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# AMAZON INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND RESOURCES (AIRR)

## ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2023 (OCTOBER 2022 - SEPTEMBER 2023)

**OCTOBER 2023**

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Cover photo: Pause and Reflection Workshops in Brazil (above - left), in Colombia (above - right), in Ecuador (below - left) and in Peru (below - right) | © WWF Peru

This report was prepared by:

World Wildlife Fund, Inc.  
1250 24th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20037

WWF Contact:

Heidi Rubio Torgler  
Director  
Email: [Heidi.Rubio@wwfperu.org](mailto:Heidi.Rubio@wwfperu.org)

USAID Contact:

Mónica Romo  
Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR)  
Email: [mromo@usaid.gov](mailto:mromo@usaid.gov)

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|           |                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACI       | Alerta Clima Indígena (Indigenous Climate Alert)                                                                                                      |
| AIDESEP   | 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                                                                                                |
| AFIMAD    | Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios (Indigenous Forestry Association of Madre de Dios)                                                         |
| AMPRAVAT  | Associação de Moradores Agroextrativista e Indígenas do Tapajós (Association of Agroextractivist and Indigenous Peoples of Tapajós)                   |
| ANMIGA    | Articulação Nacional das Mulheres Indígenas Guerreiras da Ancestralidade (National Articulation of Indigenous Women Ancestrality Warriors)            |
| ANP       | National Protected Areas                                                                                                                              |
| APIB      | Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Coalition of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil)                                                                 |
| BiVA      | Biblioteca Virtual de Aprendizajes (Virtual Learning Library)                                                                                         |
| CAFI      | COIAB's Amazonian Center for Indigenous Training                                                                                                      |
| CBD       | Convention on Biological Diversity                                                                                                                    |
| CDN       | Comité Directivo Nacional (National Steering Committee)                                                                                               |
| CDR       | Comité Directivo Regional (Regional Steering Committee)                                                                                               |
| CEI       | Comité de Economía Indígena (Indigenous Economy Committee)                                                                                            |
| CIPTA     | Centro de Información y Planificación Territorial AIDESEP (AIDESEP's National Information and Planning Center)                                        |
| CLIIQ     | Latin American Impact Investors Summit                                                                                                                |
| CODEPISAM | Coordinadora de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de la región San Martín (Coordinator for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of San Martin) |
| COIAB     | Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)                      |
| COICA     | Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin)           |
| COP       | Conference of the Parties                                                                                                                             |
| CONFENIAE | Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon)             |
| CORPIAA   | Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas AIDESEP Atalaya (m)                                                                                    |
| CORPI-SL  | Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (Coordinator for the Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo)                                 |
| CVC       | Comité de Vigilancia Comunal (Community Surveillance Committee)                                                                                       |
| DAR       | Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Rights, Environment and Natural Resources)                                                                    |
| ECLAC     | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean                                                                                               |
| EDF       | Environmental Defense Fund                                                                                                                            |
| EGIDA     | Escuela de Gobierno Indígena y Desarrollo Amazónico (School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development)                                      |
| EIA       | Environmental Impact Assessment                                                                                                                       |
| EMMP      | Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan                                                                                                          |
| EMMR      | Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report                                                                                                        |
| FEPIPA    | Federação dos Povos Indígenas do Estado do Pará (Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará)                                                            |
| FEPOIMT   | Federação dos povos e organizações indígenas do Mato Grosso (Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso)                       |
| FIMA      | Fondo Indígena Mujer Amazónica (Amazon Woman Indigenous Fund)                                                                                         |
| FUNAI     | Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (National Indian Foundation)                                                                                    |
| FY        | Fiscal Year                                                                                                                                           |
| GIS       | Geographic Information System                                                                                                                         |

|         |                                                                                                                                           |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IACHR   | Inter-American Commission on Human Rights                                                                                                 |
| IBAMA   | Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos (Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)             |
| ICMBio  | Instituto Chico Mendes para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)                    |
| ICV     | Instituto Centro de Vida (The Life Center Institute)                                                                                      |
| IDB     | Inter-American Development Bank                                                                                                           |
| IE      | Indigenous Enterprise                                                                                                                     |
| IFMT    | Mato Grosso State Institute of Education                                                                                                  |
| IPAM    | Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute)                                                     |
| IP      | Indigenous Peoples                                                                                                                        |
| IPO     | Indigenous Peoples Organization                                                                                                           |
| IR      | Intermediate Result                                                                                                                       |
| ISPN    | Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza (Institute for Society, Population, and Nature)                                                 |
| MEL     | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning                                                                                                      |
| MINAM   | Ministerio del ambiente de Perú (Peru's Ministry of the Environment)                                                                      |
| MINCU   | Ministerio de Cultura de Perú (Peru's Ministry of Culture)                                                                                |
| MINEM   | Ministerio de Energía y Minas (Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines)                                                                       |
| MRA     | Mesa Regional Amazónica (Amazon Regional Roundtable)                                                                                      |
| NESsT   | Non-profit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team                                                                                        |
| NGO     | Non-governmental organization                                                                                                             |
| OIRA    | Organización Indígenas Regional de Atalaya (Atalaya Regional Indigenous Organization)                                                     |
| 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 AIDESEP Ucayali (Regional Organization of AIDESEP Ucayali)                                                          |
| 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) |
| OSINFOR | Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife                                                                               |
| OZIP    | Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo (Putumayo Indigenous Zonal Organization)                                                         |
| PAR     | Participatory Action Research                                                                                                             |
| PARNAJu | Parque Nacional Juruena (Juruena National Park)                                                                                           |
| PIACI   | Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial                                                                                       |
| PFGTI   | Programa de Formación en Gobernanza Territorial Indígena (Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance)                 |
| PMU     | Project Management Unit                                                                                                                   |
| PND     | Plan Nacional de Desarrollo de Colombia (Colombia's National Development Plan)                                                            |
| Q       | Quarter                                                                                                                                   |
| REDD+   | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation                                                                              |
| SAAT    | Sistema de Alerta y Acción Temprana de AIDESEP (AIDESEP's Early Warning Early Action System)                                              |
| SEA     | Strategic Environmental Assessment                                                                                                        |
| SENACE  | National Service for the Environmental Certification of Sustainable Investments                                                           |
| SERFOR  | Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (Peru's National Forestry and Wildlife Service)                                           |
| SERNANP | Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Peru's National Service of State-protected Natural Areas)                  |
| SIDA    | Swedish International Development Agency                                                                                                  |
| SOMAI   | Sistema de Observación y Monitoreo de la Amazonía Indígena (Observation and Monitoring System of the Indigenous Amazon)                   |

|       |                                           |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|
| TNC   | The Nature Conservancy                    |
| 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 August 22, 2024                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| NAME OF PRIME IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:                  | World Wildlife Fund Inc. (WWF) – United States                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| AGREEMENT NUMBER:                                    | 72052719CA00004                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| NAME OF PROJECT PARTNERS<br>(In alphabetical order): | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP)</li> <li>- Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (CONFENIAE)</li> <li>- Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)</li> <li>- Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)</li> <li>- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)</li> <li>- Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT)</li> <li>- Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV)</li> <li>- Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM)</li> <li>- Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN)</li> <li>- Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC)</li> <li>- World Wildlife Fund - Brasil (WWF Brasil)</li> <li>- World Wildlife Fund - Colombia (WWF Colombia)</li> <li>- World Wildlife Fund, Inc. - Ecuador, Perú, United States</li> <li>- Organizaciones Indígenas subnacionales en cada país<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> |
| GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:                                 | Specific regions of the Amazon biome in Brazil (Tapajós), Colombia (Putumayo), Ecuador (Putumayo), and Peru (Putumayo; Maraón, and northern Peru)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| REPORT PERIOD:                                       | October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

<sup>1</sup> To date, 10 IPOs are participating (Associação Tapió, Associação Uruwí, FEPOIMT and FEPIPA in Brazil; OZIP in Colombia; CODEPISAM, CORPI-SL, ORAU, ORPIAN P y ORPIO in Peru). More may be added in the future.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, we continued to strengthen various key aspects of the project, including: a) maintaining the intersectional approach, with a focus on including women and youth in our activities—with challenges still to overcome; b) disseminating the results of our analysis of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEA) to relevant government entities; c) enhancing our communications efforts in each country and at the regional level, reaching 516,575 users on social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, now X, and YouTube) and 1,220 readers via our web pages and newsletters on project-related topics; d) improving the project governance and overall management; e) actively participating in the project's Mid-Term Evaluation and developing a strategy to incorporate the recommendations; f) implementing actions for sustainability and developing a strategy to ensure that the project's impacts and processes endure beyond its lifespan; and g) conducting pause and reflect workshops in all four countries, where we assessed our achievements, planned for the future, and developed sustainability strategies.

At the objectives level, our main achievements for FY 2023 are as follows:

**Capacity-building of indigenous leaders:** In FY 2023, we focused on strengthening the capacities of 261 indigenous leaders (99 women and 162 men) from 48 different indigenous groups in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru in relation to organizational issues, governance, and territorial monitoring. In Brazil, we worked to strengthen the capacities of 81 leaders representing 17 indigenous groups. In Colombia, OZIP assumed the role of coordinating the Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI, in Spanish) and successfully overcame new challenges, graduating 25 people from six indigenous groups in its third cohort. In Peru, during the third year of the School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development (EGIDA, in Spanish), we conducted four specialization courses, strengthening 91 participants from 18 indigenous groups. AIDESEP also forged alliances with other institutions to ensure the School's sustainability after project completion. Furthermore, through the Amazon Woman Indigenous Fund (FIMA, in Spanish), five women leaders successfully completed projects that not only bolstered their leadership skills but also delivered positive impacts for their communities.

**Strengthening partner Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs):** By effectively implementing their project agreements, IPOs significantly improved their technical and financial accountability, achieving a budget execution rate of 90% for these agreements, from the beginning of the project to the end of this year. We continued to strengthen the administrative capacities and leadership skills of their members. As a result, IPOs made important progress in their advocacy efforts and expanded their interactions with decision-makers with regards to territorial management and investments. A noteworthy example is OZIP, which facilitated the creation of the "Advocacy Plan for the Putumayo Network of Women Environmental and Land Defenders" during a meeting of indigenous women from Putumayo.

**Strengthening indigenous territorial monitoring systems:** In Brazil, we strengthened the monitoring capacities of 38 people representing six indigenous groups. We also provided support for ongoing monitoring activities in the Apiaka do Ponta e Isolados indigenous territory, supporting the alerts that were brought to the attention of the relevant authorities. In Colombia, we conducted training for ten monitors from two communities. Additionally, we designed and implemented OPIAC's geographic information system (GIS) offering technical support and providing the necessary equipment. In Peru, we made improvements and updates to AIDESEP's Early Warning Early Action System (SAAT) platform and reporting application. These upgrades included the incorporation of new social and environmental indicators. Furthermore, we equipped 19 Community Surveillance Committees (CVCs, in Spanish) with infrastructure and surveillance tools, ensuring the functionality of their monitoring modules. These CVCs continued their monitoring activities and generated nine threat alerts related to indigenous territories. AIDESEP subsequently elevated these alerts to the corresponding authorities. Both in Brazil and Peru, the entire cycle, from community monitoring to the advocacy related to

addressing the impacts on indigenous territories and people, is being implemented successfully, contributing to the project's expected results.

**Advocacy for IP rights:** Twelve organizations (Asociación Tapi'ô, AIDSEP, APIB, ANMIGA, COIAB, COICA, CONFENIAE, CORPI, FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, OPIAC, and ORAU) shared information with national and international decision-makers in various negotiation forums. At the national level in Brazil, we engaged with entities such as the Presidency, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, National Indian Foundation (FUNAI, in Portuguese), the Federal Public Ministry, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and the Supreme Court. Additionally, we collaborated with the Roundtable of Governors of the Brazilian Amazon and the Roundtable on Climate Finance. We also advocated within institutions, including the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Resources (IBAMA) and the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES, in Portuguese), in support of IP interests. In Colombia, we advocated for IP rights with the Colombian Government as part of the National Development Plan (PND, in Spanish) 2022 - 2026. In Ecuador, our efforts extended to the National Biodiversity Department at the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition. In Peru, we carried out advocacy efforts with numerous stakeholders, including the National Jury of Elections, the Vice-Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Forest Conservation Program, and the Legislative Branch, through the Commission for Andean, Amazonian, and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, Environment, and Ecology. Additionally, we engaged with members of the Constitutional Tribunal and Peru's National Forestry and Wildlife Service (SERFOR, in Spanish).

On the international front, we advocated in favor of IP in various events, including the 2<sup>nd</sup> COP (Conference of the Parties) of the Escazú Agreement, COP27 on Climate Change, and COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). We also continued our advocacy with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the protection of human rights defenders and with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to enhance its environmental and social safeguards, with a specific focus on access to information. Lastly we shared experiences in an international workshop, regarding the investment in the Amazon, fostering commitments from civil society representatives across Latin America, Africa, and Asia to monitor the investment in the region.

**Strengthening the indigenous economy:** During this year, 128 individuals from Indigenous Enterprises (IEs) improved their skills through personalized advising and specialized workshops. Twenty-seven IEs successfully implemented their investment plans, which were financed with direct project resources (totaling over \$550,000 allocated since FY 2021). All 29 AIRR-supported IEs improved (in varying degrees) at the organizational and administrative levels, in their business development planning, production capacity and quality, and service offerings. Furthermore, these 29 IEs implemented the measures outlined in their environmental and social impact mitigation plans (EMMPs) to mitigate potential environmental and social impacts.

To increase their access to investors and more clientele, we finalized investment memoranda, financial models, and commercial guidelines for each of the 29 IEs. Of these, 17 expanded their client base, nine secured additional funding amounting to \$567,764 (exceeding the projected end-of-project target), and 21 IEs increased their sales. When considering all 29 IEs, this sales growth amounted to a 19% increase. (However, when excluding AFIMAD and Kemito Ene, two of the largest IEs which had their exports impacted severely by the global context, the sales increase is equivalent to 190%)

Moreover, the concept of indigenous economy, as defined by IPOs in each country, continued to gain traction. In Colombia, this concept played a crucial role in advocacy efforts with the Colombian government as part of the PND 2022 - 2026. In Ecuador, the concept was approved by CONFENIAE's general assembly and has been employed in advocacy activities with the government.

This fiscal year, we successfully achieved **93%** of the expected results and executed **94%** of the designated budget.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project is to improve participation of Indigenous Peoples (IP) in the sustainable economic, cultural, and environmental development of the Amazon, ultimately leading to the conservation of biodiversity and reduced emissions from forest loss that ensure a full life for IP and other populations of the Amazon. The Project contributes to the Amazon Regional Environment Program's (AREP)<sup>2</sup> goal and it's in line with its biodiversity policy. We believe that progress in sustainable development is only possible if biodiversity and its guardians –the IP of the Amazon region– are valued and cared for.



Figure 1. AIRR Project Objectives and Intermediate Results

The three intermediate results (IRs) from Objective 1 will contribute towards reducing the impacts caused by extractive and infrastructure projects, so that ultimately the project will contribute to the conservation of indigenous territories and the well-being of IP.

The two IRs from Objective 2 will contribute to the capacity of IP to participate effectively in negotiations, including indigenous economy, and to the economic benefits of indigenous enterprises (IEs), promoting food security and increasing the well-being of IP.

The project is carried out under WWF's leadership in partnership with NESST, DAR, COICA, four national indigenous organizations (COIAB - Brazil, OPIAC - Colombia, CONFENIAE – Ecuador, and

<sup>2</sup> To reduce the negative impacts on Amazon Forest and water resources from large-scale infrastructure projects, extractive activities, and climate change.

AIDSEP – Peru), and the participation of at least eight sub-national indigenous federations and organizations.

We present the Theory of Change (ToC) associated with the working hypothesis that guides our activities. The theory was not adjusted in FY 2022:

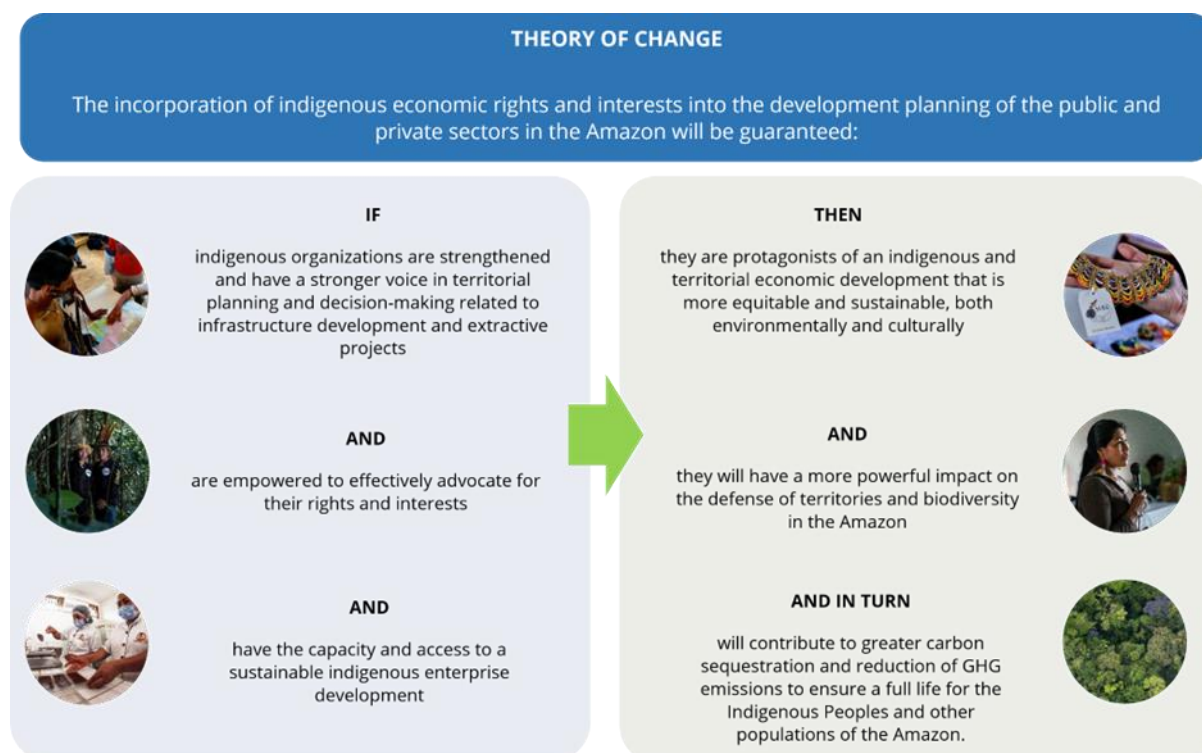


Figure 2. AIRR Project Theory of Change

## 2. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The context surrounding FY 2023 has brought significant changes in the political landscape, particularly IPs, which have had repercussions on the project's implementation.

**Brazil, Colombia, and Peru** all experienced changes in leadership at the presidential level, leading to shifts in policies related to IPs. In the first two cases, there has been a movement toward greater inclusion of indigenous voices in executive decision-making processes, as well as support for their international presence by incorporating their proposals into discussions during the Presidential Pre-Summit meeting in Leticia<sup>3</sup> and the subsequent Amazon Summit<sup>4</sup>. However, some IPOs expressed their objections due to the fact that not all their proposals were included in the Final Declaration of the summit.

In **Brazil**, the new government invited indigenous leaders to participate in governance and endorsed some demands that had been disregarded by the prior administration. This represents an opportunity to sustain the processes promoted by the project in collaboration with national and sub-national IPOs. The new government also resumed environmental and social agendas that had been previously stalled. However, several challenges persist, particularly regarding policies implemented by the previous government related to land grabbing, illegal mining, agricultural projects, deforestation, and bills that sought to revoke acquired rights such as the need for demarcation and protection of territories and

<sup>3</sup> Held from July 6 to 8, 2023, in the city of Leticia, Colombia, with the participation of representatives from the member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).

<sup>4</sup> Held on August 8 and 9 in the city of Belém do Pará, Brazil, with the participation of representatives from the governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

the implementation of public policies aimed at IPs. While the increased opportunities for IPOs to engage with the government have been viewed positively, they have also presented challenges in terms of maintaining the project implementation timeline, while at the same time addressing other pressing needs.

In **Colombia**, the new government created opportunities for dialogue with IP while prioritizing the Amazon in its National Development Plan: "Colombia, World Power for Life" which outlines its roadmap for the 2022-2026 period. Despite these positive steps, this progressive government has been unable to curb the rise in violence against indigenous defenders by land speculators and other actors associated with organized crime. Furthermore, there has been an expansion of cattle ranching and population displacement, making the country the most dangerous for these activists<sup>5</sup>.

In **Ecuador**, following massive protests against the government's economic policies, civil society called for a referendum. In this process, IP and environmental sectors successfully included a provision for a consultation on the prohibition of oil activities in the Yasuní Reserve. Through a robust campaign in which CONFENIAE played an active role, the referendum yielded a victory at the polls.

**Peru** underwent a change in presidential leadership following a political crisis, resulting in a shift in discourse and practices related to IP. The new administration, in alliance with a conservative congress, introduced several legislative initiatives that pose a threat to indigenous rights. Additionally, there were efforts to ease environmental regulatory bodies, which were met with resistance from AIDESEP and the conservation movement. Changes in regional and local governments also led to shifts in public officials, in some instances resulting in an increase in anti-indigenous rights movements. This was especially evident in relation to Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI, in Spanish), with some officials denying their existence and opposing the categorization of Indigenous Reserves, especially in Loreto and Ucayali.

**IPOs** have continued their advocacy efforts at the national level. OPIAC has engaged in the Amazon Regional Roundtable and contributed to discussions about Colombia's PND, while AIDESEP has worked on the implementation of their *Agenda Grande*. Campaigns led by COIAB in Brazil and CONFENIAE in Ecuador have targeted issues such as the *Temporal Framework* bill and oil activity in Yasuní. At the international level, the crisis within COICA continues to generate confusion among member IPOs and allies, affecting various processes, including participation in discussions at the pre-Summit and Amazon Summit. This turmoil stems from struggles for representation.

Finally, on a **global scale**, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has impacted the sales of some indigenous enterprises, such as Kemito Ene and AFIMAD.

### 3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

This section highlights the most significant achievements accomplished during this fourth year, particularly those that lead to our progress towards the project's expected results.

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

Progress towards the achievement of Objective I is divided into sections according to the project's proposed intermediate results (IR). The first section describes progress in IP capacity-building (IR 1.1), the next section focuses on indigenous territorial monitoring (IR 1.2), and the last section describes progress in advocacy efforts (IR 1.3).

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<sup>5</sup> According to Global Witness, 33 murders were reported in Colombia in 2021.

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

We developed capacities in indigenous leaders and IPOs for inclusive governance, defense of IP rights, timely communications, and effective participation in the planning of their territories:

### Impact of the Capacity-building Processes

Through training processes in Colombia, Peru and Brazil, this FY 2023 we strengthened the capacities of 261 indigenous leaders<sup>6</sup> (99 women and 162 men) from 48 indigenous groups.

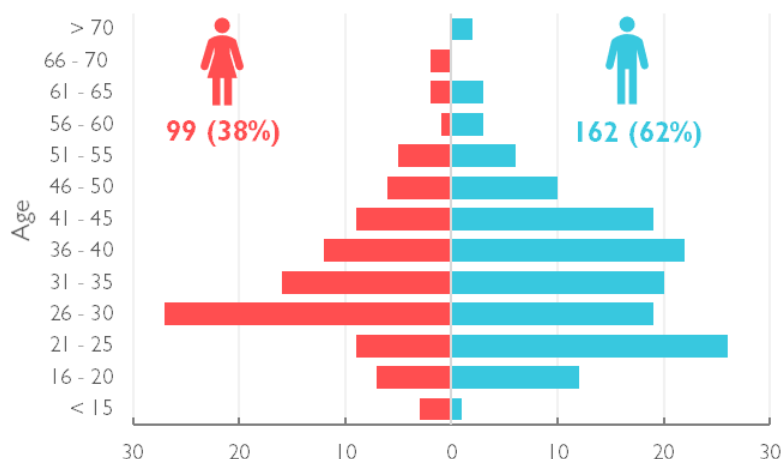


Figure 3. Number of participants in training processes by gender and age groups

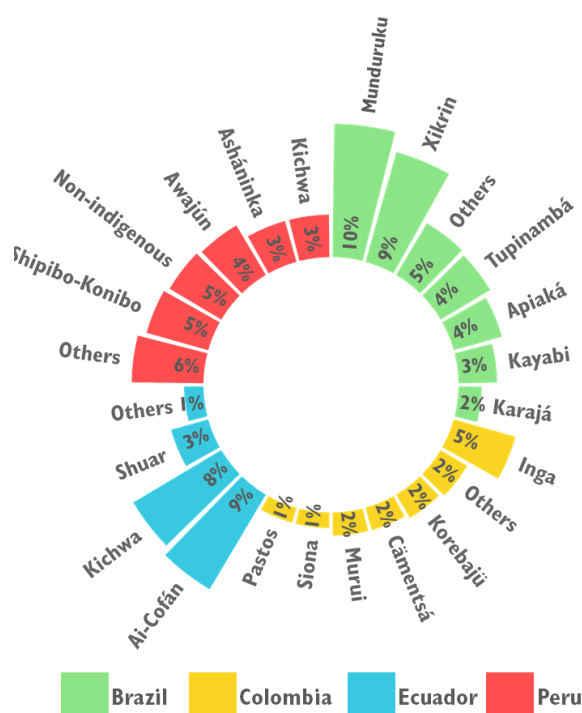


Figure 4. Participation percentages in training processes by ethnic group (n=261)

<sup>6</sup> Business strengthening training is not included in this count, as it is accounted for in Objective 2.

The main training topics were:



Figure 5. Number of training processes by topic in each country

Following are the achievements in this regard by country and at the regional level:

In **Brazil**, we completed the 6-month course **Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations** in September. The course had 27 participants from ten indigenous groups, and they will be awarded diplomas by the Mato Grosso State Institute of Education – Alta Floresta Campus (IFMT, in Portuguese)<sup>7</sup>.

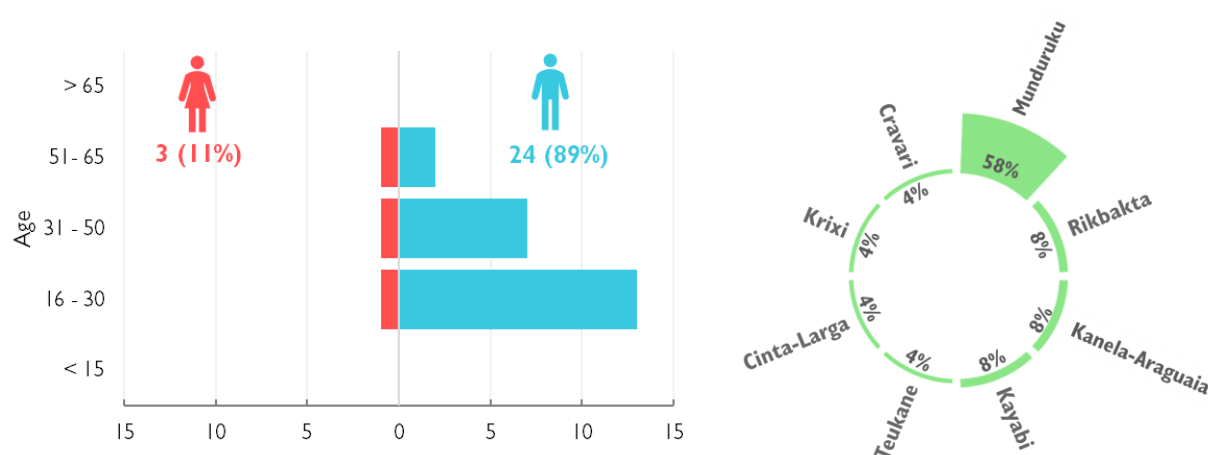


Figure 6. Left: Number of participants in the Course "Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations" by gender and age group. Right: Percentage distribution of participants in Brazil by ethnic groups (n=27).

The participation of women remains challenging, particularly in the state of Mato Grosso. While women are well-represented in larger organizations like COIAB, FEIPA, and FEPOINT, grassroots organizations still face difficulties in encouraging the participation of women, who often need to get permission from fathers and husbands.

<sup>7</sup> Supplementary funds from the Bengo Project - Protection of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples of Brazil - German Government.

Another challenge in the training processes is to increase and enhance the participation of both male and female leaders. It's worth noting that the dropout rate was only 30%, a significant improvement compared to the average dropout rate of 65% in courses for IP at this institution. This positive outcome can be attributed to several adaptations made by the institution, including for example that instead of requiring in-person enrollment in Alta Floresta, which posed challenges for IP in the past, participants could pre-register via letters signed by IPO representatives.

The primary objective was to increase indigenous leaders' knowledge of organizational management and improve their skills and competencies as effective leaders.



Figure 7. Modules in the Course "Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations"

We ensured that the courses were primarily taught by indigenous professionals or individuals with experience working with IPOs. The teachers were selected by IPOs, including Braulina Aurora<sup>8</sup>.



Figure 8. Photos from the Course "Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations" | Credit: Anderson Arapaço/COIAB

<sup>8</sup> Researcher and indigenous student of the Baniwa people, with a bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of Brasília (UnB), and currently pursuing a master's degree in social Anthropology at UnB. Formerly, she served as the president of the Association of Indigenous Academics at the University of Brasília - AAIUnB. She is an activist in the indigenous movement, advocating for indigenous gender and sexuality issues, and actively engaging in discussions on institutional racism, violence against women, and the invisibility of indigenous students in universities.

In **Colombia**, we successfully concluded the third edition of the **Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI, in Spanish)**. The program began in August 2021 with 32 students and concluded in July 2023 with 20 graduates. There were also five students who received certificates of participation, even though they did not receive a diploma. This course was officially endorsed by the Ministry of Education through the Putumayo Technological Institute (ITP, in Spanish).

Table 1. PFGTI Participants, from July 2022 to July 2023

| Modality: In-person, on-site follow-up visits *, and online |                  |                    |                                                   |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total Hours                                                 | Hours in FY 2023 | N° of Graduates ** | No. of people with a certificate of participation | No. of dropouts |
| 304                                                         | 176              | 20                 | 5                                                 | 7               |

Reasons for participant withdrawal included:

- Difficulty in meeting the participation criteria.
- Changes in students' availability due to alterations in the initial meeting schedule or activity suspensions.
- Local contextual challenges, such as the armed conflict in Putumayo and the need to address basic family needs.

\* These on-site, follow-up meetings are academic sessions conducted between project partners and community participants to provide follow up on the Participatory Action Research (PAR) exercises in the territory.

\*\* Of these 20 participants, 16 meet USAID criteria to be counted in indicator 5 of the MEL plan.

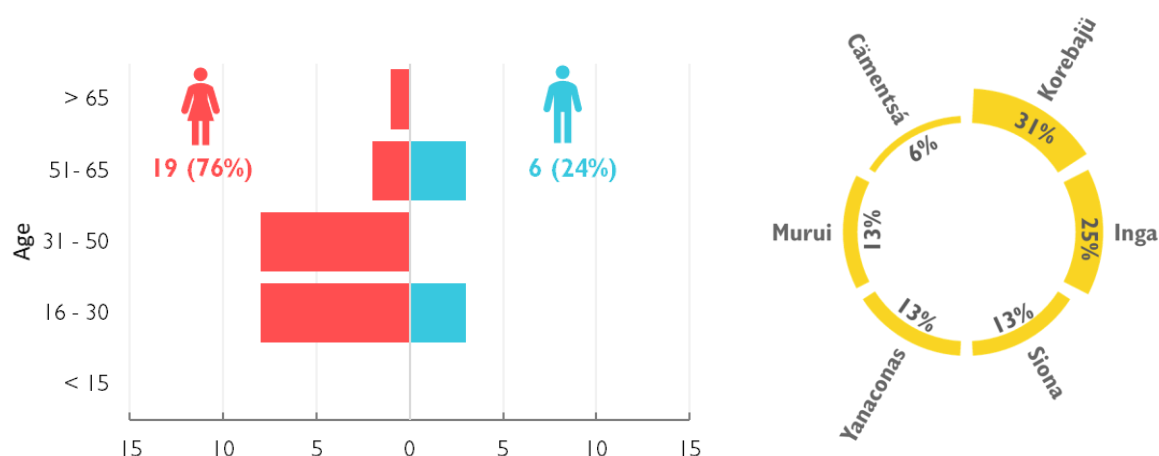


Figure 9. Left: Total Number of People Trained in the PFGTI by Gender and Age Group. Right: Percentage of Participation in Colombia by Ethnic Group (n=25).

To promote the effective participation of women and ensure their continued involvement in the program, we introduced a childcare service. This ensured economic and logistical support for women with small children during in-person meetings. The overwhelming participation of women is evident in this FY 2023. We also organized online meetings for pregnant participants.

While the initial criteria included the selection of both a young person and an older adult, the latter age group was not well-represented. Participants have reported that in many communities, there are no grandparents or that it is challenging for them to attend training sessions due to travel difficulties, which could pose health risks.



Figure 10. Table showing students and groups, as well as the communities represented | Photos: WWF Colombia

In FY 2022, we delivered the first two modules, and in FY 2023, we covered the remaining four modules, addressing the following topics:



Figure 11. Topics Covered in the Third Edition of PFGTI, FY 2021-2023.

Since February 2023, OZIP took on the leadership of the program, which ended up strengthening its capacity to address various challenges associated with leading such a program. This transition also brought OZIP closer to the students. The Local Educational Committee played a crucial role as the governing body, responsible for selecting the teachers, reviewing methodologies, and designing meeting agendas.

Despite challenges related to connectivity in the Putumayo department, the online meeting attendance exceeded 67%. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the varied strategies implemented to ensure

active student participation. These strategies included providing the necessary resources for community groups to access the internet, offering food and transportation to meeting venues, conducting pre-meeting telephone calls to provide instructions, links, materials, and activity agendas, and delivering a traveling kit during the first meeting containing the required technological equipment for connectivity.

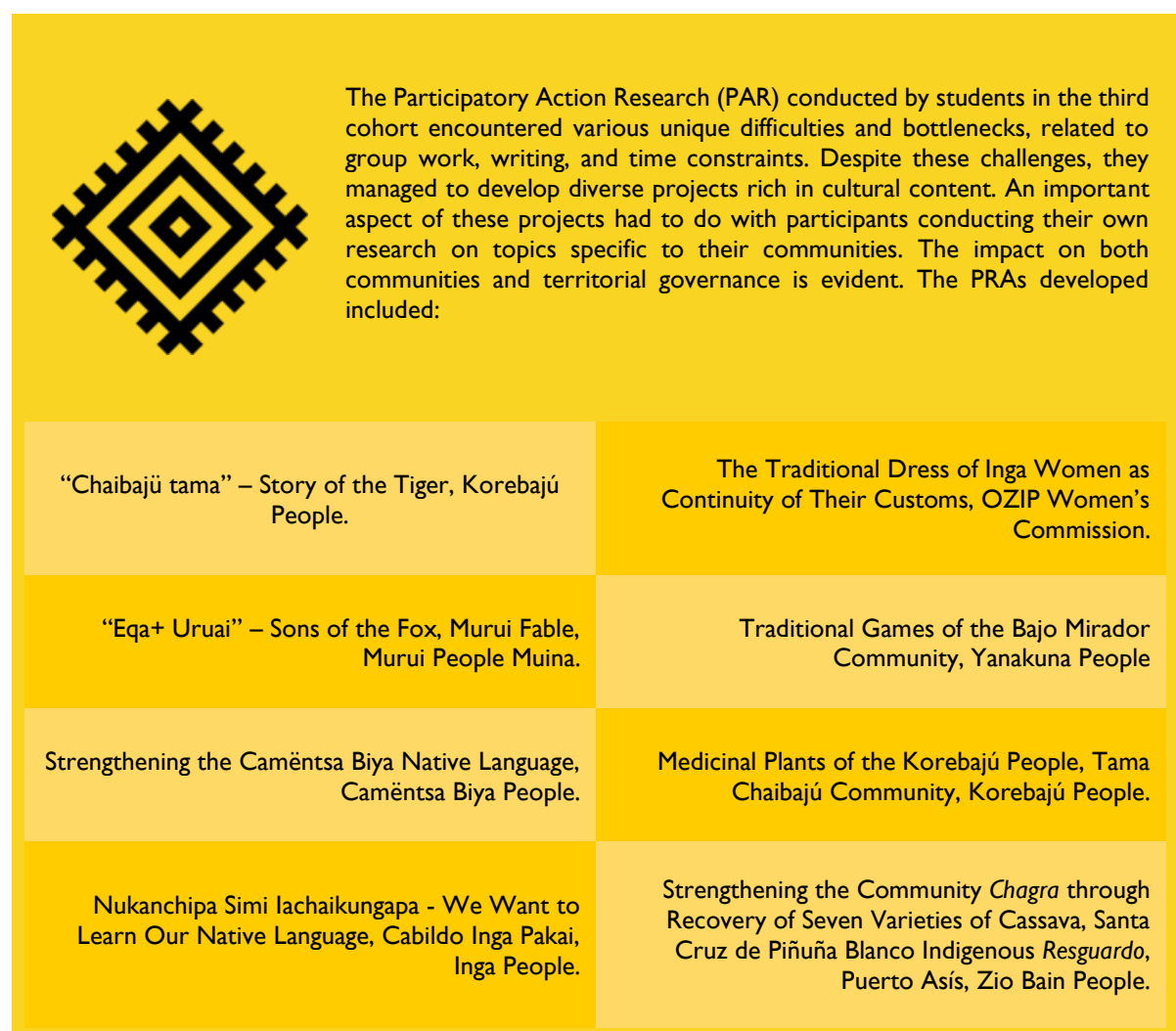
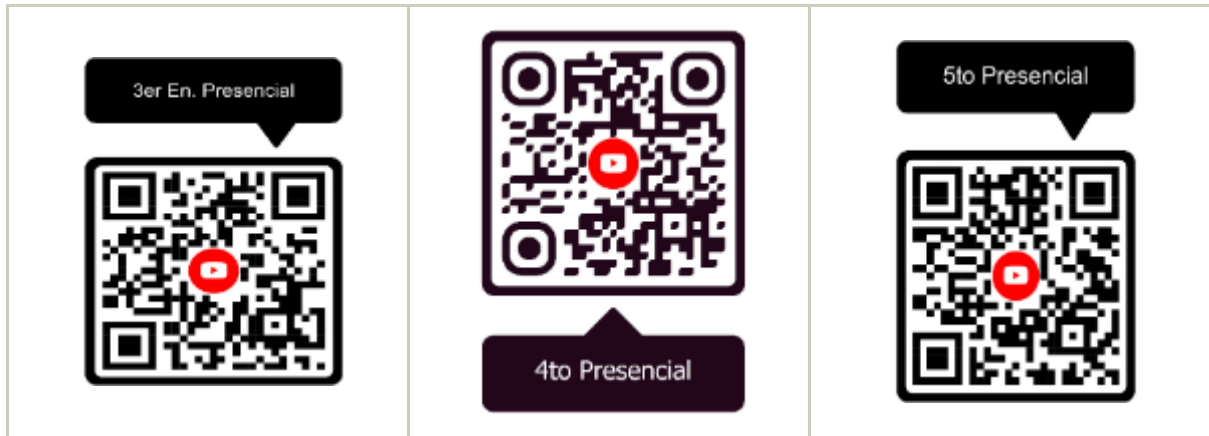


Figure 12. Experiences with the PRA Process and Community-Led Research

The following table provides QR codes to access the videos from each in-person meeting:

Table 2. QR Codes to access videos of in-person meeting

| 3rd In-Person Meeting | 4th In-Person Meeting | 5th In-Person Meeting |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|



Among the PFGTI teaching materials is a booklet titled "Tools for Environmental and Territorial Advocacy and Defense," designed for the module on Political Advocacy and Extractive Activities. OPIAC designed this material, helping to contextualize the political advocacy efforts, which is a recognized strategy that encourages meaningful IP participation in government decision-making and other instances of power. This booklet also examines the reasons for engaging in political advocacy and outlines internal and external factors within IPOs that contribute to the success of advocacy processes. The booklet delves into the historical context of advocacy as a means to defend their territory against extractive projects in the department of Putumayo.



Figure 13. Testimonials of change from selected PFGTI students

Other donors contributing to this initiative included the project "Non-State Actors Support Zero Deforestation and Climate Objectives in Colombia," funded by the Norwegian Initiative for Climate and Forests (NICFI) through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). This project financed the participation of WWF Colombia's technical team in the PFGTI in-person meetings.

In **Peru**, AIDESEP conducted four specialization courses at the **School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development** ([EGIDA](#), in Spanish) directly linked to four of the organization's programs (Intercultural Communications, Defense of Defenders, Territory, and Indigenous Economy). The total number of graduates in FY 2023 was 91<sup>9</sup>, representing 18 indigenous groups.

<sup>9</sup> Of the 91 people who graduated according to EGIDA's criteria, only 74 met USAID requirements to be counted as trained in indicator 5 of the MEL Plan.

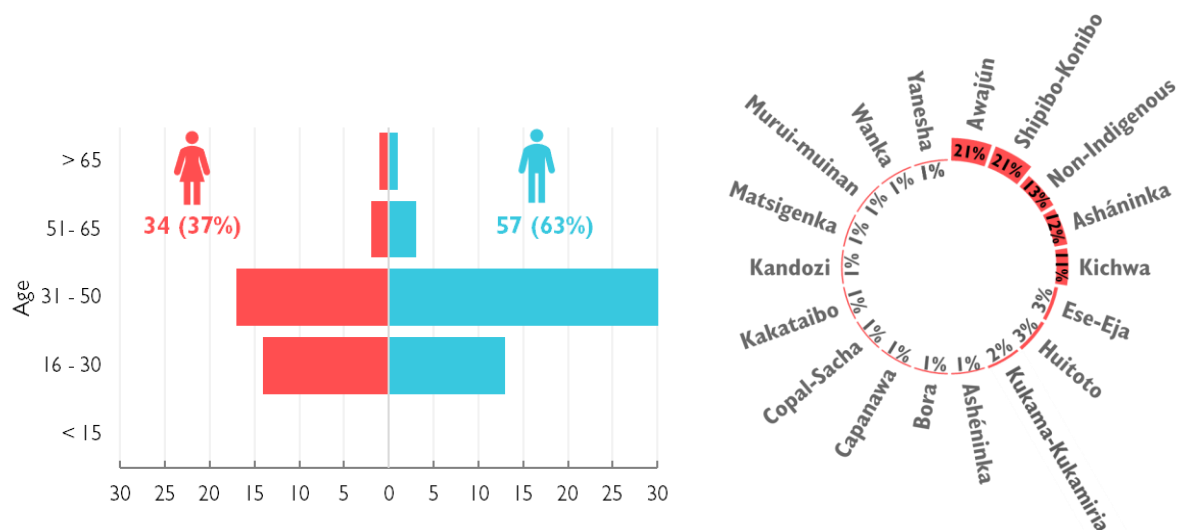


Figure 14. Left: Total number of people trained in the four EGIDA specialization courses by gender and age group. Right: Participation percentage in Peru by ethnic group (n=91)

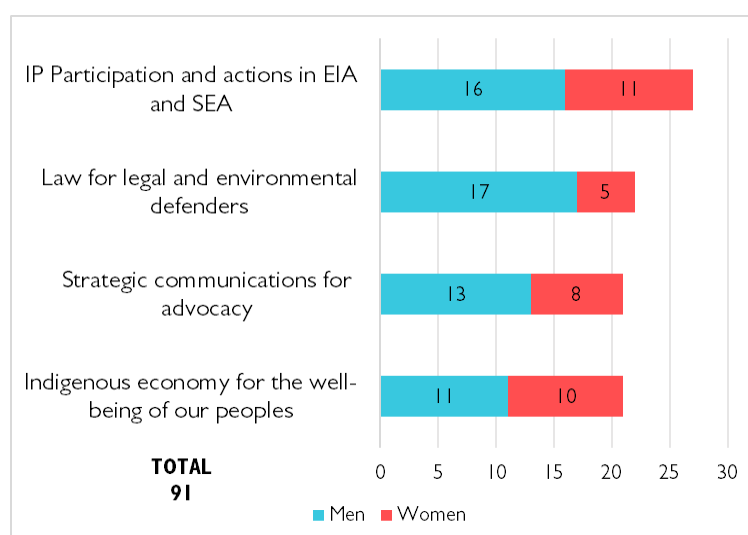


Figure 15. Number of participants who completed the EGIDA specialization course by gender

Below are the details of the four courses:

- The specialization course "**Law for Legal and Environmental Defenders**," conducted from August to October 2022, had participants from six indigenous groups<sup>10</sup> from the regions of San Martín, Amazonas, Loreto, and Ucayali, representing six IPOs<sup>11</sup>. The course included trainers from the Judiciary, Ministry of Interior, Public Prosecutor's Office, and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
- The specialization course "**Strategic Communications for Political Advocacy**," held from September to November 2022, was designed for communicators from AIDESEP's member organizations. This course had participants from seven indigenous groups<sup>12</sup> and ten organizations<sup>13</sup>. It was conducted online through EGIDA's platform and received support from OXFAM to hire teachers and from the AIRR project to hire EGIDA's managers.
- The specialization course "**Participation and Action in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments (EIA-SEA) from the Perspective of Indigenous**

<sup>10</sup> IPs: Aguaruna, Awajún, Chayahuita, Kichwa, Shipibo-Konibo, and Urarina.

<sup>11</sup> CODEPISAM, ORPIAN-P, CORPI-SL, ORAU, ARPI-SC, and ORPIO.

<sup>12</sup> IPs: Asháninka, Awajún, Ese eja, Huitoto, Kichwa, Kukama Kukamiria, and Shipibo Konibo.

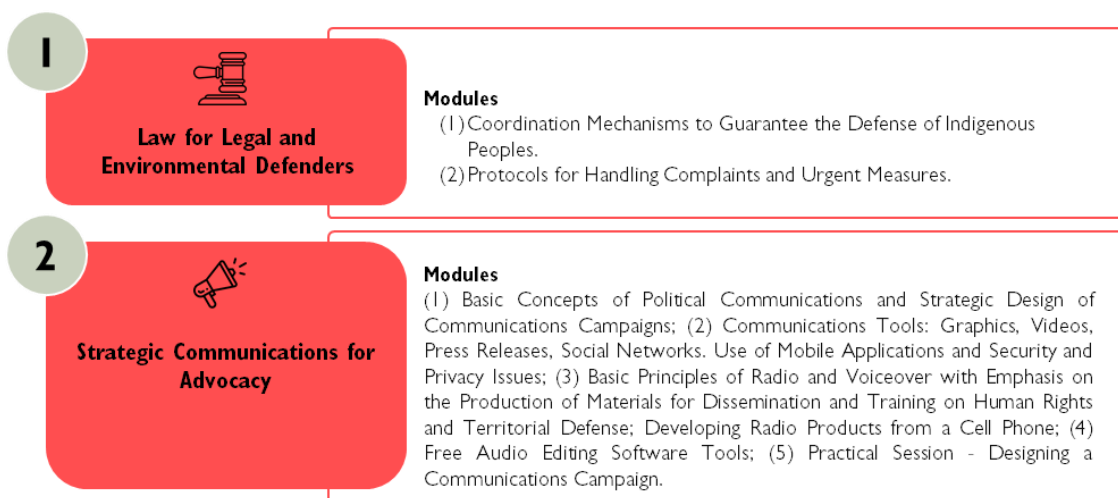
<sup>13</sup> FENAMAD; ORPIO; CODEPISAM; ORAU; ARPI-SC; CECONSEC; FECONAFROPU; FEPIKECHA; FEPIKRESAM; CORPIAA; AIDESEP.

**Peoples,"** carried out between March and July 2023, included participants from nine indigenous groups<sup>14</sup> and eight IPOs<sup>15</sup>. Modules 1 and 2 of the course were delivered online, and Module 3 in-person, as outlined in the curricular design. As part of the final module, students organized an [internal dialogue and debate in Tarapoto \(department of San Martín\), to propose ways for improving IP participation in the preparation of EIAs.](#)

- The specialization course **"Indigenous Economy for the Wellbeing of our Peoples,"** held from April to September 2023, had the participation of 12 indigenous groups<sup>16</sup> from eight IPOs<sup>17</sup>. This course included students who were members of three indigenous enterprises (IEs) supported by the project (ChocoWarmis, Ampik Sacha, and Koshicoop), as well as others from the technical teams associated with the IPO indigenous economy.



Figure 16. Group of students from the specialization course "Participation and Action in EIA-SEA from the Perspective of Indigenous Peoples" met in Tarapoto as part of the final module | Credit: AIDESEP.



<sup>14</sup> IPs: Shipibo-Konibo, Asháninka, Kakataibo, Awajún, Capanahua, Kichwa, Murui-Muinan, Matsigenka, and Yanetsha.

<sup>15</sup> ORAU, ORPIO, CODEPISAM, ORPIAN-P, COMARU, ARPI-SC, CORPI-SL, and AIDESEP.

<sup>16</sup> Shipibo-Konibo, Bora, Yanetsha, Ashéninka, Matses, Kukama-Kukamiria, Asháninka, Awajun, Kandozi, Kichwa, Matsigenka, and Ese eja.

<sup>17</sup> ORAU, CODEPISAM, FEKIH, AIDESEP, FECONABAP, CORPI, ORPIAN, and FENAMAD.



Figure 17. Module titles for the four EGIDA specialization courses

AIDESEP and the Intercultural University of the Selva Central Juan Santos Atahualpa (UNISCJSA) are in the process of signing an inter-institutional Framework Agreement for the accreditation of EGIDA courses and diplomas. AIDESEP has a Framework Agreement with OXFAM (signed in December 2022) to jointly implement EGIDA courses, as well as collaborate on other processes, including the strengthening of this school.

AIDESEP began the process for the recognition of EGIDA as a Community Education Attention Program by the Regional Education Directorate of Ucayali (DREU, in Spanish). With this recognition, EGIDA will be even closer to achieving its objective of providing various types of education and training to indigenous leaders, community members, women, youth, and other indigenous actors from their own vision, responding to the specific needs of the participants in all Amazonian regions.

In FY 2023, the five recipients of AIDESEP's **Amazon Woman Indigenous Fund (FIMA, in Spanish)** successfully completed the implementation of their projects in the regions of Junín, Ucayali, and Cusco, as detailed in the following table.

Table 3. Summary of community initiatives promoted by FIMA awardees

| Projects of the Five FIMA Awardees                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Esther Melendez Carolina implemented the project “Enhancing the Food Security Capacity of Families Living in Poverty in the Pichiquia Native Community of the Río Tambo District, Satipo Province, Junín Department.” She established the Agroecological and Industrial Cooperative of Indigenous Women of the Amazon Limited. (CAIMIA) with a total of 45 Asháninka women members. Initially, Esther’s objective was to work with 14 members, but she ended up exceeding her goal by 321% (Annex 2: Success Stories). |



Susana Patricia Silva successfully implemented her project in the native community of Inchatoshi (Ucayali) titled "Reactivation of Ancestral *Sahumerio* to Cope with COVID-19: Promoting Well-Being during the National Health Emergency in the Peruvian Amazon." The project led to the training of ten young people (six women and four men). They identified, selected, and recorded 23 medicinal plants for use in bathing, *sahumerio* rituals, and as antiviral air fresheners in households. Additionally, this initiative resulted in the formation of two community health committees, one in Inchatoshi and another in Inkare, the communities of origin of the ten young individuals who collaborated with Susana.



María de los Ángeles Ríos Cesáreo implemented the project "Indigenous Women and Their Role in Preserving the Ancestral Culture of the Native Peoples in the Province of Atalaya." She collaborated with 29 women from the Aerija, Huao, and Sapani communities, aiming to enhance their skills in crafting and utilizing medicinal plants to combat illnesses. Thanks to María's efforts, these women participated in a crafts fair in the city of Atalaya. Additionally, they compiled and documented information on 19 medicinal plants, which will be used as the basis for creating informative materials beneficial for the communities.



Cecilia Brito carried out the project "Implementation of Family Bio-Gardens in the Puerto Firmeza Native Community" to enhance food and economic self-sufficiency for the families in the communities. The women whom Cecilia collaborated with received a variety of Amazonian seeds, including pineapple, banana, dale, and sachapapa. These seeds are essential to prevent these Amazonian products from disappearing from the family diet. Moreover, this project provided essential equipment for the maintenance of the bio-gardens. The final report is still being developed.



Emith Timpia implemented the project "Enhancing the Food Security Capacities of Families Living in Poverty in the Native Community of Timpia, Megantoni district, La Convención province, Cusco department." As part of this initiative, she successfully established a communal nursery dedicated to cultivating vegetables, with the goal of becoming a primary seed supplier for the families in her community. The final report is still being developed.

As part of AIDESEP's learning process related to these types of funds, we conducted visits to the winners to assess their impacts. The resulting conclusions are as follows:

- Ongoing support is crucial to reinforce leadership in initiatives like those funded by FIMA. This support should encompass not only the technical aspects but, even more importantly, the administrative and financial aspects. Women face **substantial educational disparities**, making it key to invest time, effort, and resources in enhancing their knowledge to bridge these gaps. It became apparent that FIMA's design did not adequately address activities aimed at offering training in basic topics, such as *budget preparation and management, reporting, basic accounting, access to communication, and the provision of interpreters for women who do not speak Spanish*.
- The initiatives supported by FIMA were predominantly related to **food security, cultural appreciation, and the revival of ancestral knowledge**. This shows women's commitment to the conservation and preservation of their territory and culture, the priority they give to their family's well-being, especially their children's nutrition, and the sustainability of their resources. It is critical to continue supporting these women-led initiatives, which

although they may not be primarily economic in nature, they focus on enhancing their quality of life.

- **Collaboration and Partnership:** The winners actively sought out other partners and allies within their communities to create a support network. Even though this involvement implied finding additional funding, they were eager to foster greater participation. Encouraging these collaborative spaces among women and for women should continue.
- Recognizing the **community context** in which these initiatives operate is crucial, since sometimes leaders assuming community roles may not fully empathize with women-led initiatives, subjecting them to additional challenges.
- **Communications barriers** present a substantial challenge in communities with limited or no internet access, creating a significant gap for women. Even when internet access is available within the community, some women do not have their own telephones, do not speak Spanish, or are unable to travel to nearby areas for communication because their male partners do not allow it.
- Women's empowerment and their confidence in securing this seed funding led to the development of **alliances with other funding sources, donations, and collaborative efforts that will contribute to the sustainability of their initiatives**. These partnerships include the Ruth Buendía Foundation, CARE Asháninka, and the Provincial Municipality of Satipo.

At the **regional level**, 35 participants (15 men and 20 women) engaged in the **Global South Civil Society Experience Exchange Workshop**<sup>18</sup> in December. This event, organized by the Regional Group on Financing and Infrastructure (GREFI, in Spanish), took place in Sao Paulo, Brazil. During the exchange, participants shared their experiences related to the investment landscape in the Amazon, with a particular focus on monitoring human rights concerns, protecting defenders, the transition to clean energy, and Chinese investments. As a result of these discussions, civil society members from Latin America, Africa, and Asia pledged to continue their efforts in monitoring investments within the region.

#### Organizational Strengthening:

The agreements with **COIAB, FEIPA, OPIAC, OZIP, CONFENIAE, AIDESEP, and AIDESEP with its members CODEPISAM, CORPI, ORAU, and ORPIO** continued to be implemented, thus enhancing their agendas and capabilities.

**Administrative capacities of the IPOs** continued to improve with WWF's support in the agreement implementation process. The ten IPOs were able to reach 90% of the total amount of their agreements, by this year's closure.

Table 4. Execution rates of the ten IPOs with agreements.

| Indigenous Organizations      | Country | Execution Rate |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| COICA/National IP Federations | Ecuador | 95%            |
| AIDESEP                       | Peru    | 91%            |
| CODEPISAM                     | Peru    | 100%           |
| CORPI                         | Peru    | 94%            |
| ORAU                          | Peru    | 100%           |

<sup>18</sup> The donors who contributed include the Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN) through the project "Strengthening Socio-Environmental Governance in the Amazon Basin through Regional Advocacy on the Social and Environmental Impacts of the Extractive and Infrastructure Sectors," and the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) through the project "Analyzing China's Geopolitical Role in Latin America by Strengthening Platforms for the Exchange of Experiences, Follow-Up, and Research."

|                      |                    |            |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| ORPIO                | Peru               | 82%        |
| CONFENIAE            | Ecuador            | 71%        |
| COIAB                | Brazil             | 80%        |
| FEPIPA <sup>19</sup> | Brazil             | 100%       |
| OPIAC                | Colombia           | 85%        |
| OZIP                 | Colombia           | 99%        |
| <b>Total Rate</b>    | <b>All 10 IPOs</b> | <b>90%</b> |

The following are the outcomes of the organizational strengthening processes in FY 2023:

In **Brazil**, we continued to strengthen the capacities of **COIAB**, **FEPIPA**, **FEPOINT**, and the **Uruwí and Tapi'ô associations** as follows:

- We maintained our efforts to strengthen **COIAB**, facilitating their connection with the federal government through meetings in Brasilia with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI, in Portuguese) and various engagements with the Supreme Court. These advocacy actions contributed to positive outcomes related to "[Temporary Framework](#)" and the women's agenda with the MPI and the Ministry of Education.
- Hiring additional staff for COIAB, FEPIPA, and FEPOINT allowed them to strengthen their administrative and technical activities through the work of focal points on advocacy, indigenous economy, gender, youth, and monitoring within the project's framework. These efforts also supported them to strengthen their own organizational agendas beyond the scope of the project. These improvements have noticeably increased IPO administrative and technical capacities, allowing them to more efficiently organize field logistics for training, actively participate in technical events, and successfully engage in advocacy activities (e.g., Terra Livre camp, Women's March, meetings with ministries).
- In August, we provided organizational management training to nine individuals (two women and seven men) from the boards of directors of the **Tapi'ô and Uruwí associations** as part of the second training module (the first module took place in FY 2022). This year's training focused on partnering (associativity), representation, and management. The objectives were to reflect on the importance and role of associations and for them to learn about the use of administrative and financial practices and tools, among other skills. As a result, the participants began designing projects, primarily aimed at enhancing organizational strength and protecting their territories. These associations are relatively new and have not yet received funding through calls for proposals, which they plan to prioritize in their future activities.
- We supported the participation of the **Uruwí Association and the Tapi'ô Association** (representing the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados indigenous territory), at the seminar "Traditional Communities: Weaving Networks and Pathways for Community-Based Tourism Aligned with Territorial and Environmental Management." This event was held in October 2022 and convened members of the academic community, various government agencies<sup>20</sup>, NGOs, and 22 organizations representing traditional communities and IP from different regions of the country. During this exchange seminar, the Apiaká and Haliti representatives

<sup>19</sup> Due to changes in its leadership at the beginning of the year, FEPIPA has faced challenges related to internal consensus, particularly regarding project priorities and financial execution. After several meetings aimed to achieve better alignment with FEPIPA, it was mutually agreed to terminate the agreement. Part of resources originally allocated to FEPIPA were redirected to support the initiatives of ANMIGA (National Articulation of Ancestral Indigenous Women Warriors), including the March of Indigenous Women. While we continue to collaborate with FEPIPA, there has been no transfer more funds as per the federation's own decision.

<sup>20</sup> The community-based tourism event was held with support from the Federal University of Tocantins (host of the event), the Society, Population, and Nature Institute (organizer, provided financial and technical resources), the Kalunga do Mimoso Quilombola Association, the Tocantins State Tourism Office, and 22 organizations representing IP, quilombolas, family farmers, and *raizeiros* from almost all regions of Brazil. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) also provided financial support.

shared their experiences in developing tourism within their indigenous lands, while also gaining insights into successful practices and challenges faced by other initiatives. This participation led to the following outcomes:

- The Uruwi and Tapi'ô associations are collaborating with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio, in Portuguese) to establish a legal framework that regulates sport fishing within the overlapping area between the indigenous territory and Juruena National Park (PARNAJu, in Portuguese).
  - Twenty-eight IPOs have collectively developed, signed, and released the document "Carta de Arraías" (Charter of Arraías). This charter provides guidelines for promoting responsible practices in community-based tourism oriented towards conserving the environment and upholding community traditions.
- To foster collaboration and joint initiatives between the two Apiaká associations, we provided financial support for a **meeting of the Uruwí<sup>21</sup> Association and Tapi'ô<sup>22</sup> Association** in the village of Matrinxã in December 2022, facilitating the participation of their representatives. The primary goal was to align their strategies related to land ownership, territorial monitoring, fishing tourism, and Brazil nut collection. We also took advantage of this meeting to organize a joint expedition to the southern region of the territory.
- In August, we supported the development of the **Ecological Economic Calendar for the Apiaká People of the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados Indigenous Territory**. This calendar contributes to the indigenous territory's Environmental and Territorial Management Plan (PGTA, in Portuguese). It compiles information regarding the use of natural subsistence resources for various purposes, including food, construction materials, crafting materials, and other income-generating activities. The calendar documented 42 species grown in gardens and 85 species in backyards, 64 species used in fishing, 99 species collected, and 46 species hunted.



Figure 18. In August, representatives of Tapi'ô and Uruwí associations were part of the third training module on Organizational Management Training | Credit: WWF Brazil

In **Colombia**, the agreement with **OPIAC** was renewed<sup>23</sup> and executed during FY 2023 (achieving an **85%** expenditure rate). OPIAC made significant progress on several key processes under the agreement, including:

- Structuring its **Strategic Planning Office**, clearly defining its objectives, lines of work, structure, operation, and its interaction with other areas of the organization. The process began in FY 2022 and came together successfully during FY 2023.

<sup>21</sup> This association represents the villages of Pontal, Canindé and Piraptua, north of the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados territory.

<sup>22</sup> This association represents the village of Matrinxã, south of TI Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados.

<sup>23</sup> In the context of the agreement between OPIAC and WWF, funds were also allocated from NICFI NORAD.

- Outlining the **Amazon Indigenous Fund** in order to strengthen indigenous autonomy in the management of international cooperation resources, thereby strengthening indigenous initiatives aimed at safeguarding their territorial and cultural integrity.
- Formulating an **advocacy strategy for the PND consultation process**, which involved the identification of strategic Amazonian issues for the development of agreements with the government. This strategy allowed OPIAC to influence the national government through a consultation process involving the communities in the six Amazonian departments which contributed to the achievements under I.R. 1.3.
- Designing the module and supplementary report, "Management, Negotiation, and Advocacy of Indigenous Peoples in Colombia" specifically for the PFGTI.
- Launching the OPIAC's GIS and initiating community monitoring activities in Yunguillo and Monaide Jitoma, which directly contributed to the accomplishments of I.R. 2.
- Developing and implementing a communications strategy to enhance the visibility of the organization's work.

The agreement with **OZIP** was renewed<sup>24</sup> and implemented (**99%** of the funds were executed). These funds were primarily allocated for personnel fees, workshops, on-site activities, and PFGTI-related activities. OZIP accomplished several key milestones this year, including:

- **Strengthening its technical and financial team** to ensure compliance with the agreement. This effort involved internal planning and monitoring activities, as well as establishing leadership and communication channels between the technical team responsible for project activities and the organization's management team. Despite the administrative and political challenges currently faced by the organization, the technical team responsible for the agreement has continued to deliver reports, albeit sometimes outside the agreed upon deadlines, demonstrating a strong commitment to fulfilling the entire agreement.
- Implementing **OZIP's administrative capacity-building plan**, which included a workshop held in August to update its organizational chart and define general guidelines for enhancing various processes, including: 1) Code of ethics and institutional conduct; 2) Documentation of strategic planning; 3) Employee remuneration policy; 4) Adjustments to the risk matrix; 5) Implementation of the General Occupational Risk and Health System (SG-SST); and 6) Analysis and organization of organizational documentation. This workshop empowered 11 individuals (seven women and four men) within OZIP's technical, administrative, and financial teams.
- Organizing the **Second Meeting of Women Defenders**, in June, aimed at identifying protection mechanisms for indigenous women who defend their territorial and environmental rights in Putumayo. The insights and reflections from the meeting were used to develop the **Advocacy Plan for the Network of Indigenous Women Environmental Defenders of Putumayo**. This plan is designed to strengthen the participation and protection of indigenous women environmental defenders, acknowledging their vital role in safeguarding natural resources, combating climate change, and preserving ancestral knowledge. The plan serves as a guiding framework for OZIP and indigenous women leaders in the Putumayo region.

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<sup>24</sup> In the context of the agreement between OZIP and WWF, funds were also allocated from WWF-Netherlands.

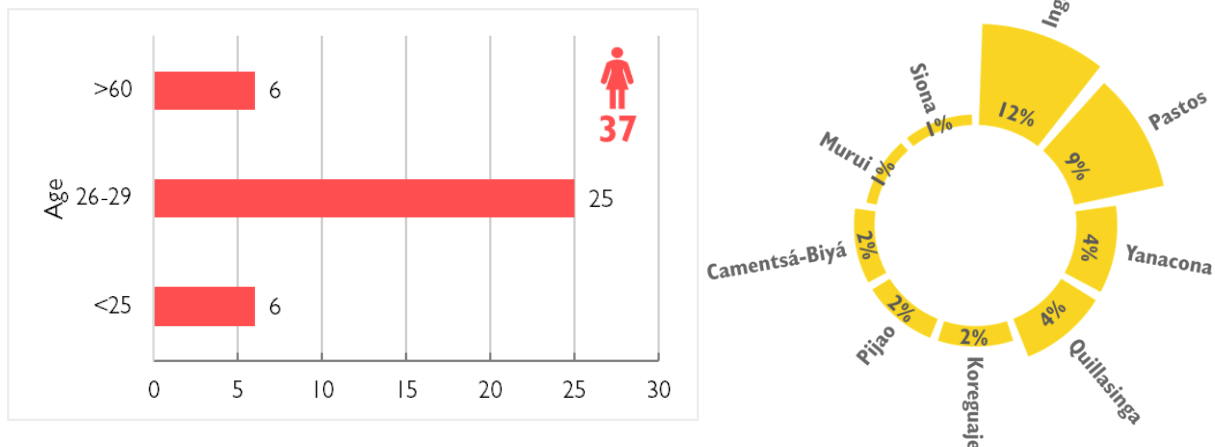


Figure 19. Left: Number of women by age group participating in the second meeting of women defenders. Right: Number of female participants in Colombia by ethnic group (n=37)

Table 5. Key data from the second meeting of women defenders

| Second Meeting of Women Defenders                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Methodology                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Key Stakeholders                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Other Donors                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b><u>Weaving the Basket of Protection</u></b><br/> <b>Authors:</b> OZIP women</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Analysis of three risks:<br/>           (a) Targeting and psychological mistreatment (resulting from their role as territorial defenders)<br/>           (b) Forced displacement<br/>           (c) Extractive projects</p> <p>For each risk, the analysis aims to identify underlying factors, propose preventive measures, and outline response measures. The findings and analyses were shared during plenary sessions.</p> | <p>Delegates from the United Nations Verification Mission, the Ombudsman's Office, the Government of Putumayo through the Secretariat of Social Development, the Departmental Heritage Council of Putumayo, the Ministry of Culture through the Directorate of Regional Development and MAPP OAS participated in the meeting.</p> | <p>The technical and financial cooperation project between WWF Germany - Fund. Sarastro and WWF Colombia: "Sustainable and resilient terrestrial landscapes," funded the event. AIRR provided technical support.</p> |



Figure 20. Organizational strengthening workshop for OZIP members | Credit: OZIP

In **Ecuador**, CONFENIAE executed **71%** of the agreement funding this year and enhanced its capacity to advocate for its rights and economic interests, particularly related to economic matters. Some noteworthy achievements include:

- In November, WWF facilitated an event in Lima for the **exchange of institutional strengthening experiences between CONFENIAE and AIDESEP**. The insights shared by CONFENIAE closely aligned with the challenges that AIDESEP faced. These challenges included the need for an administrative accounting structure, the importance of facilitating payment processes, and the management of expectations related to the resources an organization can initially manage. This activity significantly bolstered the trust and collaboration between AIDESEP and CONFENIAE.
- In July, CONFENIAE's team took part in the **"Indigenous Territorial Monitoring Regional Meeting"**. During the event they developed communications materials, including a short video supporting IPOs, which will strengthen CONFENIAE's stance against the exploitation of Yasuní in the context of the forthcoming public consultation<sup>25</sup>.
- In October, CONFENIAE's General Assembly, with participation from all 23 member organizations, endorsed the concept of **"Economy of the Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities."** Moreover, the concept was formally integrated into the organization's statutes, providing a clear definition that will enable the promotion of an alternative economic model in alignment with the indigenous cosmovision.
- In January, we developed the **strategy for disseminating the concept of economy of Amazonian peoples and nationalities**. After deep reflection on the concept of indigenous economy, which was informed by shared experiences, we made the decision to formulate a comprehensive strategy to increase the visibility of the Amazonian indigenous economy among Amazonian peoples and their strategic allies. The dissemination process has already begun through the radio station *La Voz de la CONFENIAE*.
- We also secured CONFENIAE's participation in the **XVII Congress of the International Society for Ecological Economics**<sup>26</sup>, scheduled to take place at the University of Magdalena in Santa Marta, Colombia in FY 2024. We will present the topic "The Economy from the Viewpoint of Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities of Ecuador" as part of the panel "Radical Ecological Economics: Considering People and Nature." Our participation in this event will provide an opportunity to showcase and reflect upon the development of the concept of the Economy of the Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities while receiving feedback in an academic setting.
- CONFENIAE's Economy leadership and members of the El Pilchi IE participated in the **Third National Congress of Protected Areas**<sup>27</sup>. They provided their insights into the concept of Economy of the Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities, emphasizing the contributions of the Territorial Information System to sustainable development. Furthermore, they highlighted the significance of receiving support for such initiatives from various institutions.
- We prepared a technical proposal to compete for FAO-supported funds for a bioeconomy project awarded in the form of a grant of \$96,900 to CONFENIAE. While these funds are not directly designated for AIRR-supported IEs, they will significantly bolster CONFENIAE's capacity to advance the development of bioenterprises among IP and nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon.

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<sup>25</sup> National referendum on oil exploitation in the Amazon region held on August 20, in which the "No" vote won: <https://confeniae.net/celebramos-el-historico-voto-ecuatoriano-para-frenar-la-extraccion-de-petroleo-de-la-reserva-de-biosfera-yasuni/>

<sup>26</sup> This congress will be held from October 23 to 28. More information at: <https://2023.isecoeco.org/>.

<sup>27</sup> Worth noting is that this event occurs every decade and serves as a gathering for diverse contributors, including cooperants, NGOs, government officials, and decision-makers.



Figure 21. CONFENIAE led the workshops to define the concept of indigenous economy with the participation of its member organizations | Credit: WWF Ecuador

In **Peru**, AIDESEP executed **91%** of its budget this year and monitored the agreements it has with its subnational organizations. The four subnational IPOs with which AIDESEP has agreements executed their budgets as follows: CODEPISAM **100%**, CORPI **94%**, ORAU **100%**, and ORPIO **82%**. AIDESEP hired 26 people this year (five AIDESEP staff and 21 consultants), enabling the IPOs<sup>28</sup> to carry out actions on a permanent basis throughout the year. The following aspects of AIDESEP's organizational strengthening process are worth highlighting:

- AIDESEP completed fund transfers to the IEs AFIMAD and KEMITO ENE for their work plans. They also **provided support and administrative guidance** to AMBNE, AFIMAD, ASPAPPUKU, and KEMITO ENE to advance their financial execution. They collaborated with Frutiawajún, Bosque de las Nuwas, CODEPISAM, and CORPI SL on closing out their administrative reports.
- AIDESEP submitted **technical and financial reports in accordance with the contract, ensuring timely disbursements**. They improved their reporting and gained a better understanding of the agreement's operation and associated processes (amendments, disbursements, etc.). They recognized the need to provide further support and follow-up to their Subnational IPOs and IEs since they are unable to maintain ongoing monitoring due to their administrative-financial staff managing multiple projects.
- AIDESEP and WWF conducted two administrative-financial monitoring visits to three IEs (Frutiawajún, Kemito Ene, and Aspappuku) and two subnational IPOs (CODEPISAM and CORPI) in November, December, and August. The aim was to ensure the administrative closure processes. We found that the **two subnational IPOs and the three IEs had increased their knowledge of administrative, contracting, and procurement rules in project implementation**.
- In September, we provided **training on internal control** for the Subnational IPOs and IEs' administrative, financial, and accounting staff. Participants reinforced their knowledge of tools for applying internal controls in their organizations, a practice that some had been implementing informally.

<sup>28</sup> CODEPISAM, CORPI, ORPIO, ORAU, and ORPIAN.

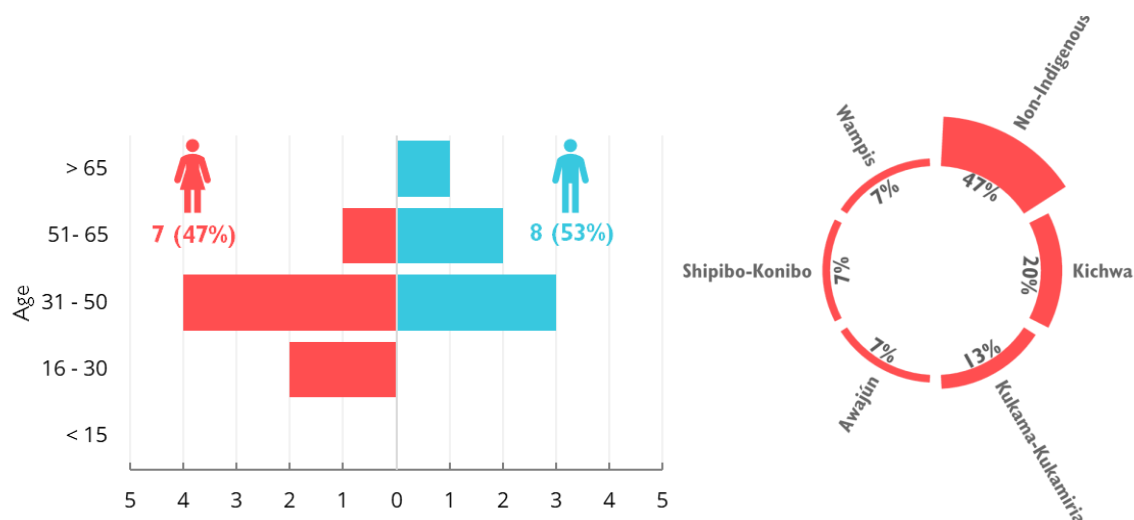


Figure 22. Left: Number of participants by gender and age group who participated in the training course on internal control. Right: Percentage of participants by ethnic group (n=15)

- The project committed to **strengthening AIDESEP's legal and technical team** to negotiate and advocate for territorial defense and indigenous defenders. This was achieved through several actions: a) EGIDA's specialization course in law for legal and environmental defenders; b) legal advice provided to AIDESEP to support advocacy processes stemming from their Early Warning Early Action System (SAAT, in Spanish) alerts; c) Support on managing and advocacy for EGIDA-related issues; and d) Socialization of AIDESEP's *Agenda Grande*.
- In September, AIDESEP submitted a proposal to the **Vice Ministry of Justice and Human Rights** for an agreement to enhance access to justice. This proposal connects IP self-protection mechanisms with the intersectoral mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Peru (MINJUSDH, in Spanish). The proposal included data collection from AIDESEP's GeoServer and SAAT (where the Network of Indigenous Human Rights Defenders participates).
- AIDESEP established **partnerships** with Oxfam, Indian Law, NIA TERO, Amazon Watch, and The Nature Conservancy. These organizations provided and expressed ongoing support for advocacy, governance, and territorial security actions. These partnerships significantly contributed to institutional strengthening and sustainability (see section 4.1). Additionally, WWF secured funds from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to implement ORPIO's Women's Program.
- AIDESEP, in collaboration with COICA, ORAU, ORPIO, CORPI-SL, and FENAMAD, developed an **advocacy strategy for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**. This strategy was submitted to the Ministry of Environment (MINAM, in Spanish) and was crafted with the input of 20 indigenous leaders (seven men and 13 women) from COICA, AIDESEP, and their regional organizations. This effort took place during a workshop on Amazon investments held in October 2022, with participation from MINAM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The workshop revolved around addressing ecosystem degradation and species loss, aligned with the new Post-2023 Global Biodiversity Framework under the CBD.



Figure 23. Administrative monitoring visits to CORPI-SL (left) and Kemito Ene (right) | Credit: WWF Peru

At the **regional level**, 32 individuals from indigenous organizations (ten from COIAB, three from OPIAC, 16 from OZIP, and three from CONFENIAE) increased their financial-administrative skills following IPO policies as well as WWF and USAID procedures. We conducted in-person workshops between April and May in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador. These workshops covered various topics, utilizing case studies to provide participants with a thorough understanding of the following:

- Internal Controls: Accounting system, procurement standards, conflicts of interest, expense reporting, safeguards, ownership, and the use of equipment.
- Cost Standards: Expense reporting, equipment ownership, procurement standards, and conflicts of interest.
- Conflicts of Interest: Procurement standards.
- Process and documentation to close out the project agreement.

IPO participants recognize the importance of implementing internal control procedures, using policies and manuals, and transparency in accounting. These measures are key for securing eligibility for new funding opportunities that will allow them to carry out activities in their territories. These IPOs have now **adopted project accountability controls in all their projects**.

**We carried out two experience exchanges with project IPO partners**, one of them related to training programs: In November 2022, in Lima, we held an [Exchange of Experiences among Amazonian Indigenous Organizations' Training Programs](#). Delegates from COIAB, OPIAC, OZIP, CONFENIAE, AIDESEP and its regional organizations CODEPISAM, CORPI and ORPIO, as well as WWF and NESsT participated in the exchange. Twenty-four participants (15 women and nine men) attended, representing six training experiences: EGIDA, PFGTI, Floresta em Rede; Paralegals; Training for Advocacy; Training for Business and IEs. Additionally to sharing reflections and lessons on inclusion, interculturality sustainability, and impact, the participant organizations presented details of their experiences, solved questions, and established collaboration links.

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

**We strengthened indigenous monitoring systems and used indigenous monitoring information for decision making and policy advocacy.**

In **Brazil**, we strengthened the capacities of 38 indigenous representatives from the states of Pará (17 people) and Mato Grosso (21 people) related to territorial monitoring.

In October, we carried out the training course **Technologies for Monitoring Indigenous Lands in the State of Pará – Belterra**. Seventeen people representing nine IPOs<sup>29</sup> learned how to use applications like the Indigenous Climate Alert (ACI, in Spanish) and the Observation and Monitoring

<sup>29</sup> Alto Tapajós Indigenous Council; Pariri Association; FEIPA; Teles Pires Dace Association; Da'uk; Wakoborun Women's Association; Ipereg Ayu Movement; Munduruku Educators Organization; and Kabitutu River Association.

System of the Indigenous Amazon (SOMAI, in Spanish). They also received training in deploying drones for territorial monitoring and surveillance, techniques for risk reduction, safety, and adopting best practices in monitoring activities. This newly acquired knowledge has not yet been reflected in advocacy actions, therefore ICV will continue to provide guidance and seek ways to sustain these achievements through a project in partnership with the German bank KfW.

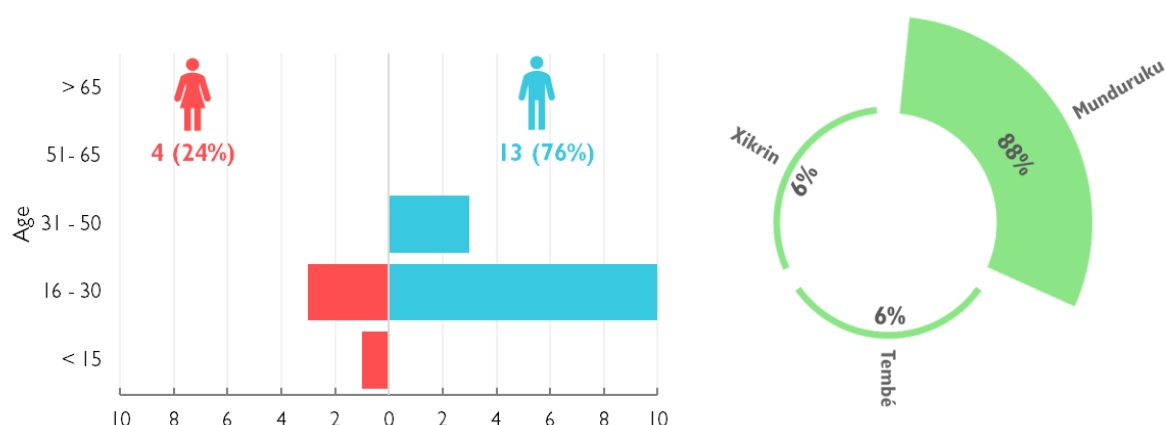


Figure 24. Left: Number of participants by gender and age group in the course on Technologies for Monitoring Indigenous Territories (Pará-Brazil). Right: Percentage of participants in Brazil by ethnic group (n=17).

In July, we carried out a **training activity on territorial management from an environmental and cultural perspective in the state of Mato Grosso-Apiaká Kayabi Indigenous Territory**. Twenty-one indigenous monitors from three IPOs<sup>30</sup> learned about participatory community mapping, the use of the ACI application for data collection, the SOMAI platform as a source of information on the Brazilian Amazon, and risk reduction techniques, safety, and good practices in monitoring actions.

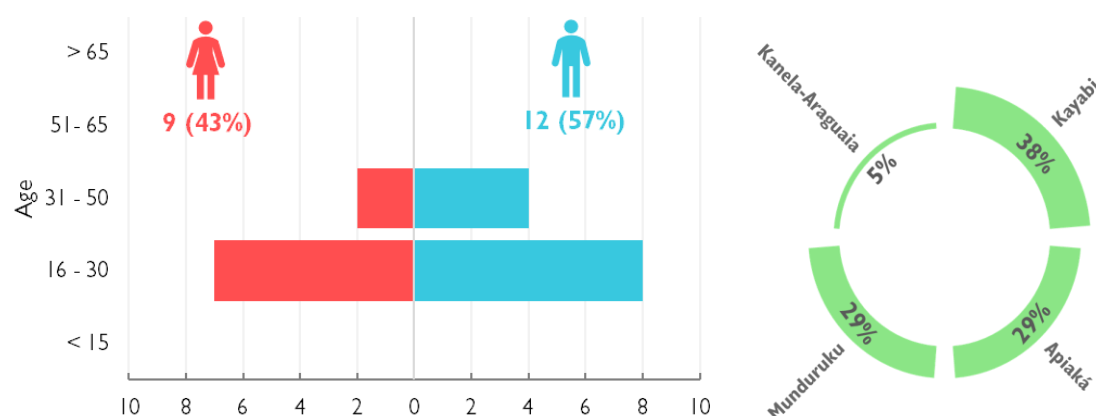


Figure 25. Left: Number of participants by gender and age group in the course on Technologies for Monitoring Indigenous Lands and Participatory Community Mapping (Mato Grosso, Brazil). Right: Percentage of participants by ethnic group (n=21).

<sup>30</sup> Mundurucu Institute, Juruena Vivo Network, and FEPOIMT. FEPOIMT was represented by a monitor and a student.

We provided technical support for the design of a **Protection and Surveillance Plan for the Indigenous Lands of Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados**, between the northern and southern villages of the territory. The plan includes a calendar of expeditions that were carried out between December and September with logistical support from the project:

- **First expedition (December):** To the southern part of the Apiaká territory. Thirty people from villages in the south and north of the territory participated. The group detected illegal fishing activities that were reported to ICMBio and FUNAI (the agencies in charge of monitoring and enforcement in PARNAJu, which overlaps with the Apiaká territory).
- **Second expedition (June):** Conducted in Salto Rio São Thomé. No recent activity or signs of unauthorized presence were detected at the site.
- **Third expedition (July):** Monitors from Matrinxã village detected a fire in an area that had previously been deforested and illegally occupied. A recent burn (which was photographed) indicated that there had been some reoccupation in this area. On July 27, Apiaká leaders issued a complaint to CONPARNAJU's (Juruena National Park Management Council) WhatsApp, sharing photos of the situation and the specific location of the burned areas, along with an ACI-generated report. Subsequently, a [joint operation](#) involving ICMBio, IBAMA, and the Federal Police was carried out in response to this complaint:

According to the report, "deforestation and illegal mining alerts issued from satellite monitoring allowed agents to identify crimes at an early stage, with the location of 24 new mining operations, as well as their access roads, in a total of 260 hectares of newly opened areas, 95 hectares of which are within Juruena NP. Preliminary studies by Federal Police forensic experts indicate that mining alone caused R\$46 million in direct environmental damage and illegal deforestation financed by mining, more than R\$300 million."

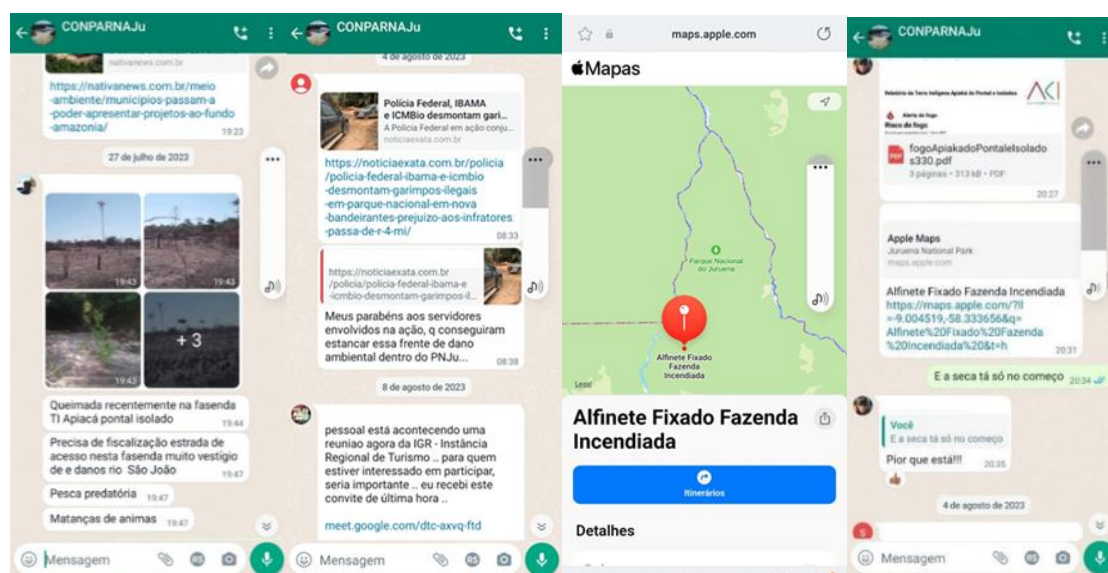


Figure 26. Examples of the complaints related to deforestation and fires inside the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados Indigenous Territory and actions carried out by relevant agencies.

- **Fourth expedition (September):** carried out by monitors from the Rikbaktsa people to verify the presence of mining rafts in the Rio do Sangue, a tributary of the Juruena River. This area is in proximity to traditional and native communities. The associations representing the three Rikbaktsa territories (Escondido, Japuíra, and Erikpatsá)<sup>31</sup> sought OPAN's assistance in addressing this threat. They also prepared a document to share with various institutions<sup>32</sup>,

<sup>31</sup> Associations from the three Rikbaktsa territories: ASIRIK, AIMURIK, Associação do Barranco Vermelho, Associação Indígena da aldeia Babaçuzal, and TIRIK.

<sup>32</sup> Federal Public Ministry, Department of Environment, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, National Indian Foundation and Ministry of Education.

denouncing the following: a) multiple mining requests that do not adhere to the 10 km distance from indigenous territories; b) the installation of rafts near indigenous territories; c) the absence of prior, free, and informed consultation with the people who rely on these water resources for sustenance and/or income.

In **Colombia**, we designed and implemented OPIAC's GIS according to the available tools and personnel to carry out the different stages of operations. The main results include:

- We **purchased and delivered the equipment** required for community monitors to conduct field activities and store data<sup>33</sup>. We also supplied OPIAC with equipment for the implementation of its GIS.<sup>34</sup>
- OZIP and OPIAC jointly **selected two communities in Yunguillo and Monaide Jitoma** to pilot the monitoring system and test the design of the GIS. These communities are home to the Bioincos and Comaiji IEs, who extract *cacay* and *milpes* oils.
- In June, we **strengthened the capacities in technical monitoring tools** of ten people (five women and five men; which included three youth) from Monaide Jitoma, Yunguillo, and OZIP. The training covered basic cartography concepts, compass usage, managing scale, GPS operation, introduction to GIS, and camera trap utilization. The monitors agreed that, upon returning to their territories, they would assess the security situation in order to start collecting data.
- We **established the baseline for territorial monitoring indicators** and made progress in compiling basic information (shapefiles of communities, land cover, water bodies, etc.). For the two pilot communities, we defined variables and indicators tailored to each IE's activities. These variables include location, areas of use, landscape conditions, presence of fauna, and the phenology status of harvested trees.
- We began **monitoring activities in the Monaide Jitoma community** in July. However, it is important to acknowledge that the timing will depend on security conditions.
- We designed an **information workflow process, specifying how information moves from monitors in the territory to the IPOs**. This process identifies the type and source of information (e.g., secondary data, community monitoring, social mapping) to be stored in OPIAC's GIS and outlines the information required for reports and for future use. As part of the design process, we identified topics that OPIAC should address with subnational IPOs from the six Amazonian departments, including the needs, advocacy and negotiation efforts, and communication related to the status of Amazonian territories.
- The OPIAC's GIS **Geodatabase** is now fully structured and available, containing cartographic data from the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute and OPIAC's own information. It has been populated with data related to situation in territories related to: Indigenous reserves, land cover, oil, illicit crops, illegal mining, and drainage and bodies of water.



Figure 27. Representatives from Yungillo and Monaide Jitoma, as well as from OPIAC and OZIP, were trained in community monitoring as part of the implementation of SIG OPIAC | Credit: WWF Colombia

<sup>33</sup> The community of Monaide Jitoma received a considerable donation of a photographic camera, a GPS, five camera traps and a hard drive.

<sup>34</sup> Equipment for the implementation OPIAC's GIS: DELL workstation, monitor, keyboard and mouse for the workstation, plotter and multifunctional printer, and furniture for OPIAC's headquarters in Bogota office to house a GIS office there.

In **Peru**, AIDESEP has continued to strengthen its SAAT, fostering collaboration from the local to the national level, both technically and in advocacy efforts, to address the impacts on native communities. The main achievements are as follows:

- We improved and updated CIPTA's Geoserver platform <http://cipta.ddns.net/> for visualizing information on territorial demands, native communities, integral territories by village, communal reserves, and territorial reserves. We have also ensured its interoperability with national government sectors such as Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI), MINAM, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC), the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), and the Ministry of Culture (MINCU).



Figure 28. CIPTA's geoserver platform interface with updated SAAT component | Screenshot: AIDESEP

- We improved and updated SAAT's reporting application<sup>35</sup> for registering early warnings. This update includes modules and social as well as environmental indicators that were approved by AIDESEP and the nine subnational organizations<sup>36</sup>. The indicators are categorized based on the type of alert, which can be territorial, environmental, health-related, alerts of forest fires, defense of defenders, social alerts, or PIACI alerts.



<sup>35</sup> This application is exclusively distributed by AIDESEP to regional organizations, indigenous leaders, and monitors. This restricted access ensures that reports are submitted responsibly and prevents public access, thereby safeguarding the generation of alerts that address genuine threats at the community level.

<sup>36</sup> ARPI-SC, CODEPISAM, CORPIAA, CORPI-SL, COMARU, FENAMAD, ORAU, ORPIAN-P, and ORPIO.



Figure 29. SAAT application with its new interface and early warning registration processes | Screenshot: AIDESEP

- Nineteen community surveillance committees (CVC) are in the process of acquiring equipment, monitoring, and transferring information to their respective organizations for legal actions and advocacy.** These 19 communities involved in SAAT's implementation have constructed and equipped secure facilities (modules) for CVC operations<sup>37</sup>. These modules are in preparation to receive computer equipment and solar panels for processing information and transferring it to AIDESEP. Each community implementing the SAAT has developed and approved its "Protocol for the Use and Disposal of Assets for Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance of Communal Territory." We have finished procuring all the equipment (computers and solar panels) and initiated the delivery process to the 19 CVCs. It is important to note that the Centro Arenal community (part of ORPIO's bases) was fully equipped in FY 2022, and the Santa Rosa de Uchunya community was removed from the program by AIDESEP because of challenges related to coordinating with its communal authorities, who are facing internal conflicts.

Table 6. Examples of some of the monitoring modules under construction and implementation

| Community                                              | SAAT Module                                                                         | Community                                                               | SAAT Module                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FLOR DE UCAYALI ORAU, built an entirely new CVC module |  | San Antonio del río Pintuyacu ORPIO, built an entirely new CVC facility |  |

<sup>37</sup> These have been a direct contribution (counterpart) from the community.

|                                                                               |                                                                                    |                                                                                            |                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vista Alegre<br>CORPI, built an<br>entirely new<br>CVC module                 |   | Nazareth<br><br>ORPIAN, SAAT<br>module set up in<br>the local<br>community<br>headquarters |  |
| Los Ángeles<br>CODEPISAM,<br>SAAT module<br>set up on<br>communal<br>building |  |                                                                                            |                                                                                     |

- The **CVCs have actively monitored** their territories, employing the SAAT Protocol and SATT modules developed in FY 2022. Furthermore, we have produced informative material ([Story 1](#) and [Story 2](#)), and the monitoring efforts of native communities have resulted in **nine early warning reports on threats issued** during this fiscal year.

Table 7. Record of the nine FY 2023 alerts with information about the alerts and actions taken.

| Date                              | Report | Name of the Alert                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Threat Category                   | Type of Threat  |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 10/31/22                          | 840    | Increase of illegal mining in the Cenepa River basin. Huampami community, Cenepa district, Condorcanqui province, Amazonas region.                                                                                                                                            | Environmental pollution           | Illegal Mining  |
| The information was submitted to: |        | Communications advocacy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                   |                 |
| Supporting information:           |        | <a href="#">Link to alert</a><br>Video of ORPIAN-P and ORDECOFROC's statement against the increase of illegal mining in the Cenepa River. Awajún community members of the Cenepa River reject illegal mining due to pollution and environmental damage <a href="#">here</a> . |                                   |                 |
| 11/23/22                          | 843    | Threat of trespassers (referred to as the Divine Blessing) to the native community Centro Arenal, in the district of Punchana, province of Maynas, Loreto region.                                                                                                             | Defense of the communal territory | Trespassers     |
| The information was submitted to: |        | Peruvian National Police - Iquitos<br>Ministry of Justice<br>Ombudsman's Office - Iquitos                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                   |                 |
| Supporting information:           |        | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                   |                 |
| 12/15/22                          | 847    | Illegal logging alert in the Santa Clara de Uchunya Native Community, district of Nueva Requena, province of Coronel Portillo, Ucayali region.                                                                                                                                | Deforestation                     | Illegal logging |
| The information was submitted to: |        | Public and authorities through Media and communications advocacy                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |                 |
| Supporting information:           |        | <a href="#">Link to alert</a><br>Press release on the Santa Clara de Uchunya case <a href="#">here</a> .<br>Community Statement on the Santa Clara de Uchunya Case <a href="#">here</a> .                                                                                     |                                   |                 |

|                                   |     |                                                                                                                                                                  |                                   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 01/25/23                          | 849 | Oil spill alert reaches the Nieva River at the confluence with the Marañon River, in Santa Maria de Nieva, Condorcanqui province, Amazonas Region.               | Environmental pollution           | Oil spill                                 |
| The information was submitted to: |     | AIDESEP                                                                                                                                                          |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| 04/08/23                          | 116 | Defense of Defenders Report: Santiago Camilo Contoricon Antúnez                                                                                                  | Death                             |                                           |
| The information was submitted to: |     | N/A                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | District of Río Tambo, province of Satipo, Junín region: <a href="#">link to alert</a>                                                                           |                                   |                                           |
| 06/01/23                          | 866 | New oil spill recorded in Kusumatak Nieva district, affected communities: Suwants, Kusumatak, Najaim Paraíso, Manu, Putuyakat, Chorro, Nueva Unida and Waisim.   | Environmental pollution           | Oil spill                                 |
| The information was submitted to: |     | AIDESEP                                                                                                                                                          |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| 06/05/23                          | 867 | Flor de Ucayali native community, Calleria district, Coronel Portillo province, Ucayali region, in imminent danger from drug trafficking.                        | Defense of the communal territory | Coca grower trespassers                   |
| The information was submitted to: |     | National Police<br>Ministry of Justice<br>Ministry of the Interior<br>Special Project for the Control and Reduction of Coca Production (CORAH)                   |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| 06/29/23                          | 868 | New attempt to trespass onto indigenous territories of the Shimpuyacu, Moyobamba, San Martín native communities.                                                 | Defense of the communal territory | Trespassers alleged to be peasant patrols |
| The information was submitted to: |     | AIDESEP<br>Ombudsman's Office                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| 07/25/23                          | 880 | Community authorities warn that unscrupulous people are trying to invade the territory of San Antonio native community, located on the Pintuyacu River (Loreto). | Defense of the communal territory | Trespassers                               |
| The information was submitted to: |     | AIDESEP<br>Ombudsman's Office                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |
| Supporting information:           |     | <a href="#">Link to alert</a>                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                                           |

- AIDESEP and its subnational IPOs **followed up and advocated with authorities to address the alerts**, leading to the presence of various authorities, including:
  - In Flor de Ucayali, for coca eradication within the community boundaries, AIDESEP coordinated with the Special Project “Control and Reduction of Coca Production in Alto Huallaga - CORAH.”
  - In response to invasions in Shimpuyacu and San Antonio de Río Pintuyacu, AIDESEP collaborated with the Peruvian National Police and the Ombudsman's Office.
  - AIDESEP facilitated a meeting with the Regional Roundtable of Human Rights Defenders of San Martín, in coordination with leaders from CODEPISAM and

communal authorities of Shimpiyacu, in order to reach a consensus and prevent socio-environmental conflicts resulting from the presence of trespassers in the Shimpiyacu Native Community.

- Following contamination in Datem del Marañon (Loreto) that affected multiple communities, the President of the Chapra Olivia Bisa Tirko Indigenous Nation met with officials in Lima from the Ministry of Health and the MINCU. This resulted in a visit to the area from a Ministry of Health brigade that sampled the water and supplied medicine to health centers.
- In December, AIDESEP entered into a Framework Agreement with SERFOR to strengthen community forestry management at the grassroots level. The agreement involves coordinating the participation of the CVCs and forestry overseers in technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives. A work plan is currently in place for the implementation of these actions among SERFOR, AIDESEP, and various stakeholders involved in Amazonian activities.

At the Regional level, we carried out one experience exchange with project IPO partners: In July 2023, in Tarapoto, Peru, we held a Regional Meeting of Indigenous Territorial Monitoring. Twenty-seven people participated in the exchange (eight women and 19 men), including delegates from IPOs COIAB, FEPOIMT, FEPIPA, Asociación Tapi'ô and Asociación Uruwí from Brazil, OPIAC and OZIP from Colombia, CONFENIAE from Ecuador, AIDESEP, CODEPISAM, CORPI, ORPIO and ORPIAN-P from Peru, as well as delegates from the NGOs WWF, OPAN and IPAM. During this exchange, each country or partner shared its experiences and reflections and lessons learned related to sustainability, impacts, inclusion, interculturality, and other topics were gathered.

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

**We advocated with stakeholders involved in territorial management and strengthened the capacities of public and private stakeholders to recognize IP rights and on ways to incorporate these rights in the implementation of policies and best practices.**

In **Brazil**, the **Tapi'ô and Uruwá associations**, with support from COAIB, FEPIPA, and FEPOIMT, engaged with decision-makers, including congressmen, the Federal Public Ministry, FUNAI, and ICMBio in May. Their goal was to expedite the **demarcation process for the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados territory**, which is currently delimited but not demarcated and overlaps with the PARNAJu. Additionally, the IPOs emphasized the importance of securing FUNAI's consent for the "Plan for Fishing Tourism Visits in the Territory," which is in the final approval phase under a binding commitment with ICMBio.

During the Third Indigenous Women's March in Brasilia in September, supported by National Articulation of Indigenous Women Ancestrality Warriors (ANMIGA in portuguese), the Ministries of Education and Indigenous Peoples signed a **protocol of intentions to support indigenous education** in teacher training and higher education. This protocol establishes guidelines to support training and promote the value of IP traditional knowledge, languages, and cultures<sup>38</sup>.

In **Colombia**, OPIAC's efforts were primarily focused on lobbying the national government to secure binding or mandatory agreements for their inclusion in the **National Development Plan (PND)**.

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<sup>38</sup> See: <https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/capes-apoiara-formacao-de-indigena>

Table 8. Mandatory Agreements Included in the PND

| Mandatory Agreements Included in the National Development Plan 2022-2026                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                  |                                                        |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Number of Agreements for IP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Number of Regional Agreements – Amazon Regional Roundtable (MRA) | Number of National Agreements – Amazon and Environment |                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                  | From the MRA                                           | From the Permanent Consultation Roundtable (MPC) |
| 233                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 57 <sup>(1)</sup>                                                | 18                                                     | 24                                               |
| <b>Relevant aspects:</b><br>(1) There is a special budget of 20 trillion Colombian pesos allocated for communities and IP within the Pluriannual Investment Plan. This budget includes resources from the Nation's General Budget, the General Participation System, and the Royalties System. Out of these funds, two trillion pesos are designated for the Nation's general budget projection to fulfill the prior consultation agreements outlined in the Plan.<br>(2) Management plans and life plans significantly impact the region's territorial management, the distribution of environmental responsibilities, and the definition of environmental factors for management. They also contribute to the coordination of interinstitutional actions. This integration enables the incorporation of indigenous knowledge systems as a central element in decision-making processes for defining environmental determinants. |                                                                  |                                                        |                                                  |
| <b>Key stakeholders:</b><br>Ministries, Indigenous Organizations that worked with OPIAC such as ONIC and Gobierno Mayor. This work was also supported by NICFI/NORAD's project "Non-State Actors Support Zero Deforestation and Climate Goals in Colombia."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                  |                                                        |                                                  |

The most relevant PND agreements for the Amazon consolidated by the MRA are as follows:

- Agreement 47:** The National Government, led by the Ministry of the Interior, will issue the necessary normative instruments and, once the project is registered, will submit the legislative measures proposed by Indigenous Peoples as a matter of urgency. These measures aim to establish the Indigenous Territorial Entities (ETIs in Spanish), promote the development of indigenous territories, or other forms of self-territorial organization, ensuring the rights to prior, free, and informed consent and consultation, taking into account the cultural objections of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations in the country.
- Agreement 49:** The National Government, led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente), commits to establishing an Amazonian environmental management unit. This unit will include an Amazonian indigenous environmental sub-unit aimed at enhancing indigenous environmental governance, reinforcing indigenous practices, and knowledge systems from a territorial and cultural standpoint. To achieve this, technical studies will be carried out with the participation of Colombian IP involved in the MRA with the goal of restructuring the Ministry. The creation of this unit will be subject to the approval of the Administrative Department of Public Function and the Ministry of Finance.
- Agreement 50:** Minambiente will provide funding for the development of environmental management plans for indigenous reserves in the Amazon. These plans will align with indigenous knowledge systems, aiming to promote the utilization, management, and sustainable environmental practices in Amazonian indigenous territories. This initiative stems from the prioritization of regional agreements for territorial environmental governance within the scope of the MRA.
- Agreement 51:** Implement a special program for the conservation, protection (including biodiversity monitoring and collective control), recovery, restoration, and environmental rehabilitation of the territories of the Amazonian IP. This program is designed to preserve the integrity of the ecosystem and bioculture of the Colombian Amazon, and stems from the prioritization of regional agreements for territorial environmental governance within the scope of the MRA.
- Agreement 52:** The national government, led by Minambiente and in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Science and Technology, and SENA, will implement projects and programs to promote and strengthen environmental enterprises in Amazonian IP territories. These efforts will promote the consolidation of their local economies and sustainable livelihoods and help to ensure a life of abundance. This is

a direct outcome of the prioritization of regional agreements for territorial environmental governance within the framework of the MRA.

6. **Agreement 53:** The national government, under Minambiente's leadership, will ensure the allocation of a dedicated investment category for the Colombian Amazon within the Fund for Sustainability and Climate Resilience (FONSUREC). This category will enable autonomous budget management by Amazonian IP, supporting knowledge exchange systems to finance activities related to the restoration, conservation, and preservation of the territory. The development and setup of this investment category will be prioritized and established in collaboration with the MRA, as a direct outcome of the regional territorial agreements for environmental governance with Amazonian IP.

Many of these commitments rely on the political will of the Congress of the Republic and the fiscal framework. Therefore, the financial sustainability of the processes and the legal framework must be supported through ongoing efforts to strengthen IPO rights and capacities (in alignment with the existing legal framework). This is a commitment that OPIAC is committed to advancing through its monitoring of these agreements.

Furthermore, to **monitor the prior consultation processes related to mining**, OZIP reached out to Mongabay (an international media outlet) to facilitate a forum to discuss the legal procedures and indigenous governance related to the case involving the multinational mining company Libero Cobre. This initiative aimed to highlight the cultural and socio-environmental impacts resulting from extractive activities in Putumayo, particularly regarding water sources and indigenous communities.



QR code to access the  
Condagua Mining news article

In **Ecuador**, a milestone was reached in July when the CONFENIAE's Economy leader met with the National Director of Biodiversity<sup>39</sup> at the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition (MAATE). During this meeting, CONFENIAE proposed that the concept of Economy of Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities be incorporated into the Ministerial Agreement currently being developed to regulate the Promotion of Bioenterprises. CONFENIAE introduced the concept developed by IPOs, highlighted the efforts to enhance IEs within AIRR's scope, and promoted their IE visualization tool. As a result, MAATE authorities committed to inviting CONFENIAE and WWF's technical team to participate in discussions aimed at reforming Ministerial Agreement 034 concerning the Promotion of Bioenterprises.

In September, we relaunched CONFENIAE's website in Puyo through a network campaign and a public event. This revamping of [CONFENIAE's website](#) is aimed at simplifying the promotion of its territorial defense policy and fostering equitable outcomes during negotiations with key stakeholders involved in extractive and infrastructure projects. The website now features a [geospatial visualization tool for Amazonian IEs](#) including those supported by AIRR. As part of its strategy to increase visibility, an in-person forum (with [live streaming](#)) was organized to discuss the role of economy and communications as conservation tools. Moreover, a photographic exhibition served to pique people's interest in the project, encourage networking, and foster dialogue.

In **Peru**, four public sector and several civil society organizations have become aware of the content of AIDSEP's **Agenda Grande** (AGA+) and have pledged their support for its implementation. This process has enabled AIDSEP to advocate for intercultural education, the defense of PIACI, and the protection of territories, among other objectives. Some of the results from this collaborative effort are highlighted below:

- The **National Forest Conservation Program** and AIDSEP approached SERFOR to present and endorse the Draft Resolution of Executive Direction<sup>40</sup>. This draft aims to modify the guidelines and protocols of the Forestry Contract, to make it mandatory that Third Party

<sup>39</sup> The Unit for Sustainable Use is organized under the auspice of the National Direction for Biodiversity within the MAATE and is in charge of issues related to bioeconomy at the national level.

<sup>40</sup> Project for the Resolution of the Executive Directive # D00-2023-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE.

Partners' involvement be visible from the early stages of forest harvesting. This change is crucial to prevent the criminalization of community leaders in administrative and criminal proceedings against them.

- The Legislative Branch, through the **Andean, Amazonian, and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, Environment, and Ecology Commission of Congress** met with AIDESEP and discussed IPO's main demands and concerns (see the related [Facebook post](#)). As a result, AIDESEP participated in the debate and later voted on the Preliminary Opinion of Bill 3518/2022-CR. This Bill proposed amendments to Law 28736, the Law for the Protection of PIACI, which was subsequently tabled. It is important to note that multiple forums and meetings were carried out to raise awareness among the public about the existence and nature of PIACIs.
- AIDESEP raised awareness among **members of the Constitutional Court** about the importance of PIACIs and the law for their protection. They explained the recurring issues and ongoing problems within the Executive Branch.
- AIDESEP organized a meeting with **Peru Support Group and the Ambassador of the United Kingdom in Peru** to shed light on the main impacts to IP territories in the Peruvian Amazon (see the related [Facebook post](#)).
- AIDESEP introduced AGA+ during the **Capacity-Building Workshop in OIRA**, CORPIAA's headquarters in Atalaya (See the related [Facebook post](#)).
- Several civil society institutions including Profonampe, Indian Law, Rainforest US, and NESsT, among others, are aware of the AGA+ and have been working on formalizing alliances to support its implementation.
- AIDESEP participated in meetings with the **National Jury of Elections** to share a proposal for the creation of **indigenous electoral districts**, as outlined in the AGA+. These districts aim to ensure IPs have representation in Congress.

We implemented actions outlined in the **EIA/SEA roadmap in Peru**. During FY 2023, we produced an infographic and an animated video on IP participation in EIA processes. These educational and advocacy materials regarding environmental rights and management were used in the EGIDA course on EIAs. The recommendations and materials were sent to MINAM, MINEM, MINCU, ANA, OEFA, MINSa, PERUPETRO and their related environmental departments.

At the **Regional level**, several **Peruvian government officials involved in environmental management and licensing received recommendations directly from the indigenous organizations** of Peru (AIDESEP), Brazil (COIAB), Ecuador (CONFENIAE), and Colombia (OPIAC) during the [event "Participation of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin in EIAs and SEAs,"](#) which took place in October. These recommendations resulted from the study "Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment in the Amazon Region," previously conducted by AIRR. Additionally, we produced videos ([video 1](#) and [video 2](#)) to share insights on the importance of having regional SEA assessments and the role that governments should play in these environmental licensing processes. Furthermore, we produced a video featuring Teresita Antazú, a Yanésa indigenous leader and member of AIDESEP, in which she reflects on the limited IP participation in EIAs and SEAs ([Video 3](#)).

At the **international level**, we carried out advocacy activities in the context of three conferences: the Conference of Parties on Climate Change (COP 27), the Biodiversity Conference (COP 15), and the Escazú Agreement Conference (COP 2). We also engaged in advocacy efforts with financial institutions, including the IDB. Our main accomplishments include:

In the context of the **Escazú Agreement**:

- We submitted recommendations and [technical insights](#) to the [Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders](#) in Environmental Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in November in Quito. We proposed the establishment of a regional system, a dedicated budget, and alert and refuge mechanisms. These same recommendations were submitted to the [working group on human rights defenders on environmental issues](#), which is made up of member states, ECLAC, and

civil society. These inputs contributed to the development of an Action Plan for environmental defenders in the region.

- DAR participated in the [Pre COP 2](#) of the [Escazú Agreement](#) organized by ECLAC. The purpose was to share candidate profiles for the Implementation and Compliance Support Committee. This is a space for collaboration with the Escazú network, which brings together more than 30 civil society organizations dedicated to defending human rights defenders.
- During the Pre COP 2 meeting, we ensured that COICA's nominee, an [indigenous defender](#) from OPIAC, was included in the election process for the public representatives of the Escazú Agreement. This candidate secured the second position in the list of participants. It is important to highlight that the participation process faced technical and internet accessibility limitations for the IPOs, requiring double registration for voting. Consequently, we sent an official communication to ECLAC, recommending the removal of these barriers to ensure more user-friendly solutions that facilitate effective IPO participation.
- CARE, COMARU, and the Regional Coordinator for Indigenous Peoples of (CORPI), with technical support from DAR, participated<sup>41</sup> in the [Escazú Agreement COP 2](#) held in April in Buenos Aires, Argentina. CORPI's participation was funded by AIRR. These organizations offered recommendations for the Action Plan for Environmental Defenders in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be implemented by ECLAC. Resulting from this COP, a public consultation process was initiated to receive input on the Action Plan's framework. AIDSEP, COMARU, CORPI, and CARE submitted their recommendations to ECLAC in July.
- AIDSEP, along with its member organizations, ORAU<sup>42</sup>, CORPI, COMARU, ORPIO, and CARE, participated in the [Second Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) under the Escazú Agreement. The forum took place in September in Panama and was organized by ECLAC. It brought together government representatives, international organizations, cooperation agencies, civil society, IP, and Afro-descendants from the region to work on the Action Plan for Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters. Participating IPOs made recommendations during working group sessions and held bilateral meetings with representatives from various bodies established under the Escazú Agreement. IPOs agreed to submit, by January 2024, a validated mechanism for the participation of indigenous defenders that ensures an intercultural approach in the governance bodies of the Escazú Agreement.

At the **United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 27)**, held in November in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt:

- DAR provided technical support to COICA in positioning its proposals in the [High-Level Panel "The Escazú Agreement: Opportunities to Promote Inclusive, Informed, and Participatory Climate Action in Latin America and the Caribbean."](#) COICA's Indigenous Defenders program disseminated a video calling on deputies and governments to fulfill the commitments of the Escazú Agreement.
- COICA participated in the [panel "Avoiding the Point of No Return,"](#) emphasizing the need to prioritize their proposal to preserve 80% of the Amazon by 2025. Participating governments pledged to implement the actions of the Escazú Agreement and continue promoting ratification in countries that have not yet ratified it, such as Peru.

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<sup>41</sup> Other donors supporting this effort included Publish What You Pay (PWYP) through its project "Strengthening the right to access information, participation, and transparency for Amazonian IPs" and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Affairs (DRL) through its project LAC Defenders.

<sup>42</sup> AIDSEP and ORAU were funded by the project, the donors supporting the other IPOs were PWYP through the project "Strengthening the Right to Access to Information, Participation, and Transparency of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples," the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Affairs (DRL) through the LAC Defenders project, and Freedom House through the Rapid Response fund.

- Linda Iveth Peña, leader of ORAU, highlighted IP needs during the panel “[Strengthening the Legal Tools and Capacity for Climate Justice and Resilience of the Communities Most Affected by Climate Change.](#)”
- We supported AIDESEP’s participation in three official events ([Jurisdictional Indigenous REDD+; Amazon in Emergency; Food Security, Indigenous Economy, and Community Surveillance](#)), four parallel events ([Community Surveillance; Carbon Market; Indigenous Peoples in Isolation; Climate Finance and Indigenous Peoples](#)), and meetings with country delegations, cooperants, and allies, which provided them the opportunity to convey their *Agenda Grande* and political messages. As part of this activity, we generated seven concept notes with messages issued in 51 publications (see the communications section).
- DAR took part in four other panels and side events at COP 27, including the ones focused on IP rights and protection of environmental and indigenous defenders. They also supported the initiative that led to 200 countries agreeing to establish a [fund to cover the "loss and damage" suffered by "particularly vulnerable" nations due to climate change](#), in collaboration with the Climate Action Network for Latin America and the Caribbean.
- We also [supported FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, and COIAB’s participation](#) in the COP 27. Their involvement ensured the prominence of IP in the climate discussion, shedding light on the agendas and work of IPOs. They engaged in debates on climate finance and effective IP participation, established contacts for potential funding and future agreements with Amazonian governors, international banks, and government representatives.
- Furthermore, we carried out additional activities in the context of Brazilian IPO participation in COP 27 aimed at exploring funding opportunities and carry out IP advocacy, as follows:
  - Puyr, a young indigenous representative of Coalition of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB in portuguese), FEPIPA, and ANMIGA, met with President Lula Da Silva to discuss IP rights.
  - COIAB, FEPIPA, and FEPOIMT discussed possible funding and future agreements with Amazonian governors, KfW, and government representatives from Europe and the United States.
  - FEPOIMT, FEPIPA, and COIAB participated in the Climate Finance Roundtable with indigenous leaders and climate change project financiers.
  - FEPIPA is in ongoing discussions with the government of the state of Pará to access resources linked to climate finance.
  - FEPOIMT is developing a climate finance proposal with EMERGENT and EDF (Environmental Defense Fund).

At **COP 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, DAR, COICA, AIDESEP, and Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN) jointly organized the side event “Amazonian Indigenous Peoples in the Implementation of CBD 2030: Financing, Safeguards, and the Role of Indigenous Women.” This event, which took place on December 14 in Montreal, Canada, served as a platform for IP to present proposals for the new framework of CBD goals and priorities.

In our advocacy efforts with international financial institutions, we conveyed key messages to the **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** with the aim of enhancing social and environmental safeguard policies. To achieve this, we: a) actively participated in the second phase of the public consultation process related to the IDB’s Access to Information Policy and submitted recommendations for the policy’s draft; and b) provided recommendations for improving its new web portal to ensure better access IDB information. The process is still ongoing because the IDB is currently systematizing these recommendations.



Figure 30. Participation of representatives of indigenous organizations of Peru during the II Annual Forum of Defenders | Credit: Pamela Cifuentes/ DAR

## OBJECTIVE 2: INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISES EQUITABLY AND SUSTAINABLY SCALED TO LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL MARKETS

This year marked the final year of AIRR partner NESsT’s role as lead of Objective 2. This partnership has been an opportunity for mutual learning and growth, particularly in regard to strengthening entrepreneurship. It is worth highlighting that, from the project’s launch, all partners worked together across different countries to achieve the expected results for this objective. As we move into the next fiscal year, we will carry on with the project under WWF and IPO leadership.

**To strengthen IEs and ensure their services and products are marketable in a sustainable manner while integrating them into value chains,** we made significant progress this fiscal year. In this section, we provide an overview of our achievements followed by a detailed breakdown per country.

### Capacity-building of the 29 AIRR-supported enterprises

Eleven training sessions were held in the four countries to strengthen the capacities of 128 people from the 29 IEs. The training processes were distributed by country as follows.

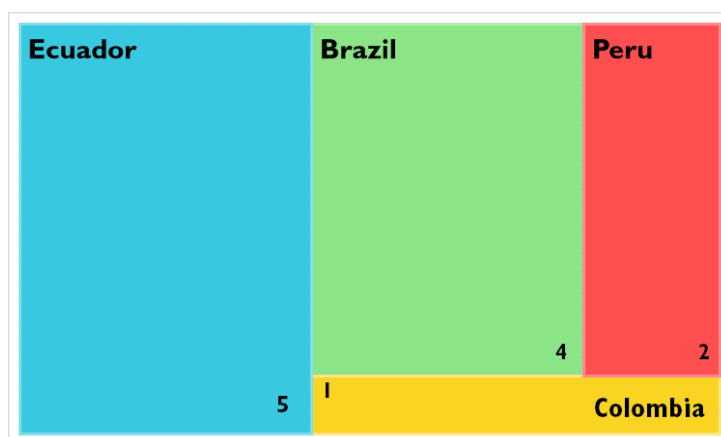


Figure 31. Number of entrepreneurship training courses by country

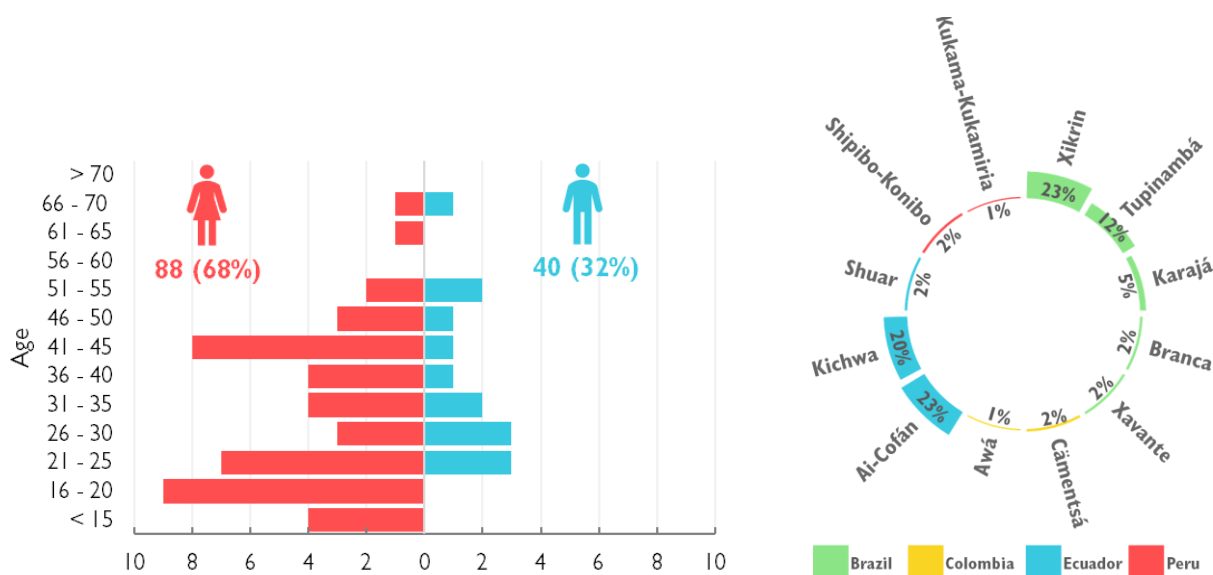


Figure 32. Left: Number of participants by gender and age group in IE training courses in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Right: Percentage of participants by ethnic group (n=128).

This year, we continued our efforts to strengthen IE commercial skills and facilitate their connections with potential clients. We also developed a commercial guide for each IE which provides key information for effective negotiations to help increase their sales. Table 9 below summarizes the training topics and participant information for FY 2023.

Table 9. IE Training Programs

|                         |                                                                    |     |                                                                 |     |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| FY 2023 Training Topics | Financial Management (Brazil)                                      |     | Textile Design (Ecuador)                                        |     |
|                         | Operational Management (Brazil)                                    |     | Avitourism (Ecuador)                                            |     |
|                         | Social and Environmental Impact Assessment and Monitoring (Brazil) |     | Handicraft Design and Production (Ecuador)                      |     |
|                         | Commercial Management (Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia)                |     | Developing a Marketing Strategy and Digital Marketing (Ecuador) |     |
|                         | Business Governance (Peru)                                         |     | Gastronomy Workshop (Ecuador)                                   |     |
| Key Data                | Total Training Events                                              | 11  | Total Number of People Trained                                  | 128 |
|                         | % of Indigenous People Trained                                     | 98% | % of Non-Indigenous People Trained                              | 2%  |



Supporting entrepreneurs in their business growth is a long-term endeavor that requires ongoing and customized efforts to reach the desired outcomes. Typically, enterprises in **more advanced stages** need an incubation period lasting between **3 and 5 years** to meet their initial objectives. Following this, they transition to other support services, along with different investment instruments, to pursue their scaling goals.

## Engaging and nurturing impact investors

Throughout the project, we identified impact investors in each country and assessed their potential to support IEs. This work involved: i) identification (FY 2020-2021); ii) prioritization (FY 2022); and iii) analysis and selection (FY 2022). These stages allowed us to gain insights into the strategies, preferences, investment mechanisms, the business environment, and perception of risk related to impact investment in the Amazon region.

In FY 2023, we continued to identify and reach out to impact investors in each country which led us to identifying an opportunity gap for IEs. On one hand, IEs are still in the early stages of development, and on the other hand, investors lack awareness of the unique characteristics of Amazonian enterprises and are not yet prepared or aware of investment strategies that respond adequately to this sector. Consequently, investors need to adjust their criteria and priorities and IEs need to continue improving various aspects of their businesses, detailed in the table below.

Table 10. Improvement opportunities for investors and enterprises

| Amazonian Indigenous Enterprises                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Demonstrate operational and financial sustainability of its activities, through revenue generation and financial returns.                                                                                            |
|  | Measure social and environmental impact and have a long-term vision of the impact it wishes to generate. Impact investors consider social and/or environmental outcomes in their selection.                          |
|  | Evidence, through business models, that underserved or vulnerable population groups can earn income thanks to the enterprise's access to the market for goods and services from which they were previously excluded. |
|  | Generate employment opportunities and/or incorporate groups of people into the value chain who would not have this opportunity.                                                                                      |
|  | Be in a position to offer investors the possibility of receiving loans at competitive interest rates (depending on the investor this could be at a yield below or above the market rate of return).                  |
| Impact Investors                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <p>Change the perspective and way of thinking about investments in the Amazon and educate themselves to better understand the region, cultural dynamics, and population. Instead of transforming the Amazon into a sort of “Silicon Valley”, they should focus on developing an “Amazon Valley” based on its special characteristics.</p> |
|    | <p>Those with current investments in IEs, with positive results, should share their strategies to attract more investors to the region.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|    | <p>Find co-investors with different profiles to partner with and combine types of capital in investment and/or support proposals. Some enterprises will be able to generate market returns, while others will not.</p>                                                                                                                    |
|    | <p>Combine investments with philanthropic capital to help enterprises consolidate their business models and enter the scaling-up stage, taking into account IE interests and realities.</p>                                                                                                                                               |
|    | <p>Combine investments with capacity building strategies for IEs in a tailored way. This increases the likelihood of success. This can be achieved in partnership with other specialized organizations or by channeling investments through them.</p>                                                                                     |
|  | <p>Structuring investment instruments that are more accessible and less bureaucratic, focusing more on impact and less on financial return. To this end, consider efforts to break down power structures and listen directly to communities in order to value traditional knowledge.</p>                                                  |
|  | <p>Redesign risk assessment matrices and incorporate special mitigation strategies for investments in the Amazon. Working with support organizations and stakeholders involved in economic development and indigenous entrepreneurship in the Amazon could change perceptions of the risk.</p>                                            |

Through the project, we have been generating insights about the requirements for impact investment in the Amazon region, from both entrepreneurial and investor perspectives. It is important to share these insights with a broader range of capital providers. NESsT will continue to influence existing impact investment stakeholders in the Amazon through the recently established Bioeconomy Advisory Committee (BAC)<sup>43</sup> to maintain support for Amazon IEs and reduce risks and transaction costs for intermediaries, service providers, and investors.

<sup>43</sup> Composed of representatives of Development Finance Institutions (DFI) and other Development Agencies



### Bioeconomy Advisory Committee (BAC)

In collaboration with Global Counsel and with the support of IDRC and the Mott Foundation, NESST formed a working group focused on providing recommendations to the funding community (donors and Development Finance Institutions) to best support the development of the Amazon bioeconomy. To date, the World Bank, IUCN, SIDA, CLUA, IFAD, Green Climate Fund, and FMO are participating.

The main objectives of the BAC are to:

1. Comprehensively document 10 case studies that demonstrate the challenges and opportunities faced by the enterprises and related communities.
2. Develop a set of recommendations on the best ways for the funding community to ensure that their support contributes to the livelihoods of communities and the regeneration of the Amazon.
3. Disseminate these recommendations to stakeholders at various relevant events.

Furthermore, this fiscal year, we showcased the portfolio of 29 IEs in various forums:

- In the VI Latin American Summit of Impact Investors (CLIIQ) where we gained insights into the dynamics of impact investment in the region and share our project experiences with key stakeholders.
- In Latimpacto (Impact Minds Conference: Standing Together), positioning IEs .
- At the World Economic Forum (WEF) where we positioned IEs within the It.org network.
- During the Pan-Amazon Bioeconomy Conference<sup>44</sup> held in Belém, Brazil, NESST facilitated the Impact Investors Dialogue Table where AIDSEP, COICA, CONFENIAE, and the IEs (AFIMAD, ABEX, Frutiawajún) participated, effectively amplifying the voices of IP and local communities to decision-makers. See an excerpt from the the call to action: <https://amzbio.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/AMZBIO-carta-llamado-a-la-accion.pdf>

### Improving opportunities for access to capital

Since the project's inception, we have undertaken various initiatives to strengthen IE leadership teams and equip them for potential investments. These actions, coupled with the development of Investment Memoranda throughout FY 2023, have played a pivotal role in readying the teams to compile key information and facilitate meetings and agreements aimed at securing direct funding from additional impact investors and state programs.

<sup>44</sup> The results of the working groups of the Belem Bioeconomy Conference were delivered to the heads of state and ministers of the 9 Amazonian countries, See: <https://amzbio.org/es/r-es/>



### Investment Memoranda:

These documents include the following components:

1. **Summary of the company and growth opportunity.**
2. **Investment Opportunity:** Business model, social impact and growth opportunity, key metrics, sales, profits, number of low-income people impacted, key strengths, key risks, key stakeholders, financing needs, timing of investment.
3. **Team and governance:** Team talent and skills, human resources plan, governance.
4. **Company performance and market information:** Industry, strengths & weaknesses, consumer profile(s), competitors, competitive advantages, business plans to achieve sales and performance goals, key growth drivers.
5. **Social and environmental impact performance:** Potential to achieve impact goals, indicators used, impact type assessment (quality and longevity of impact).
6. **Financial analysis:** Amounts, uses, type of instrument, sources, financial model and projections, cost per beneficiary, accounts receivable structure, current client list, debts/loans.
7. **Risks and mitigation measures**
8. **Proposed investment and need for other impact investors**
9. **SWOT analysis**
10. **Final recommendations**

In FY 2023, the consolidation of information regarding the enterprises' status and needs, alongside investment memoranda, has helped to streamline communication with potential investors and donors. This, in turn, has contributed to accessing funding sources and strengthening partnerships. Moreover, IE leaders have diligently addressed requests from capital providers. Over the course of FY 2023, we **secured \$567,764** (see Figure 20) which when considering funds raised in previous years, brings us to a cumulative total of \$754,711. This achievement surpasses the initial target of raising an additional \$500,000.

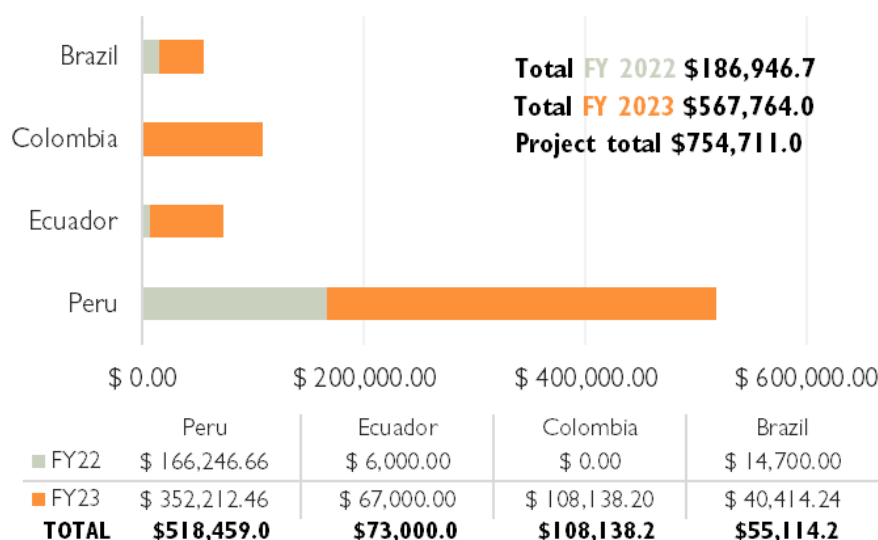


Figure 33. Additional funds raised to support IEs

Table I I. Sources of additional funding for enterprises in FY 2023

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Brazil</b>   | ABEX: \$30,674.85 (NESsT donation)<br>AMPRAVAT: \$9,739.39 (Erol Foundation – NESsT donation)                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Colombia</b> | Econawa: \$6,076 (Putumayo Chamber of Commerce donation)<br>Bioincos: \$10,062 (loan from SENA), USD 35,000 (Global Green Growth Institute donation), \$37,000 (IDB mixed donation)<br>Arte Colibrí: \$20,000 (loan from Beneficial Returns) |
| <b>Ecuador</b>  | Andi Wayusa: \$15,000 (BanEcuador credit); \$2,000 (Jesuit Service donation) and \$40,000 (IICA donation)<br>Cofanes de Dureno SUKU Women's Association: \$10,000 (Alianza Ceibo donation).                                                  |
| <b>Peru</b>     | Kemito Ene: \$37,000 (IDB mixed donation)<br>AFIMAD: \$200,000 (ASDI donation), \$37,000 (IDB mixed donation), \$78,212.46 (loan from Agrobanco)                                                                                             |

The diversity in capital leveraged by the IEs can be attributed to the availability of funds in each country, the variety of partners and complementary networks supporting each IE, and the skill of IE teams to respond to funder requests.

The proportion of additional funds per country is consistent with the fact that Peru and Colombia have a greater number of IEs in advanced stages of development, hence they were able to leverage the highest amount of capital. Notably, Peru's exceptional results can be primarily attributed to the funds secured by Kemito Ene and AFIMAD, both IEs with a more developed track record, enabling their active participation in numerous processes with impact investors. It is worth highlighting that Brazil, despite having the lowest monetary value of leveraged capital and IEs in the early stages, had the highest number of IEs successfully attracting capital, with six out of seven securing funding.

### Continuing to strengthen increased IE sales

This year we continued our efforts to support IEs in increasing their access to potential clients and boosting their sales, after having strengthened their basic capacities in legal, accounting, financial, and commercial management skills between FY 2021 and FY 2022.

During FY 2023, we focused on monitoring the use of tools for improved management that had been provided in previous years and on directing IE efforts towards implementing the commercial strategies outlined in their investment memoranda. We offered this support through individual and personalized sessions with each IE leader.

Moreover, we developed 29 commercial guides that were customized for each IE and designed to facilitate their engagement with potential clients. These guides complement previous years' work and aim to ensure the use of skills and capacities acquired, resulting in new clients and greater sales in the coming years.



**Commercial guides:** include five sections:

1. **Company profile:** Business description, brand identity, introductory message, characteristics of products or services offered.
2. **Client profile:** Type of client according to segments considering main characteristics, potential demand, etc. The results of the client identification studies and databases are used as input.
3. **Potential supply:** Based on client profiles, by segment, and characteristics of IE products/services. Details of presentation, supply capacity, and pricing for each type of client.
4. **Sales Process:** Detailed guide to achieving effective sales, organized into five phases: pre-contact, initial contact, meetings, responding to objections, and closing the deal.
5. **Post-Sales Recommendations:** Recommendations for customer follow-up and retention strategies by IE industry to promote customer loyalty and long-term relationships.

Throughout FY 2023, we supported, promoted, and prepared IEs to participate in national, regional, and local fairs, trade meetings, and business conferences in each country. We also facilitated their connection with market networks in each country to enhance IE visibility and boost their sales. Furthermore, we provided specialized consulting services to six IEs (two in Peru, one in Colombia, one in Ecuador, and two in Brazil in an effort in order to expand their portfolios by engaging both existing and potential clients, as well as elevate the visibility of their work.

The table below offers a summary of the sales performance and growth through the end of the 2022 calendar year<sup>45</sup>. It provides a comparative analysis of the growth achieved by all 29 IEs and the growth of 27 of them, excluding "Kemito Ene" and "AFIMAD" (from Peru). These two IEs are unique within the portfolio due to their export activities, which were significantly impacted by the global context. They were both affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which negatively impacted their entire portfolio during its initial years as well as by the international container crisis and the Ukraine-Russia conflict which had consequences for their primary client base. In both situations, portfolio sales increased with respect to the baseline when they joined the project, with a growth of 19.2% in the first case and an impressive 190.5% in the second case.

Table 12. IE sales in 2022, with and without information from Kemito Ene and AFIMAD

| Description          | All IEs     |             |          | Without Kemito Ene and AFIMAD |           |          |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
|                      | Baseline*   | 2022        | % Growth | Baseline*                     | 2022      | % Growth |
| IE Sales in Peru     | \$901,974   | \$719,978   | -20.0 %  | \$35,902                      | \$60,022  | 67.2 %   |
| IE Sales in Colombia | \$47,673    | \$174,734   | 267.0 %  | \$47,673                      | \$174,734 | 267.0 %  |
| IE Sales in Ecuador  | \$60,223    | \$212,578   | 253.0 %  | \$60,223                      | \$212,578 | 253.0 %  |
| IE Sales in Brazil   | \$73,850    | \$185,042   | 151.0 %  | \$73,850                      | \$185,042 | 151.0 %  |
| Regional IE Sales    | \$1'083,720 | \$1'292,331 | 19.2 %   | \$217,648                     | \$632,376 | 190.5 %  |

<sup>45</sup> Sales for 2023 were monitored until September; however complete annual data on 2023 growth will only be available at the end of the calendar year.

\*Note: Baseline for Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru is 2020, and baseline for Brazil is 2021.

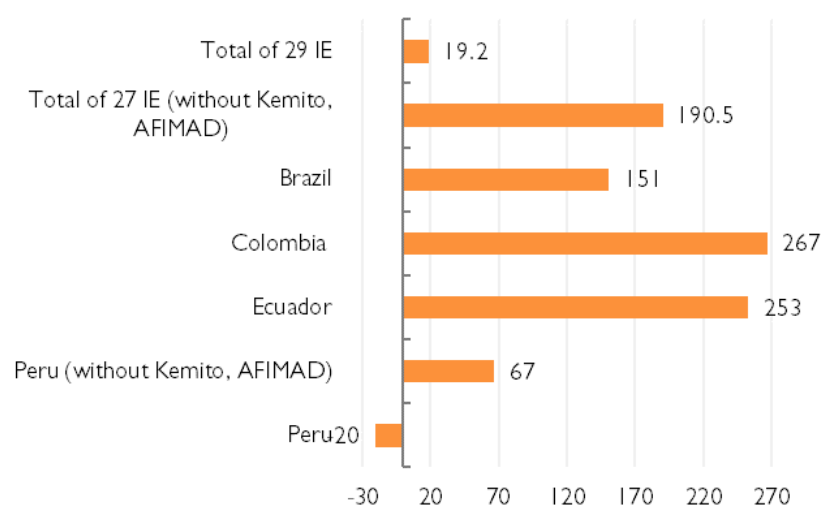


Figure 34. 2022 sales growth (%) compared to the baseline

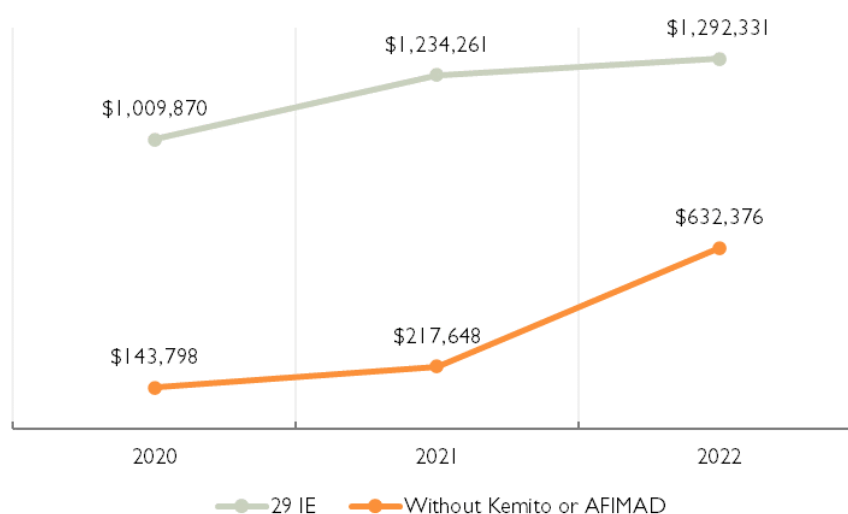


Figure 35. Total sales in USD of 29 IEs analyzed with and without information from Kemito Ene and AFIMAD

### Creating enabling conditions for IEs

As part of the process of integrating IEs into environmentally and socially sustainable value chains, we identified two key priorities to improve their positioning for opportunities and impact the vision for an economy guided by IP self-determination.

In the first place, since FY 2021, we recognized the need to focus our efforts on enabling IPOs to take the lead in defining the concept of **indigenous economy**. This concept encompasses commercial aspects as well as attributes related to ancestral knowledge, their perception of development, and the preservation of their territories and nature. In FY 2023, the development and dissemination of indigenous economy concepts in Colombia and Ecuador were pivotal for their positioning in various political arenas and for forming essential partnerships.

Secondly, in FY 2021, we proposed establishing IE networks to foster partnerships, facilitate learning, and represent the enterprises in advocacy forums and business platforms. These networks were also designed to support IPO advocacy actions for the removal of barriers hindering IEs. However, we considered redefining their scope, strategy, and relevance, due to IPO capacities to lead these

processes and ensure their sustainability. In this regard, during FY 2023 we made progress in the following areas.

- The *Aligning and Scaling Up Blended Finance Roundtable* was established during the Pan-Amazon Bioeconomy Conference (Belen, Brazil in June 2023) leading to a proposal for co-creating a **Pan-Amazon Platform** to finance a bioeconomy IP, Afro-descendants, and traditional communities. Alongside NESsT, COICA, AIDESEP, and Andi Wayusa (Ecuador IE), we participated in co-creation sessions during FY 2023 to shape this network. While the objectives and scope are still in the design phase, the network aims to enable a consortium of allies to manage projects and financing schemes for an IP economy based on sustainable value chains in the Amazon. Furthermore, it seeks to provide funding for the protection and preservation of IP, Afro-descendants, and traditional communities.
- During Climate Week in New York (September 2023), the panel “Stop the Amazon Tipping Point: Designing a Pan-Amazonian Network on Bioeconomy” was convened with the participation of the World Resources Institute (WRI), Conservation International, World Bank, COICA, NESsT, Conexus, and the Amazon States Consortium. This panel marked the launch of the network’s creation process and new stakeholders were invited to participate. The panel also served as a platform for sharing ideas and identifying commonalities among the key actors we have engaged with.

### **Increasing social and environmental sustainability (EMMR) and understand the relationship between IE actions and conservation**

In FY 2022, we began implementing the mitigation plans for potential environmental and social impacts (EMMPs) for the 29 IEs. In FY 2023, we made progress implementing mitigation measures across the four countries. We established practices and procedures in collaboration with the IEs to aid them in mitigating or eliminating potential impacts. The progress achieved in each country is summarized in the corresponding sections below, and links to specific EMMR reports detailing the implementation of EMMPs by country are provided in Annex 4.

Furthermore, we began identifying the areas under improved management and areas of influence associated with the 29 IEs in the four countries. This process is collecting information related to extent to which the IEs are connected to their territories. For example, it demonstrates the extent to which the IEs depend on their territories to sustain the businesses and their indirect or direct contributions to conservation efforts. This information is still being analyzed and will be reported in FY 2024.

### **Following are the project’s achievements by country:**

#### **Progress in Brazil**

#### **IE Capacity-Building**

In FY 2023, six IEs completed the implementation of their investment plans, which were funded with complementary funds from another WWF project (Reckitt funds). These plans and the associated capital played a key role in helping IEs in organizing themselves and gaining valuable experience in planning activities related to business development, financial management, and institutional strengthening. It is important to highlight that most of the initiatives selected in Brazil are still in the early stages of development.

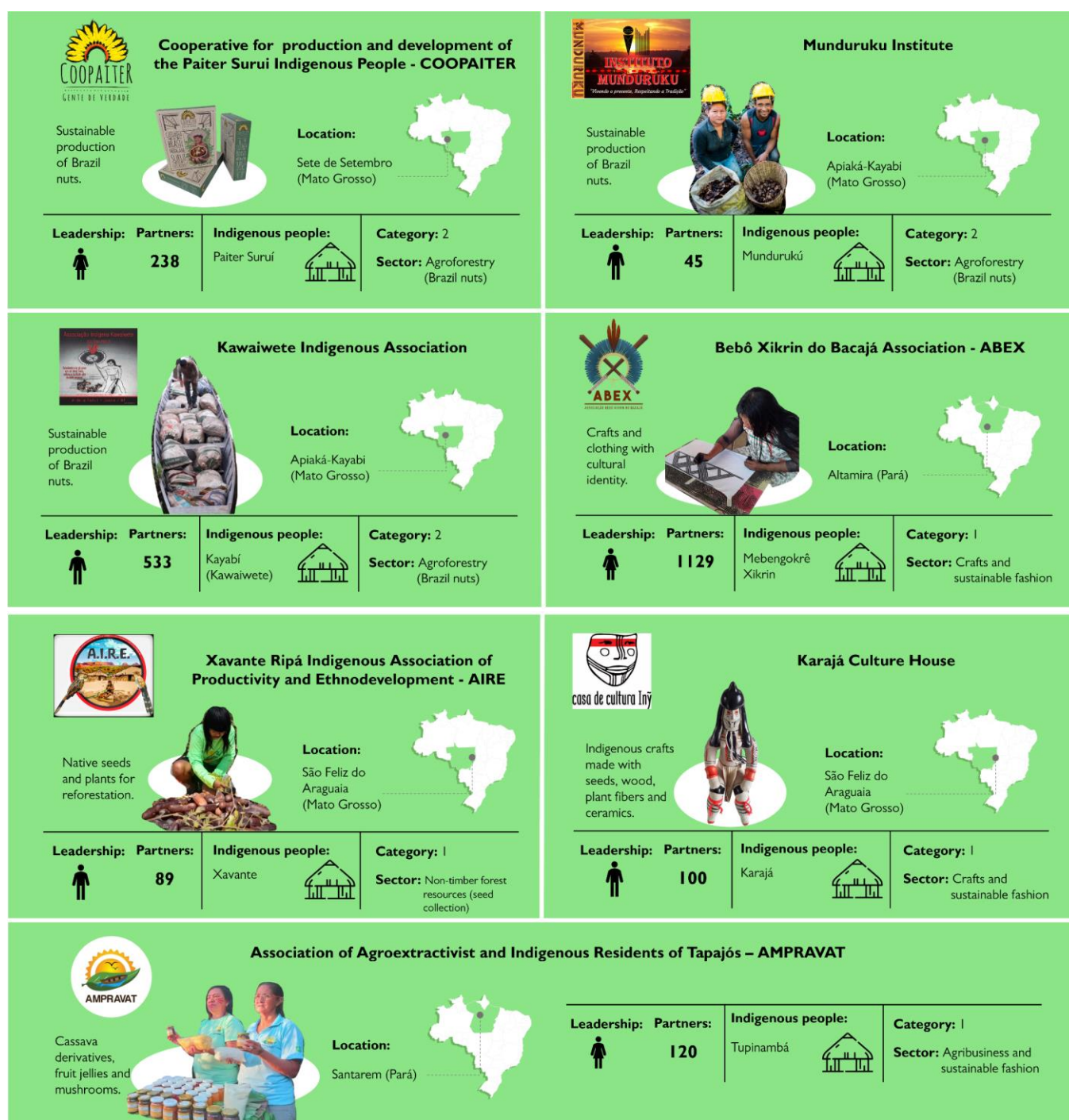


Figure 36. Summary of AIRR-supported IEs in Brazil

Table 13. Implementation of Investment Plans

| Goods and Services Procured                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>AIRE:</b> Strengthening administrative and communications activities through purchase of technological equipment, computer, and machinery for Brazil nut processing.</li> <li><b>AMPRAVAT:</b> Improved administrative capacities through training and the purchase of ERP (Enterprise resource planning) software, creation of visual identity, and redesign of labels with QR code.</li> <li><b>COOPAITER:</b> Strengthening administrative and commercial processes.</li> </ol> |

4. **ABEX:** Improved financial management through the purchase and use of the ERP financial management system and strengthening of the handicraft supply chain.
5. **Associação Kawaiwete:** Improvements in operational and commercial management processes.
6. **Casa de Cultura Karajá:** Management of sales media, social networks, purchase of tools for operational support, hiring a sales assistant (physical store and online sales), and organizing the physical store.
7. **Mundurukú Institute:** Financial and business plans.

This year, six people (five women and one man) from Casa de Cultura Karajá completed their financial management training, marking the completion of the training module on this topic for all seven IEs. Furthermore, we trained six IEs on Social and Environmental Impact Monitoring and Evaluation (five individuals). We provided in-person, specialized training on operational management to ABEX and AMPRAVAT (45 people), while the other five IEs received online training. The training included customized management spreadsheets and a comprehensive description of each IE production chain, along with recommendations for enhancing control.

We also carried out individual sessions with each IE, at least once a month, to provide personalized support on work plans, content development, and business advice. We made significant progress in the production of IE promotional videos, with four videos currently being editing and three additional videos scheduled for field recording in FY 2024.

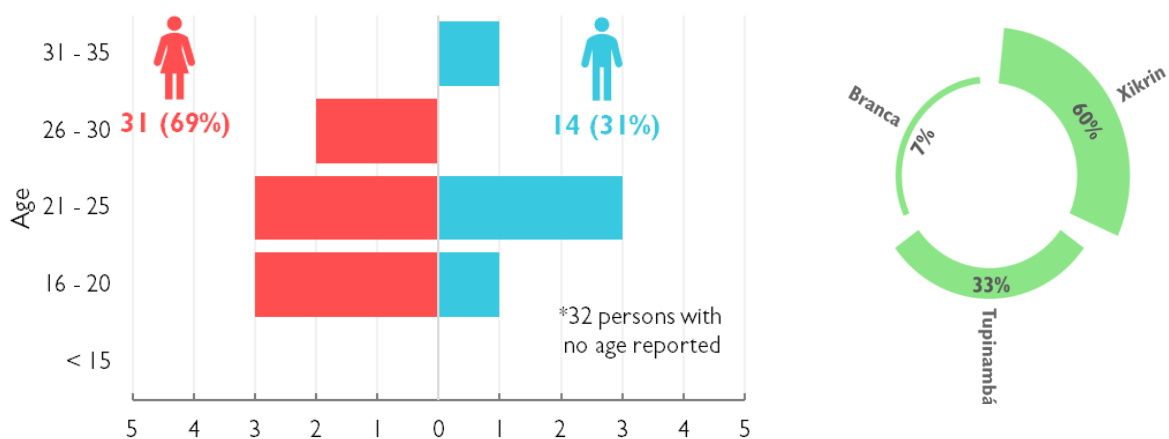


Figure 37. Left: Number of participants by gender and age group in ABEX and AMPRAVAT's operational management training. Right: Percentage of participants in Brazil by ethnic group (n=45).

Since the beginning of the project, we have been supporting the Tapi'ô and Uruwí associations of the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados Indigenous Territories with their Brazil nut harvests. Between November 2022 and January of this year, we provided tools and logistical support, benefitting 27 families and 125 individuals. This support is part of the strategy for the integrated management of indigenous lands, which is further complemented by territorial monitoring efforts. We have witnessed positive impacts on the territory: our support has contributed to strengthening economic activities and has highlighted Brazil nut harvesting as a key territorial activity that plays a pivotal role in the local economy, preserving the community's culture and traditions, promoting the work of associations, and safeguarding the territory. This reinforces IP efforts in defending the region and upholding their autonomy. In the northern region, the associations collected and sold four tons of Brazil nuts; we are still awaiting data for the 2022/2023 harvest in the southern region.

## Impact Investors

As part of our efforts to connect IEs with impact investors, we identified critical factors influencing investment decisions in the Brazilian Amazon: Fifty percent of the companies still prefer to invest in community-based initiatives through the intermediation of civil society organizations. Additionally, the minimum investment threshold stands at \$20,000 per initiative, and most of these investors expect a positive financial return. This highlights a significant gap between the interests of investors and the current portfolio of Amazonian enterprises.

To bridge this gap and bring indigenous enterprises closer to impact investors, we organized the “Indigenous Economy Meeting” in September 2022. This event had important outcomes in FY 2023: The handicraft company TUCUM renewed its contract with Casa de Cultura Karajá and began a contract with ABEX. Furthermore, TUCUM expressed interest in acquiring handicrafts from AIRE. Bossapack renewed its contract with ABEX and established a partnership with COOPAITER in August. In terms of impact investors, Conexsus began offering technical assistance to AMPRAVAT and Kawaiwete Indigenous Association.

One of the impact investors engaged was the Erol Foundation, a partner of NESsT. In FY 2022, this foundation visited AMPRAVAT facilities, was motivated to support their initiative, and committed to invest \$9,274 for purchasing production equipment and machinery. NESsT supported this investment, offering guidance to ensure the appropriate use of funds. In August 2023, the investor visited the IE again to assess the outcomes of the investment.

One of the most significant achievements was ABEX’s approval to join NESsT’s portfolio acceleration program (detailed in the subsequent section). This program provides specialized mentoring for three years<sup>46</sup>, with the possibility of extending for up to five years, if NESsT deems it necessary to ensure the IE’s sustainability.

Moreover, ABEX’s participation in the Pan-Amazon Bioeconomy Conference in Belém do Pará in June 2023 provided opportunities to network with impact investors.

## Improved Access to Capital

This year, ABEX joined NESsT’s portfolio, receiving an investment of US\$30,675 as a grant from resources invested by donors IDRC and Metlife. This fund was invested in improving financial and administrative controls (with the hiring of two consultants), advancing working capital for the purchase of raw materials (Brazil nuts and handicrafts), seeking new business partners, increasing sales, and improving pricing practices.

## Strengthening IE sales growth

On average, by the end of 2022, the seven IEs experienced growth, achieving a 150.6% increase compared to their baseline year in 2021. Four IEs, Kawaiwete Indigenous Association, Coopaiter, ABEX, and Ampravat, recorded increased sales during calendar year 2022.

Between FY 2022 and FY 2023, we conducted an in-depth market study of all the production chains engaged by IEs. The study furnished us with a comprehensive understanding of the value chains, offering descriptive profiles of each IE, reflecting their current commercial status, and presenting a contact list of potential clients and partners. With these findings, we prepared individualized commercial guides for the seven IEs, with suggestions and recommendations to help them identify new clients and effectively access the market.

## Creating enabling conditions for IEs

Indigenous Enterprise Network: The IE Network was discussed during several meetings of the Indigenous Economy Committee (CEI). However, progress on its implementation strategies has been limited. Throughout these discussions, partners suggested that a potential approach could involve

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<sup>46</sup> Specialized mentoring includes: blended training sessions, participation in events and fairs, follow-up of management activities, preparation of communications and dissemination materials, fundraising, search for new commercial clients, among others.

learning from other operational bioeconomy networks to gain insights and a step-by-step understanding of creating a new one. It was considered that perhaps strengthening an existing indigenous network might be more effective. However, we didn't find networks that match the intended scope and characteristics. Ultimately, CEI members agreed that the creation of such a network should be IP-led. For the network to operate effectively and extend its reach to other indigenous initiatives, it would require at least one indigenous coordinator responsible for managing and overseeing its activities.

In an effort to integrate indigenous initiatives into existing bioeconomy networks, two indigenous initiatives, Kawaiwete Indigenous Association and Munduruku Institute, participated in the event "Meeting of Brazilian Brazil Nut Harvesters" in August 2022. They were invited by NESST and subsequently joined the Amazonian Brazil Nut Observatory (OCA) network.

Concept of Indigenous Economy: Both the concept of indigenous economy and the Indigenous Economy Network remain open subjects for discussion among CEI members. A final meeting, the "Indigenous Economy Seminar," is scheduled for the end of October 2023. COIAB, in collaboration with WWF Brazil, is organizing this seminar to discuss the concept and assess the development of a strategy for IPO action regarding this agenda. Indigenous economy networking will also be discussed if IPOs find it viable and express interest in pursuing this idea.

### **Social and environmental sustainability (EMMR) and understanding the relationship between IE actions and conservation:**

The implementation of the EMMPs fostered reflection and analysis of potential adverse environmental factors associated with associativism activities, area/resource management, solid waste, increased production, and other relevant aspects. The proposed plan helped IE boards and members to assess and improve IE management and operations. It also guided the implementation of actions related to their production activities. Most organizations responded positively to the EMMPs, recognizing the advantages of formulating social and environmental mitigation and monitoring plans. This was evident in terms of ensuring transparency in decision-making, resource utilization, and the positive socio-economic impacts on members and the territory. The key discussion areas revolved around training, financial resource utilization, transparency, and the sustainable use of natural resources. It became evident that there is a need to enhance management processes, enabling IEs to mitigate potential negative impacts, while recognizing the limitations of IEs in executing mitigation actions, especially concerning member-driven activities. For the implementation of the EMMPs, complementary funds from Reckitt and Bengo were made available.

### **Progress in Colombia**

#### **IE Capacity-Building**

Five IEs implemented 100% of this year's investment. The IE Achalay has executed 70% of the investment and is on track to execute the remaining 30%, which pertains to construction work undergoing<sup>47</sup>.

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<sup>47</sup> the contract has already been signed, with the first payment made, and the second and third payments scheduled for Q1 of FY 2024

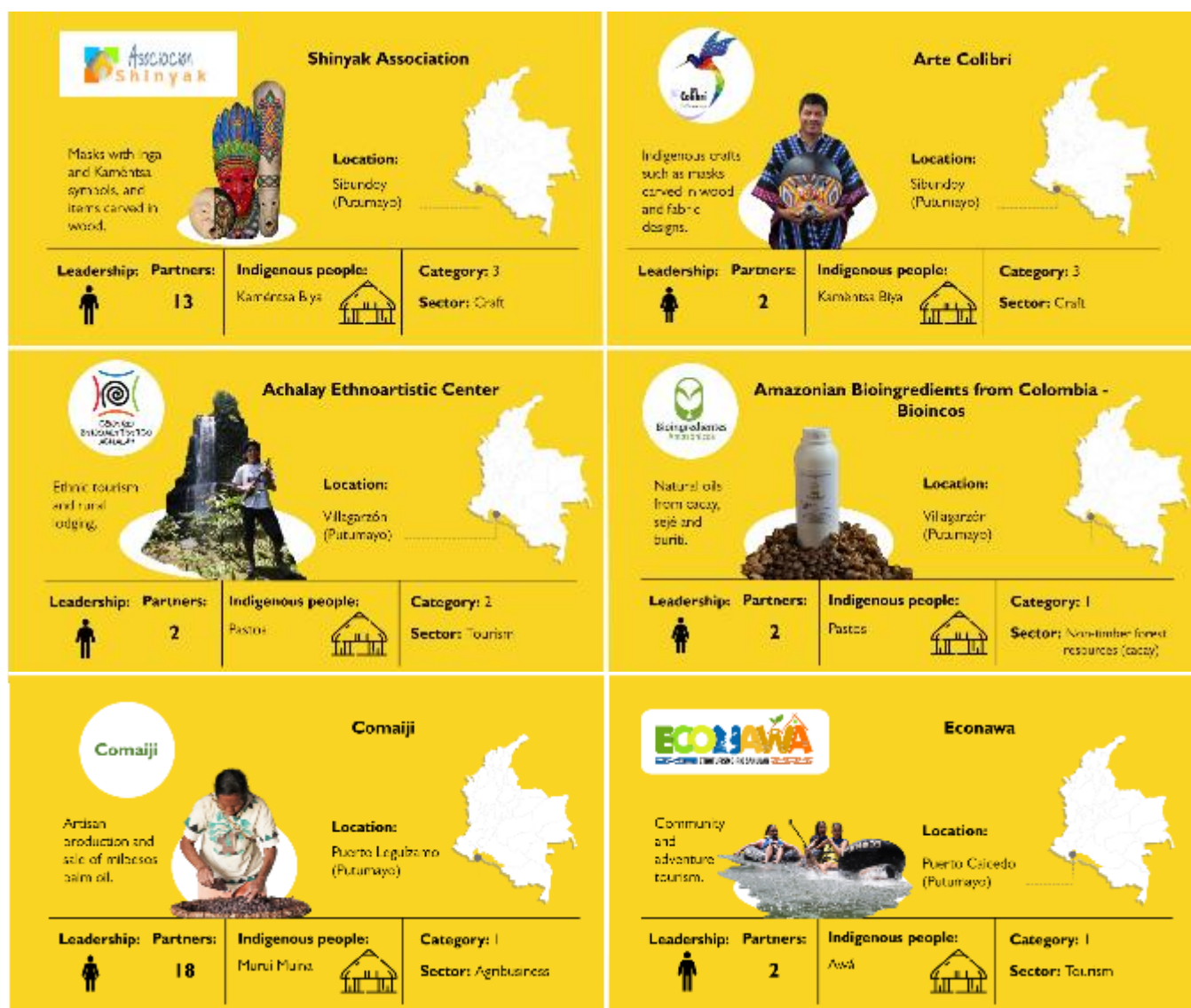


Figure 38. Summary of AIRR-supported IEs in Colombia

Table 14. Fund execution by IE

| Goods and Services Procured |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.                          | <b>Comaiji:</b> Received \$17,000. Purchase of tools for oil extraction, equipment/materials for seed collection, biosafety equipment, and oil packaging. Purchase of outboard motor and fiberglass boat, and technology equipment (camera, GPS). |
| 2.                          | <b>Econawa - Ecotourism:</b> Received \$17,000. General supplies (pots, pans, bedding, towels, mattresses, tableware, etc.), purchase of technological equipment (desktop computer, cell phone) and outboard motor (25 hp).                       |
| 3.                          | <b>Achalay Ethnoartistic Center:</b> Received \$30,000. Equipment for the lodging area and kitchen; supplies for the social area; purchase of technology equipment and improvements to the social area (the latter is in process).                |
| 4.                          | <b>Bioincos:</b> Received \$30,000. General equipment (furniture, disinfection mat, lockers, recycling point, others), purchase of seeds and supplies for the extraction plant (tables, tanks, filters, equipment).                               |
| 5.                          | <b>Shinyak Association:</b> Received \$55,000. Technology equipment (computer, printer, CorelDraw license, television, external hard drive), furniture and tools for wood cutting and carving.                                                    |
| 6.                          | <b>Arte Colibrí Handicrafts:</b> Received \$55,000. Materials for making handicrafts (beads, hardware, thread), tools for cutting and carving wood, and technology equipment (computer, printer, camera).                                         |

For the second round of project investments, the CEI approved ongoing support and financing for Bioincos (\$25,638). The IEs investment plan projected, to be carried out in FY 2024, is aimed at establishing a pilot agroforestry and production system with inchi, açai, cacao, and plantain species.

Table 15. Achievements from the commercial management workshops offered to six IEs in Colombia

| Workshops on Commercial Management                                                |                                                   |                                                                                   |                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Review product/service alignment with the market. |  | Conduct rapid market testing for products and services as a target market validation strategy. |
|  | Validate products and services with new clients   |  | Identify areas for improvement at the organizational level.                                    |

Of all the IEs, Comaiji faces the greatest challenges. These challenges include a lack of Internet connection and adequate equipment, remoteness from population centers, high costs of river transportation, and a public safety situation that hindered the implementation of some capacity-building activities. Despite these difficulties, members of Comaiji are producing *milpes* oil. Some of the oil is for self-consumption, while the rest is marketed to neighboring communities to be used as food and medicine. Given this context, our priority for Comaiji was to work towards achieving a minimum viable product for the formal markets of cosmetics and food. This involved documenting the artisanal oil production process, mapping *seje* palms in the enterprise's area of influence, analyzing the oil's physical, chemical, and microbiological properties, and sending samples of *milpes* pulp to potential customers such as restaurants. With a clear flowchart of the oil production process and understanding the oil's characteristics, we aim to determine the enterprise's production capacity, establish an equilibrium price and volume, and propose specific ways to adjust the production process to meet quality requirements from formal clients.

### Impact Investors

Arte Colibrí Handicrafts secured a \$20,000 investment from the Reciprocity Fund. This resulted from a survey and pre-identification of regional impact investors aligned with IE's portfolio needs, which we conducted during FY 2020 and FY 2021. In FY 2022, we initiated contact with six potential investors, including Acceso, Intercultural Medical Studies Center (CEMI), EcoEnterprises Fund, Alliance 3030 for Progress, Impact Fund of the School of Business Administration (EAN), and Yunus Social Business.

In our discussions with these funds, we found that, while all of them expressed interest in investing in Amazonian businesses or initiatives focused on conservation and bioeconomy, only two of them actually committed to investments (CEMI and EcoEnterprises Fund). However, in the case of the EcoEnterprises Fund, their investment requirements went beyond what AIRR's six IEs were capable of meeting. This limited involvement of impact investment funds in the Colombian Amazon aligns with the findings of the study "Measuring the Impact Investment Market in Colombia" carried out in 2021 by NAB Colombia<sup>48</sup>, the Global Steering Group for Impact Investment (GSG)<sup>49</sup>, and the firm

<sup>48</sup> **NAB Colombia** is the National Advisory Board for Impact Investment in Colombia, an advisory council made up of 21 business leaders and managers from the country's private sector to strategically promote impact investment in Colombia.

<sup>49</sup> **GSG** is an independent global steering group that catalyzes impact investing and entrepreneurship to benefit people and the planet.

Econometría<sup>50</sup>. One of the study's conclusions indicates: "(...) *that impact investment in the Orinoco and Amazon regions accounts for approximately 1.6% of total investments in the country, evidencing the relatively low levels of impact investment in these remote areas of Colombia.*"<sup>51</sup>

Despite this situation, we continued to prioritize building relationships with investment funds and exploring potential support from governmental and cooperation programs. We aim to match these opportunities with the developmental stage of each IE. We engaged with the [Reciprocity Fund, a thematic fund under Beneficial Returns](#), which provides credit to social enterprises promoting the prosperity of indigenous communities in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Of the three IEs (Shinyak, Bioincos, and Arte Colibrí) that applied to this fund, Arte Colibrí secured funds and Bioincos is still undergoing a feasibility analysis process.

Furthermore, in FY 2023, we introduced Shinyak to the [RISE Artisan Fund](#), an initiative that offers grants and loans to early-stage artisan ventures focused on creating sustainable livelihoods for rural communities. We anticipate securing a grant from this fund in the coming months, ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to support Shinyak's marketing efforts.

### Improving Access to Capital

In FY 2023, we leveraged capital from various sources for three IEs, securing a total of \$108,138 (Arte Colibrí received \$20,000; Econawa \$6,076; and Bioincos \$82,062). These resources were acquired from both public development institutes and global impact investment funds (see Table 12).

Throughout the year, we supported IEs in their interactions with potential financiers. This hands-on experience allowed us to gain insights into the processes and requirements of impact investment funds and other funding sources. We learned that three key elements are critical for improving access to capital: maintaining reliable accounting records, establishing a clear system for measuring social impact, and precisely identifying the intended use of funds and their contribution to the company's growth and sustainability.

The case of Arte Colibrí, which secured debt capital from a global investment fund, stands out. To obtain these funds, the enterprise had to undergo financial viability analyses conducted by the fund. Moreover, it had to formalize its legal structure as a private SAS-type company and open a dedicated corporate bank account. In this process, the IE effectively used the investment memorandum and financial model that we had previously developed within AIRR's scope.

IEs have realized the importance of these documents and now use them as key tools when seeking capital from various financing sources. Thanks to the information summarized in the memoranda, all six IEs were successfully registered on the Inn pactia online platform. This platform streamlines the process of securing financing and provides opportunities for training to Latin American enterprises showing scalability and profitability potential.

Bioincos secured funding from NESsT<sup>52</sup> amounting to \$37,000. Additionally, they were granted funding from the Amazonia Mía Program (USAID funds) totaling \$149,000. Furthermore, they received an award of \$35,000 from the MAPBIO 3 Call for Proposals. They also received \$90,000 from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Minciencias, and iNNNPulsa for the acceleration of bioeconomy projects. These non-reimbursable funds will be used for safety and efficacy studies related to *buriti* (*Mauritia flexuosa*) and *seje* (*Oenocarpus bataua*) oils.

### Strengthening IE Sales Growth

For calendar year 2022, the aggregated sales growth of the Colombian IEs (excluding Comaiji) in comparison to their baseline (2020) was 267%, surging from \$47,673 to \$174,734. As of September

<sup>50</sup> **Econometría** is a firm founded in 1977 by economists and engineers to carry out consulting processes specialized in analyzing economic and social projects and plans.

<sup>51</sup> <https://nabcolombia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Estudio-Inversio%CC%81n-de-Impacto-en-Colombia-2022.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> IDB/IDBLab funds, through the Indigenous Incubator project, in partnership with NESsT/OPIAC.

2023, the cumulative sales figures for these five IEs exhibit a notable increase of 30.4% compared to the same period in 2022, indicating a promising trajectory of sustained growth.

This growth can be explained in part to the fact that some enterprises developed and strengthened digital channels for client management and identified and highlighted the differentiating values of their product or service in their marketing and client management strategies.

For the tourism IEs (Econawa and Achalay), it has and will continue to be critical that they connect and coordinate with local, regional, and national travel agencies so that they can connect their services with existing tourism circuits that have greater demand and are more attractive to potential tourists. This, along with improved and broader promotion on social networks (mainly Instagram), has contributed to the growth of their sales.

On the other hand, the sales growth of handicraft enterprises (Arte Colibrí and Shinyak) can be attributed to the development of new products and the strengthening of their marketing strategies through social networks, which significantly expanded the number of corporate clients, even internationally.

In the case of the Comajiji IE, we proposed some alternatives to increase sales, such as selling the fruit in pulp for consumption in restaurants in Mocoa and Puerto Asis and/or as raw material for other oil manufacturing companies in Putumayo, as mentioned in a previous section.

The six IEs have developed their commercial guides and are using them in their sales narratives with potential customers.

### **Creating Enabling Conditions for IEs**

Indigenous Entrepreneurship Network: During the implementation of the FY 2023 Work Plan, we agreed with project partners that it was not yet pertinent to develop the IE network strategy. This decision was made mainly because of the underdeveloped state of IEs throughout the Colombian Amazon region. One conclusion from these discussions was that it was best to first map and strengthen an adequate number of IEs before designing a management strategy for such a network.

Because of the close connection we have been able to establish between Latimpacto (Latin American impact investors network) and OPIAC concrete actions have been decided upon, such as planning an investors' visit to the Colombian Amazon (February 2024). Latimpacto has invited representatives of OPIAC, CONFENIAE, and AIDESEP's Indigenous Economy programs to participate as speakers in the online roundtable "Exploring the Nexus of the Indigenous Bioeconomy with its Social Development."

Indigenous Economy Concept: The development of the Indigenous Economy concept was led by OZIP and fostered dialogue among leaders and members of 11 IP from Putumayo<sup>53</sup> (including men, women, youth, and elders) to reach a unanimous vision on issues related to livelihoods and initiatives/enterprises of the Putumayo indigenous community.

After four brainstorming *mingas*, the concept of Indigenous Economy was defined in Putumayo. It is serving as a guide for non-profit organizations, donors, investors, and governmental and non-governmental institutions to support IP economic initiatives according to their vision, strengthening the governance of each community, and avoiding the decline of the Putumayo IP culture.

OPIAC used the Indigenous Economy concept in their livelihood proposals in the PND 2022 - 2026. In the context of the PND, they proposed the following as a strategic objective related to indigenous economy: *"Strengthen the traditional livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon, in order to support their inclusion in economic practices which are well connected to the territorial particularities, promote natural balance, and recognize the contribution of indigenous territories in the current environmental context."* OPIAC identified six major actions to guide the implementation of this objective within the context of the PND.

On the other hand, OZIP carried out an assessment of the indigenous economy of their affiliate ethnic groups, characterizing the status of initiatives and IEs working in Putumayo (OZIP reports 117

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<sup>53</sup> IP: Siona, Múruí – Muina, Corebaju and Kichwa, Kofán, Inga, Pijao, Nasa, Awa, Quillasinga and Pastos, Kamentsa.

initiatives in its assessment). Among the highlights of the assessment are the diversity of types of enterprises, as well as the predominance of handicrafts, industry, and tourism enterprises.

Based on this assessment, OZIP prepared the first version of the Indigenous Economies Action Plan, with strategies and actions to strengthen and promote indigenous initiatives and IEs for each subcomponent<sup>54</sup> of the indigenous economy. The plan proposes activities for each strategy—forecasting their implementation in the short, medium, and long term—and identifies government and private stakeholders for potential partnerships.

The project identified funding streams for IEs from municipal and departmental development plans and Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR): Based on the review of government entities' territorial planning and management instruments that are relevant for the department of Putumayo, we found that five plans have potential funding streams for IEs.

Table 16. Territorial planning and management instruments with IE funding streams

| Municipal, Departmental, and Institutional Plans <sup>55</sup> |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.                                                             | <b>Corpoamazonia Institutional Action Plan 2020-2023:</b> Amazonías Vivas: Bioincos received funding from Corpoamazonia in 2022 for Yunguillo Resguardo's inchi cacay management plan.          |
| 2.                                                             | <b>Putumayo Department Development Plan 2020-2023:</b> Thirteen Municipalities One Heart (Adopted through Departmental Assembly Ordinance No. 796 of May 23, 2020).                             |
| 3.                                                             | <b>Municipality of Mocoa Development Plan 2020-2023:</b> Soul, Heart, and Life (Adopted through Agreement No. 006 of May 31, 2020).                                                             |
| 4.                                                             | <b>Pluriannual Investment Plan 2023 in the Municipality of Sibundoy Development Plan 2020-2023:</b> Sibundoy Let's Team Up.                                                                     |
| 5.                                                             | <b>Puerto Leguizamo Municipal Development Plan 2020-2023:</b> "Integral Development of Leguizamo: Management and Results." Adopted through Municipal Council Agreement No. 010 of May 29, 2020. |

Despite the ending of these management plans' implementation, the review of funding streams related to IEs will enable OZIP to identify actions that have been implemented. This information will serve as a starting point for dialogue with the government transition teams that will come into effect at the beginning of the 2024 calendar year. The document we have prepared will be delivered to OZIP in the first quarter of FY 2024.

### Social and environmental sustainability (EMMR) and understanding the relationship between IE actions and conservation:

During this fiscal year, we visited the six IEs to monitor the implementation of mitigation measures set forth in the EMMPs, determine the level of progress, and identify pending tasks. As of September 2023, these tasks and monitoring of the mitigation measures will transition to AIRR.

Table 17. Monitoring the implementation of EMMR mitigation measures by IE

| EMMR Compliance Monitoring |                                             |                                    |                             |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| IE                         | Number of EMMP Proposed Mitigation Measures | Number of EMMR Mitigation Measures | Pending Mitigation Measures |

<sup>54</sup> a) Handicrafts, b) Agriculture, Agroindustry, c) Tourism, Ecotourism, Nature Tourism, d) Gastronomy, e) Minor Species, Livestock, Fish Farming and f) Medicine, Cosmetology.

<sup>55</sup> We also identified each plan's lines and programs providing investment opportunities.

|                                    |    | Implemented and Recorded |                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Shinyak</b>                     | 9  | 8                        | Occupational health and safety training is pending and is IE's responsibility. Develop an engine oil disposal plan.                                         |
| <b>Arte Colibrí Handicrafts</b>    | 5  | 4                        | Occupational health and safety training is pending and is IE's responsibility.                                                                              |
| <b>Achalay Etnoartistic Center</b> | 12 | 11                       | Grease trap installation, which depends on public works projects.                                                                                           |
| <b>Bioincos</b>                    | 11 | 10                       | Installation of a grease trap, which depends on improvement of the sewage system.                                                                           |
| <b>ECONAWA</b>                     | 7  | 7                        | No pending mitigation measures.                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Comaiji</b>                     | 5  | 4                        | Training on occupational health and safety measures is still pending; coordination with government institutions was complicated due to geographic location. |

The number of pending mitigation measures corresponds to activities or actions that the project has not completed due to external factors. In the case of Achalay and Bioncos, public works projects are still pending. In the case of the Arte Colibrí, Comaiji, and Shinyak, they need to coordinate with a regional public institution that has the capacity to provide this type of training.

### Analysis Results: Areas of Impact and Improved IE Management

In August, we visited the six IEs and created participatory community maps with each IE. These served to illustrate the areas under improved management based on the activities or actions the IEs have implemented in the territory. We are currently analyzing the information gathered.

Table 18. Findings on good practices implemented in areas under improved management

| IE                                 | Practices Implemented                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Arte Colibrí Handicrafts</b>    | Management actions to minimize potential impacts from business development identified in the EMMP.                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Shinyak Association</b>         | Planting willow ( <i>Salix humboldtiana</i> ) stakes, the raw material used to make carved masks.                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Achalay Etnoartistic Center</b> | Activities to restore vegetation cover; with activities in the San José del Pepino resguardo (territorial governance).                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Bioincos</b>                    | Complying with Resolution 0156 of February 15, 2023, issued by Corpoamazonia, which grants <i>Authorization of Persistent Forest Harvesting of Non-Timber Products to the Inga Indigenous Reserve of Yunguillo</i> .                            |
| <b>Comaiji</b>                     | Territorial recognition; projection of the conservation zone in alignment with their Life Plan; planting of <i>milpes</i> palm seedlings in harvest areas.                                                                                      |
| <b>Econawa</b>                     | Developing tourism activities in harmony with the environment and that seek to recover cultural aspects of the Awá indigenous community; vegetation restoration efforts on the property where the IE develops part of the activities it offers. |

The visits and conversations with IE representatives led to the conclusion that IEs are conducting their activities in harmony with the environment in which they are located. They do not contradict their culture, and their primary goal is to preserve and recover their culture and ancestral knowledge.

We also noted that each enterprise has a unique relationship with its environment. Some, like Comaiji and Achalay, focus on strengthening governance processes and achieving the recognition of their territories by living there (permanence). Others, like the Alto Putumayo IEs (Arte Colibrí Handicrafts and the Shinyak Association), establish commercial and work relations within more urban areas, distant from their ancestral territory. One enterprise is dedicated to reinforcing organizational processes to ensure a sustainable supply chain and raw materials, as seen in the case of Bioincos. Finally, Econawa has taken advantage of the bodies of water in its ancestral territory to provide tourists with an authentic Awa cultural experience.

It is evident from the feedback shared by those we interviewed that the project has strengthened their commercial, administrative, and technological processes. These improvements have enabled each enterprise, considering its unique characteristics, to solidify its core mission and achieve positive impacts on its partners. Furthermore, they have established new external connections with partners and clients, contributing to the long-term sustainability of these enterprises.

## Progress in Ecuador

### IE Capacity-Building

This year, 98% of the six IEs' investment plans, focused on improving customer service, were executed (AIRR awarded two grants in FY 2021 and FY 2023).

## Asociación Challuwa Mikuna

Elaboración de platos tradicionales y productos procesados a base de insumos amazónicos.

### Ubicación:

El Coca  
(Orellana)

Liderazgo:

Socios:

16

Pueblo indígena:

Kichwa

Categoría: 3

Sector: Agroindustria y turismo

## Empresa Comunitaria El Pilchi Lodge y Mandi Wasi

Turismo de naturaleza y aventura liderado por Mandi Forest. Servicios culturales, artesanías y gastronomía liderado por Mandi Wasi.

### Ubicación:

El Pilchi  
(Sucumbios)

Liderazgo:

Socios:

208

Pueblo indígena:

Kichwa

Categoría: 3

Sector: Turismo

## Asociación Shuar Cultural Center

Turismo de base indígena que difunde la cultura Shuar.

### Ubicación:

Flor de Pantano  
(Orellana)

Liderazgo:

Socios:

5

Pueblo indígena:

Shuar

Categoría: 2

Sector: Turismo

## Andi Wayusa

Bebidas energizantes a base de guayusa y con sabores frutales.

### Ubicación:

Lago Agrio  
(Sucumbios)

Liderazgo:

Socios:

10

Pueblo indígena:

Kichwa

Categoría: 2

Sector: Agroindustria



Figure 39. Summary of IEs supported by the AIRR project in Ecuador

Table 19. Fund execution by IEs

| Goods and Services Procured |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| •                           | <b>Arte Suku:</b> Received \$10,000. Equipment to increase and improve textile production and restaurant business: textile machines, handicraft tools, technological equipment (computers, printers, projector), restaurant tableware. |
| •                           | <b>Ila Kucha:</b> Received \$20,000. Internet access, refrigerators, stoves, life jackets, camping, motor, canoe, tools and supplies for handicrafts.                                                                                  |
| •                           | <b>El Pilchi Lodge y Mandi Wasi:</b> Received \$30,000. Solar panels, solar water heaters, refrigerator, oven, technological equipment, relay.                                                                                         |
| •                           | <b>Challuwa Mikuna:</b> Received \$30,000. Equipment for chonta processing plant, dehydrator, stove, fruit peeler.                                                                                                                     |
| •                           | <b>Shuar Cultural Center:</b> Received \$20,000. Canoe, motor, computers, dehydrator, Website development, binoculars, safety equipment, branding.                                                                                     |
| •                           | <b>Andi Wayusa:</b> Received \$20,000. Website development, branding, industrial kitchen, industrial stoves, gasifier, sanitary certification.                                                                                         |

During FY 2023, we carried out the following training activities:

- Customized support and training for IEs on commercial topics related to new product opportunities, client segmentation, and marketing priorities. IEs found the training sessions on commercial guidelines useful for profiling products and services and identifying strengths and weaknesses in relation to their target clientele.
- Through experience sharing, we strengthened specific capacities in each IE, including: (i) in August, training in avitourism for IEs engaged in tourism (Shuar Cultural Center, Ila Kucha, and Pilchi Lodge); (ii) in July, trainers from Arte Suku led a workshop for the women of Ila Kucha in handicraft production; (iii) in August, the Challuwa Mikuna IE trained the Cofán women of Arte Suku in gastronomy.
- We strengthened the marketing capacities of the six IEs with communications materials to showcase their products and services at fairs and other venues. As part of this process, each IE developed material about their organization and product or service to share with potential clients, especially at trade fairs.

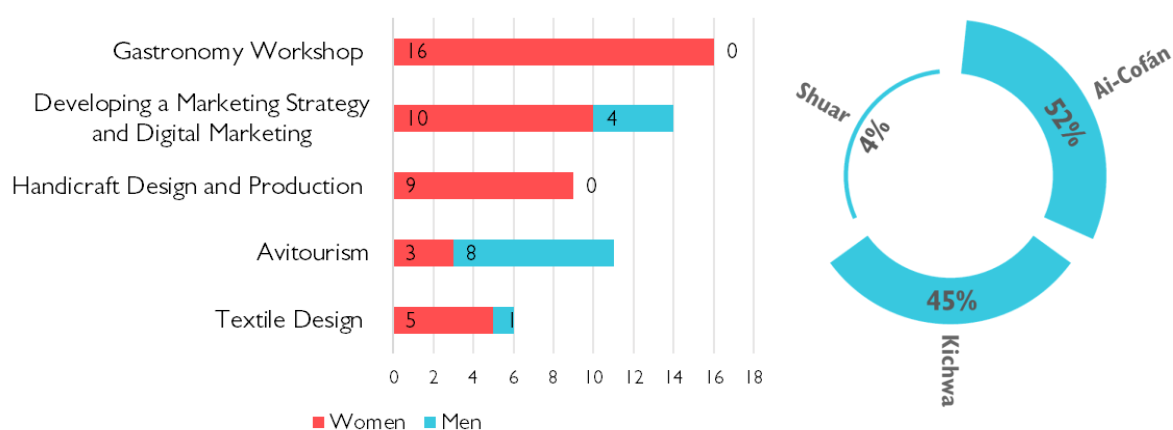


Figure 40. Left: Number of participants by gender in IE training sessions. Right: Participation percentages by ethnic group (n=55).

- In Andi Wayusa's case, a consultancy helped them improve their production processes and obtain sanitary notification for three products (guayusa drink, guayusa drink with hibiscus flower, and guayusa drink with passion fruit). This will give them access to various markets.
- We helped Arte Suku become part of Sucumbíos' certificate of origin, which allows them to participate in fairs and other venues.

### Impact Investors

Throughout this fiscal year, we faced challenges in identifying impact investors because Ecuador's investment landscape is dominated by two major players, Impaqto Capital and Endeavor. These organizations primarily seek ventures with annual sales exceeding \$100,000, a threshold that none of the six IEs in Ecuador has achieved. We also encountered difficulties in locating suitable and specialized financial products tailored to the Amazon region. While we did identify BanEcuador's Amazon sustainable credit line, it primarily supports food production with specific criteria<sup>56</sup>, giving priority to coffee, cacao, palm, and livestock chains and producers referred by Proamazonía. Unfortunately, this option was not accessible to the six IEs.

Despite these challenges, there are other stakeholders within the ecosystem mapped in FY 2023 who can contribute to the sustainability of IEs. These include the Alliance for Entrepreneurship and Innovation of Ecuador (AEI), Innpectia, CODESPA Foundation, and Pachamama Foundation.

At the CLIQ event in 2023, we initiated conversations with two potential angel investors<sup>57</sup> who expressed interest in learning about and supporting IEs in Ecuador. One of them has a specific interest in enterprises within the food and beverage sector, such as Andi Wayusa and Challuwa Mikuna, while the other has no sector restrictions. These discussions are at an initial stage and have not yet yielded concrete results.

<sup>56</sup> Production in a stable, healthy, economically viable, socially acceptable manner, in harmony with the environment, preserving the potential of productive natural resources and soil, and guaranteeing that they do not carry out deforestation activities in their processes.

<sup>57</sup> Angel investor: the practice of individuals with entrepreneurial experience and high net worth who invest their own time and money in dynamic ventures in early stages of their life cycle, with the objective of obtaining economic benefits from their long-term growth, World Bank: "Creating your own angel investor group" (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/ca07197b-7438-5a94-b82d-40f51f7e3f2a>)

## **Improving IE Access to Capital**

We developed the six investment memoranda after work sessions with each IE to gather qualitative and quantitative information. In the case of the Dureno Suku Cofan Women's Association (Arte Suku), the absence of any pre-project financial information was an additional challenge.

During FY 2023, Arte Suku participated in Alianza Ceibo's training program for women, valued at \$10,000, and Andi Wayusa received two grants, one for \$40,000 from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for the expansion of its production plant, and another from the Jesuit Service for \$40,000. This result reflects the growth achieved by the IE, as well as the continuous and proactive efforts of its president to establish connections and promote the enterprise to key stakeholders within the local community (including entrepreneurship networks, international cooperation organizations, and civil society foundations).

## **Strengthening IE Sales Growth**

All IEs have developed commercial guides, with the two El Pilchi Lodge associations collaborating on a joint guide. For the enterprises, the most significant aspect of these guides was profiling clients and defining new products.

On average, by the end of the 2022 calendar year, Ecuador's ventures experienced a growth of 253% compared to their baseline in 2020. Data collected through September 2023 suggests that this growth trend will continue through the end of the current calendar year.

The significant increase in sales of the Ecuadorian ventures is related to improved product quality (in the case of the Arte Suku), access to corporate clients by obtaining sanitary certifications (in the case of Andi Wayusa) and the integration of services and tourism offerings (in the case of the Shuar Cultural Center, Ila Kucha Community Tourism Center and the community venture El Pilchi Lodge and Mandi Wasi). Collaboration, support among the enterprises, and their coordination through the project have also played a crucial role in raising their visibility in local venues and markets.

## **Creating Enabling Conditions for IEs**

### **Indigenous Entrepreneurship Network**

In May, we organized an exchange of experiences with the Global Network of Indigenous Entrepreneurs, in Guatemala, to raise the profile of the Amazonian IEs and connect them with international networks. Leaders from CONFENIAE, AIDSESP, WWF, and NESsT participated in the session. During the exchange, CONFENIAE leaders expressed their interest in joining this global network, but they have not taken further actions to date.

CONFENIAE actively engaged in various panels and workshops at the CLIQ event held in Quito in September 2022. They have also reached out to fund managers and scheduled meetings with three impact investors interested in the project's IEs.

The Amazon Bioeconomy Chamber and Pachamama Foundation are collaborating to create new a bioeconomy chamber for the Amazon with support from IDB Lab and USAID through Pachamama Foundation. While we have contacted both organizations, specific outcomes are yet to materialize.

In May, IEs Challuwa Mikuna, Arte Suku, and Andi Wayusa participated in the "First International Meeting on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources Associated with Traditional Knowledge" and the "BioEcuador Fair," organized by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition. At these events, they exchanged experiences with enterprises supported by other organizations, including PROAmazonia, GIZ's Biovalor project, the United Nations Small Grants Program, Pachamama Foundation, and Heifer, among others. These meetings allowed IEs to gain insights into products offered at the national level and sales strategies employed by their peers.

We organized an exchange across the enterprises to help them build their capacity among one another. Arte Suku and Andi Wayusa are active participants in the provincial entrepreneurship promotion network “*Hecho en Sucumbíos*” (Made in Sucumbíos).

In December, we organized an experience exchange involving the six AIRR-supported IEs and other enterprises supported by WWF in different Amazon region projects. During the exchange, participants learned about various products and services and exchanged contacts to explore potential future partnerships. Through their conversations, they identified common challenges, such as accessing markets and the need for innovation processes. A total of 37 entrepreneurs (23 women and 14 men) took part in this event.

#### Indigenous Economy Concept:

CONFENIAE’s General Assembly, with participation from all 23 member organizations, endorsed the concept of “Economy of the Amazonian Peoples and Nationalities.” This endorsement was achieved at CONFENIAE’s highest level of decision-making providing legitimacy to the concept’s development. The section on organizational strengthening, Objective I, details the progress made during FY 2023 in terms of CONFENIAE’s advocacy actions related to its concept of indigenous economy.

Since formalizing the concept, it has served as a guideline for various CONFENIAE projects and has been disseminated in national and international forums and events. In FY 2023, CONFENIAE relaunched its website and incorporated a visualization tool for Amazonian IEs to raise awareness of both the IEs and the indigenous economy concept among the general public.

Within the scope of AIRR, CONFENIAE introduced [an IE visualization tool on its website](#) to increase the visibility of Ecuadorian enterprises. The tool enables users to browse through over 80 IEs mapped during the project's duration, including the six selected by AIRR.

We collaborated to create a database for profiling IEs, incorporating attributes that could be of interest to potential partners, investors, and cooperants. This initiative highlights the presence and expansion of the indigenous economy among Ecuador’s Amazonian peoples and nationalities, potentially serving as a model for replication in other countries once IPOs embrace the vision of advancing the indigenous economy and entrepreneurship agenda.



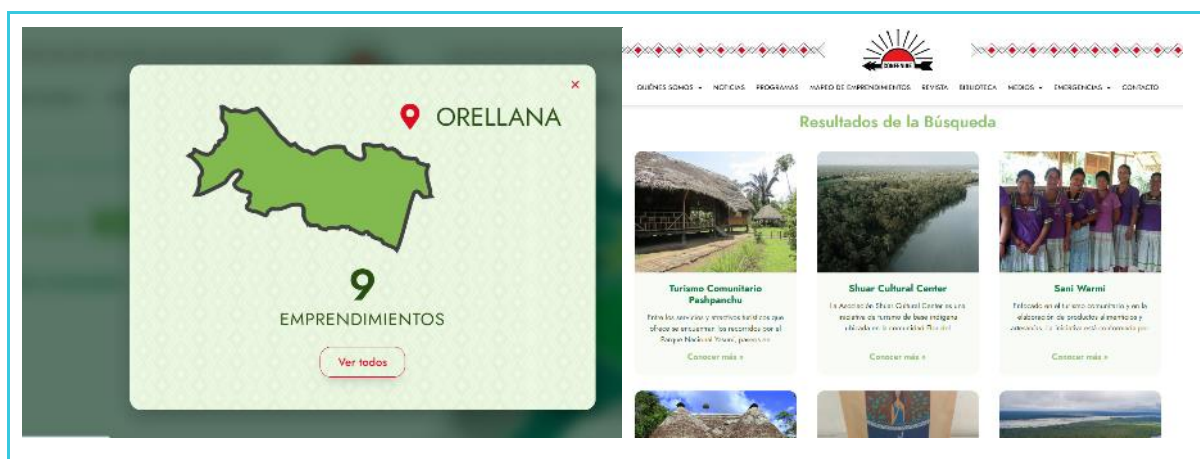


Figure 41. IE Visualization Tool: a CONFENIAE, WWF, and NESsT collaboration

## Social and Environmental Sustainability (EMMR) and Understanding the Relationship Between IE Actions and Conservation:

This year, we began implementing the EMMPs, ensuring that the protocols and implementation indicators align with WWF's Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policies and are compatible with the logic of the IEs to ensure sustainability. To achieve this, we conducted workshops with Shuar Cultural Center, Challuwa Mikuna, and Ila Kucha to evaluate actions that not only fulfill the EMMPs but also adhere to WWF's environmental and social safeguards framework<sup>58</sup>. The ESG policies, in accordance with the EMMPs and WWF's environmental and social safeguards, aim to impact especially in the following areas: i) Prevent the disruption of community thinking and loss of traditional practices ii) Increase safety and risk management iii) Improve waste management iv) Ensure transparency in accounting and resource allocation v) Promote sustainable utilization of biodiversity and natural resources.

Moreover, this year we analyzed the connection between conservation and entrepreneurship through six workshops in March, one for each IE, involving a total of 45 participants (26 women and 19 men).

The results evidenced that all IEs are contributing to conservation, particularly as their economic activities are dependent on natural resources, compelling them to be their caretakers. Their strong connection to the territory leads to ongoing monitoring, which serves to protect it from threats like illegal hunting, fishing, or logging. In essence, they have played an important role in the improved management of their territory. Furthermore, we observed synergies among IEs that offer tourism and nature conservation. Communities have identified that tourists seek well-preserved areas where they can observe a variety of fauna and flora species. Consequently, the communities have established internal agreements to prohibit hunting in specific areas frequently visited by tourists. These areas have consequently become refuges for various species.

### Environmental Practices Adopted by IEs

- I. **Arte Suku:** Their experience is noteworthy because of their sustainable use of seeds, dyes, and fibers in the production of handicrafts, in quantities that do not jeopardize the survival of the plant species. The harvesting rounds also serve as a means for continuous monitoring of the forest's conditions. In addition to this, they cultivate these species in their farms and community nursery, employing methods that avoid extensive or intensive agricultural practices.

<sup>58</sup> WWF's ESG policies are used because of their enterprise-oriented approach, which helps in creating policies and standards that allow enterprises to assess and manage their performance in terms of environmental, social, and governance aspects.

2. **El Pilchi Lodge:** This enterprise is implementing a zoning system dedicated to forest conservation and sustainable utilization. The zoning system is a product of their participation in the Socio Bosque program and has been effectively integrated within the project's activities. To this end, they have formulated community agreements for conservation and sustainable management of their flora and fauna species through tourism activities. They offer tourism tours within the community, ensuring continuous monitoring of the forest's environmental conditions.



3. **Andi Wayusa:** Since its creation, the company has sought to maintain a supply based on traditional crops, avoiding the use of extensive or intensive farming.

4. **Shuar Cultural Center:** The cultural center is located on land owned by a member of the Flor del Pantano community and has been predominantly designated for conservation purposes, with a small portion allocated for lodging cabins. The construction of the cabins sought to cause minimal environmental impact, and the development of trails took place with a similar approach to minimize disruption to the ecosystem. The region is particularly known for its bird species, and as a result, the project has established a bird-watching program, which includes specific measures to ensure the continued presence of birds.

5. **Challuwa Mikuna:** The association has substituted the sale of bush meat for free-range animals, thus contributing to the conservation of wildlife. It has also ensured that supplies used at its restaurant are sourced from communities with traditional farming methods, without resorting to extensive or intensive methods. The association has offered training to replicate their experience in their community and other communities in the region, in addition to collaborating with the development of productive alternatives that contribute to conservation.

6. **Ila Kucha:** Tourism-based enterprise centered around the Taracoa Lagoon in the Paratu Yacu community. The lagoon had been previously polluted, and the community's objective is to restore the lagoon and its surrounding environment through tourism. Achieving this goal has entailed several years of cleanup efforts and community oversight to identify sources of contamination. Additionally, the community has implemented agreements to ensure the conservation of specific areas.



Figure 42. Environmental practices adopted by IEs in Ecuador

## Progress in Peru

### IE Capacity-Building

During FY 2023, the ten IEs' completed implementation of their investment plans. These were funded by AIRR and executed by the IEs.

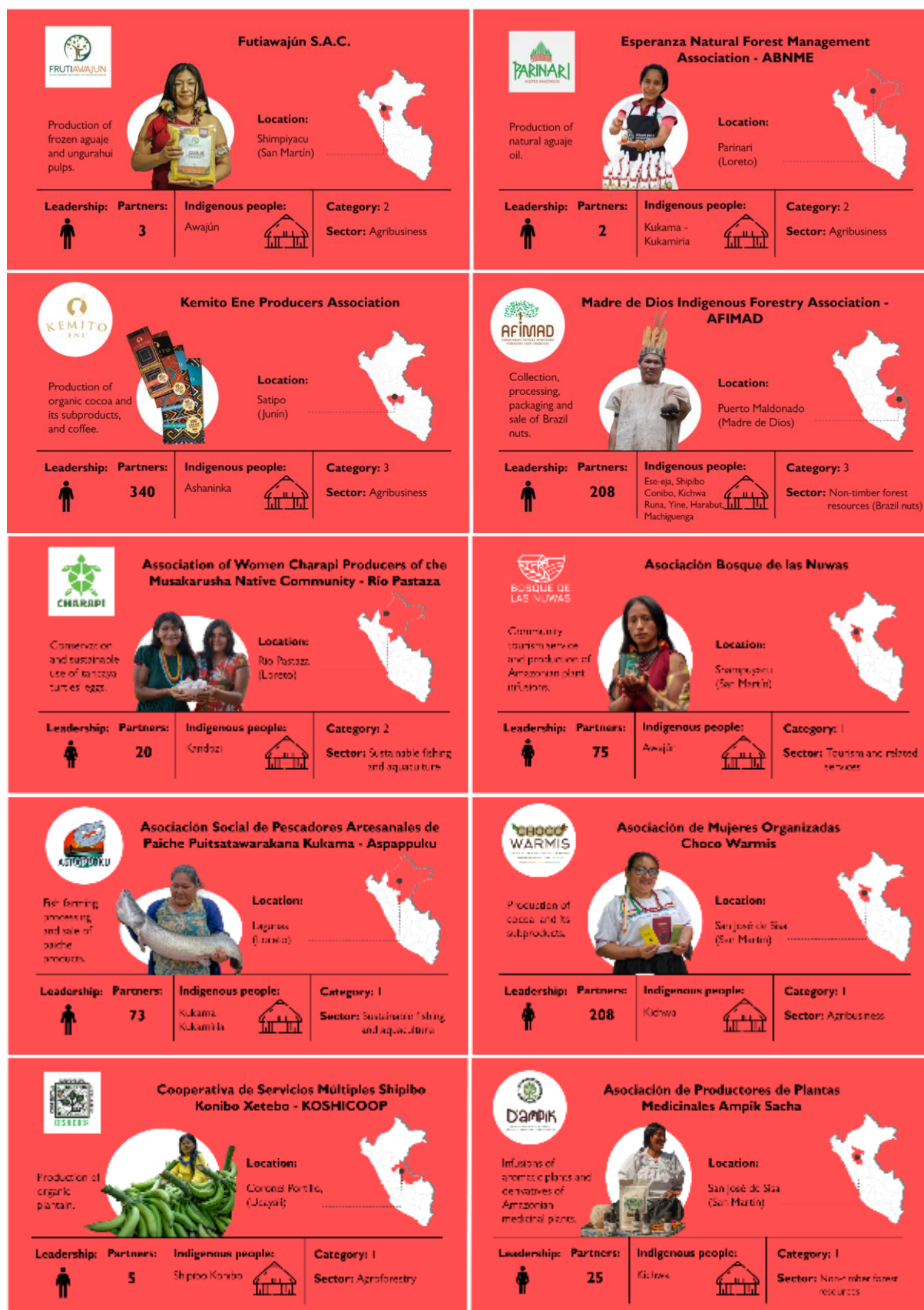


Figure 43. Summary of IEs supported by AIRR in Peru

Table 20. Execution of funds awarded to IEs

### Goods and Services Procured

- **Koshicoop:** Received \$10,000. Purchased laptop, printer, GPS, salary for general manager and two outreach workers.
- **Ampik Sacha:** Received \$10,000. Purchased printer and cell phones, motor pump and lightning rod, kitchen with oven, worktables and improvements. With complementary funds from WWF: maintenance of a tubular well (labor).
- **Choco Warmis:** Received \$10,000. Purchased laptop, projector, printer, and refrigerator. The land was purchased with complementary funds from WWF.
- **Bosque de la Nuwas:** Received \$10,000. Upgrade and maintenance of tubular well (labor), purchased cell phone, speakers, printer, and furniture.
- **Aspappuku:** Received \$10,000. Purchased air conditioner, table, cell phone. With complementary funds from WWF: improvement of the processing plant (cement, tiles, bricks, paint, cables, slats, locks, light bulbs, labor service).
- **Charapi Women's Association:** Received \$20,000. Purchased engine, glues, boat, cell phone, laptop, and mouse.
- **Frutiawajun:** Received \$20,000. Purchased cell phone, laptop and printer. With complementary funds from WWF: built a collection plant, installed a cistern and elevated tank, and maintained a tubular well (ceramics, cistern, tank and lid, glue, forge, and labor).
- **AMBNE:** Received \$20,000. Purchased projector, printer, PC, laptop, cell phone. With complementary funds from WWF: the kitchen area was expanded (sand, boards, pipes, elbows, glue, cement, laths, labor).
- **Kemito Ene:** Received \$30,000. Purchased engine and canoe.
- **AFIMAD:** Received \$30,000. Purchased boat, engines, PC, and laptop.

This fiscal year, we strengthened AFIMAD's capacities related to governance in the context of electing a new Board of Directors, which is composed entirely of women. It was important to support them in defining the roles of the Board of Directors and the technical team, particularly concerning commercial decision-making matters.

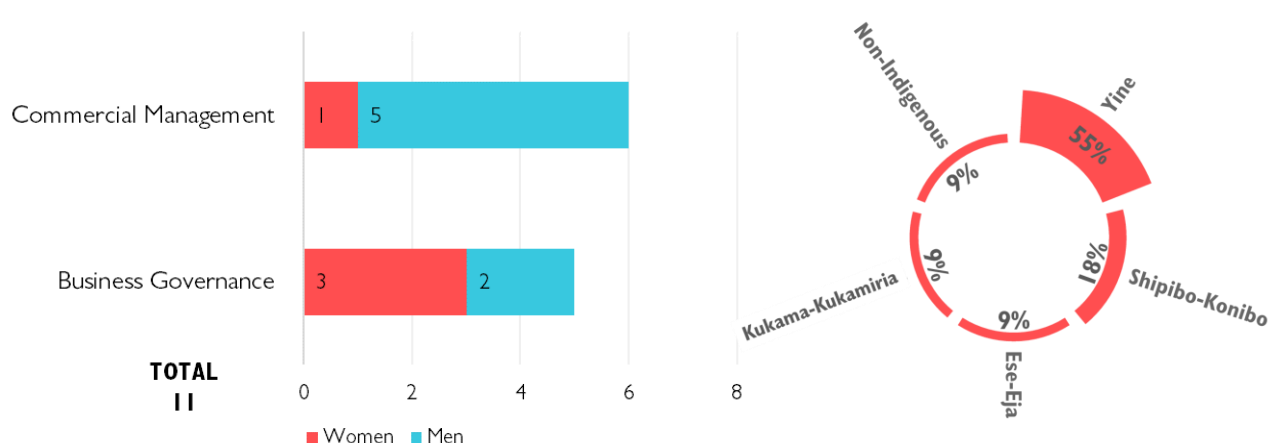


Figure 44. Left: Number of participants by gender in IE training sessions. Right: Percentages of participation in Peru by ethnic group (n=11).

### Impact Investors

Peru's limited opportunities for IEs in their early development stages were highlighted in the "State of Impact Investment in Peru Report"<sup>59</sup> from 2020. The report emphasized that one of the challenges

<sup>59</sup> "State of Impact Investment in Peru Report," prepared by Elsa Galarza Contreras and José Luis Pérez (<https://www.bosquesandinos.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Reporte-InversionImpacto.pdf>)

facing the country in terms of impact investment is the need for flexible financial instruments that can adapt to the needs of IEs, particularly those in their early stages. According to the report, these enterprises require resources that combine patient capital<sup>60</sup>, grants, guarantees, loss coverage, and concessional financing to develop and test their business models.

Throughout FY 2023, we established contact with the crowdfunding platform Plus Plus, which provides affordable loans to small and medium-sized agribusinesses in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. AFIMAD was the only enterprise that met their requirements and required financing for the 2022/23 harvest. We provided training to the IE technical team for the loan application. However, the IE has currently prioritized other financing methods due to the urgency of securing funds for their harvest. We anticipate the IE will resume the process to obtain financing for the 2023/24 harvest.

Furthermore, we engaged with Root Capital, an impact investor specializing in agricultural sector enterprises, with a particular interest in the cocoa and coffee chains. They reached out to Kemito Ene (the Choco Warmis Women's Association did not meet their requirements<sup>61</sup>). Root Capital's approach is based on the recognition that cocoa beans have higher sales potential, in terms of volume, compared to processed chocolate. Root Capital began the assessment process in September, and we are awaiting a response.

We also held meetings with the Development Finance Corporation (COFIDE) to introduce them to the ten IEs and to learn about the Biobusiness Program Fund (a collaboration between MINAM, IDB LAB, and COFIDE). This program aims to finance biobusiness projects in sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest products, and ecotourism sectors. The fund operates as a trust through COFIDE, while the loans are administered by municipal savings banks and financial cooperatives. The program is currently assessing financial institutions, after which the enterprises will be able to apply for funds through the selected institutions. We expect that this financial instrument will become available to the Peruvian IEs by FY 2024.

### **Improving Access to Capital**

During this fiscal year, we collaborated with the ten IEs to develop their investment memoranda<sup>62</sup>. The process involved working closely with each IE to gather information and compile key qualitative and quantitative data.

The memoranda indicate that AFIMAD and Kemito Ene are well-prepared to secure capital from investors, whereas the remaining eight IEs are recommended to focus on pursuing grants and participation in capacity-building programs.

This year, AFIMAD secured a \$200,000 grant from SIDA, which will be used to improve processes aimed at accessing new markets that require certified organic and fair-trade products. The enterprise also acquired a \$78,212 loan from AgroBanco.

Finally, within the framework of the project “Incubator for Indigenous Bioeconomy Enterprises in the Amazon Region,” led by NESsT in collaboration with AIDSEP and funded by the IDB, AFIMAD and Kemito Ene have been selected to continue receiving acceleration services and financing. Each of them will receive \$37,000, divided into \$12,600 in grants and \$24,400 in recoverable grants.

### **Strengthening IE Sales Growth**

In Peru, eight IEs achieved a 67.2% growth from project start in 2020 until the end of the 2022 calendar year, excluding Kemito Ene and AFIMAD. However, when considering all ten IEs collectively, there is a 20% decrease over the same period.

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<sup>60</sup> Patient Capital refers to investment, via debt or equity, in an early-stage social enterprise.

<sup>61</sup> Because of their annual sales falling below the minimum required threshold and the product type, we prioritized the search for companies with cocoa bean export lines.

<sup>62</sup> We presented the results to the IEs through meetings with regional organizations and members of the Indigenous Economy Committee. We also sent the documentation to each enterprise's team.

Our strategic priority has been the pursuit of sustainable sales growth for IEs in Peru. Throughout this process, we implemented several key actions that have yielded substantial results. These initiatives include providing specialized training in commercial management and communications, conducting assessments and mapping of potential clients, offering ongoing guidance to the enterprises, and creating commercial guides.

In particular, AFIMAD and Kemito Ene received specialized commercial consultation aimed at diversifying their client portfolios and boosting their sales. This effort, completed in September, resulted in securing letters of intent and agreements with two clients per enterprise, along with a list of potential clients with whom negotiations will continue.

We established direct communication with clients through commercial meetings and participation in trade fairs.

- Seven IEs participated<sup>63</sup> in national trade fairs and successfully positioned their products in the domestic market, achieving sales of \$4,200.
  - In November 2022, AMBNE, Kemito Ene, and AFIMAD participated in the ANP+Amazonía Festival in Lima, organized by the National Service of State-Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP). Each IE had its own booth in the market sector and achieved approximately \$700 in sales.
  - In September 2023, seven IEs (AMBNE, Kemito Ene, AFIMAD, Koshicop, Chocowarmis, Ampik Sacha, and Frutiawajun) took part in ExpoAmazónica 2023, held in Tingo María, Huánuco. The IEs managed their exhibition booths in collaboration with the Regional Government and partner institutions, with AIRR covering the costs of transportation, meals, and accommodation for their representatives. Additionally, at the invitation of Promperú, Kemito Ene and AMBNE participated in a parallel business roundtable.



Figure 45. From left to right: Frutiawajun's booth at ExpoAmazon 2023, AMBNE's booth at ExpoAmazónica 2023, and AFIMAD's booth at the ANP+Amazonía Fair | Credit: WWF Peru.

- We participated in two commercial meetings with specialized distributors from Peru, Feria Nativa and América Orgánica. All the IEs were invited to attend and gain insights into their operations and commercial terms. Feria Nativa and América Orgánica provided their contact details and guidance on the process for incorporating their products to their portfolios.
- Kemito Ene took part in a Trade Mission to Southeast Asia and the Thaifex Anuga Asia Fair. Consequently, they are now in the final stages of negotiations for coffee exports with a customer in Thailand.

<sup>63</sup> Participation with shared funding with other funders such as Regional Governments and WCS

## Creating Enabling Conditions for IEs

### Indigenous Entrepreneurship Network:

We engaged in discussions with the CEI to understand the AIDSESP's Board of Directors priorities and their position on enhancing an IE network or collaborating with an existing structure. In this sense, we identified potential enterprise networks that could serve as a reference for developing an IE network. We extended invitations to two networks: Kunan, a network dedicated to social and environmental entrepreneurship in Peru<sup>64</sup>, and the Global Network of Indigenous Entrepreneurs (REI)<sup>65</sup>, based in Guatemala. As a result of these efforts, all ten IEs were enrolled in the Kunan network, which focuses on four key areas: i) identifying high-impact social enterprises; ii) creating new commercial avenues; iii) establishing networking opportunities; and iv) generating resources for action. Currently, the IEs are undergoing evaluation according to the Kunan network's application schedule. This process also includes registering the enterprises in the Eco and Biobusiness Catalog, a platform managed by the Ministry of the Environment designed to facilitate the marketing and promotion of biobusinesses. This collaboration underscores the synergy between the two initiatives, maximizing opportunities for our enterprises.

Indigenous Economy Concept: The concept developed in FY 2021 is currently under review by the new AIDSESP Board of Directors.

### **Social and Environmental Sustainability (EMMR) and Understanding the Relationship Between IE Actions and Conservation:**

In FY 2023, we continued implementing the EMMPs for the ten IEs. We developed seven health and safety protocols, four protocols for the proper disposal of equipment and materials, and two protocols for the collection and final disposal of water. These protocols were created through field visits from a specialist and the IEs, as part of the risk mitigation actions outlined in the EMMPs. The documentation was prepared between April and September 2023. The socialization process for these protocols is scheduled to take place in Q1 of FY 2024.

Table 21. Protocols developed for the implementation of EMMP sustainability actions

| Enterprise          | Health and Safety Protocol | Equipment and Material Disposal Protocol (waste) | Water Collection and Final Disposal Protocol |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Charapi             | ✓                          | ✓                                                | NA                                           |
| ASPAPPUKU           | ✓                          | ✓                                                | NA                                           |
| AMBNE               | ✓                          | ✓                                                | ✓                                            |
| Ampik Sacha         | ✓                          | NA                                               | NA                                           |
| Bosque de las Nuwas | ✓                          | NA                                               | NA                                           |
| Frutiawajún         | ✓                          | ✓                                                | ✓                                            |
| AFIMAD              | ✓                          | NA                                               | NA                                           |

We developed monitoring reports (EMMR) for Ampik Sacha, Choco Warmis, Bosque de las Nuwas, AMBNE, ASPAPPUKU, Charapi, Koshicoop, Frutiawajun and AFIMAD . We plan to continue the implementation of these measures throughout FY 2024.

<sup>64</sup> Kunan is the result of an alliance between the Global Shapers Lima Hub of the World Economic Forum and Telefónica. Today Kunan is part of Perú Sostenible (formerly Perú 2021); Website: <https://kunan.org/nosotros/>

<sup>65</sup> Business movement based on community and indigenous identity. It is the Guatemalan chapter of the Global Network of Indigenous Business and Entrepreneurs created in 2014; Website: <https://reiguatemala.org/Wp/>

## 4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1. Actions for sustainability

Since FY 2022, partners have been implementing sustainability actions to sustain processes and impacts generated or strengthened through the project. In FY 2023, we compiled and organized our progress and ideas into a Sustainability Strategy comprising four strategic lines: i) establishment and maintenance of partnerships; ii) advocacy at the institutional level; iii) fundraising; and iv) creation of financial mechanisms. This strategy is built upon the results achieved in FY 2022 and FY 2023, as well as dialogues with WWF focal points and project partners during the Pause and Reflect meetings conducted in the four countries.

We have identified the processes that we intend to maintain or scale (to generate greater impact) for each strategic line, including information by country, the partners involved in each, general costs, and ongoing activities related to their sustainability.

The following table highlights the progress made this FY within the Sustainability Strategy's four strategic lines. We will continue to implement the strategy in FY 2024.

Table 22. Achievements related to sustainability efforts during FY 2023

| Sustainability Strategies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Establishment and Maintenance of Partnerships</b></p> <p>Actions to establish agreements between the parties to achieve shared objectives</p> <p><b>In Brazil:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We established partnerships for course development and to strengthen COIAB's Amazonian Center for Indigenous Training (CAFI). These include partnerships with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), IFMT, and the Institute of Society, Population and Nature (ISPN).</li> </ul> <p><b>In Ecuador:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We strengthened the relationship with local foundation Alianza Ceibo to ensure the continuity of actions with Arte Suku through technical assistance. This will ensure the restaurant meets the requirements and delivers good customer service.</li> <li>We integrated AIRR activities with those from CONFENIAE's REDD+ Implementation Plan (PDI). For example, we coordinated CONFENIAE's website launch and FY 2024 planning activities with CONFENIAE's PDI.</li> </ul> <p><b>In Peru:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AIDSESEP and OXFAM established a one-year agreement to implement EGIDA's academic offerings.</li> <li>Agreement between AIDSESEP and Nia Tero Foundation for the technical and administrative strengthening of AIDSESEP, protection of PIACI, and advocacy in international forums on climate and biodiversity. The agreement start in June 2023.</li> <li>AIDSESEP and TNC signed a three-year Memorandum of Understanding to carry out joint capacity-building activities on nature-based solutions and create opportunities to discuss issues related to climate change.</li> <li>A tripartite agreement involving AIDSESEP, WWF, and UNIA to support EGIDA's academic accreditation.</li> <li>AIDSESEP convened multiple meetings with collaborating partners and civil society allies to align its processes with their interests. A consensus has been reached regarding support for EGIDA's upcoming academic year, and formal agreements are set to be finalized in the first quarter of FY 2024.</li> <li>Efforts are underway to identify regional partners who can continue offering assistance to select IEs while working towards self-sustainability.</li> </ul> |

## **Institutional Advocacy**

Actions for the inclusion of IPs' visions and interests in policies, strategies, budgets, and investments by different types of organizations.

### **In Brazil:**

- For territorial monitoring, we are using indigenous territorial management tools that are free and user friendly. The SOMAI platform and the ACI application are innovations on this front, which have been incorporated by various indigenous organizations and other partners as tools to support this work.

### **In Colombia:**

- OPIAC and its members included the IP vision in the PND 2022-2026. This exercise has established OPIAC as an institutional reference for the Colombian government.
- OPIAC, within the context of the PND, has proposed a strategic objective related to the indigenous economy based on the discussions around the concept of indigenous economy.
- OZIP spearheaded the implementation of the PFGTI, establishing capacities for project development, budget management, logistics, convening, and planning.
- OPIAC's GIS has been positioned as a cross-cutting area that spans all the organization's coordination efforts, facilitating its operational management and long-term sustainability. Simultaneously, this area has become a pivotal component in carrying out multipurpose cadastre activities within indigenous territories, aligning with the creation of the regulatory framework to implement the public policy on multipurpose cadastre in indigenous territories and territorial lands. OPIAC is designing a strategy to monitor the agreements reached within the PND to ensure their compliance over the upcoming three years.

### **In Ecuador:**

- CONFENIAE will incorporate the recently approved concept of the economy of Amazonian peoples and nationalities as a strategic focus, to ensure that national and local governments prioritize investments in Amazonian territories based on this approach.
- CONFENIAE carried out actions to raise the visibility of IEs in its new website's geospatial visualization tool.

### **In Peru:**

- AIDESEP signed a Framework Agreement with SERFOR in December 2022 for the latter to strengthen AIDESEP members' community-based forest management activities. AIDESEP, in turn, has agreed to coordinate the participation of community oversight committees and forest watchdog groups in SERFOR's technical assistance and strengthening activities. Both parties have committed to seek government and international funding for community oversight.
- The IEs have Health and Safety Protocols in place, as well as EMMPs to continue their activities beyond the project.
- Seven of the ten IEs secured co-funding from Regional Governments and partners for their participation in the Amazon Expo 2023.

### **Regionally:**

- We offered feedback to the Government of the United Kingdom regarding future investments in cooperation programs in the Amazon, with a focus on enhancing IP and local community governance.

## **Fundraising**

Actions to secure funding from cooperation or donors within the WWF network to develop and implement projects related to maintenance or scaling up of processes.

### **In Brazil:**

- FEPIPA approached the Government of the State of Pará to access resources linked to climate finance.
- FEPOIMT is preparing a proposal for climate finance with EMERGENT and EDF (Environmental Defense Fund).
- WWF Brazil has two projects that are supporting AIRR processes: 1) Protection of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples of Brazil with funds from the German government to strengthen young

communicators (Floresta em Rede) and IEs in the application of environmental and social impact mitigation measures (EMMP); 2) Healthy Rivers for Nature and People, with Reckitt funds, for \$16,000 in new investments for IEs.

- AMPRAVAT leveraged an additional \$9,313.95, to complement AIRR funds, for business strengthening.
- We are fundraising through other projects that can give continuity to our activities such as the Tapajós por la Vida project (USAID) that will focus on indigenous economy and territorial protection, the Territorial Monitoring project (German Government, ICV funding), and funding from the Ministry of Environment (green scholarships for indigenous environmental monitors) that is being finalized.

#### **In Colombia:**

- WWF supported IE Bioincos' application to the Amazonía Mía program (funded by USAID with the objective of promoting the conservation of the Amazonian foothills). The project was approved for \$250,000 with an 18-month duration.
- The IE Econawa was selected to receive \$6,076 under a call for proposals issued by the Putumayo Chamber of Commerce.
- Bioincos received a loan of \$11,751 from the government agency SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) under its Entrepreneurship Fund's Growth Stream (Fondo Emprender-Línea Crecer), which provides low-interest financing to growing enterprises.

#### **In Ecuador:**

- We have taken several actions to ensure the sustainability of AIRR's accomplishments. A key aspect involves identifying projects in the region that are in their initial phase and connecting them with IEs to facilitate their ongoing growth. One example is the project supported by GEF resources "Amazon Sustainable Landscape (ASL)", implemented by CI.

#### **In Peru:**

- Association Bosque de las Nuwas was awarded \$42,856 in non-reimbursable funding.
- Ampik Sacha was a beneficiary of AGROIDEAS to finance equipment for its plant, receiving non-reimbursable funding of \$11,390.
- Aspappuku received a grant of \$62,000 from the Sall Foundation.
- The SIDA awarded funds to WWF Peru of which \$200,000 have been allocated to strengthen AFIMAD.
- WWF secured additional funds to implement ORPIO's Women's Program through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).
- WWF is developing three large proposals that could continue AIRR work: a) "Biodiversity Landscape Fund Condor Kuntukú Corridor" project, funded by DEFRA UK; b) "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity/Climate Resilience of Indigenous Communities Within the 6 Protected Areas and in the Buffer Zone" project, funded by the Green Climate Fund; c) a proposal for the Moore Foundation on women-led IEs.

#### **Regionally:**

- NESsT en alianza con las OOI de Colombia (OPIAC), Perú (AIDSESP) y Ecuador (CONFENIAE), y COICA obtuvieron financiamiento del BID y BID Lab para el co-diseño de un modelo de gobernanza para la implementación de una incubadora amazónica. Adicionalmente, este proyecto mejorará los ingresos de 1.000 familias indígenas en Perú, Colombia y Ecuador a partir del soporte empresarial e inversión (\$555,000) a 15 emprendimientos indígenas.

### **Generate Financial Mechanisms**

Develop and implement medium- or long-term strategies for sourcing financial support, whether from public funds, private investments, or mixed funds (public-private), to be directed towards the identified priorities.

In line with this strategy's goals, we accomplished the following results this year:

- We recognized the challenges that most IEs face when trying to secure funds from impact investors, as explained in the achievements section. In response, we proposed initial changes to both investors and development organizations to better support the IEs.
- Three IEs (ABEX, AFIMAD, Kemito Ene) successfully accessed investor funds, albeit on a short-term basis.
- We identified the unique characteristics within each country regarding potential government investments to support IEs, with Peru showing the greatest potential.
- It became evident that the majority of IEs still require assistance in the form of cooperation funds.

## 4.2. Actions for the inclusion of the intersectional approach (including gender and youth)

This fiscal year, we continued working to improve participation of young people and women in project activities, maintaining an intersectional approach. The following are some important achievements in this area:

In **Brazil**, the majority of those involved in planning and delivering the course “Enhancing the Managerial Skills of Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations” held in March, were indigenous women. These indigenous women discussed the importance of women's participation in different decision-making spaces, helping to raise the awareness of course participants (mostly young men). This brings in a shifting-values perspective in the medium term, which could help to increase participation of women in decision-making positions of grassroots IPOs.

Becoming more involved with the work of the National Articulation of Indigenous Women Ancestrality Warriors (ANMIGA) has facilitated women's engagement in territorial monitoring training. Furthermore, their efforts led to an agreement with the Ministry of Education to incorporate IP perspectives. On the other hand, during the “Indigenous Economy Meeting,” we organized a roundtable discussion on gender-related issues within production chains. While we observe a higher level of female presence in COIAB, FEIPA, and FEPOIMT, women's participation in community-based IPOs remains limited, and in many cases, they still require their husbands' consent to participate in training.

In **Colombia**, we ensured the participation of women in the PFGTI, reaching 76% of total participants in program activities. We accomplished this by implementing adaptive strategies, including providing a daycare center for participants' children and facilitating the online participation of pregnant women who were unable to travel. Moreover, during the Second Meeting of Women Defenders of Putumayo, held in June, participants developed a roadmap to enhance the role of women in the conservation of the Amazon.

In **Ecuador**, we involved women and youth from the six IEs to include their vision in an exercise aimed at identifying each IEs area of influence and area under improved management. Furthermore, we ensured the participation of women in the experience exchange among IEs; nine of the 13 participants were women and four were men. To achieve this, we adjusted the criteria so that any increase in number of participants was conditional on some of them being women. We have noticed that women's leadership in IEs has been strengthened by the project. An example is the Ila Kucha IE, where women's participation was initially limited to cooking and dancing, and now gives them a more active role in the direct sale of handicrafts to tourists. This year, the two community enterprises led by Arte Suku women, Ila Kucha and Challuwa Mikuna, received specialized mentoring and training in gastronomy, tailoring, and handicraft design. Furthermore, in the process of enhancing marketing capacities, we encouraged the differentiation of the target audience to improve message communication efficiency (considering factors like gender, culture, age, etc.). Similarly, in the implementation of EMMPs, we incorporated an intersectional approach to propose response measures that address gender and age disparities.

In **Peru**, the five indigenous women who won the FIMA award completed their projects. This was instrumental in strengthening their leadership and improving their communities' conditions. On the other hand, NESST and AIDESEP's Women's Program organized in March the webinar “Life Stories of Indigenous Women from the Peruvian Amazon” highlighting the stories of indigenous women in different roles and sectors. Two women entrepreneurs participated in the webinar : the president of Ampik Sacha and a partner of AMBNE.

AIDESEP, through the political and technical coordination of the Indigenous Women's Program, promoted several actions to ensure the inclusion of women in decision-making and proposal development. Among these are: a) the indigenous women's working group; b) the development of

guidelines and policies for AIDESEP's Indigenous Women's Program; and c) support for the creation of women's secretariats in regional and local indigenous organizations; in addition to other actions. These actions are integral to AIDESEP's Women's Program and do not represent efforts specific to a certain project. They reflect AIDESEP's work and policy approach, which provides the institutional framework to address the complex problems facing women and young people in the Peruvian Amazon. It has also helped to forge partnerships to continue supporting the empowerment of AIDESEP's grassroots women through EGIDA (such as the collaboration between AIDESEP and the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law - SPDA).

Across **all countries**, we actively promoted the inclusion of women and youth in business strengthening sessions through IE leaders. We increased women's participation from 44.6% in FY 2022 to 69% in FY 2023. Furthermore, in all countries, we conducted social and environmental safeguards workshops where we incorporated gender and rights aspects to ensure the inclusion of women in entrepreneurship activities.

The project's intersectional approach began with the formation of the Indigenous Economy Committees, where each partner actively participated in decision-making. This included actions to select the enterprises who would receive project support and business mentoring. The participation of the IPOs in these committees ensured the inclusion of aspects related to the indigenous culture and the Amazonian context in the development of enterprises.

The two regional exchange meetings that we carried out in FY 2023 (described in IR 1.1 and 1.2), reflected and took into account the gender approach:

- During the [Exchange of Experiences among Amazonian Indigenous Organizations' Training Programs](#), participants identified strategies to ensure inclusion at all stages of training programs, from design to implementation, including student recruitment and monitoring. It was recognized that training processes are a path to leadership, and as such, it is important to reflect on what kind of individuals are desired as future leaders, including men, women, youth, adults, seniors, people with diverse sexual identities and orientations, people with disabilities, etc. This discussion also contributes to addressing how to make the selection of leaders within organizations more equitable. Participants concluded that the AIRR project has contributed to a better understanding of the intersectional approach and to its incorporation into training programs, thereby strengthening the capacities of technical teams within both NGOs and IPOs. Participants also reflected on the term "positive discrimination" and how this strategy can be utilized to ensure more equitable inclusion processes.
- At the [Regional Meeting on Indigenous Territorial Monitoring](#), an exercise was conducted to analyze the integration of the gender perspective into monitoring systems. This exercise helped identify both challenges and opportunities to enhance equity through the acceptance of differences, acknowledging the importance of promoting equal rights and opportunities.



Figure 46. Testimony of one of the FIMA awardees and PFGTI student | Credit: AIDESEP, WWF Colombia

### 4.3. Leveraging the Private Sector

Some of the activities proposed in the project, aiming to achieve the expected results, directly entail relationships with the private sector. On one hand, we engage directly with IEs that are part of this sector, and on the other hand, in pursuit of the sustainability of the achievements, we seek to collaborate with private companies and investors. In FY 2023, AIRR's collaboration with the private sector primarily focused on:

- IEs: A total of 29 IEs across the four countries, including 21 associations, two cooperatives, and six for-profit companies.
- Private investors that provided grants/loans to IEs during the current fiscal year included four investors: Erol Foundation, Beneficial Returns, Global Green Growth Institute, and NESST. The remaining investors were affiliated with the public sector.

### 4.4. Communications

Throughout FY 2023, we disseminated AIRR's progress and results on the different topics the project addresses. We supported the messaging and advocacy efforts of IPO partners leading advocacy campaigns. Additionally, we assisted in transforming technical content into accessible and educational materials, in close collaboration with the knowledge management team. Moreover, we opened a dedicated dissemination channel for project partners through AIRR's newsletter. We continued our dissemination efforts through project partners' digital channels, reaching more than **510,575** people on social media platforms and partner websites. Our email outreach efforts, including project and DAR newsletters, resonated with 1,220 recipients. We also reached a readership of **166,124** people through various media outlets, such as radio, newspapers, and magazines.

In **Brazil**, the successful coverage of campaigns led by COIAB, FEPIPA, and FEPOIMT, including the 19th edition of the Free Land Camp (ATL), the mobilization against the Temporal Framework, and the Third Indigenous Women's March, was made possible by the capacity-building efforts of young indigenous communicators that took place in FY 2022.

We also promoted the course "Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations," during which we distributed an educational booklet with the same name. We carried out the [virtual launch](#) of [the Tapajós Sociocultural, Economic, and Environmental Mapping Study](#). Finally, we carried out the photographic documentation of the ACI territorial monitoring course and supported the reprinting of educational materials related to organizational strengthening, which were distributed to IPO members.

In **Colombia**, we developed 64 social media publications, with 36 of them being produced by OZIP related to the PFGTI. OPIAC contributed 24 publications, primarily related to the Prior Consultation process and Agreements within the PND, while WWF Colombia crafted four publications focusing on various project updates.

Regarding the PFGTI, the students applied what they had learned in their classes by producing and broadcasting live radio programs on OZIP's Radio Wayra.

We also shared progress in territorial monitoring such as the implementation of OPIAC's GIS, we launched the educational booklet [Weaving Knowledge on Environmental Licensing of Hydrocarbon Extraction Projects](#), four infographics, and two animated videos that use simple terminology to explain the process of environmental licensing of hydrocarbon projects and participation mechanisms (the videos were completed in FY 2022 and were disseminated during FY 2023 and used by the PFGTI as well). We assisted in designing a harvesting guide and recommendations for the collection and utilization of milpes seeds, incorporating traditional and ancestral knowledge from the members of the Comaiji indigenous enterprise.

Additionally, as part of IPO advocacy efforts in the PND, OPIAC carried out an information campaign on the topic using its social networks. Furthermore, OPIAC used the materials on environmental licensing as input to prepare the tripartite dialogues among government entities, indigenous organizations, and private companies.

In **Ecuador**, we continued to disseminate project results through CONFENIAE and WWF's networks and distributed publications on territorial governance. These included results on IP participation and consultation during environmental impact studies in Ecuador, as well as the Paralegal Guide designed in FY 2022. These documents were distributed during an event at the CONFENIE Base Union, with participation of leaders from different nationalities. They will be responsible for sharing them in their respective associations and communities. We also worked with IEs to improve their branding, complementing their marketing training. This involved creating materials to promote their visibility and sales channels for both corporate and general audiences. These materials included roll-ups, briefs, updated menus for IEs dedicated to gastronomy, and their signage. We continued the dissemination of promotional videos for each IE through WWF and [WWF International](#) networks. Furthermore, we partnered with the specialized magazine *Diners*, with whom we organized visits to the enterprises. Articles resulting from these visits are expected to be published in FY 2024. Additionally, we established a partnership with Grupo Ekos, a specialized magazine in the business sector. Through this partnership, we [published an article on the concept of indigenous economy](#)<sup>66</sup>, opening the doors for future collaborations with this media outlet and contributing to the positioning strategy of this concept led by CONFENIAE. Regarding the concept of indigenous economy, we shared articles in *La Voz de la CONFENIAE*, a magazine aimed at Amazonian peoples. We also supported this IPO in relaunching its website, which includes a geospatial viewing tool of the Amazonian IEs, including those supported by the project.

In **Peru**, we advertised the call for enrollment in the specialized courses of EGIDA's academic offerings for 2023. Furthermore, AIDESEP and NESST led the [webinar "Life Stories of Indigenous Women of the Peruvian Amazon"](#) in March, which included testimonies from some EGIDA graduates and entrepreneurs supported by AIRR. As part of the specialized course on environmental impact studies, we supported students in conducting the [webinar "Participation and Action of Indigenous Peoples in Environmental Impact Studies"](#). We also produced accessible informational material on the SAAT tailored for the CVCs and AIDESEP's technical teams and members, along with educational material explaining IP roles in IEs. These materials will be used by EGIDA, AIDESEP, and its members. Regarding the dissemination of the project's progress, we shared results of FIMA's implementation based on observations from field visits. Additionally, the materials produced on IEs, such as videos and fact sheets, were used during the ANP Fair, ExpoAmazon, Pan-Amazon Bioeconomy Conference in Belem, and other relevant events.

AIDESEP focused on positioning its *Agenda Grande* through communications campaigns, capitalizing on visibility opportunities, such as the COP 27 on Climate Change, where they conveyed messages aimed at promoting the proposals of the indigenous agenda. They also featured a minisite on their website containing communications materials about IP, governance, and climate change. Some of these materials, developed with support from AIRR, were showcased at AIDESEP's stand at COP 27, including videos on indigenous monitoring and IEs. Furthermore, AIDESEP created advocacy messages regarding the oil spills in the Amazon under the hashtag #LimpiaTusDerrames. They drew attention to territorial threats and indigenous rights, as well as raising awareness about bills that endangered the territories, particularly the PIACI (legislative package). AIDESEP's efforts in these areas resulted in national and international media covering these topics.

With respect to **support for advocacy actions**, this FY, we disseminated the publications ["Regional Evaluation of EIA and SEA in the Amazon Region"](#) and ["Lessons Learned from Emblematic Environmental Certification Processes \(EIA and SEA\) in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia"](#) through a regional [webinar](#). We also developed publications about the Escazú Agreement and defense mechanisms for human rights defenders. These materials, along with brochures and animated videos derived from human rights defenders' meetings in Colombia, Brazil, and at the regional level, were

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<sup>66</sup> Article published on pages 144 y 145, edition N° 348.

disseminated through DAR's institutional newsletters and were shared through partner networks like OZIP and COIAB's. Likewise, we supported the dissemination of advocacy messages about indigenous defenders by COICA at the COP27 on Climate Change (with a panel on the Escazú Agreement) and on the importance of financing safeguards and the role of indigenous women during the COP15 on Biodiversity (with a [side event led by COICA, AIDESEP, DAR, and Rainforest Foundation](#)). In addition, for the Pre-COP and COP 2 of the Escazú Agreement, we developed materials to facilitate the communication of indigenous representatives with interviewees. This was done to amplify the impact of their demands and [highlight the significance of their participation in such spaces](#). Furthermore, we supported AIDESEP, ORAU, CORPI, and ORPIO in formulating strong messages to convey IP proposals during the first and second Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Latin America and the Caribbean (in the context of the regional campaign #EscazúAhora). We also assisted in generating recommendations sent by IPOs to contribute to the Regional Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders. It's worth noting that, during these events, DAR facilitated interviews between indigenous spokespersons and the press.

As for the development of materials **tailored to different audiences**, this year, with guidance from the knowledge management team (more details in section 4.7), we finalized the infographic on [forest monitoring](#) in Peru, the [comic on SAAT's surveillance protocol for territorial monitoring](#), a comic on the SAAT's alert modules, and an infographic IP participation in EIA processes (these last two will be published in FY 2024). These products were co-created with IP partners and will be used during capacity-building programs, training activities, awareness raising, etc.

At the end of FY 2023, we will begin working on three new materials focused on disseminating the concepts of indigenous economy defined in Ecuador and Colombia (we will do the same with Brazil and Peru during FY 2024) and a practical guide for indigenous entrepreneurs in the Amazon.

Another key aspect is the synergy with knowledge management. We achieve this by sharing [AIRR's lessons learned and replicable best practices through the Virtual Learning Library \(BiVa\)](#). This resource is regularly updated as we accumulate new knowledge. Moreover, we launched our own newsletter to disseminate AIRR's progress and results. To date, we have published two editions and distribute them via email to over 100 people from partner organizations, WWF network focal points, and external partners .





Figure 47. Screenshots of social media posts, webinars and covers of communication materials made by AIRR partners during FY 2023

## 4.5. Project governance

Changes in leadership and the leaders' busy schedules, coupled with a clearer definition of the expected results and products in the Work Plan, have led to a shift in formal project governance spaces. These have now been replaced by spaces to focus solely on the specific needs of partners and processes. This does not imply that no decisions have been made regarding the project's progress. Instead, alternative channels are being used, such as the regular IPO's governance mechanisms and those between IPOs and partner NGOs.

The **Regional Steering Committee (CDR, in Spanish)** did not meet during this period, and we decided to carry out a learning exercise related to the role and nature of this committee to apply lessons learned for future projects.

The **National Steering Committees (CDNs, in Spanish)** did not meet this year due to country-specific circumstances that affected the dynamics of the IPOs (changes of government or leadership). However, we did not observe shortcomings in the decision-making process on project implementation between NGOs and IPOs.

The most dynamic committees are the **Indigenous Economy Committee (CEI, in Spanish)** because they address concrete issues regarding IE progress and aim to solve specific problems. Eight meetings were held in Peru and two in Brazil during FY 2023.

In **Brazil**, the **CEI** met twice this year in Brasilia (November 2022 and April 2023). The following topics were presented and discussed:

- Actions carried out during FY 2021/2022 period.
- Actions planned for FY 2022/2023.
- Indigenous Economy Network.
- Establishment of indigenous economy centers within the federations.
- Seminar on indigenous economy.

The CDN did not convene this year. This body proved ineffective because CDN members were also board members, with limited governance over the project and insufficient available time.

In **Colombia**, the committees did not hold meetings this year, but other mechanisms for decision-making were used.

In **Ecuador**, the **CEI** met once in May 2023, during which the project's progress and achievements were presented. A proposal for technical assistance and equipment to be provided to IEs was also presented and approved by members.

In **Peru**, the **CDN** did not convene due to the indigenous leaders being engaged in various national and international commitments. Nevertheless, there has been ongoing coordination between AIDESEP and WWF, NESST, and DAR (especially between AIDESEP and WWF). This close collaboration has been key in addressing various issues that have arisen.

However, In May, during AIDESEP's anniversary celebration, the Expanded Council of the organization took place, gathering representatives from all its national members. This event provided an opportunity to present an update on the different processes supported by AIRR.

The **CEI** also remained active in Peru, holding regular meetings throughout the year (eight times). These meetings were primarily conducted online. The meetings focused on devising mechanisms for sustaining the CEI beyond the project's duration. This involves proposing a structure, defining roles, and establishing governance arrangements that can foster alliances and actions to promote the indigenous economy as a viable alternative to the prevalent developmentalist and extractive activities in the Amazon region.

#### 4.6. MEL Plan Implementation:

During FY 2023, we made significant progress towards meeting the targets for the project's monitoring indicators, as detailed in the MEL plan. Notable progress towards the projected targets and further detailed information can be found in Annex 3 of this report. Specifically:

In terms of the number of people trained (*Indicator AIR05: Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]*), we exceeded the target of training 150 people, as projected in the FY 2023 work plan, by over 100%. This achievement was due to prioritized training activities organized by IPO and NGO partners, resulting in a total of **363 people trained** in various topics. Among these, 49% were women, and 92% were indigenous. Notably, this achievement, combined with previous years' accomplishments, significantly surpasses the target of training 450 people by project end.

We added **1,618 more people as livelihoods beneficiaries** (*Indicator AIR04: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities [EG 13-10]*). This figure is below this year's work plan projection, as only Peru added new beneficiaries, while last year's count remained constant in the other countries. However, when considering the total number of individuals benefited since the project's inception up to FY 2023, the count reaches 5,835, surpassing the final target for this indicator of 5,000 people.

The impact of advocacy actions also exceeded expectations, with significant results stemming from project partners, especially IPOs. Detailed information on these achievements is provided in chapter 3 (IR 1.2 and 1.3) and Annex 3 of the report.

- **19 IPOs provided inputs to decision-makers** of various types, ranging from national organizations to international bodies such as COPs and ECLAC (*Indicator AIR06: Number of IPOs providing input to decision makers*). This is 90% above the projected target for FY 2023.
- **17 institutions took actions in favor of IP**, in line with IPO priorities (*Indicator AIR07: Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPOs' priorities*). This target had contributions from the four countries and at the international level. It far exceeded the projection for FY 2023 and is a clear sign of the empowerment of IPOs and the priorities of their political agendas.

This year was decisive for the progress of Objective 2. We continued to support the 29 IEs (*Indicator AIR09: Number of indigenous enterprises supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities*) and we achieved important milestones such as:

- **13 IEs increased their number of commercial partners**, exceeding the 10 projected for FY 2023 and by project end.
- **21 of the 29 IEs increased their sales** through December 2022, with varying percentage increases. However, the target of a 35% increase was not achieved primarily because the two larger IEs, with sales far surpassing the majority, overshadowed the growth of the smaller IEs, making their progress less noticeable. On average, we achieved a 19% increase in sales for all 29 IEs, but when excluding Kemito Ene and AFIMAD, this growth rate rises to 190%.
- We **secured \$567,764 in additional funds** this year, surpassing the projected end-of-project goal.

This year, 11 IPOs have shown improved performance, including: i) In Brazil: COIAB, FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, Asociación Tapiò, and Asociación Uruwí; ii) In Colombia: OZIP. However, an organizational diagnosis for OPIAC could not be conducted in 2023; iii) In Ecuador: CONFENIAE; and iv) In Peru: AIDSESP, CODEPISAM, CORPI, and ORPIO. Additionally, 26 out of the 29 supported enterprises have enhanced their business performance. As a result, we have achieved a **95% performance improvement rate among the supported organizations**, surpassing the projected target for this fiscal year (*Indicator AIR13: Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]*).

In March 2023, we made **adjustments to the MEL Plan**, which included updating the results chain and targets to align with the approved 2023 work plan. We also revised the roles within the plan to accommodate changes in project management. Additionally, we incorporated information related to the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) into the MEL Plan for the AIRR activity. This adjustment was necessary because previous versions stated that there would be no mid-term evaluation, but this condition was modified by USAID in 2022. Finally, we provided clarifications to the PIRS in line with the approved FY 2022 indicator report.

The MTE, contracted by USAID, began in September 2022 and ended in July 2023. The MTE involved 44 individual and group interviews, with a total of 82 interviewees. The document is here at this [link](#). The contracted firm presented its findings, and provided 26 recommendations; two of these recommendations do not apply because they depend on changes within USAID policies. Most of the recommendations relate to processes included in the FY 2023 work plan (the EMT did not consider the FY 2023 work plan, which was approved by USAID in September), or they are planned for implementation in FY 2024. In response to these recommendations, we submitted an Implementation Plan to USAID.

For more detailed information on the project's indicators, refer to Annex 3.1, where we present the AIRR indicator tracking table, showcasing the actual performance achieved for the indicators in comparison to the established targets for all the years under consideration. Additionally, in Annexes 3.2 and 3.3, we provide a comprehensive report for each indicator during the project's fourth year, following USAID's annual indicator report format. These reports include specific breakdowns of each indicator's performance.

## 4.7. Knowledge Management:

### Activities carried out this year:

This year we implemented all the activities included in the project's knowledge management plan:

- 
- The two regional exchanges (already mentioned in IR 1.1 and 1.2) evidenced the added value of facilitating in-person meetings with a diversity of participants from each one of the four countries.
- We **updated BiVA** with 10 new illustrated lessons learned factsheets: 5 of them resulting from the FY 2022 annual report using the learning from mistakes and achievements approach, and the other 5 factsheets resulting from the exchange on training experiences held in November (see Annex 3). The factsheets are available in a [shared folder for project partners](#) and on [WWF's website](#) for the general public in the three languages:
  - BiVA in Spanish: <http://bit.ly/3m5AqgU>
  - BiVA in Portuguese: <https://bit.ly/3zfvuZV>
  - BiVA in English: <https://bit.ly/3TT4o4m>
- This year we continued with the strategy of producing **tailored educational /communications materials**; we use this term to refer to materials in various formats through which we offer communication and educational mediation of technical documents. In FY 2023, we completed an initial series of eight tailored materials that we began to develop in FY 2022<sup>67</sup> and began developing new materials prioritized by partners and the PMU. We have made progress on two: the concept of indigenous economy in each of the countries and a practical guide for IEs in the Amazon (to be finalized and reviewed by partners in Q1 FY 2023).
- Some of the most significant knowledge management activities carried out this year were the **Pause and Reflect visits** to the four countries. Building on the positive experience from the previous year, in the second semester, we carried out Project Management Unit (PMU) visits to each country. We used dynamic and participatory methodologies to facilitate the reflection of country teams on the context, project impacts, sustainability, the most significant changes, and inspiring stories. The results from these visits contributed to our **FY 2024 planning and sustainability strategy**. Reports resulting from these visits were presented in a graphical format and shared with all participating partners.
- Progress in research around the **learning questions**: this year the learning questions were significantly informed by several project actions. On the one hand the periodic partner reports and Pause and Reflect visits contributed to question 0.0: *To what extent are the adjustments made to the Project to respond to pandemic conditions being effective for that response and for the achievement of Project objectives? What has worked, what has failed, and why? Which of the strategies applied to respond to pandemic conditions will be useful once these conditions are overcome?*

On the other hand, the exchange of territorial monitoring experiences gave us elements to answer the questions 1.1 *To what extent are the data collected in monitoring useful for decision*

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<sup>67</sup> These materials are: [Project Presentation Summary](#), [Summary of EIA Analysis in Ecuador](#), [Brochure SAT-RR COICA](#), [Infographic SAT-RR COICA](#), [Practical Guide to Intersectional approach](#), [Infographic on Forest Monitoring - AIDESEP](#), [Comic Surveillance Protocol for Territorial Monitoring \(SAAT AIDESEP\)](#), [Comic on Surveillance Modules \(SAAT AIDESEP\)](#).

making? What factors can explain the degree of usefulness of monitoring data? 1.2 To what extent has the effectiveness<sup>68</sup> of advocacy efforts of indigenous beneficiary-partners changed? Why?

Third, NESST's final report (October 2023) provides descriptive and analytical information that allows us to advance in the analysis of the questions related to the project's Objective 2: 2.1 To what extent has the Project contributed to the IEs meeting/exceeding the minimum criteria to be considered sustainable and profitable? Why and how? 2.2 To what extent has the Project contributed to the establishment and/or strengthening of enabling conditions for scaling up IEs to regional and global markets under conditions of equity and sustainability? Why and how? 2.3 How does the increase in income from IEs impact (positively or negatively) on indigenous cultures? How can negative impacts be reduced or avoided? To what extent do IEs strengthen indigenous economies?

We have not gathered enough information to be able to answer question 1.3 To what extent is the strengthening of IPO negotiation capacities sufficient to obtain equitable results in negotiations with companies and the government (success factors and bottlenecks). However, we are planning to collect this information in FY2024.



Figure 48. Left: BIVA publication on social networks. Center: Participant from Colombia during the exchange meeting on training programs held in November 2022. Right: Participants during the exchange meeting on indigenous territorial monitoring held in July 2023



<sup>68</sup> "Effectiveness" refers to the degree to which the rights and economic interests of Indigenous Peoples are incorporated into public and private sector development planning.



Figure 49. Left: BIVA publication on social networks. Center: Participant from Colombia during the exchange meeting on training programs held in November 2022. Right: Participants during the exchange meeting on indigenous territorial monitoring held in July 2023 | Credits: WWF Perú

## Lessons learned, recommendations, and reflections of country partner organizations on the management of IPO grants

To assess IPO's management of subagreements, we asked all project partners to reflect on this topic.

Table 23. General thoughts on the management of IPO grants

|                 | Thoughts from Partner IPOs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Thoughts from Partner NGOs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Brazil</b>   | COIAB: grants help to gain experience and confidence in administrative management and to strengthen the internal teams dedicated to these matters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | WWF Brazil, NESsT, OPAN, ICV, IPAM: The dynamics on the ground and the agendas of partner IPOs make it practically impossible to adhere to administrative protocols. Thus, there is an urgent need to adapt to the on-ground reality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Colombia</b> | OZIP y OPIAC: IPO participation, implementation, and leadership in this type of process, especially at the local level, contributes to consolidating an organizational and community base and strengthening their relationships, political advocacy, coordination and secretariats, and technical teams. It also strengthens technical and administrative capacity for the implementation of this and other projects. | WWF Colombia: The way situations are managed in the relationship with partner IPOs can sometimes be demanding, paternalistic, or overly permissive. This can convey a mixed message in the relationship and lead to confusion for the technical teams responsible for reviewing both technical and financial reports using the same criteria. We need a clear understanding of what it entails to be a partner, encompassing administrative, technical, and financial execution capacity, as well as familiarity with donor procedures and their respective levels of importance. |

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ecuador</b> | CONFENIAE: The decision to directly transfer assets to the enterprises, thereby establishing their presence in the territory and a direct connection to the project's activities, was a positive choice. Additionally, it facilitated the Governing Council's ownership of the project.                                                                                                                                                | WWF Ecuador: The administrative procedures required for procuring assets are extensive. Delivering the goods through CONFENIAE significantly streamlines the process compared to separate deliveries to each enterprise. In this scenario, administrative and technical assistance was necessary to ensure that the purchases met the needs and budget approvals of the IEs.                          |
| <b>Peru</b>    | AIDSEP: Values the presentation of quarterly reports as positive, as they have contributed to improving the accountability processes. Furthermore, the alignment of the work plan agreed upon in the grant with the implementation of the <i>Big Agenda</i> contributes to optimizing execution. It also institutionalizes all the processes developed within the project's scope, fostering ownership by leaders and technical staff. | Lessons highlighted by WWF Peru: capacity-building and support must be constant and in situ. Trust between allied partners must be mutual and strengthened with each action developed from the operational and technical side. Identifying institutional and operational risks in time, and developing a mitigation plan agreed with allies, is of vital importance to avoid crises in relationships. |

### ***Recommendations from the experience of managing grants with partner IPOs:***

- Activity execution times often exceed expectations due to varying paces caused by challenges such as accessing remote territories, navigating dynamic public order situations, and obtaining donor approvals. Therefore, it is advisable to plan a select number of strategically significant activities that IPOs can fully concentrate on and effectively implement.
- Consider the election schedules for IPO coordination and steering committee elections to avoid conducting activities or utilizing resources during these periods. Align with the country's election guarantees law to prevent the use of resources and activities for political purposes, which could later undermine the project's credibility.
- Develop comprehensive protocols from the project's outset, which are socialized with IPOs and approved by the donor. These protocols should explicitly outline the reasons and circumstances for the early termination of specific activities and the application of adaptive management. The fear of disappointing the donor or facing legal repercussions (by "legal" repercussions or actions IPOs understand, for example, the cases in which one of the parts decides to apply the unilateral termination of the agreement because the other part is not accomplishing what it said at the beginning) often hinders necessary changes. Legal actions tend to perpetuate issues without facilitating organizational learning.
- Establish a trust-based relationship between IPOs and NGO partners, encouraging both parties to share information and resources generated within the context of other projects that can synergize with the ongoing project.
- Create a technical-administrative coordination mechanism among project partners, especially those managing financial resources through agreements or grants.
- From WWF's perspective, an integral aspect of the project's relationship and implementation efforts is the capacity-building processes conducted by WWF. These processes are designed to ensure that the IPO genuinely fulfills its role as a partner, offering valuable lessons for both WWF and the organizations themselves.

### ***IPOs identified different enabling conditions for the proper management of grant resources:***

- The organizations' knowledge of and proximity to the territories, along with their representativeness in the communities, are advantageous for the project's relationship,

implementation, and goal attainment. To further enhance this approach and build stronger connections with specific territories, it is advisable to foster communication spaces.

- The strengthening of technical teams within the IPOs through the project has been highly effective. This empowerment has led to increased impact, enhanced positioning in political contexts, and improved activity implementation to achieve established goals and indicators. Sustained efforts should be made to maintain and stabilize this progress.
- The presence of a strategic partner like WWF, offering technical and administrative support, conflict resolution, and solutions for emerging challenges during activity execution, is essential. It's crucial for this partner to adapt to the community's rhythm and timelines.
- Effective communication and coordination between the national-level IPO and its regional branches within the territories are foundational factors enabling efficient and transparent project processes.

***Reflections on USAID and WWF's required procedures:***

- The intricate protocols and procedures result in a lengthy and costly learning curve for partner IPOs, causing implementation delays and disruptions in resource allocation.
- Despite the efforts of the donor and WWF offices to explain and clarify the procurement process early in the project, it is complex, involves multiple approval requirements and extended procedures, even for minor expenses. Often, these were challenging for IPOs, communities, or IEs to fulfill, impacting planned activities, such as the IEs' investment plans. This led to various consequences, such as project modifications and unused resources. In Colombia, for instance, some IEs opted to stop their investments because of the need of modifying budgets to align with different needs. Additionally, some of the IEs presented novelties in equipment or investment requirements that were not identified from the beginning or had to change because of context or any other unpredictable event. Also, sometimes resources were not used because it was not clear that the request had to be sent before the purchase and many were not authorized.
- Across all project aspects, it is recommended to consider the timing, specifications, context, and nuances of working with IPOs. Often, these aspects are at odds with the realities experienced on the ground.

## 6. ANNEXES

### Annex I. FY 2023 Work Plan Compliance Summary

In FY 2023, we planned **141** products that allowed us to move forward to achieve the intermediate results and achieve the fulfillment of the objectives according to our results chain.

In the table below we take stock of the progress of the planned outputs for each IR and in total; We have classified the products into:

- **Finished:** products that we finish 100% in the FY and in Process: these are products that continue in the next FY, which we consider from the beginning in our planning.
- **Reprogrammed:** these are products that we expected to start or finish this FY but that we did not achieve and therefore we passed them on to the next FY.
- **Eliminated:** these are products that, due to changes in context or that in the visits of pause and reflection we showed that they no longer made sense,

We progressed as planned on **93%** of the products (those finished and those in process according to our schedule), rescheduled 5% and eliminated 2%. The reprogramming and eliminations correspond to decisions based on periodic reflections that all the project partners gave during the year, under a perspective of adaptive management.

Regarding budget execution, we executed **94%** of the estimated budget for the FY.

Table 24. FY 2023 Work Plan Progress Status Balance

| Intermediate result                                                                                                              | N° of Planned Products FY 2023 | FY 2023 Product Progress Status (# products and %)                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IR 1.1 Indigenous partners improve their capacities to advocate for their rights and economic interests                          | 31                             | 27 completed or in process according to plan (87%)<br>3 rescheduled (9%)<br>1 eliminated (3%) |
| RI 1.2. Decision-making informed by indigenous monitoring data                                                                   | 24                             | 21 completed or in process according to plan (88%)<br>2 rescheduled (8%)<br>1 eliminated (4%) |
| IR 1.3. Equitable outcomes negotiated between key stakeholders and indigenous partners in infrastructure and extractive projects | 18                             | 17 completed or in process according to plan (95%)<br>0 rescheduled (0%)<br>1 eliminated (5%) |
| IR 2.1. Marketable goods and services sustainably produced by indigenous enterprises                                             | 12                             | 11 completed or in process according to plan (98%)<br>1 rescheduled (8%)<br>0 Removed (0%)    |
| IR 2.2. Indigenous enterprises integrated into sustainable value chains                                                          | 10                             | 10 completed or in process according to plan (100%)<br>0 rescheduled (0%)<br>0 Removed (0%)   |

|                                                                 |            |                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project management or cross-cutting products                    | 46         | 45 completed or in process according to plan (98%)<br>1 rescheduled (2%)<br>0 Removed (0%) |
| <b>Balance of the total number of scheduled products FY2022</b> | <b>141</b> | <b>131 completed or in process according to plan (93%)</b>                                 |
|                                                                 |            | <b>7 rescheduled (5%)</b>                                                                  |
|                                                                 |            | <b>3 eliminated (2%)</b>                                                                   |

## Annex 2. Materials Produced

Below, we share a list of materials produced by AIRR project partners and approved by the USAID AOR.

| N°                                   | NAME                                                                                                                 | LOCATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Technical products</b>            |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                      | Tapajós Sociocultural, Economic, and Environmental Mapping Study (March 2023)<br>March 2023                          | <a href="#">Link web ICV</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4D.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4D.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                      | Booklet Enhancing Managerial Skills for Leaders of Tapajós Indigenous Organizations (March 2023)<br>March 2023       | DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/256fd6b6d2e848089634467e1358d12d.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/256fd6b6d2e848089634467e1358d12d.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                      | Booklet Weaving Knowledge on Environmental Licensing of Hydrocarbon Extraction Projects (December 2022)              | <a href="#">Web WWF Colombia</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4C.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4C.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                      | Technical support to contribute to the effective implementation of Article 9 of the Escazú Agreement (December 2020) | <a href="#">Link en web de DAR</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZTCH.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZTCH.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                      | Territory defense strategy, good practices and demands to defend the environment (November 2022)                     | <a href="#">Link en web de DAR</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4X.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4X.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Knowledge management products</b> |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                      | Virtual Learning Library (BiVA - Biblioteca Virtual de Aprendizajes) (These files are updated periodically)          | Web WWF Perú: In Spanish <a href="https://www.wwf.org.pe/informate/publicaciones/?uNewsID=380011">https://www.wwf.org.pe/informate/publicaciones/?uNewsID=380011</a><br>In Portuguese: <a href="https://bit.ly/3zfvuZV">https://bit.ly/3zfvuZV</a><br>In Inglés: <a href="https://bit.ly/3TT4o4m">https://bit.ly/3TT4o4m</a><br>DEC: BiVA will be uploaded to this platform once the collection of lessons and replicable practices is completed (at the end of the project) |
|                                      | Workshop report - Exchange of Experiences among Amazonian Indigenous Organizations' Training Programs (June 2023)    | <a href="#">Link en web de AIDESEP</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA02145C.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA02145C.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cartoon about surveillance protocol for territorial monitoring - SAAT AIDESEP (March 2023)                                                                                                        | <a href="#">Link en web AIDESEP</a><br>DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4Z.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA021C4Z.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Workshop report - Regional exchange meeting on indigenous territorial monitoring (or internal use with partners shared in September 2023. For external use, approval to be managed in Q1 FY 2024) | <a href="#">Link in Drive:</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Communication products</b>                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Video about environmental licensing hydrocarbon projects in Colombia (December 2022)                                                                                                              | <a href="#">YouTube WWF Colombia</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Video about participation mechanisms of indigenous peoples in the environmental licensing process in Colombia (December 2022)                                                                     | <a href="#">YouTube WWF Colombia</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Infographics about the licensing process of hydrocarbon projects in Colombia (December 2022)                                                                                                      | DEC: <a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/d65dc1505508446ea5969830738dc671.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/d65dc1505508446ea5969830738dc671.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Indigenous enterprises in the Amazon region - AIRR (Videos approved in August 2022, published by AIRR partners between September 2022 and September 2023)                                         | Indigenous Enterprises in the Amazon Region (summary video):<br><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOWxpUBzqOI&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=1&amp;pp=iAQB">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOWxpUBzqOI&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=1&amp;pp=iAQB</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Indigenous Enterprises in Colombia:<br>Centro Etnoartístico Achalay: <a href="https://youtu.be/Afsouz-kxQo?si=3f27szbzOSVsoZZp">https://youtu.be/Afsouz-kxQo?si=3f27szbzOSVsoZZp</a><br>Bioincos:<br><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h17Y6yyZlml&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=3&amp;pp=iAQB">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h17Y6yyZlml&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=3&amp;pp=iAQB</a><br>Arte Colibrí:<br><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tl739kDNavY&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=4&amp;pp=iAQB">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tl739kDNavY&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=4&amp;pp=iAQB</a><br>Econawa:<br><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eY9HuxtIp0o&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=5&amp;pp=iAQB">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eY9HuxtIp0o&amp;list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&amp;index=5&amp;pp=iAQB</a> |

Asociación Shinyak:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WT\\_PEYQSts&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=6&pp=iAOB](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WT_PEYQSts&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=6&pp=iAOB)

Indigenous Enterprises in Ecuador:

Andi Wayusa:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ThnWatPhYFI&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=7&pp=iAOB>

Asociación Challuwa Mikuna:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SeTHtvA3HY8&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=8&pp=iAOB>

El Pilchi Lodge y Mansi Wasi:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJrTA0y0Phw&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=9&pp=iAOB>

Centro de Turismo Comunitaria Ila Kucha:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WT6feU52rGk&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=10&pp=iAOB>

Asociación Shuar Cultural Center:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBfeX8oEeQg&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=11&pp=iAOB>

Asociación de Mujeres Cofán Dureno Suku:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hOHh6Klgz5k&list=PLIsAY2ojRYgDxL8mAK5N63DUhovphTDup&index=12&pp=iAOB>

Indigenous Enterprises in Peru:

Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios – AFIMAD:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xM2abpjQUys>

Ampik Sacha: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8w5ulQXdlH4>

Aspapukku: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fu65QNNaBo&t=8s>

Asociación Bosque de las Nuwas: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=joXpmP2m5g8>

Asociación Manejo de Bosques Naturales Esperanza – AMBNE:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gsKQLlel0xo>

Asociación de Mujeres Productoras Charapi: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CH7vLLVrKfg>

Choco Warmis: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4cVVJhRlbQ>

Frutiawajún: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qZlPh7SvEXU>

Asociación de Productores Kemito Ene: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0ZADWqLENU&t=1s>

Cooperativa Koshicoop: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSG-IDfzTT4>

### Annex 3.1 Monitoring matrix for AIRR indicators (Tracking Table)

| Number                 | INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                          | BASELIN<br>E | BASELIN<br>E DATE                             | YEAR 2020 |        | YEAR 2021 |           | YEAR 2022 |           | YEAR 2023 |                 | YEAR<br>2024 | Final goal<br>of the<br>project |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                    |              |                                               | Target    | Actual | Target    | Actual    | Target    | Actual    | Target    | Actual          | Target       |                                 |
| AIR01C<br>[EG 10-15]   | 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 | 4,803,302 | 4,471,220 | 4,895,577       | 4,798,259    | 4,798,259                       |
| AIR03<br>[EG 10-2.2]   | 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 | 1,629,470 | 2,186,560 | 1,643,557       | 6,118,654    | 6,118,654                       |
| AIR04<br>[EG 13-5]     | 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     | 3,853     | 2,000     | 1,618           | 1,500        | 5,000                           |
| AIR05<br>[EG 13-1]     | Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance [EG.13-1]                                                                           | 1569         | Dec 2020<br>(Col, Ecu, Peru) / May 2021 (Bra) | 50        | 7      | 200       | 280       | 300       | 794       | 150       | 363             | 50           | 450                             |
| AIR06C<br>[EG 10-21]   | Number of IPOs providing input to decision makers.                                                                                                                 | 4            | Dec 2020                                      | 0         | 0      | 7         | 5         | 7         | 7         | 10        | 19              | 10           | 34                              |
| AIR07C<br>[EG 10-16]   | Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPOs' priorities.                                                                   | 33           | May 2021                                      | 0         | 1      | 1         | 4         | 3         | 9         | 2         | 17              | 1            | 7                               |
| AIR09C<br>[EG 10-17]   | Number of Indigenous enterprises supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities.                                                                            | 0            | May 2021                                      | 0         | 0      | 20        | 22        | 25        | 29        | 29        | 29              | 29           | 30                              |
| AIR010C<br>[EG 10-4.3] | Number of indigenous enterprises with new commercial partners.                                                                                                     | 0            | May 2021                                      | 0         | 0      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 7         | 10        | 13              | 10           | 10                              |
| AIR011<br>[EG 10-18]   | Percentage increase in sales of supported indigenous enterprises                                                                                                   | 0%           | May 2021                                      | 0%        | 0%     | 0%        | 0%        | 0%        | 0%        | 35%       | 19.2%<br>190.5% | 35%          | 35%                             |
| AIR012C<br>[EG 10-19]  | Amount of additional financing raised for Indigenous enterprises.                                                                                                  | 0            | May 2021                                      | 0         | 0      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 186,947   | 300,000   | 567,764         | 200,000      | 500,000                         |
| AIR013C<br>[CBLD-9]    | Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]                                                                                           | 0            | Sep 2020                                      | N/A       | N/A    | 75%       | 21%       | 61%       | 26%       | 85%       | 95%             | 85%          | 80%                             |
| AIR014<br>[PS-2]       | Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives [PS 2]                                                | 0            | May 2022                                      | N/A       | N/A    | N/A       | N/A       | 27        | 31        | 32        | 33              | 32           | 32                              |

### Annex 3.2. Summary Table for FY 2022 Indicators Report

| Code, indicator name and Target                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Analysis of the indicators current and future performance |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AIR01C</b><br><b>[EG 10-15]</b><br><br>Number of hectares with forest cover in AIRR intervention areas in the Amazon Basin.<br><br><table><tr><td>Projected target in FY 2023</td></tr><tr><td>4,471,220 hectares</td></tr><tr><td>Target achieved</td></tr><tr><td>4,895,577 hectares</td></tr></table>                           | Projected target in FY 2023                               | 4,471,220 hectares | Target achieved | 4,895,577 hectares | <p>The target achieved is slightly higher than the projected target (variation of less than 10%). We see a tendency to maintain the deforestation rate and not to continue increasing, which is in line with the conservative projections for this indicator. However, as explained in the limitations of this indicator (described in the PIRS), the project expects to contribute to the protection of land cover, but the conservation or deforestation status cannot be attributed to the project, as it depends on factors external to the project and specific to the context of each territory in which the project works.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Projected target in FY 2023                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4,471,220 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Target achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4,895,577 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>AIR03</b><br><b>[EG 10-2.2]</b><br><br>Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance<br><br><table><tr><td>Projected target in FY 2023</td></tr><tr><td>2,186,560 hectares</td></tr><tr><td>Target achieved</td></tr><tr><td>1,643,557 hectares</td></tr></table> | Projected target in FY 2023                               | 2,186,560 hectares | Target achieved | 1,643,557 hectares | <p>The target achieved (actual) is lower than the projected target by more than 10%. This is due to the fact that there are indigenous territories where although the project has worked to improve territorial monitoring, difficulties in obtaining means of verification of these improvements have made it difficult to add hectares, such is the case of some territories in Brazil where despite training in drone management, monitoring reports are still incipient and communication difficulties with some remote areas have required more time than expected. The current performance of this indicator is below the expected performance for FY 2023, and although we expect to add new hectares in FY 2024, it is possible that we will not achieve the end of project target.</p> <p>Additionally, in FY 2023 we conducted data collection, using the talking map methodology, to identify areas where the indigenous enterprises supported by the project have improved their territorial management, however these areas are not yet added to this indicator because the data is still under analysis.</p> <p>The reported target was achieved by the improvements in land management in peruvian territories, where the native communities have decided to participate in monitoring through the Communal Vigilance Committees (CVC) and have a formal space or land for the facilities (local) of AIDSESP Early Warning and Action System (SAAT). These areas were not reported in FY 2022. The following areas reported with improved management in FY 2021 and FY 2022 have continued to improve their management during FY 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Brazil, thanks to improvements in indigenous territorial monitoring supported by AIRR in the Apiaká do Pontal and Isolados Indigenous Lands.</li><li>• In Colombia, the participation of the indigenous peoples of Putumayo improved and with the direct participation of OPIAC in the sessions of the Amazon Regional Roundtable (MRA) and the permanent roundtable of the National Development Plan.</li><li>• In Peru, most CVC areas have maintained their work from previous years, and improved their territorial monitoring.</li></ul> |
| Projected target in FY 2023                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2,186,560 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Target achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1,643,557 hectares                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                           |                    |                 |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>SERNANP, ICMBio, Governo Federal, Ministério dos povos indígenas, FUNAI, IBAMA; Policia Federal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Colombia, OPIAC, with financial support from the project, provided information to decision-makers through its participation in political advocacy spaces for territorial defense. Among these spaces are the National Government through the Permanent Roundtable for the National Development Plan 2022 - 2026 and the presence in the Amazon Regional Roundtable that has indigenous peoples delegates and national government delegates (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Information Technology and Communications).</li><li>• In Ecuador, CONFENIAE provided information to the National Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE), SENACE, OEFA and SERNANP.</li><li>• In Peru, 12 IPO or Communal MONitoring Committees of Native Communities (CVC) delivered information to decision makers. These are: AIDSEP, ORAU, CORPI-SL, Organización Indígena Regional de Atalaya (OIRA), Comunidad Nativa Centro Arenal (ORPIO - Loreto), Comité de la cuenca del río Chambira, Nación Chapra, C.N Flor de Ucayali, C.N Nueva Jerusalén, C.N Suwants, C.N Shimpiyacu, C.N. San Antonio del río Pintuyacu. Among the decision makers are: the Congress of the Republic, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Provincial Prosecutor's Office Loreto - Iquitos, OSINERMING, PetroPeru, Ombudsman's Office, National Police, Ministry of Justice, Regional Management of Forestry and Wildlife Development of Loreto, ECLAC, Ministry of Justice, COP, among others.</li><li>• At the regional and international level, the national indigenous organizations participated in international advocacy spaces and provided inputs to strengthen the indigenous vision and the rights of Amazonian peoples in various international advocacy spaces. Additionally, COICA participated with the support of DAR in the COP 27 on climate change and COP 15 on Biodiversity.</li></ul> <p>Despite the significant progress made this year and having far exceeded the projected annual goal, this indicator is still far from achieving the end-of-project results. In FY 2024, we expect to continue strengthening this impact, and also to advance with indigenous territorial monitoring activities in the countries , in order to continue reaching the final goals of this indicator.</p> |                                   |                 |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>AIR07C</b><br/><b>[EG 10-16]</b></p> <p>Number of institutions or decision makers with plans and measures that include IPOs' priorities.</p> <table><tr><td>Projected target in FY 2023</td></tr><tr><td>2 institutions or decision-makers</td></tr><tr><td>Target achieved</td></tr><tr><td>17 institutions or decision-makers</td></tr></table> | Projected target in FY 2023                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2 institutions or decision-makers | Target achieved | 17 institutions or decision-makers | <p>The FY 2023 target achieved (actual) far exceeds the projected target. This is a clear sign of the empowerment of indigenous organizations and the priorities of their political agendas. This year, 17 institutions or decision makers took actions in line with indigenous organizations priorities. This goal had contributions from the four countries and at the international level.</p> <p>The performance achieved even exceeded the final goal for the life of the project. We clearly underestimated the impact by the indigenous organizations, but fortunately the institutions or decision-makers have included the priorities of indigenous peoples in their plans and measures. This has been an opportunity to exceed the goals and thus strengthen the objectives of the project, increasing the impact on the rights of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The institutions reported are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brazil: CAPES responded to ANMIGA's demand by supporting indigenous training. FUNAI took measures for the protection of peoples in isolation and, with regard to sport fishing, IBAMA, the Federal Police and ICMBio have carried out inspection operations based on complaints from the Apiakas.</li></ul> |
| Projected target in FY 2023                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |                 |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2 institutions or decision-makers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |                 |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Target achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |                 |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 17 institutions or decision-makers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |                 |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colombia: National Government adopted articles suggested by the indigenous peoples in the National Development Plan.</li> <li>Ecuador: Commitment by MAATE to invite CONFENIAE and WWF's technical team to the discussions to reform Ministerial Agreement 034 on the Promotion of Bioenterprises.</li> <li>Peru: agreements were reached with SERFOR and accompaniment for intervention in Flor de Ucaali (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, National Police, CORAH Project, Legal Defense Institute IDL).</li> <li>At the regional level: COP27-CC, COP15-CBD, COP2-Escazú, ECLAC included priority issues for indigenous peoples.</li> </ul> <p>These important achievements have been accomplished thanks to the advocacy and management actions of the OOLs, in some cases with the support of the project's NGO partners.</p>                                                                                         |
| <b>AIR09C</b><br><b>[EG 10-17]</b><br><br>Number of Indigenous enterprises supported to develop their entrepreneurial capacities. <div> Projected target in FY 2023<br/> 29 Indigenous Enterprises </div> <div> Target achieved<br/> 29 Indigenous Enterprises </div> | <p>The target achieved (actual) for this indicator is in line with the projected target. We were able to support 29 indigenous enterprises (IE): seven in Brazil, six in Colombia, six in Ecuador and ten in Peru.</p> <p>This year we continued to strengthen the commercial capacities of the IEs, supporting their connections with potential clients; developing a commercial guide for each IE with basic information for effective negotiation to help them increase their sales. Some IEs improved their infrastructure or machinery according to their investment plans, received specific training according to their needs and, with the support of NESsT, finalized investment memorandums to consolidate the necessary information to set up meetings and agreements to receive financing directly from other impact investors and state programs.</p> <p>At this time, no changes are required to the FY 2023 goals or the methodologies used to achieve them.</p> |
| <b>AIR010C</b><br><b>[EG 10-4.3]</b><br><br>Number of indigenous enterprises with new commercial partners. <div> Projected target in FY 2023<br/> 10 Indigenous Ventures </div> <div> Target achieved<br/> 13 Indigenous Enterprises </div>                           | <p>The target achieved (actual) is 30% higher than the projected target. The target was a bit conservative, but the strengths of the indigenous enterprises, together with the support of some indigenous organizations, NESsT and WWF, facilitated the increase in commercial partners for 13 enterprises, thus even exceeding the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>The following 13 indigenous enterprises increased their commercial partners in FY 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Indigenous enterprises from Brazil: COOPAITER and ABEX.</li> <li>5 Indigenous enterprises from Colombia: Econawa, Bioincos, Achalay, Arte Colibrí and Shinyak.</li> <li>6 indigenous enterprises from Peru: AMBNE, Choco Warmis, ASPAPPUKU, Mujeres Charapi, Kemito Ene and AFIMAD.</li> </ul> <p>The other indigenous enterprises maintained the commercial partners reported up to FY 2022.</p>                                                                          |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div><div><div>AIR011</div><div>[EG 10-18]</div></div><div>Percentage increase in sales of supported indigenous enterprises.</div><div><div>Projected target in FY 2023</div><div>35 %</div><div>Target achieved</div><div>19% (average of 29 EIs)</div><div>190% (average of 27 IE without Kemito, Ene and Afimad)</div></div></div> | <div>The target achieved (actual) for this indicator is below the target projected in the work plan. This is mainly due to international trade factors (pandemic and war in Ukraine) that affected the two indigenous enterprises with the highest sales (Kemito Ene and Afimad), dragging the average down and making the achievements of the smaller enterprises invisible. The increase in sales for the 29 supported enterprises was 19%, however, if we only average the 27 enterprises (not counting Kemito Ene and Afimad) the average increase in sales is 190%.</div> <div>Twenty-one of the 29 indigenous enterprises supported have recorded an increase in sales to date. Sales are recorded on an annual basis and correspond to sales achieved during the 2022 calendar year.</div> <div>The increase in sales for the 29 supported enterprises was 19%, however, if we only average the 27 enterprises (not counting Kemito Ene and Afimad) the average increase in sales is 190%. This is mainly due to international trade factors (pandemic and war in Ukraine) that affected the two indigenous enterprises with the highest sales (Kemito Ene and Afimad), dragging the average down and making the achievements of the smaller enterprises invisible.</div> <div>Twenty-one of the 29 indigenous enterprises supported have recorded an increase in sales to date. Sales are recorded on an annual basis and correspond to sales achieved during the 2022 calendar year.</div> <div>The 21 indigenous enterprises that increased their sales were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 IEs in Peru: KOSHICOOP, Ampik Sacha, Choco Warmis, ASPAPPUKU and Mujeres Charapi.</li><li>• 5 IEs in Colombia: Econawa, Achalay, Bioincos, Arte Colibrí and Shinyak.</li><li>• 6 IE in Ecuador: Andi Wayusa, Shuar Cultural Center, Mujeres Cofánes SOKU, Challuwa Mikuna, CTC Ila Kucha and EC El Pilchi Lodge and Mandi Wasi.</li><li>• 5 IEs in Brazil: Munduruku, Kawaiwete, Coopaiter, ABEX and AMPRAVAT.</li></ul>The other EIs have not reported any growth in sales to date.</div> |
| <div><div><div>AIR012C</div><div>[EG 10-19]</div></div><div>Amount of additional financing raised for Indigenous enterprises.</div><div><div>Projected target in FY 2023</div><div>USD 300,000</div><div>Target achieved</div><div>USD 567,764</div></div></div>                                                                      | <div>The target achieved (actual) for this indicator exceeds the projected target by 89%. The strengths of the indigenous enterprises, together with the support of some Indigenous Organizations, NESsT and WWF, led nine indigenous enterprises to raise funds through investments, loans or donations during FY 2023. Not only have we exceeded the expected target for this year, but we have already surpassed the end-of-project goal, increasing the impact and fulfillment of the objectives related to the strengthening of indigenous peoples' resources.</div> <div>For security, privacy and confidentiality reasons, we do not provide detailed information on amounts per venture, nor on the funders, beyond the totals per country detailed below:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- In Peru: USD 352,212 was raised.</li><li>- In Colombia: USD 108,138 was raised</li><li>- In Ecuador: USD 67,000 was raised</li><li>- In Brazil: USD 40,414 was raised</li></ul></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <div><div><div>AIR013C</div><div>[CBLD-9]</div></div><div>Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance.</div><div><div>Projected target in FY 2023</div></div></div>                                                                                                                                               | <div>The goal achieved for this indicator exceeds the projected goal because we were able to strengthen the capacities of more indigenous organizations than expected and a greater number of enterprises showed an improvement in their performance thanks to the support of the project.</div> <div>Organizations that improved their performance were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) 100% of the 11 indigenous organizations (IPOs) with a performance measurement during FY 2023 have had improvements in their performance. These organizations are:</li></ul></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div>85 %</div> <div>Target achieved</div> <div>95 %</div>                                                                                                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 5 IPOs in Brazil: COIAB, FEIPA, FEPOINT, Associação Tapió, Associação Uruwí.</li> <li>– 1 IPO in Colombia: OZIP</li> <li>– 1 IPO in Ecuador: CONFENIAE</li> <li>– 4 IPOs in Peru: AIDSEP, CODEPISAM, CORPI-SL, ORPIO</li> </ul> <p>It should be noted that there are some indigenous organizations with which we worked but with which we were not able to carry out organizational diagnoses this year due to the organizations' own dynamics, such as changes in leadership or the priorities of their teams. This does not mean that they have not improved their performance, but they are not reported because we do not have the means of verification to include them (this is the case of OPIAC, ORAU, ORPIAN).</p> <p>The performance diagnostics of indigenous organizations have been a challenge for the project because some of them are wary of being measured or do not see a concrete use for it. In FY 2024, during the project's closing event, we hope to delve deeper into the perception of indigenous organizations regarding the project's contributions to their organizational performance.</p> <p>b) 26 of the 29 indigenous enterprises (IEs) supported show significant progress in their performance, that is, 90%. This is the result of 4 years of business strengthening, improving performance indexes such as the number of jobs, business partners, and income, among others. The enterprises showing improvement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 10 IEs in Peru: AMBNE, KOSHICOOP, Ampik Sacha, Choco Warmis, Bosque de las Nuwas, ASPAPPUKU, Frutiawajun, Mujeres Charapi, Kemito Ene and AFIMAD.</li> <li>– 5 IEs in Colombia: Econawa, Achalay, Arte Colibrí, Shinyak and Bioincos. We had difficulties with Comaiji due to access to its territory, security and connectivity.</li> <li>– 6 IE in Ecuador: Andi Wayusa, Shuar Cultural Center, Mujeres Cofánes SOKU, Challuwa Mikuna, Ila Kucha and El Pilchi Lodge and Mandi Wasi.</li> <li>– 5 IE in Brazil: Munduruku, Kawaiwete, COOPAITER, ABEX and AMPRAVAT. 2 IEs (AIRE and CC Karajá), did not improve or increase sales.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>AIR014</b><br/><b>[PS-2]</b></p> <p>Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives</p> <div>Projected target in FY 2023</div> <div>32</div> <div>Target achieved</div> <div>33</div> | <p>The current performance (actual) of this indicator is in line with the projected target, and with this report we slightly exceeded the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>The 33 private sector enterprises committed to the project's objectives are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On one hand, the 29 indigenous enterprises supported by the project have committed to working towards sustainable development that provides economic benefits for the communities, thus reducing the likelihood that they will become involved in activities with high environmental impact such as extractivist activities.</li> <li>• On the other hand, we were able to leverage private sector funds for some indigenous enterprises through four private investors who provided grants/loans during the current fiscal year: Erol Foundation, Beneficial Returns, Global Green Growth Institute and NESsT.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

### Annex 3.3. USAID Standard Indicator Annual Report Templates (PPR and PMP)

| Indicator data                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                |                |              |                |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Indicator Code:                                                   | AIR03 [EG 10.2-2]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Name:                                                   | Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Type:                                                   | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator values                                                  | Baseline Date (MM/YYYY)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Baseline Value | FY 2022 Result | FY 2023 Meta | FY 2023 Result | FY 2024 Goal |
|                                                                   | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 6,122,027      | 1,630,683      | 2,186,560    | 1,643,557      | 6,118,654    |
| Disaggregation                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                |                |              |                |              |
| Coastal-marine                                                    | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | -              | -              |              |                |              |
| Terrestrial-freshwater                                            | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 6,122,027      | 1,630,683      | 2,186,560    | 1,643,557      | 6,118,654    |
| Wildlife trafficking                                              | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | -              | -              |              | -              |              |
| Illegal logging and associated trade                              | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | -              | -              |              | -              |              |
| Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing                       | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | -              | -              |              | -              |              |
| Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Marañon (Peru)      | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 34,873         | 157,534        |              | 170,408        |              |
| Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Peru)     | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4,512          | -              |              | -              |              |
| Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Colombia) | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 490,394        | 490,396        |              | 490,396        |              |
| Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Putumayo (Ecuador)  | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | -              | -              |              | -              |              |
| Indigenous territories in priority landscape: Tapajos (Brazil)    | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 5,592,248      | 982,753        |              | 982,753        |              |
| Objective of the Activity or Mechanism:                           | 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 data quality analysis:                               | August 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                |              |                |              |
| Narrative                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                |                |              |                |              |
| How the indicator relates to the Expected Result of the Activity  | <p>The monitoring of this indicator is relevant to understanding the contribution of project activities to the improvement of land management, either through: a) increasing the participation of indigenous peoples in planning processes; (b) the use of good conservation practices; (c) improving indigenous monitoring; (d) the sustainability of land use by indigenous enterprises.</p> <p>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).</p>                                                                                                                                                      |                |                |              |                |              |
| Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator   | <p>The reported target was achieved by the improvements in land management in peruvian territories, where the native communities have decided to participate in monitoring through the Communal Vigilance Committees (CVC) and have a formal space or land for the facilities (local) of AIDSESP Early Warning and Action System (SAAT). These areas were not reported in FY 2022. The following areas reported with improved management in FY 2021 and FY 2022 have continued to improve their management during FY 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Brazil, thanks to improvements in indigenous territorial monitoring supported by AIRR in the Apiaká do Pontal and Isolados Indigenous Lands.</li><li>• In Colombia, the participation of the indigenous peoples of Putumayo improved and with the direct participation of OPIAC in the sessions of the Amazon Regional Roundtable (MRA) and the permanent roundtable of the National Development Plan.</li></ul> |                |                |              |                |              |

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|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Peru, most CVC areas have maintained their work from previous years and improved their territorial monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, in FY 2023 we conducted data collection, using the talking map methodology, to identify areas where the indigenous enterprises supported by the project have improved their territorial management, however these areas are not yet added to this indicator because the data is still under analysis.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Explanations</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Deviation</b>    | The target achieved (actual) is lower than the projected target by more than 10%. This is due to the fact that there are indigenous territories where although the project has worked to improve territorial monitoring, difficulties in obtaining means of verification of these improvements have made it difficult to add hectares, such is the case of some territories in Brazil where despite training in drone management, monitoring reports are still incipient and communication difficulties with some remote areas have required more time than expected. The current performance of this indicator is below the expected performance for FY 2023, and although we expect to add new hectares in FY 2024, it is possible that we will not achieve the end of project target. |

| Indicator data                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Indicator Code:                                                  | AIR04 [EG 13-5]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Name:                                                  | Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Type:                                                  | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Values                                                 | Baseline Date (MM/YYYY)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Baseline Value | FY 2022 Result | FY 2023 Meta | FY 2023 Result | FY 2024 Goal |
|                                                                  | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 3853           | 2000         | 1618           | 1500         |
| Disaggregations:                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| Male                                                             | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 1926           | -            | 714            |              |
| Female                                                           | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 1927           | -            | 904            |              |
| Non-indigenous                                                   | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 0              | -            | 0              |              |
| Indigenous                                                       | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 3853           | -            | 1618           |              |
| Peru                                                             | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 1037           | -            | 1618           |              |
| Colombia                                                         | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 56             | -            | 0              |              |
| Ecuador                                                          | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 506            | -            | 0              |              |
| Brazil                                                           | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 2254           | -            | 0              |              |
| Other countries                                                  | Sept. / 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0              | 0              | -            | 0              |              |
| Objective of the Activity or Mechanism:                          | 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 data quality analysis:                              | August 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                |                |              |                |              |
| Narrative                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| How the indicator relates to the Expected Result of the Activity | 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 the current and future performance of the indicator  | The people reported are new people benefited by the associativity of the winners of the Amazon Women's Indigenous Fund (FIMA) and people benefited by concrete actions to protect the indigenous territory (as a main livelihood asset in indigenous culture) through monitoring and advocacy with the authorities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                |                |              |                |              |

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|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     | <p>Additionally, there are a large number of people who benefited from other project support but were not counted in this indicator because they do not have a direct relationship with livelihoods or actions that have proven their contribution to sustainability at the landscape level. These additional benefits include: a) people who benefited from training other than indigenous enterprises; b) people who benefited from technological improvements and internet access in their communities; c) indigenous people who benefited from hiring to implement project activities.</p> <p>This is a USAID standard indicator and its PIRS (to be comparable with other projects) indicates that family members who benefit from the assistance received by a family member should be considered (4.6 average number of people per family for the Amazon region according to FAO).</p> <p>Given the whole progress on this indicator during the past years, despite being below the FY 2023 target, we have already overachieved the final project target, so we do not need to make changes in the methodology for FY 2024, and we aspire to continue with the positive impact of the project on people's livelihoods.</p> |
| <b>Explanations</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Deviation</b>    | The target achieved is lower than the projected target by 19%. This is because the project in many of its actions focused on maintaining the livelihood benefits of people already benefited in previous years, rather than increasing the number of people benefited, and this indicator does not add up the people who have maintained livelihood benefits, but only the new people included in FY 2023.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| Indicator data                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Indicator Code:                                                  | AIR05 [EG 13-1]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Name:                                                  | Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Type:                                                  | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator values                                                 | Baseline Date (MM/YYYY)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Baseline Value | FY 2022 Result | FY 2023 Meta | FY 2023 Result | FY 2024 Goal |
|                                                                  | Dec 2020 (Col, Ecu, Per) and May 2021 (Bra)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1569           | 794            | 150          | 363            | 50           |
|                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| Male                                                             | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -              | 443            | -            | 185            | -            |
| Female                                                           | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -              | 351            | -            | 178            | -            |
| Non-indigenous                                                   | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -              | 59             | -            | 30             | -            |
| Indigenous                                                       | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -              | 572            | -            | 333            | -            |
| Peru                                                             | Dec 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 959            | 408            | -            | 100            | -            |
| Colombia                                                         | Dec 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 153            | 33             | -            | 55             | -            |
| Ecuador                                                          | Dec 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 249            | 123            | -            | 71             | -            |
| Brazil                                                           | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 208            | 221            | -            | 137            | -            |
| Other countries                                                  | May 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 0              | 9              | -            | 0              | -            |
| Belonging to an IPO                                              | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -              | 622            | -            | -              | -            |
| Objective of the Activity or Mechanism:                          | 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 data quality analysis:                              | The first data quality analysis (DQA) that includes this indicator: August 2021.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                |                |              |                |              |
| Narrative                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |                |              |                |              |
| How the indicator relates to the Expected Result of the Activity | 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 |                |                |              |                |              |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                        | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator</b> | <p>The performance achieved for this indicator in year four of the project exceeds the goal projected in the FY 2023 work plan by 142%.</p> <p>Within the project's adaptive management, capacity building is becoming increasingly important and capacity building processes were multiple this year in the four main themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance: 90 people (44 women and 46 men).</li> <li>Organizational strengthening: 97 people (28 women and 69 men) from various indigenous organizations partners.</li> <li>Indigenous Territorial Monitoring: 48 people (18 women and 30 men).</li> <li>Business strengthening: 128 people (88 women and 40 men) with business and entrepreneurial skills strengthened.</li> </ol> <p>This goal achieved in FY 2023, added to those of previous years, far exceeds the goal of 450 people projected for the end of the project and allows us to get closer to achieving the project's objectives according to ToC.</p> |
| <b>Explanations</b>                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Deviation</b>                                                       | In terms of the number of people trained, we surpassed by 142% the target of 150 people projected in the FY 2023 work plan. This was due to training prioritized by the Indigenous Organizations and NGO partners, reaching a total of 363 people trained in various topics. This demonstrates the relevance that IPOs see in training and the ongoing need for capacity building.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| <b>Indicator data</b>                                                                              |                                                                        |                       |                       |                     |                       |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Indicator Code:</b>                                                                             | AIR013 [CBLD-9]                                                        |                       |                       |                     |                       |                     |
| <b>Indicator Name:</b>                                                                             | <b>Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance</b> |                       |                       |                     |                       |                     |
| <b>Indicator Type:</b>                                                                             | Standard                                                               |                       |                       |                     |                       |                     |
| <b>Indicator values</b>                                                                            | <b>Baseline Date</b>                                                   | <b>Baseline Value</b> | <b>FY 2022 Result</b> | <b>FY 2023 Meta</b> | <b>FY 2023 Result</b> | <b>FY 2024 Goal</b> |
|                                                                                                    | Sep. 2020.                                                             | 0                     | 26%                   | 85%                 | 95%                   | 85%                 |
| Numerator                                                                                          | Sep. 2020.                                                             | 0                     | 9                     | -                   | 37                    | -                   |
| Denominator                                                                                        | Sep. 2020.                                                             | 0                     | 35                    | -                   | 40                    | -                   |
| Education (higher education, secondary, primary)                                                   | -                                                                      | -                     | -                     | -                   | 0                     | -                   |
| Research institutions (non-degree granting)                                                        | -                                                                      | -                     | -                     | -                   | 0                     | -                   |
| Cooperative                                                                                        | Sep. 2020.                                                             | 0                     | 5                     | -                   | 26                    | -                   |
| 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 (Indigenous People Organizations)                                 | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 5 | - | 11 | - |
| Peru                                                                    | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 1 | - | 14 | - |
| Colombia                                                                | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 6 | - | 6  | - |
| Ecuador                                                                 | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 1 | - | 7  | - |
| Brazil                                                                  | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 0 | - | 10 | - |
| Regional                                                                | Sep. 2020.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0 | 1 | - | 0  | - |
| <b>Objective of the Activity or Mechanism:</b>                          | <b>Obj.1.</b> Indigenous rights and economic interests incorporated into private and public sector development planning; <b>Obj.2.</b> Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to local, regional, and global markets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |   |   |    |   |
| <b>Date of last data quality analysis:</b>                              | The first data quality analysis (DQA) to include this indicator: August 2021                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |   |   |    |   |
| Narrative                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |   |   |    |   |
| <b>How the indicator relates to the Expected Result of the Activity</b> | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |   |   |    |   |
| <b>Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator</b>  | <p>The goal achieved for this indicator exceeds the projected goal because we were able to strengthen the capacities of more indigenous organizations than expected and a greater number of enterprises showed an improvement in their performance thanks to the support of the project.</p> <p>Organizations that improved their performance were:</p> <p>a) 100% of the 11 indigenous organizations (IPOs) with a performance measurement during FY 2023 have had improvements in their performance. These organizations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 5 IPOs in Brazil: COIAB, FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, Associação Tapió, Associação Uruwí.</li><li>– 1 IPO in Colombia: OZIP</li><li>– 1 IPO in Ecuador: CONFENIAE</li><li>– 4 IPOs in Peru: AIDSESP, CODEPISAM, CORPI-SL, ORPIO</li></ul> <p>It should be noted that there are some indigenous organizations with which we worked but with which we were not able to carry out organizational diagnoses this year due to the organizations' own dynamics, such as changes in leadership or the priorities of their teams. This does not mean that they have not improved their performance, but they are not reported because we do not have the means of verification to include them (this is the case of OPIAC, ORAU, ORPIAN).</p> <p>The performance diagnostics of indigenous organizations have been a challenge for the project because some of them are wary of being measured or do not see a concrete use for it. In FY 2024, during the project's closing event, we hope to delve deeper into the perception of indigenous organizations regarding the project's contributions to their organizational performance.</p> <p>b) 26 of the 29 indigenous enterprises (IEs) supported show significant progress in their performance, that is, 90%. This is the result of 4 years of business strengthening, improving performance indexes such as the number of jobs, business partners, and income, among others. The enterprises showing improvement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 10 IEs in Peru: AMBNE, KOSHICOOP, Ampik Sacha, Choco Warmis, Bosque de las Nuwas, ASPAPPUKU, Frutiawajun, Mujeres Charapi, Kemito Ene and AFIMAD.</li><li>– 5 IEs in Colombia: Econawa, Achalay, Arte Colibrí, Shinyak and Bioincos. We had difficulties with Comaiji due to access to its territory, security and connectivity.</li><li>– 6 IE in Ecuador: Andi Wayusa, Shuar Cultural Center, Mujeres Cofanes SOKU, Challuwa Mikuna, Ila Kucha and El Pilchi Lodge and Mandi Wasi.</li><li>– 5 IE in Brazil: Munduruku, Kawaiwete, COOPAITER, ABEX and AMPRAVAT. 2 IEs (AIRE and CC Karajá), did not improve or increase sales.</li></ul> |   |   |   |    |   |

|                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                      | We do not require any adjustments to the indicator's methodology. In FY 2024, during the project's closing event, we hope to explore into the perception of indigenous organizations regarding the project's contributions to their organizational performance.                       |
| <b>Explanations</b>                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Deviation</b><br>(4000 character limit - minimum 1000 characters) | The goal achieved for this indicator exceeds the projected goal because we were able to strengthen the capacities of more indigenous organizations than expected and a greater number of enterprises showed an improvement in their performance thanks to the support of the project. |

| Indicator data                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                |                |              |                |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Indicator Code:                                                                         | AIR014 [PS.2]                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Name:                                                                         | Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives                                                                                                             |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator Type:                                                                         | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                |                |              |                |              |
| Indicator values                                                                        | Baseline Date                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Baseline Value | FY 2022 Result | FY 2023 Meta | FY 2023 Result | FY 2024 Goal |
|                                                                                         | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 31             | 32           | 33             | 32           |
| For-profit commercial entities (excluding financial enterprises and social enterprises) | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 6              | -            | 6              |              |
| Private financial enterprises (excluding social enterprises)                            | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 2              | -            | 4              |              |
| Private social enterprises                                                              | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | -              |              |
| Corporate foundations and corporate philanthropic entities                              | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | -              |              |
| Private grant-making foundations                                                        | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | -              |              |
| Business, Trade and Industry Associations (including Chambers of Commerce)              | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | -              |              |
| Private Cooperatives                                                                    | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 23             | -            | 23             |              |
| Other                                                                                   | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | -              |              |
| US-Based                                                                                | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 2              | -            | 2              |              |
| Host Country-Based                                                                      | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 29             | -            | 29             |              |
| Third Country-Based                                                                     | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 0              | -            | 2              |              |
| Large (100+ employees)                                                                  | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 7              | -            | 8              |              |
| Medium (50-100 employees)                                                               | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 3              | -            | 4              |              |
| Small (10-50 employees)                                                                 | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 14             | -            | 13             |              |
| Micro (less than 10 employees)                                                          | May 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0              | 7              | -            | 8              |              |
| Objective of the Activity or Mechanism:                                                 | 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 data quality analysis:                                                     | The first data quality analysis (DQA) has not been performed because this indicator was incorporated in May 2022.                                                                                                        |                |                |              |                |              |
| Narrative                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                |                |              |                |              |

|                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <b>How the indicator relates to the Expected Result of the Activity</b> | <p>Among expected results of AIRR project are: a) on one hand, the impact of political advocacy of IPO on the private sector, especially the extractivist sector; and b) on the other hand to strengthen capacity and access to sustainable indigenous business development. This indicator allows us to measure the relationship with the private sector, either in terms of impact of the incidence, or in the partnership to support sustainable economic activities of indigenous peoples. Indigenous enterprises that demonstrate a contribution to the objectives of the memorandum of understanding formed with AIRR and the new private sector companies involved each year, both those that support the IE, as well as financial institutions or companies that incorporate indigenous priorities or good practices, are considered here as part of the private sector. safeguards and indigenous rights thanks to AIRR's actions.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Analysis of the current and future performance of the indicator</b>  | <p>The current performance (actual) of this indicator is in line with the projected target, and with this report we slightly exceeded the end-of-project goal.</p> <p>The 33 private sector enterprises committed to the project's objectives are as follows:</p> <p>On one hand, the 29 indigenous enterprises supported by the project have committed to working towards sustainable development that provides economic benefits for the communities, thus reducing the likelihood that they will become involved in activities with high environmental impact such as extractivist activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frutiawajún S.A.C.</li> <li>2. Esperanza Natural Forest Management Association (ABNME)</li> <li>3. Shipibo Konibo Xetebo Multiple Services Cooperative (KOSHICOOP)</li> <li>4. Association of Producers of Medicinal Plants Ampik Sacha</li> <li>5. Choco Warmis Organized Women's Association</li> <li>6. Nuwas Forest Association</li> <li>7. Social Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Paiche Puitsatawarakana Kukama (Aspappuku)</li> <li>8. Association of Charapi Women Producers of the Musakarusha Native Community - Pastaza River</li> <li>9. Kemito Ene Producers Association</li> <li>10. Madre de Dios Indigenous Forestry Association - AFIMAD</li> <li>11. Comaiji</li> <li>12. Econawa</li> <li>13. Achalay Ethno-Artistic Center</li> <li>14. Bioincos (former Amazonian of Colombia)</li> <li>15. Hummingbird Art Handicrafts</li> <li>16. Shinyak Association</li> <li>17. Andi Wayusa</li> <li>18. Shuar Cultural Center Association</li> <li>19. Association of Cofan Women of Dureno SOKU</li> <li>20. Challuwa Mikuna Association</li> <li>21. Ila Kucha Community Tourism Center</li> <li>22. El Pilchi Lodge and Mandi Wasi Community Company</li> <li>23. Munduruku Institute</li> <li>24. Associação Indígena Kawaiwete</li> <li>25. Cooperativa de Produção e Desenvolvimento do Povo Indígena Paiter Suruí (COOPAITER)</li> <li>26. Associação Bebô Xikrin do Bacajá - ABEX</li> <li>27. Associação Indígena Xavante Ripá de Produtividade e Etnodesenvolvimento - AIRE</li> <li>28. Karajá House of Culture</li> <li>29. Associação de Moradores Agroextrativista e Indígenas do Tapajós - AMPRAVAT</li> </ol> <p>On the other hand, we were able to leverage private sector funds for some indigenous enterprises through four private investors who provided grants/loans during the current fiscal year:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30. Erol Foundation</li> <li>31. Beneficial Returns</li> <li>32. Global Green Growth Institute</li> <li>33. NESsT</li> </ol> |

|                     |                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     | The current performance (actual) of this indicator is in line with the projected target, and with this report we slightly exceeded the end-of-project goal. |
| <b>Explanations</b> |                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Deviation</b>    | The current performance (actual) of this indicator is in line with the projected target, and with this report we slightly exceeded the end-of-project goal. |

## **Annex 4. Reports on the implementation of impact mitigation plans (EMMR)**

This FY, EMMRs were implemented in 21 EIs. The implementation reports of the measures to mitigate potential environmental and social impacts (EMMR) can be found in the following links by country along with the corresponding annexes.

- Brazil implemented the measures in the seven EIs, described in the [EMMRs](#).
- In Ecuador, three EIs implemented the measures described in the [EMMRs](#), during FY 2024 we will finalize the implementation of the other three EIs.
- In Colombia, we implemented the measures in six EIs as described in the [EMMRs](#). During FY 2024, the EIs will continue to implement some measures.
- In Peru, we finalized the implementation of the measures in fNine EIs: Kemito Ene, AFIMAD, Bosque de las Nuwas, Choco Warmis, AMBNE, ASPAPPUKU, Charapi, KOSHICOOP and Ampik Sacha described in the [EMMRs](#).

## Annex 5. Virtual Learning Library (BiVA) (BiVA)

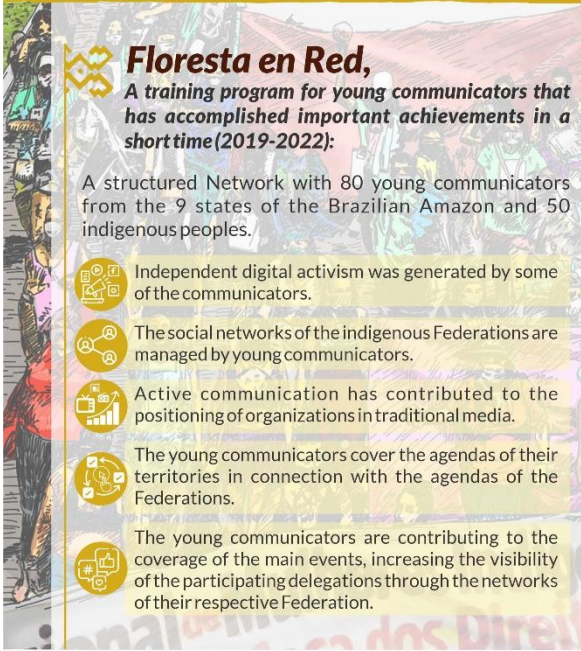
This FY 2023 we produced 13 new lessons and 2 replicable practices that were added to the [BiVA](#) library.

November  
2022

**Lessons and good practices**  
around the training of young communicators

Contributed by  
FEPIPA, FEPOIMT, COIAB, ICV,  
OPAN, IPAM, NESst y WWF Brazil

BiVA - Virtual Learning Library / Lesson 17



### Floresta en Red,

**A training program for young communicators that has accomplished important achievements in a short time (2019-2022):**

A structured Network with 80 young communicators from the 9 states of the Brazilian Amazon and 50 indigenous peoples.

- Independent digital activism was generated by some of the communicators.
- The social networks of the indigenous Federations are managed by young communicators.
- Active communication has contributed to the positioning of organizations in traditional media.
- The young communicators cover the agendas of their territories in connection with the agendas of the Federations.
- The young communicators are contributing to the coverage of the main events, increasing the visibility of the participating delegations through the networks of their respective Federation.

Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources



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**To have significant achievements in a short time, it is important to consider the following:**



Having a strategic vision of communication enables significant achievements in a short time, as long as the training of communicators includes political, organizational and technical aspects. The vision of communication as a tool or instrument allows the generation of materials, but the strategic vision for the use of these materials allows generating impacts.



Considering a process perspective rather than a project perspective so you can build on past progress and achievements rather than trying to start over each time resources for a specific project arrive.



Illustration, Design and Layout: Brique Collier

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### Good practices



Institutionalize the communication program in indigenous organizations.



Ensure a wide geographical distribution of the training program and promote exchanges between the culturally diverse Indigenous Peoples participating in this training.



Carry out practical activities, including field visits.



Have indigenous people as facilitators of the training process.



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**Recommendations for the proper development of a training program for communicators:**

- 1 An intergenerational approach to training must be promoted, facilitating the integration of older people with younger people.
- 2 The conditions must be guaranteed from the beginning so that the program can continue and develop without interruptions.
- 3 It is essential to manage scholarships to cover the basic needs of students considering the different contexts from which they come.
- 4 The training program should not depend on the virtual format, since in many communities and territories there are no adequate connectivity or internet conditions. The training must be mostly face-to-face and the virtual components, if any, must only be complementary.



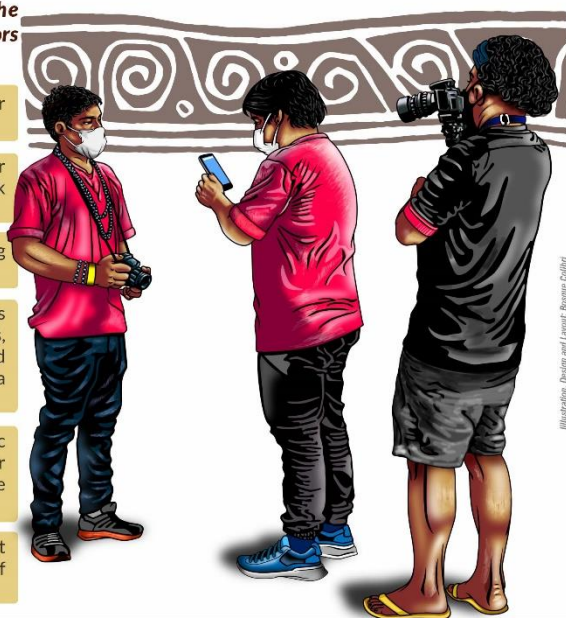
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**What must we do to ensure the sustainability of the achievements and expand the impacts of the communicators training program**

- 1 Manage the certification of communicators, that is, their recognition as professionals.
- 2 Provide communicators with continuous training, support for the development of their own initiatives and access to paid work in the field of communication.
- 3 Establish agreements with different entities to promote training in new communication technologies.
- 4 Actively link indigenous communicators to ongoing projects (such as AIRR) so that, once trained in the project's objectives, approach, and activities, they cover the various components and prepare material to disseminate progress and results to a diversity of audiences.
- 5 Ensure the organizational, political, logistical and economic conditions so that communicators reflect the reality of their communities (complaint, culture, etc.) and support the strengthening of grassroots organizations and their territories.
- 6 Promote exchanges with communicators from different countries and establish connections with other networks of communicators.



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### What has supported us in ensuring the continuity of processes and that progress is not lost after the project ends?



**Agendas:** Indigenous organizations are incorporating project themes and approaches into their agendas – from there they will continue to implement the processes and build upon the achievements.



**Advocacy:** Many advocacy actions developed by indigenous organizations are aimed at guaranteeing the political, regulatory, and financial support that will sustain processes and progress.



**Alliances:** The establishment and strengthening of alliances among partners and with other actors is another ongoing strategy aimed at ensuring sustainability beyond the life of the project.



**Financial resources:** Project management to ensure the flow of financial resources is perhaps a more "classic" and, to some extent, transitory strategy on the road to sustainability. Innovation lies in the fact that this management focuses on long-range funds (climate funds, conservation funds) and involves actors other than conventional donors (e.g., the private and public sectors).



**Capacities:** Capacity-building continues to be the preferred strategy in the pursuit of sustainability since the beginning of the project and has been increasingly incorporated organically in all project actions, not only through courses and workshops but also throughout activity implementation.



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### What has allowed us to make significant progress towards the inclusion of women and youth in project actions?

**Implementing the intersectional approach:** While the term sounds complicated, in practice, we have learned that this approach implies ensuring the effective participation of certain population groups of particular interest to us – such as adult women and young women and men. Beyond sex and age, we must consider other aspects of their lives such as their domestic responsibilities (childcare, food preparation, provision of spending money); reading and writing skills; previous experience in the topics to be covered; the nationality or ethnic group to which they belong; safety during their travel; access to and use of technology, among other characteristics.

Once this characterization has been completed, we must identify which factors are limiting participation and develop alternatives together to overcome these limiting characteristics. If, for example, literacy skills are limited, we need to ensure that calls for participation and materials arrive in graphic and audiovisual formats. If, for example, people have responsibilities around the care of small children, we need

to ensure that conditions are provided for someone to care for them while their caretakers attend the events or training sessions; and so on.

Once alternatives are identified, partners can adjust budgets, materials, educational approaches, agendas, and work or training schedules, all in accordance with the intersectional approach.

We implemented two strategies that made this change possible. On the one hand, we provided opportunities for strengthening all partner organizations to clarify concepts. On the other hand, we developed opportunities to apply tools to enhance the inclusion of women and young people in project actions. Once training activities were concluded, we drafted the "Practical Guide for Gender and Generational Inclusion with an Intersectional Approach" and made it available to the partners.



Illustration, Design and Layout: Borega Collatz

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*When strategic planning does not consider all the necessary information, implementation will most likely fail.*

Partners described several such cases in which, had they dedicated time during planning on analysis, reflection, and collection of basic information, they would have been more effective in their proposed strategies. This was the case with NESST regarding the difficulty in establishing networks of indigenous enterprises in the different regions. It was also the case for COICA with respect to the regional meeting of territorial monitors for training and aligning strategies in the construction of the SAT-RR COICA. Partners in Colombia experienced this in relation to the lack of participation of OZIP's technical team during the administrative strengthening program. In Ecuador, this proved to be the case with the failed attempt to link the role of paralegals with CONFENIAE's Information System. Finally, in Peru, this ended up happening when they failed to modify the organizational and community Statutes to strengthen the participation of indigenous women and youth.



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*An error identified and corrected in a timely manner can become an innovative strategy.*

This insight can be gleaned from a situation in Ecuador in which we gave technological equipment to indigenous enterprises (computers, cameras, mobile phones, printers, and projectors) without anticipating the need for capacity-building to overcome the knowledge gaps related to actually using it. Once this error was identified, we arranged for university students to visit two indigenous enterprises at the end of the fiscal year to train them in the use of these tools. Having the students' support ended up being an excellent strategy; so much so that in fiscal year 2023 we will replicate this training activity with all the enterprises that are facing similar challenges.



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**Each process has a unique characteristic, and each characteristic entails a lesson learned:**

**Perú**, through EGIDA (School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development): combining different training modalities (diploma courses, courses, and seminars).

**Ecuador**, through the Paralegal program: promoting art as a tool for training and intercultural communication.

**Brazil**, through capacity-building for advocacy: "learning by doing," from the classroom to ministries and Senate offices.

**Brazil**, through the network of young indigenous communicators: using social mobilizations as spaces for learning, communication tools as a means for advocacy.

**Colombia**, with the PFGTI (Indigenous Territorial Governance Training Program): a territorial problem is identified at the beginning of each training cycle whose solution will link the contents of the program in each cohort: "the common cause."

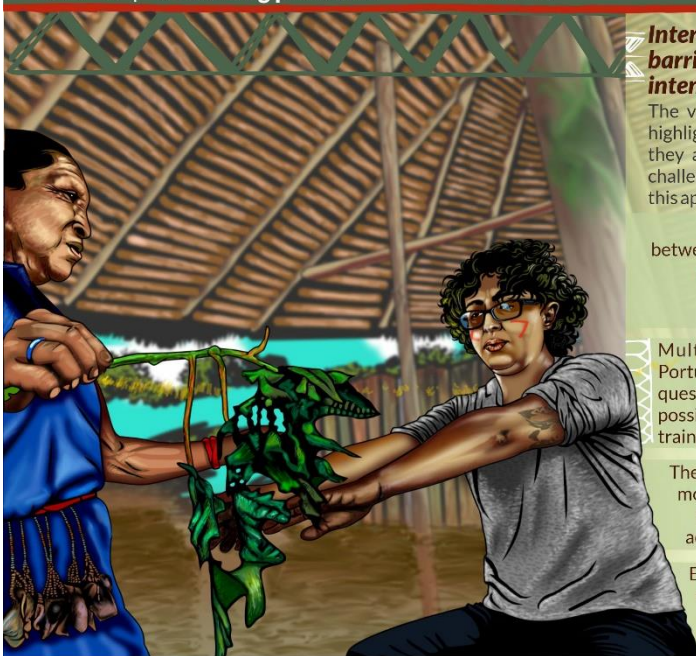
**In the four countries (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Brazil):** with support from NESsT, each indigenous enterprise is unique. While the themes may be common, the content must be adapted to the circumstances.

Illustration, Design and Layout: Bouquet Culture

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**Interculturality in educational processes, the barriers that prevent us from moving from intention to action:**

The variety of experiences in training carried out under AIRR highlight the importance of an intercultural approach. However, they also bring to light limitations that can impede or make it challenging to ensure the continuous and systematic application of this approach:

Interculturality is not just about establishing a dialogue between the "indigenous" and the "non-indigenous;" it is about understanding that in both there is also cultural diversity (several indigenous peoples and several non-indigenous cultures participating in the same training process).

**Multilingualism:** Should not only mean using Spanish or Portuguese but including the different indigenous languages. The question lies in how this might be operationalized and made possible if we have different peoples participating in the same training process.

The "translation" into an intercultural approach implies much more than switching from one language to another. It means having the ability to assign meaning to concepts and ideas across the diverse cultures that are involved in the process.

Educational approaches and the development of educational materials using an intercultural approach should consider how knowledge is generated, transmitted, and processed in different cultures.

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### **Inclusion, beyond lip service, is an area for further debate:**

When talking about inclusion, the AIRR project's training experiences have a number of elements in common:

- ① Diversity represents a benefit, something positive, for training processes.
- ② Inclusion is about the recognition and exercise of the rights of sectors of the population that have traditionally been "marginalized" or made invisible.
- ③ Inclusion activities are aimed, for example, at women, young people, the elderly, inhabitants of remote regions, and members of peoples or nationalities that have not been organizationally or politically strong.
- ④ Inclusion implies adapting meeting announcements, educational approaches, materials, language, and content to ensure not only the presence of diverse people, but also their full participation in the training processes.

However, there are aspects of inclusion over which there is uncertainty, deep differences, discomfort, debate and questions: Should inclusion efforts be premeditated, or simply open invitations for those who are able and interested to come? Should we be more concerned about including people with disabilities? Should we be more concerned about including people with diverse sexual identities and orientations? This last issue is particularly controversial: with the argument that there are issues that are culturally sensitive, some people, more men than women, are reluctant to engage in discussions. This is a pending task.



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### **The role of academic partners on the pathway to sustainability in educational processes:**

Academic institutions could play a key role in the sustainability of educational processes: they should contribute their own educational offerings, methodologies, teachers, and materials, drawing on their experience. It is important for programs to find academic partners that are interested and have the capacity to implement intercultural approaches.

There are tensions or challenges to overcome in the relationship with academic institutions:

- ① There must be co-creation, not imposition.
- ② There must be involvement and commitment to the programs and not just academic accreditation.

The quality of education (especially higher education) in the Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru is not the best, which further weakens the links with indigenous organizations and their contributions to the design and implementation of intercultural educational methodologies.

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### EGIDA: An Example of Successful Inclusion with an Intersectional Approach

In Peru, guaranteeing a budget and logistical conditions for the participation of women with small children in all EGIDA in-person meetings proved effective. Women were able to travel to the meeting venue with their small children and, upon arrival, leave their children in a "nursery" where individuals looked after them and engaged them in activities in a safe environment.

We credit the success of the strategy to the fact that it was developed together with these women, addressing what they identified as the main bottlenecks to their continued participation in this type of training process, analyzing possible solutions with them before implementation and assessing them after each in-person meeting to make adjustments in a timely manner. To address this need, additional funding was made available, to respond to the immediacy of this need and corresponding response. However, it was only provided upon receiving prior approval from the donor.

Illustration, Design and Layout: Bospere Colleri

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### The monitoring of the impacts achieved through educational programs is exemplified by the experience with the network of young communicators of the Floresta em Rede program in Brazil:

- ✕ This monitoring is done by a person hired to manage communication with the members of the Network through a WhatsApp group.
- ✕ There are also online meetings every two weeks and monthly training courses to try to sustain the participants' interest.
- ✕ The person in charge of tracking the network is responsible for managing a spreadsheet that reports each member's location and their activities over a specific period of time.
- ✕ There are also focal points located in each State.
- ✕ The responsibility of each participant is made clear. Each person must understand that s/he is instrumental in passing on important information to others.
- ✕ They keep the motivation going by assigning tasks to each person, according to his or her background. The assignments are then shared on social media so that each person can see the importance of his or her work. Network participants are compensated financially for their work and are given equipment such as cameras, computers and cell phones.



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## Annex 6. Success Stories

### Empowering Xikrin do Bacajá Women: Amplifying Their Voices Through the Handicraft Business



ABEX members, specializing in Brazil nut harvesting, now explore producing masks, bags, and other textiles adorned with their traditional designs and patterns | Photos: by NESsT

The *Bebo Xikrin do Bacajá Association* (ABEX) was founded in 2003 with the mission of safeguarding the Xikrin people within the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land (Pará). Their goal was to improve their quality of life and social well-being by promoting social and biodiverse products beginning with Brazil nut.

Culturally, Xikrin women had limited visibility within their territory, often relegated to roles as mothers and stewards of their homes and traditions. Initially these cultural patterns were reproduced in the association and the women (known as "*menhirs*" in the Mebêngôkre language) were excluded from decision-making and the commercial aspects of production. Since the Brazil nut was ABEX's sole product, it was men who managed negotiations and sales, leaving little economic benefit for women, whose primary responsibility was to process nuts by breaking, washing, and drying them.

However, this situation began to change in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, when ABEX received a small grant to produce protective masks featuring traditional Xikrin artwork. This project sparked many women's interests, offering them a new perspective on life through handicrafts. The number of women engaged in handicrafts quickly surged, expanding to 12 more ABEX-associated communities, totaling 117 members. They diversified their products to include items such as bags, fabrics, and beads.

With support from the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project -implemented in Brazil by the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Peoples of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT), Federation of Indigenous Peoples of the State of Pará (FEPIPA), NESsT, WWF with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)- the women of Trincheira Bacajá transitioned from manual to mechanized production thanks to machinery donations and training in cutting and sewing. This enabled them to make more intricate products such as cases, notebooks, and dresses. This strengthening was tailored to fulfill these women's aspirations, as they viewed handicrafts as a means to generate income and exercise greater autonomy over their decisions, with reduced mediation by men. Nowadays, Xikrin women not only manage their households and harvest Brazil nuts but they also work outside their communities to promote and sell their products.

The artisanal supply chain experienced remarkable growth in terms of membership and sales, so much so that in 2021, revenue from handicrafts almost equaled that of Brazil nut production. Despite this, women still had no role in decision-making. During a visit of AIRR's technical team in April 2022, the

president of the artisan group was convinced that it would be only fair to have at least one female representative on the ABEX board. This representative would be able to advocate for the handicraft and babassu oil (a new product they were promoting) supply chains.

Even though initially the association's president expressed doubts that men would vote to support women's participation on the board, he agreed to establish an advisory committee composed of Xikrin women. In March 2023, a new assembly convened to elect the board of directors, which resulted in the creation of both a *menhir* committee and the election of a female deputy treasurer to the board, along with an additional representative for the association's supervisory board.

ABEX is now part of NESsT Amazon's portfolio, which will accelerate their investments, mentoring, training, and social impact monitoring for the next three years. These efforts will continue to promote gender equity and empowering the Xikrin women of Trincadeira Bacajá, building on the progress achieved through the AIRR project.

## Strengthening the Incubation of Indigenous Enterprises in the Amazon Region



Meeting between NESsT and OPIAC partners (top left), AIDSEP meeting (top right) and CONFENIAE meeting (bottom) for the co-design of the Amazon Region Indigenous Entrepreneurship Incubator project that will continue to strengthen selected AIRR-supported enterprises | Photos: NESsT

Amazonian indigenous organizations from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, in partnership with NESsT, are embarking on a new initiative to strengthen indigenous enterprises and their indigenous economy programs. In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and IDB Lab, OPIAC, AIDSEP, and CONFENIAE (the federations representing Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador respectively) are co-designing a participatory governance model, in coordination with COICA, to establish Amazonian incubators within their respective countries. These IPOs will be equipped with the tools and skills necessary to select, invest in, and support indigenous enterprises that are working for social and environmental impact.

The project “Incubator of Indigenous Enterprises in the Amazon Region,” is set to improve the livelihoods of 1,000 indigenous families across Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador by offering business support and investment to 15 indigenous enterprises.

This collaboration among indigenous organizations and NESsT began in 2019 through the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project, implemented alongside WWF and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This newly funded IDB project will build upon the accomplishments of AIRR, maintaining its commitment to empowering indigenous organizations in alignment with nature and their own spirituality. This project embodies the core principles of the AIRR project:

- Indigenous communities are central to the conservation and reforestation of Amazonian forests.
- Indigenous enterprises, working in sustainable harmony with Amazonian biodiversity resources, are key for the indigenous economy and improving community livelihoods.

- A growing number of indigenous enterprises need connections to markets, access to capital, and strengthened business management skills.
- Indigenous organizations should actively participate in the administration of funds that strengthen these enterprises, aligned with the vision of sustainable development for the Amazon.

Another way that they are ensuring continuity is through the Indigenous Economy Committees, which were established in the scope of the AIRR Project and will continue to serve as vital strategic planning and decision-making hubs. Launched in April 2022, the two-year “Incubator of Indigenous Enterprises in the Amazon Region” project aims to yield results with the intent of expanding the governance model for indigenous enterprise incubation to indigenous organizations in other Amazon countries.

## Indigenous Women: Driving Governance in the Colombian Amazon



Graduates of the third edition of the PFGTI | Photo: Juan Javier Jojoa/ OZIP

*21 women from diverse indigenous groups strengthened their capacities to protect their territories in the latest edition of the Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance implemented in Putumayo in 2023.*

Colombia's National Constitution asserts the collective ownership of Indigenous Peoples over their territories, emphasizing their inalienable, imprescriptible, and unseizable nature. These collective properties cannot be leased, sold, purchased, or exchanged. It is the Indigenous Peoples themselves who determine the methods by which they inhabit and utilize their territory.

Nevertheless, translating the words on paper into reality in these territories becomes challenging in the face of the diverse tensions that various ethnic and local communities confront on a daily basis, especially in regions like the Amazon.

In this complex context, Belkys Herrera, from the Murui peoples and educator in the Capacity-Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI), played a key role in equipping participants with the knowledge and tools needed to defend their territories and collective rights. Through her guidance, participants not only increased their understanding but also overcame their fears of public speaking, empowering them to express their ideas and concerns freely and exchange experiences across diverse communities. This effort fostered a deeper appreciation of cultural and spiritual diversity.

Diana Patricia Piaguaje stands out as an indigenous leader dedicated to supporting women heads of households in her territory. She was part of the PFGTI's third cohort, along with 20 other indigenous women, who actively participated in virtual classes and face-to-face meetings from 2022 to July 2023. This cohort was carried out with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project, implemented in Colombia by the Putumayo Indigenous Zonal Organization (OZIP), the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), the Technological Institute of Putumayo (ITP) and WWF Colombia.

Diana envisions several efforts to improve the living conditions of women in her territory. She dreams of establishing a project focused on utilizing and transforming medicinal plants into cosmetic products. "This way, I could connect and help many women of the *resguardo* who need economic opportunities

to support their families,” she says. “We’ve gained invaluable knowledge through this program—we learned about how participatory action research can be used to strengthen our community knowledge and our own projects. Most importantly, we’ve learned how to convey the importance of our work to our communities, showing that it is not only essential but also achievable.”

Many of PFGTI female students have grappled with the consequences of forced displacement, armed conflicts, and territorial disputes stemming from activities such as oil extraction and coca cultivation. The Piñuña Blanco Indigenous Reserve, located along the banks of the Putumayo River, is one of the areas most affected by these threats, which endanger both the communities and the forests they call home.

The inhabitants of Piñuña Blanco have endured harrowing experiences, often caught between the crossfire, as poignantly described by Taita Samu through tearful eyes: “When they open fire, you forget about the children beside you; all you want is to save yourself.” He further emphasized that “the true resistance is having returned to my land”. Taita Samu’s emotional intervention occurred during the closing of the training program, following a screening of the presentation ‘Resistance’ by the Women’s Commission. This impactful presentation depicting the plight of a displaced indigenous family forced into begging at a traffic light in an urban setting underscores the urgency of the program’s content. According to Belkys Herrera, the program “facilitated spiritual empowerment, enabling individuals to contribute to their communities and harmonious coexistence in diverse contexts”.

The PFGTI’s third cohort was attended by 29 students from the Siona, Inga, Koreguaje, Kamentsá, and Murui peoples, including women and young individuals, who sought to strengthen their leadership skills, contributing to the reduction of educational and political disparities between men and women.

The program also fostered spiritual and cultural growth, promoting intergenerational dialogues between traditional and Western knowledge. It emphasized strategies for unity among diverse Indigenous Peoples and communities, bolstered traditional medicine practices using medicinal plants, empowered participants to influence various indigenous participation platforms, and encouraged the revival of the ancestral social fabric to reinforce their identity within indigenous territorial governance.

### **About the Indigenous Territorial Governance Training Program - PFGTI**

This program has been carried out since 2017 in collaboration between the OZIP, OPIAC, ITP and WWF Colombia. The PFGTI’s main objective is to strengthen the capacities of the indigenous communities and empower them to protect their territories and address their socio-environmental challenges effectively.

## Indigenous Territorial Monitoring in Ecuador: Gathering Information on the Ground for Faster Responses



“My name is Karina, I am a member of the KunKu community in the Pastaza province of the Ecuadorian Amazon. My dream was to become a nurse, but due to a lack of resources, I had to let go of that ambition. I ended up pursuing handicrafts with my mom. Then, I got an invitation to participate in monitor training sessions. Initially, I wasn’t very enthusiastic, but my high scores secured me a position as a monitor. I never imagined I’d be traveling or speaking in public. Some people told me it was too dangerous, especially as a woman, but I was determined to prove them wrong. Now, I identify contamination and logging, and I engage with other indigenous communities. I pack my essentials in a small suitcase, and I get to where I want to go because I come from a long lineage of resilient peoples. My deepest desire is to contribute to my organization and extend my support to communities in resolving territorial conflicts.”

Karina was part of CONFENIAE’s team responsible for promoting CONFENIAE-GIS -in September this IPO renewed its board of directors- a territorial monitoring tool organized into three components focused on the well-being of indigenous communities: territorial governance, territorial management and administration, and autonomy. She participated in the experience exchange “Regional Meeting of Indigenous Territorial Monitoring,” which took place in July in San Martin, Peru. The meeting included delegates from various indigenous organizations, such as COIAB, FEPOIMT, FEPIPA, Tapi’ô Association, and Uruwí Association from Brazil; OPIAC and OZIP from Colombia; CONFENIAE from Ecuador; as well as AIDSEP, CODEPISAM, CORPI, ORPIO, and ORPIAN-P from Peru. Delegates from NGOs like WWF, OPAN, and IPAM also attended. This gathering was conducted under the auspices of the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources project, supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

By mid-year, CONFENIAE had trained over 50 territorial monitors, including Karina, in the use of drones, GPS, and ArcGIS. They established protocols for data collection during visits to indigenous communities, analyzing the information and advocating for conflict resolution. While most of the trained monitors are men, Karina aspires to see more women getting involved in territorial defense. She expresses, “Now they congratulate me and tell me that I am a great woman, and that yes, I can do it. I verify the territorial boundaries of several nationalities and monitor CONFENIAE’s territory. I am encouraged by witnessing more women joining in territorial defense, even though it saddens me to see the conflicts. I am happy to contribute to their resolution.”

Through CONFENIAE-GIS, this organization and its members are producing their own cartographic and alphanumeric data. In the past, they faced challenges in obtaining such data as they had to request it from public entities. However, now with this newfound capability, they are able to make governance decisions, address their member organizations’ needs, and tackle the challenges associated with territorial, environmental, and socio-cultural management. They also share this information at the subnational, national, and regional levels.

## Empowerment through Territorial Monitoring in the Peruvian Amazon



Members of the San Antonio del Pintuyacu community surveillance committee review the use of drones in territorial monitoring. | Photo: Lenin Sanchez/ AIDESEP

*In the northern Peruvian Amazon, the population of San Antonio del río Pintuyacu in Loreto is committed to consolidating its Community Surveillance Committee.*

The native community of San Antonio, located in the upper Pintuyacu River in Loreto, has been grappling with the arrival of outsiders engaged in illegal gold mining and logging of high-value trees for nearly a year. Regrettably, these activities have involved some community members in the illicit supply chain, sparking internal conflicts between the community authorities and the population.

In mid-2023, a delegation of representatives from the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Eastern Amazon (ORPIO), AIDESEP, and WWF arrived in San Antonio with little prior knowledge of the community's issues. During the visit led by the regional organization under the auspice of delivering technological equipment to the Community Surveillance Committee (CVC), it became apparent that such installations did not exist. Lenin Sanchez, head of AIDESEP's Early Warning Early Action System (SAAT), explained, "Upon our arrival, it was evident that the community was disorganized, and it became apparent that the CVC that has supposedly been established did not in fact exist."

Given this situation, community leader Miguel Manihuari, who serves as secretary for ORPIO, gathered the local residents and authorities to request detailed information on the situation. This meeting led to the acknowledgement of the critical role of establishing a CVC to monitor territorial security and provide alerts in case of any disturbances through the SAAT. As a result, various commitments were outlined, based on the actions that the community needed to undertake immediately.

### The Commitments

Community leaders reached a consensus on the need for better organization. They decided that during their upcoming community assembly two weeks later, they would officially establish the CVC. Following this decision, an official ceremony was held to form the CVC of San Antonio de Pintuyacu, and a copy of the establishment document was submitted to Iquitos for recognition by the regional forestry authority of the Regional Government of Loreto. The recognition process was swift, marking the initial step.

Simultaneously, CVC members began construction of the infrastructure where the SAAT would operate. A designated space had been earmarked in previous months to build a post to organize

patrols and monitoring. ORPIO, AIDESEP, and WWF committed to contributing a computer and a solar panel to assist in processing field data so they would be able to provide information and evidence to their regional and national indigenous organizations, as well as to sectoral authorities.

### **Joint Monitoring**

Even while the equipment is currently being prepared for delivery so the community can equip the San Antonio CVC, the presence of illegal extractors has not abated. To address this issue, community authorities, CVC members, and technicians from ORPIO and AIDESEP conducted a joint patrol in the community's areas. This operation received support from the Peruvian National Police, who visited the community to evidence State presence and offer assistance for future actions.

During this initial field trip, participants received additional training on how to organize patrols, collect data, and process information for reporting. Through their efforts, both community members and San Antonio CVC representatives have proven that if a community manages to reach an agreement in a situation of turmoil, their resolve to overcome challenges and barriers grows stronger, making it easier for other organizations to continue safeguarding their territory.



Members of the San Antonio del Pintuyacu CVC meet to learn about the SAAT's capabilities | Photo: Lenin Sanchez/ AIDESEP

## The Indigenous Peoples of Peru Submit Proposals for the Defense of Environmental Defenders to be Included in the Escazú Agreement



Miguel Guimaraes, Vice President of AIDESEP, was part of the delegation of indigenous representatives that actively participated in discussions at the Second Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean | Photo: Pamela Cifuentes/ DAR

- *Indigenous voices have called for active participation in processes initiated under the Escazú Agreement to collaborate on the protection of environmental defenders in the region.*
- *Although Peru has not yet ratified the Escazú Agreement, delegates from various Indigenous Peoples of Peru have stressed the significance of establishing a mechanism or platform for indigenous involvement in governing this Agreement to contribute to the defense of environmental defenders.*

Considering that Peru ranks among the ten most dangerous countries for environmental defenders and in an effort to encourage the active participation of Indigenous Peoples in processes related to the Escazú Agreement, representatives from indigenous organizations in Peru, with technical support from DAR, attended the Second Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Panama City.

During this forum, the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP), along with its regional affiliates, including the Coordinator for the Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo (Corpi-SL), the Regional Organization of AIDESEP Ucayali (ORAU), the Machiguenga Council of the Urubamba River (COMARU), the Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Eastern Amazon (ORPIO), and the Asháninka Center of the Ene River (CARE), raised their voices and brought forth their concerns. They held meetings with various decision makers associated with the Escazú Agreement and shed light on the concerning situation and context of criminalization experienced by environmental defenders in Peru.

Miguel Guimaraes, Vice President of AIDESEP, expressed his concern, saying: “It is worrying that more than 30 environmental defenders have lost their lives. In my country, those who deforest are recognized, and we, the indigenous peoples who defend our forests, are threatened, harassed, and finally murdered [...] We have no representation. If I am here, it is because a partner organization supports us, not because we have been invited [...] The scientist is recognized, but the brother who is fighting every day to defend his territory is not recognized.”

Similarly, Elaine Shajian, president of CORPI-SL, indicated: “I come representing the voices of farthest communities of Peru. We are unprotected. The law, the regulations, everything is clear on paper; but [it’s unclear] who implements them and how are they implemented. This is why, I believe we must

look for an effective mechanism that allows us to guarantee the protection of defenders. In this context, I would also like to thank every leader who continues to defend their territories even though they are being threatened, criminalized, denounced, and persecuted. We must fight at the Latin American level to protect defenders.”

The Second Annual Forum consisted of preparatory sessions open to the public on the first day and two subsequent sessions dedicated to discussing issues related to the ratification and implementation of the Escazú Agreement. These sessions involved group work to incorporate proposals into the Action Plan on human rights defenders in environmental issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. Indigenous representatives from Peru contributed their proposals across four key areas: Knowledge, Recognition, Capacity-Building and Cooperation, and Support for Implementation.

Their proposals emphasized the inclusion of traditional knowledge and territorial insights in the regional assessment of defenders’ situations, as part of the Knowledge Axis. In the Recognition Axis, they called for identification of self-protection initiatives among Indigenous Peoples. Under the Capacity-Building and Cooperation Axis, the creation of regional mechanisms such as a fund for defenders and a regional early warning system to prevent attacks was proposed. Finally, within the Implementation Axis, indigenous defenders sought a mechanism for their participation, communication, and dialogue through the Agreement, to be coordinated with the ad hoc working group of environmental defenders and the Implementation and Compliance Support Committee, aimed at improving its functions.

When given the opportunity to interject, Jamer López, president of ORAU, mentioned: “Territorial, environmental, human rights defenders, whatever the concept may be, we are not seeking recognition from the State. What we want is for our territories to be respected, to respect the human rights established not only by the United Nations but also by our countries. And in this context, what do we do with regards to this issue? It is important that in this forum we emphasize that the countries should support the communities’ own initiatives because we know that the State is not going to be able to be present, quickly, in the indigenous territories, in the forest, in the Amazon. It is therefore critical that all these initiatives be supported.”

Similarly, Agilio Semperi, president of COMARU, stressed the importance of indigenous participation in all processes related to the Escazú Agreement: “We have come to present our proposals and to request that as Indigenous Peoples we have representation in the Escazú Agreement. We are the ones who will always respect and protect our territory, so we must be included.”

Along the same lines, Saúl Vega, vice president of CARE, emphasized: “It is important that the leaders are recognized since they are the ones who are in charge of protecting the territory.” Likewise, Beltrán Sandy, president of ORPIO, implored that “Indigenous Peoples must be heard and considered, indigenous knowledge must be respected and the protection of environmental defenders who live under threat and exposed to so many dangers must also be strengthened.”

The Second Annual Forum, according to information from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), aimed to raise awareness about the situation and risks faced by human rights defenders on environmental issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also provided a platform to discuss proposals from civil society for the regional action plan, led by the ad hoc working group comprising Chile, Ecuador, and St. Kitts and Nevis.

This forum resulted from an agreement reached during the first Conference of the Parties of Escazú, held in 2022 in Quito, Ecuador. The participation of indigenous organization representatives was made possible through the technical support and collaboration of partner organizations such as Law, Environment and Natural Resources (DAR) via the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources project, supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), as well as Defensores LAC, Freedom House, and Publish What You Pay (PWYP).