,000 budgeted in its work plan.
4. Amazónica de Colombia (Sector: non-timber)	Putumayo – Villagarzón/ Pastos	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, WWF Colombia contracted consulting services to carry out a process analysis that informed the design of their plant and the distribution of machinery and equipment. They also received strategic advising to define the business model, type of client, and expansion of their client portfolio. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 6-hour workshop and received 4 hours of tailored advising around this topic. As part of the capacity-building activities, training in accounting was also provided. The IE team participated in 3 theoretical and personalized support sessions during FY21; the accounting module includes a total of 8 sessions, so the remaining 5 will be carried out in FY22. In terms of investments, by the end of FY21, the EI had received USD 8,000 worth of materials and goods as part of the USD 30,000 budgeted in its work plan.
Category 3 (USD 55,000)			
5. Asociación Shinyak (Sector: handicrafts)	Putumayo – Sibundoy/ Kamentsa Biya	M	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, WWF Colombia contracted consulting services to carry out a process analysis that informed the design of their workshop and the distribution of machinery and equipment. They have also received strategic advising to define the business model, type of client, and expansion of their client portfolio. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 6-hour workshop and received 4 hours of tailored advising around this topic. As part of the capacity-building activities, training in accounting was also provided. The IE team participated in 3 theoretical and personalized support sessions during FY21; the accounting module includes a total of 8 sessions, so the remaining 5 will be carried out in FY22. In

			terms of investments, by the end of FY21, the EI had received USD 800 worth of materials and goods as part of the USD 55,000 budgeted in its work plan.
6. Arte Colibrí Artesanías (Sector: handicrafts)	Putumayo – Sibundoy/ Kamentsa Biya	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, WWF Colombia contracted consulting services to carry out a process analysis that informed the design of their workshop and the distribution of machinery and equipment. They have also received strategic advising to define the business model, type of client, and expansion of their client portfolio. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos; the team attended a 6-hour workshop and received 4 hours of tailored advising around this topic. As part of the capacity-building activities, training in accounting was also provided. The IE team participated in 3 theoretical and personalized support sessions during FY21; the accounting module includes a total of 8 sessions, so the remaining 5 will be carried out in FY22. In terms of investments, by the end of FY21, the EI had received USD 1,000 worth of materials and goods as part of the USD 55,000 budgeted in its work plan.

ECUADOR			
IE Name	Location / Ethnic Group	Leader Gender (Female, Male)	Support provided by AIRR (see Bosque de las Nuwas model)
Category 1 (USD 10,000)			
1. Asociación de Mujeres Cofánes de Dureno SOKU (Sector: handicrafts)	Sucumbíos/ Cofán	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. At the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 10,000 budget had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.
Category 2 (USD 20,000)			
2. Andi Wayusa (Sector: food)	Sucumbíos/ Kichwa	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, consulting services for Andi Wayusa's logo development and branding began but, at the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 20,000 had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.
3. Asociación Shuar Cultural Center (Sector: tourism)	Orellana/ Shuar	M	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. Based on this plan, consulting services for the logo development and branding of the Shuar Cultural Center began but, at the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 20,000

			had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.
4. Centro de Turismo Comunitario Ila Kucha (Sector: tourism)	Orellana/ Kichwa	M	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. At the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 20,000 had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.
Category 3 (USD 30,000)			
5. Asociación Challuwa Mikuna (Sector: food and tourism)	Orellana / Kichwa	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. At the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 30,000 had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.
6. Empresa Comunitaria El Pilchi Lodge y Mandi Wasi (Sector: tourism)	Sucumbíos / Kichwa	F	With the IE team, we developed a work plan focused on improving administrative, commercial, and management aspects of the enterprise. At the close of FY21, no purchases/disbursements of the allotted USD 30,000 had been made. NESsT implemented a workshop to strengthen communications skills in preparation for a visit from the WWF film crew to take promotional photos and videos. As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22.

PERU			
IE Name	Location / Ethnic Group	Leader Gender (Female, Male)	Support provided by AIRR (see Bosque de las Nuwas model)
Category 1 (USD 10,000)			
1. Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Shipibo Konibo Xetebo (KOSHICOOP) (Sector: agroforestry)	Ucayali, Pucallpa/ Shipibo Conibo	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent Assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited)

			As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 9,496 of the budgeted USD 10,600.
2. Asociación de Productores de Plantas Medicinales Ampik Sacha (Sector: non-timber)	San Martin, El Dorado/ Kichwa	F	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 5,000 of the budgeted USD8,000 had been disbursed.
3. Asociación de Mujeres Organizadas Choco Warmis (Sector: agribusiness)	San Martin, Lamas/ Kichwa	F	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 5,000 of the budgeted USD8,000 had been disbursed.
4. Asociación Bosque de las Nuwas (Sector: tourism and related services)	San Martín, Rioja/ Awajún	F	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) - Consultancy initiated to develop an Interpretive Guide and install informational signage - President and Administrator hired to carry out the Bosque de las Nuwas Association's activities - Interpretative script for panels and signage developed to provide information to visitors and tourists - Description of roles and responsibilities and flow of attention in the Bosque de las Nuwas As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 5,000 of the budgeted USD 8,000 had been disbursed.
5. Asociación Social de Pescadores Artesanales de Paiche Puitsatawarakana Kukama (Aspappuku)	Loreto/ Kukama Kukamiria	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos. - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited)

(Sector: sustainable fisheries and aquaculture)			As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 6,974 of the budgeted USD7,000 had been disbursed.
Category 2 (USD 20,000)			
6. Frutiawajún S.A.C. (Sector: agribusiness)	San Martin, Moyobamba/ Awajún	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 10,000 of the budgeted USD16,000 had been disbursed.
7. Asociación de Manejo de Bosques Naturales Esperanza (ABNME) (Sector: agribusiness)	Loreto, Nauta/ Kukama Kukamiria	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 10,000 of the budgeted USD16,000 had been disbursed.
8. Asociación de Mujeres Productoras Charapi de La Comunidad Nativa Musakarusha - Río Pastaza (Sector: sustainable fisheries and aquaculture)	Loreto/ Kandozi	F	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited). As part of AIRR's capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. By the end of FY21, USD 13,550 of the budgeted USD 14,000 had been disbursed.
Category 3 (USD 30,000)			
9. Asociación de Productores Kemito Ene (Sector: agribusiness)	Junín, Satipo/ Ashaninka	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited)

			As part of AIRR’s capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. Since the MOU with the IE has not been signed yet, no funds have been disbursed.
10. Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios – AFIMAD (Sector: timber and non-timber)	Madre de Dios, Tarapoto/ Ese-eja, Shipibo Conibo, Kichua Runa, Yine, Harabut, Machiguenga	M	Documents and activities developed with the IE during FY21 included: - Talent assessment - Work Plan - Communications strengthening workshop for promotional photos and videos - Photographs and filming of promotional video (being edited) As part of AIRR’s capacity-building activities, the IE participated in 3 (of 8) theoretical and personalized support sessions of the Legal Module; the remaining sessions will be provided during FY22. Since the MOU with the IE has not been signed yet, no funds have been disbursed.