AMAZON INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND RESOURCES (AIRR)
QUARTERLY REPORT
Q3 FY2020 (APRIL–JUNE 2020)
This publication was produced for the United States Agency for International Development by WWF, through USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 72052719CA00004.

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## I. **Project Information**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name:</th>
<th>Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Start and End Date:</td>
<td>August 23, 2019 to August 22, 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Implementing Partner:</td>
<td>World Wildlife Fund - United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement Number:</td>
<td>72052719CA00004</td>
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**Sub awardees:**
- All In for Development
- Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP)
- Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)*
- Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)
- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)
- Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV)*
- Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM)*
- Non-profit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT)
- Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN)*
- Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (OPIAC)
- Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo (OZIP)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - Brazil
- World Wildlife Fund, Inc. - Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, United States

**Geographic Coverage:** Specific regions of the Amazon biome in Brazil (Tapajós), Colombia (Putumayo), Ecuador (Putumayo), and Peru (Putumayo; Marañón) and with information exchanges and visits with Guyana (Rupununi) and Suriname (Southern Suriname).

**Reporting Period:** FY2020- Q3 (April – June 2020)

* Indicates organization that is a sub-awardee of WWF Brazil
## II. Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACI</td>
<td>Alerta Clima Indígena (Indigenous Climate Alert)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDESEP</td>
<td>Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRR</td>
<td>Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (USAID Project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>APEA</td>
<td>Applied Political Economy Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>AREP</td>
<td>Amazon Regional Environment Program (USAID Program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Best practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEI</td>
<td>Comités de Economía Indígena (Indigenous Economy Committees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IACHR</td>
<td>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIPTA</td>
<td>Centro de Información y Planificación Territorial de AIDESEP (AIDESEP Planning and Information Center)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEPISAM</td>
<td>Coordinadora de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de la región San Martín (Coordinator of the Indigenous Peoples of San Martin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COIAB</td>
<td>Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COICA</td>
<td>Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMARU</td>
<td>Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba (Machiguenga Council of the Urubamba River)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFENIAE</td>
<td>Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORPI-SL</td>
<td>Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPL</td>
<td>Comité Pedagógico Local del PFGTI (Local Pedagogical Committee of the PFGTI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR</td>
<td>Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Rights, Environment and Natural Resources)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EGIDA</td>
<td>Escuela de Gobernanza Indígena y Desarrollo Amazónico (School for Indigenous Governance and Amazonian Development)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>EMMP</td>
<td>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNAI</td>
<td>Fundação Nacional do Índio (National Indian Foundation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEPOIMT</td>
<td>Federação dos povos e organizações indígenas do Mato Grosso (Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEPIPA</td>
<td>Federação dos Povos Indígenas do Estado do Pará (Federation of Indigenous Peoples of the State of Pará)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>Good practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse gases</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRGE</td>
<td>Grupo Regional de Género y Extractivas (Regional Group on Gender and Extractives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYAP</td>
<td>Gender and Youth Action Plan (PGJ in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IADB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank (BID in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICV</td>
<td>Instituto Centro de Vida (Center of Life Institute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>Indigenous enterprise/entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPAM</td>
<td>Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPO</td>
<td>Indigenous People organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Intermediate result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Indigenous territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDE</td>
<td>Mecanismo Dedicado Específico (Dedicated Grant Mechanism)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEL</td>
<td>Monitoring, evaluation and learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESsT</td>
<td>Non-profit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPAN</td>
<td>Operação Amazônia Nativa (Native Amazon Operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPIAC</td>
<td>Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAU</td>
<td>Organización Regional Aidesep Ucayali (AIDESEP Ucayali Regional Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORPIO</td>
<td>Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (Eastern Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORPIAN</td>
<td>Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Norte del Perú (Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Northern Amazon of Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OZIP</td>
<td>Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo (Putumayo Indigenous Zonal Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIACI</td>
<td>Pueblos indígenas en aislamiento y contacto inicial (Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFGTI</td>
<td>Programa de Formación en Gobernanza Territorial Indígena (Capacity Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIRS</td>
<td>Performance indicator reference sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIVA</td>
<td>Pilar Indígena de Visión Amazonia (Visión Amazonia - Indigenous Pilar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAAT</td>
<td>Sistema de Alerta y Acción Temprana AIDESEP (AIDESEP Early Warning Early Action System)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT</td>
<td>Sistema de Alerta Temprana COICA (COICA Early Warning System)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIOA</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental Assessment (EAE in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENACE</td>
<td>Servicio Nacional de Certificación Ambiental para las Inversiones Sostenibles de Perú (National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERFOR</td>
<td>Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (National Forest and Wildlife Services of Perú)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERNANP</td>
<td>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (National Protected Areas Services of Perú)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMAI</td>
<td>Sistema de Observación y Monitoreo de la Amazonía Indígena (Observation and Monitoring System of the Indigenous Amazon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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</table>
III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Amazon Indigenous Rights and Resources (AIRR) project is to improve the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the sustainable economic development of the Amazon, while ultimately leading to the conservation of biodiversity and reduced emissions from forest loss. WWF’s technical approach is based on a collaborative partnership between WWF and Indigenous Peoples (IP) and builds on existing programs in critical landscapes. Activities proposed under Objectives 1 and 2 will:

- Build the management and leadership capacity of IP organizations to more effectively serve their communities through training, technical assistance, and grants (Objectives 1 and 2),
- Effectively monitor and report on the impacts of infrastructure and extractive activities through technical monitoring, training, and equipment (Objective 1),
- Facilitate IP leaders’ participation in multi-sector dialogues and upstream planning processes, reducing barriers that keep IPs from participating meaningfully in decisions that affect the health and future of their communities (Objective 1), and
- Support existing IP enterprises to grow and consolidate their businesses to reach broader national and international markets through a hybrid business accelerator/incubator model (Objective 2).

WWF, in partnership with national IP federations, the Amazon Indigenous Organizations Coordinator (COICA), and NGO partners All In for Development, DAR, ICV, IPAM, OPAN, and NESsT, will implement AIRR activities from local to biome-level in key landscapes of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The goal is to empower IPs to better exercise their rights and promote the scaling of economically and environmentally sustainable enterprises.

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

Our strategy consists of two main approaches: 1) enabling IPs to advocate for their rights and interests, specifically in relation to infrastructure and extractives; and 2) demonstrating to private and public sector entities that respecting Indigenous rights and following good practices (GPs) facilitates sound development. We will work with local, national, and regional IP organizations to reduce barriers, align interests, and foster conditions for sustainable and viable infrastructure and extractives outcomes. Activities will:

- Build core IP institutional capacity to govern inclusively and advocate externally for IP rights,
- Expand IP awareness and understanding of existing laws and structure that empower IPOs to better advocate for their interests, participate in upstream planning and decision-making, and negotiate equitable outcomes,
- Strengthen early warning and monitoring systems and improve the use of monitoring data to inform decision-making in government and the private sector, and
- Increase awareness among financial institutions and infrastructure developers of the risks and costs of violating GPs by modifying existing risk management tools to incorporate IP rights.
**Objective 2: Indigenous enterprises equitably and sustainably scaled to regional and global markets**

Our strategy is to expand bio-economy opportunities through the sustainable use of forest products, unique genetic resources, and fisheries management and aquaculture. Expanding IEs with marketable goods and services is rooted in sustainable natural resources management practices linked with the conservation of biodiversity, adding value to products, and incorporating traditional knowledge and cultural identity into value chains that include environmental and social safeguards. Activities will develop a hybrid business accelerator/incubator model in collaboration with IP organizations. The model will support existing IP enterprises to grow and consolidate their business to reach broader national, regional, and international markets. Assistance will include market analysis, technical assistance, grants, and loans. This effort, supported by WWF partner NESsT, will be responsible for guiding IEs through a three-stage process offering customized capital and business development services: entrepreneurship training, incubation support, and financing.

**IV. Q3 Activities**

**Site Selection**

**Brazil:**
OPAN and IPAM conducted spatial analyses to define the geographic scope and provide historical context on existing data and studies - inputs for the APEA. Efforts to refine the areas of intervention in the Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados, Erikpatsa, Japuíra, and Escondido territories are underway.

**Peru:**
AIDESEP and the five regional organizations identified specific intervention areas covering 16 extractive and infrastructure projects, which impact approximately 200 native communities and are responsible for socio-environmental conflicts (Figure 1). Several of the projects identified either overlap or border protected areas or Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact Indigenous Reserves. The breakdown of priority projects by department are shown in Table 1.
Figure 1. Progress map for the area selection process in Peru

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Infrastructure Project</th>
<th>Extractive Activity Project</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loreto</td>
<td>Amazon Waterway</td>
<td>Lot 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Lorenzo River Project</td>
<td>Lot 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iquitos-Saramiriza Highway</td>
<td>Lot 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yurimaguas-Jeberos Road</td>
<td>Illegal mining in Nanay</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bellavista-Mazan-Salvador-Estrecho Highway</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saramiriza-Borja Road, Manseriche District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ucayali</td>
<td>Amazon Waterway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pucallpa – Cruzeiro Do Sul Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazonas</td>
<td>Lorena Hydroelectric Power Plant</td>
<td>Minera Afrodita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urakuza Huampami Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colombia:

The broader area of AIRR intervention had previously been defined, but progress was made on identifying potential specific sites for the project's direct activities based on available mapping information. We produced maps incorporating data on hydrocarbon exploration and production blocks, Indigenous reserves, protected areas, infrastructure projects, land cover, and deforestation (Figure 2).
To date, areas of overlap between the OZIP area of influence and the hydrocarbon projects’ operational areas have been selected (22 Indigenous reserves that overlap with 13 oil blocks). The National Steering Committee will make a final decision at its Q4 meeting.

**Figure 2. Progress map for the area selection process in Colombia**

**Ecuador:**

The priority for sites in Ecuador is based on Indigenous enterprises (Objective 2). After locating the potential intervention sites reported in Q2, information was cross-referenced with that of ITs and the parish divisions of the potential intervention areas. An initial selection of ten Indigenous community enterprises (seven in Sucumbios Province and three in Orellana Province) was made in Q3 (Figure 3). We are cross-checking this information against oil-block and road maps.
Intermediate Results

Objective 1: Indigenous Rights and Economic Interests Incorporated into Private and Public Sector Development Planning

IR1.1 Indigenous partner-beneficiaries advocate for their rights and economic interests

IR1.1-1 Gender and Youth Action Plan (GYAP) and IR1.1-3 Applied Political Economy Analysis (APEA)

This activity (IR1.1-1) will assess whether the previous gender and generational studies and strategies are being implemented, what the enabling or limiting conditions for implementation have been, and what can be done under AIRR to mainstream gender and generational approaches into project activities through a Gender and Youth Action Plan. The participatory analysis (IR1.1-3) will include the identification of infrastructure and extractives projects; analysis of the formal and informal decision-making processes and scenarios of the organizations; stakeholder mapping; analysis of power relationships, and processes of contesting and bargaining between economic and political elites with a focus on how the interests of different groups may impact development outcomes to the detriment of broader development objectives.

All In met with WWF Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil, AIDESEP and COICA, IPAM, and OPAN to present the methodology and approach of the APEA and GYAP and to better understand how these offices and IPOs are working in the context of COVID-19.

Progress was made on the following activities in preparing the APEA and GYAP:
- We completed the APEA approach and methodology paper based on the consensus reached with partners and USAID. Additionally, presentations were prepared in Spanish and Portuguese to make the concept, scope, objectives, and potential results of the APEA and PGJ easier to understand.
- With the support of the AIDESEP, data was prioritized for Indigenous communities that may be included in the APEA. Gaps in communication pose a challenge to this activity and are being evaluated with AIDESEP and its regional partners.

**IR1.1-2 IPO's capacity assessments**

This activity corresponds to the participatory evaluation of the capacities of local, regional, and national Indigenous organizations that AIRR will engage with and support. The goal is to identify the capacity needs to achieve project objectives and determine the contents of the training modules planned within Objective 1.

AIDESEP’s Board of Directors supported the use of updated instruments for administrative, financial, and institutional management, prepared with the support of WWF Perú, to strengthen the administrative and financial management of the organization. Similarly, they endorsed an organizational governance and technical management evaluation plan, prepared with support from DAR.

Brazil partners FEPOIMT and FEPIPA, have carried out a preliminary assessment of local level associations and developed leadership profiles of local Indigenous organizations that will benefit from the training to be provided through the project.

**IR1.1-4 Baseline assessment of EIAs, SEAs and compliance**

This policy analysis will cover regulatory aspects linked to the evaluation of environmental and social impacts of the infrastructure and extractive projects identified. The baseline assessment will summarize and condense information contained in EIAs, SEAs, and other relevant national documents on reported problems and violations associated with infrastructure and extractive projects in priority landscapes. When pertinent, the assessment will be translated to local languages and shared with selected Indigenous groups in priority areas.

DAR updated the scope of the EIA regional evaluation, which is more grounded in the current context and incorporates additional points for study. The evaluation of legal and institutional aspects of the EIA and SEA are at different stages of progress in each country:

**Peru:** The work plan was agreed upon by AIDESEP, an analysis of the legal and institutional aspects related to the new environmental management standards framed by the COVID-19 crisis and economic recovery plans was included. Based on interview results with government agencies in charge of evaluating environmental management tools, we have additional inputs to analyze the institutional and legal aspects of EIA evaluations.

**Colombia:** Work started on reviewing projects (hydrocarbon exploration and production, road infrastructure, and extractive activities) and how they are related to ITs as a basis for selecting the EIA and SEA to be studied.

**Brazil:** ICV began a study of regional infrastructure projects - planned, under construction, and in operation - that may impact Indigenous lands in the region. The mapping will be coordinated by ICV, FEPOIMT, FEPIPA, and COIAB, and aligned with WWF-Brazil’s technical infrastructure analyses.
**IR1.1-5 Baseline assessment of life plans**

The participatory assessment of life plans will emphasize their vision for management of their territories as relates to infrastructure projects and extractive industries.

In Peru, AIDESEP completed the ToR for mapping threats and stakeholders, the situational analysis of the selected geographical areas, and a survey of secondary information on Indigenous communities of these areas; the survey assesses whether their life plans are updated or not.

**IR1.1-6 Training for Indigenous leadership in advocacy, negotiations, and dialogue**

WWF and partners will implement these training programs primarily at the local level – in the communities – through the Capacity Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI); the program will promote active participation of youth, women, and marginalized groups. Content of PFGTI modules will be defined jointly with the partner IPOs, based on the results of IR1.1-2 (IPO's capacity assessments).

In Colombia, the Local Pedagogical Committee (CPL), we made progress designing and developing new tools such as booklets, computer graphics, videos, and podcasts/radio programs. These tools will be useful for capacity-building of the third cohort, which will take place within the framework of AIRR.

AIDESEP proposed "EGIDA" as a mechanism for strengthening leadership, good governance, political communication, and strategic negotiation skills in Peru. EGIDA is a learning organization that offers long-term, structured programs. Our EGIDA course will culminate in a diploma in Governance, Advocacy and Political Communication, based on eight months of coursework with the first half of the course held online and the second half in person.

The National Steering Committee is expected to validate the proposed course curriculum, as well as the budget for implementing the program. This EGIDA course constitutes part of an AIDESEP program designed to favor all leaders and potential leaders of AIDESEP and its partners in the Peruvian Amazon region. Within the AIRR framework, EGIDA seeks to improve the skills of current and future leaders from the AIRR priority geographies. The in-person portions will take place in the departments of Loreto, Ucayali, San Martín, and Amazonas.

In Brazil, a consultancy is underway to develop a pedagogical plan for the training curriculum. Additionally, the course curriculum validation workshop and preparation of the course's first module is in progress. The consultants will develop the pedagogical plan and related communications materials through a collaborative and virtual process with the participation of FEPIPA and FEPOIMT.

**IR1.1-7 Training for IPs on GPs**

The GPs training will include mandatory domestic laws or regulations on EIA/SEA, plus enforcement of their legal rights. Training will be with local, national and Amazon scale IPs organizations. The module content will be defined jointly with the partner IPOs, based on the results of IR1.1-2 (IPO's capacity assessments).

Progress on this specific activity is included in IR1.1-6, as specific content on GP’s is planned to be included in the training strategies explained above, such as EGIDA and PFGTI, in a comprehensive manner.
IR1.1-8 Building capacity for participatory governance and monitoring of road infrastructure through a learning exchange (Guyana to Colombia)

This activity is designed to build capacity for participatory governance and monitoring of road projects through a learning exchange. Communities affected by the Guyana IDB road project in Rupununi savannahs were to make a visit to the IDB road project in Colombia (Pasto to Mocoa route).

As reported in Q2, this activity has been cancelled.

IR1.1-9 Institutional strengthening through communications

This activity aims to establish a network of IP communications and coordination, focal points for consensus, and alignment of priorities of the community with national and international initiatives, strengthening IP advocacy and negotiation positions.

The communication strategy for strengthening IPOs will take place in FY21. Nevertheless, it is worth highlighting the following important developments:

In Colombia, the IPs received equipment (seven SIM cards, three computers with modem to connect to the internet) to facilitate (virtual) communication. Additionally, funds were obtained from another donor to pay for the costs of operating Radio Waira during July, August, and September 2020, which will be made available to OZIP in July. Likewise, progress has been made on audiovisual training materials to improve OZIP's communication with its partner organizations. These include radio programs, booklets, and videos, some of which have already been shared via WhatsApp and cover topics related to both COVID-19 and PFGTI content.

In Brazil, OPAN and IPAM developed activities in support of inclusive territorial monitoring using two monitoring applications: ACI (mobile application) and SOMAI (platform). Currently, without prospects for travel to the territories, we are considering alternatives such as producing video tutorials to support communication with and training of Indigenous People. IPAM will help produce a script for these videos. We have identified experts who produce similar materials, have experience working with Indigenous People, and can carry out this work virtually.

We are also purchasing equipment in Brazil to improve our digital communications for meetings, consultations, preparing documents, video lesson follow-ups, and the use of training tools, among other needs. Thus far, we acquired two notebooks, two mobile phones, and two batteries to improve solar energy storage towards providing more stable internet connections (via satellite). We emphasize that these digital communications upgrades, geared toward training, will provide an important channel for disseminating the monitoring tools and supporting their use by local Indigenous People for surveillance in their territories.

IR1.1-10 Institutional strengthening through sub grant programs

As part of the capacity building strategy, the project will design and implement small grant programs in Colombia (OPIAC and OZIP), Peru (AIDESEP), and Brazil (COIAB) to finance activities under all objectives and fund IP federations and local partners. IP organizations will be supported to learn to implement and manage grants over time.

We continued working on the project governance operating manual for Peru. The manual covers decision-making mechanisms, strategies for monitoring and conflict resolution, developing safeguards, and identifying assumptions for effective implementation. These governance guidelines were built on our
experience and lessons learned from the Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism (MDE-Saweto) project with AIDESEP. Negotiations regarding the grant between WWF and AIDESEP are currently underway.

In Colombia, the grant agreement with OPIAC will soon be signed, whereas the grant with OZIP will go into effect in FY21.

The grant agreement with COICA has already been signed and a work plan is in place for FY20. Activities are being modified due to the pandemic.

IR1.2 Decision-making informed by Indigenous monitoring data

IR1.2-1 Assessing and adapting existing community monitoring systems
No significant activities took place in Q3, other than that work with SOMAI, which is included under IR 1.2-3 below. Many portions of this workstream have been postponed until Y2 due to the pandemic.

IR1.2-2 Building capacity for impact monitoring through learning
This activity has been postponed until Y2 due to the pandemic.

IR1.2-3 Developing, testing, and adapting IP compliance monitoring system
This activity, directed at systems already in place, will track the compliance of agreements and commitments regarding social and environmental normativity frameworks, measures to correct and/or reduce impacts, and the compensation processes for violations to IP rights from infrastructure projects and extractive industries.

The first version of SOMAI’s dashboard has been developed, and the following components are now ready: login, user registration, user profile, dashboard, and home screen. This was the result of several meetings that IPAM held with AIRR partners to present SOMAI and ACI and solicit feedback to incorporate into the ACI app, with special attention to the biodiversity aspects of the tool.

IPAM and OPAN have come up with a vision for virtual capacity building and training. All Tapajós AIRR partners were briefed on the PMU consultancy on capacity-building though online communications. Partners expressed their willingness to see how these lessons could be consistently and effectively applied to encourage Indigenous leader engagement.

Proposals were generated to link AIDESEP’s SAAT to Peru's National Forest Monitoring System (Forest Coverage Module) and to COICA's regional system (SAT) (see figure 4).

The AIDESEP Early Warning Early Action System (SAAT) aims to collect information on threats in all the ITs in the Peruvian Amazon to report, analyze and generate alerts in real time. SAAT has achieved An example is the national rally led by FEPOIMT and supported by ICV, OPAN An example is the national rally led by FEPOIMT and supported by ICV, OPAN this by classifying basic data about threats that Indigenous communities face from both external and internal agents. SAAT data collection may be carried out by the Community Surveillance and Control Committees, duly formalized by SERFOR in each Indigenous community. This will make it possible to generate alerts through the AIDESEP SAAT as well as that of the National Monitoring Services (see Figure 4 diagram of the AIDESEP SAAT).

Additionally, linkage to the COICA SAT will address any alerts generated in Peru that go unanswered or unresolved by government authorities; AIDESEP will resort to reporting them to the international
community. These alerts will be recorded in the database hosted on COICA's virtual platform and the necessary actions will be taken to follow up on the complaints or reports made at the international level.

Figure 4. Proposal for linking the AIDESEP SAT to the National Forest Monitoring System

IR1.2-4 Equipment for impact and compliance monitoring

IR 1.2-4 activities were not planned for this quarter.

IR1.2-5 Training for monitoring

IR 1.2-5 activities were not planned for this quarter.

IR1.2-6 Monitoring impacts of extractive and infrastructure activities

This activity collects and establishes key baseline information using the agreed-upon indicators of impact from extractive and infrastructure initiatives in the priority landscapes. Baseline data collection will include the identification of the intervention sites to be monitored, a description of regional biodiversity and ecosystems according to indicators, and compilation of existing information on water, forest cover, and biodiversity, among others. Future monitoring data will be collected every two years.

The forest cover baselines for the Tapajós, Putumayo, and Marañón catchments were generated with data from Global Forest Watch, which use a 30% threshold for canopy cover.
IR1.2-7 Monitoring compliance
IR1.2-8 Linking monitoring to national or international systems
IR1.2-9 Developing and disseminating information and tools for IP participation in decision making and negotiations

IRs 1.2-7, 1.2-8 and 1.2-9 activities were not planned for this quarter.

IR1.3 Equitable outcomes negotiated between key stakeholders and IP-Partner beneficiaries in infrastructure and extractive projects

IR1.3-1 Participation of IP in national, regional, and international spaces for advocacy
This activity aims to promote the participation of Indigenous People’s organizations in national, regional and international events, and to help create the conditions necessary for participation.

COICA and DAR developed an advocacy strategy for international, regional and national forums and meetings, which focuses on six themes: Chinese investments; international financial institutions (IFIs); PIACI; Defenders and the Escazú Agreement; prior consultation; and climate change.

Advocacy milestones were identified for each strategic target, as were the results of local, national, and international advocacy efforts, plus the impact of informational and political messaging efforts, among others.

WWF is supporting COIAB in assessing their advocacy capacity regarding key national and regional issues of environmental, social, and economic issues. The overwhelming issue this quarter has been coordinating with the public sector entities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lastly, we wrote a paper analyzing the national and international legal framework for Indigenous participation, and mapped out strategic planning events at the international, national, and subnational levels, highlighting the degree of participation of Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, we have documented and described participation of AIDESP and its regional partners at the subnational, national, and international levels.

IR1.3-2 Improvement in private and public sector capacity for enforcement and responsiveness of GPs
This activity works with IPs to develop and implement recommendations for public and private sector stakeholders for improved enforcement and responsiveness to problems and violations. Promote compliance on the part of private sector companies with which the project is working, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for all applicable regulations and procedures.

To support the uptake and assimilation of good practices with COICA, we reached an understanding regarding the definitions of “good practices” and "best practices." The strategy contains categories and criteria for identifying national and international initiatives that encourage the participation of IPs. Additionally, we have drafted a list of national (Peru) and international stakeholders, as well as a list of the best practices related to infrastructure development and extractive activities. Both lists are building blocks for a strategy to promote recommendations and good practices at the international level for the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples. WWF Brazil and WWF Colombia contributed their perspectives to the identification of good practices.
IR1.3-3 Positioning IPs to advocate for royalties and benefits sharing

This activity builds capacity of IPs to advocate for policy change associated with benefits from infrastructure and extractives.

The project drafted a document for standardization of Peruvian rules and regulations regarding the participation in and distribution of benefits in support of Indigenous Peoples. The emphasis is on prevailing norms in the infrastructure, hydrocarbon, and mining sectors. The document also includes the regional regulations of Amazonas, Loreto, Ucayali, and San Martín.

IR1.3-4 Adapting the Water Risk Filter and other tools to incentivize business case for GPs
IR1.3-5 Engaging the banking and finance sectors

IRs 1.3-4 and 1.3-5 activities were not planned for this quarter.

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

IR2.1 Marketable goods and services sustainably produced by Indigenous enterprises

IR2.1-1 Assessing value chains

The assessment of value chains will include 1) the mapping and characterization of Indigenous enterprises and impact investors; 2) the mapping and characterization of products and services, including supply and levels of sustainable production offered by Indigenous communities linked to IEs, both within and near the priority landscapes; and 3) the mapping and characterization of market opportunities, including existing or potential corporate value chains for the products and services offered by Indigenous communities linked to IEs.

We developed a concept paper regarding Indigenous enterprises/entrepreneurship, a key issue for Objective 2, as it helps us build consensus on our target enterprises and reach a common understanding on what sets them apart from regular businesses. The paper will also provide information for creating an IE ecosystem and create awareness on the importance of supporting and investing in these enterprises. Due to the current travel restrictions, our research methods have been modified, and we are conducting stakeholder interviews virtually. This approach has already received the feedback from AIDESEP.

NESsT developed a tool to systematize information and create profiles of possible investors. We have developed interviews and sent a survey to potential impact investors in the region to better understand their strategies, preferences, and investment mechanisms, and assess how they may complement AIRR objectives. The survey also seeks to explore the business environment and perceived risks for impact investment in the four project countries. Preliminary results from Brazil look promising, where we have contacted nine organizations whose objectives are in line with those of the project and are active players in impact investing for the region. As there are few impact investors in the region, and even fewer who have experience or interest in investing in issues related to conservation or “green” enterprises, we will likely broaden our scope to include foundations, rural banks, credit unions, and NGOs seeking new investment mechanisms and approaches.

To identify and track companies working within and in proximity to the project landscapes, we have already compiled information on 176 enterprises located in the four landscapes and neighboring areas. Information gleaned from these enterprises gives us a clearer picture of the more developed business
sectors in the region. From this sample, the primary sectors represented are: 37% agribusiness, 28% handicrafts; 10% fish farming, 7% agriculture, 7% agroforestry and 6% tourism. Based on this sample, other sectors make up less than 3% of the region's business activity. This first analysis of how these enterprises are constituted shows that 20% are associations, 11% are cooperatives, 22% are committees, and 36% are companies established as limited liability companies, public limited companies, individual limited liability companies, or other types of organization. These figures will be adjusted and presented in the final report.

In order to build awareness regarding entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurship among Indigenous populations and community leaders, we have joined forces with COICA, whose mandate includes creating training programs and other initiatives for developing the Indigenous economy, such as their School of Indigenous Economy. A series of forums called "Driving Entrepreneurial Culture in the Indigenous Population” was designed with COICA for 2020-2021. The program will be carried out with COICA and its affiliates in order to showcase the work of IEs in the Amazon; encourage and engage collaboration networks between Indigenous organizations; transfer knowledge; and promote entrepreneurship experience exchange programs. The program consists of five chapters, 25 defined topics, associated objectives, participant lists, and methodologies.

**IR2.1-2 Identifying capacity gaps of IP enterprises**

The project will conduct a baseline assessment of existing IP capacities in priority landscapes via a participatory and gender-sensitive evaluation of enabling conditions and existing capability gaps required to support Indigenous enterprises.

The NESsT Talent Tool is an automated self-assessment for companies that IE leaders and key staff will complete once they are selected. This tool had originally been designed as an online application, but due to digital accessibility and connectivity constraints, this will be done through interviews. The results will be recorded and shared with each participant.

**IR2.1-3 Screening and selecting IP enterprises**

The project will initiate a screening process to select which IEs will be engaged, based on criteria developed jointly with IPOs and project partners. For this activity, the project will apply a business incubation approach that is widely and successfully used by NESsT.

The call for proposals was developed in Peru and Colombia jointly with IPO partners; together we outlined the overall process, application requirements, evaluation criteria and how they will be weighted, and criteria for the CEIs. This process was time-intensive, requiring extensive communication to align expectations, standardize partner methodologies, understand the overarching needs of enterprises connected to Indigenous communities, and determine the subgrant categories.

In Peru and Colombia, we have begun planning discussions for the promotion and awareness strategy, including the related informational materials, to have broad reach in each landscape. This preliminary strategy considers the unique aspects of rural areas, their limited connectivity, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the unique characteristics of Indigenous communities.

Final IE selection has not taken place to date. The CEIs will be the main coordination and validation entities, so as to guarantee effective participation of Indigenous organizations in the decision-making process for selecting the IEs that will be provided with training, grants, and/or loans.
IR2.1-4 Strengthening IP business development skills
AIRR will strengthen IEs’ business skills through training, mentoring and management tools in coordination with Objective 1 activities, in order to provide support in governance, accounting, financial and administrative management, and other business management skills.

This activity will begin in Q4 once IEs have been selected; however, we are adjusting the original plan due to COVID-19. The tool is being moved online and adapted so that training can take place virtually and through community liaisons where the selected IEs are located. In addition, we have identified 25 training topics, the content of which is being digitized and adapted to teaching modules to be used online. The platform can also be used for in-person training, as well. The modules currently under development include the following topics: 1. Perfecting the business model and strategies; 2. Indigenous entrepreneurship; 3. Business growth; 4. Measuring and managing socio-environmental impacts; 5. Preparing a company for investment; 6. Corporate governance; and 7. Legal, accounting and tax issues for the Amazon region.

IR2.1-5 Administering grants to strengthen business skills and capacities
IR2.1-6 Measuring performance metrics of Indigenous enterprises to ensure sustainability

IRs 2.1-4, 2.1-5 and 2.1-6 were not planned for this quarter.

IR2.2 IEs integrated into sustainable value chains
IR2.2 Activities were not planned for this quarter.

V. SUCCESS STORIES

Virtual Communications as a Tool to Raise the Voices of Indigenous People in Times of Social Distancing

Collaborating with Indigenous organizations is complex. How do we handle the challenge of elaborating, reformulating, and developing a collaboration while respecting the priorities and challenges of the three Indigenous organizations in the Amazon (FEPOIMT, FEPIPA and COIAB)? These organizations have the responsibility of representing and advocating for the demands of thousands of Indigenous Peoples in the Brazilian Amazon.

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic among Indigenous Peoples has heightened the demands for guarantees of basic and essential rights including to healthcare and food. The pandemic has also restricted movement in and out of villages as well as travel with public authorities and partners. Ensuring support for the Peoples these organizations represent has required that representatives of regional IPOs rapidly adapt their engagement and coordination efforts to digital communication platforms and tools.

Although we will never know just how many lives have been saved, we can say that virtual coordination has raised the voice and strengthened the network of Indigenous organizations while helping to guarantee their previously secured rights.
VI. Project Management Unit Achievements

Management Activities

The main achievements for this quarterly period regarding management activities include:

Collaborative work
PMU began reviewing results chains and reflecting on how the activities and results are interconnected with each intermediate result. This work will continue in Q4 with project partners in preparation for the Pause & Reflect Workshop.

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL)
- We completed the first proposal for data collection tools for AIRR’s monitoring indicators, based on the PIRS. Project partners reviewed and adjusted the proposal during MEL training, which was then submitted to USAID for approval.
- The MEL training program was designed and implemented. Eight project partners were trained. This training was designed to enhance capacity-building of project partners for monitoring, evaluation, and learning data collection.
- We began surveying learning question baselines. Information gathered to date will be useful for considering how the results from the various studies and assessments carried out in FY20 should be included in the FY21 work plan.

Adaptation in response to the pandemic
Significant strides were made in meeting emerging needs (adaptive management) considering the pandemic. Also, considering the need to shift many activities to online platforms, we hired a consultant to help improve virtual training approaches.

Coordination with other USAID projects
All In held a meeting with SCOIA Program Director Michael Sayre in June to exchange experiences and lessons learned from the APEAs developed by the SCOIA Project.

AIRR staff attended BMP closeout workshops, which are relevant to our work with Indigenous Peoples. We expect to adapt and use the training materials developed by BMP.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)

We continued working on updating the project’s IEE (Initial Environmental Evaluation) and corresponding EMMP documents. To this end, we have engaged All In President Margaret Harritt to lead this work. Dr. Harritt knows the Amazon region well, is trained as a forest ecologist and a former USAID environment officer, making her the ideal person to carry out this important task. We are working closely with the MEO in preparing both documents.
The main challenge during Q3 was adapting the program in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Adaptations were clustered in the categories of field activities and Indigenous participation, communications and access to technology, and internal planning and management. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every aspect of the program, catapulting us into rapid reprioritization and new, adaptive ways of continuing to work towards program goals.

**CHALLENGES AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge Description</th>
<th>Adaptive Management Actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field activities and Indigenous Participation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- More than 60 field activities were suspended due to the pandemic and its associated risks, especially for activities that involve more than one partner collaborating and in contact with Indigenous communities.</td>
<td>- Hired a consultancy to develop approaches to make more than 60 of the project's activities virtual, while responding effectively to the diverse audiences the project is designed to reach.</td>
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<td>- Indigenous leaders are intensely focused on the pandemic, given the devastating impacts it is having on Indigenous populations, which limits the leadership’s capacity to attend to AIRR functions and operations.</td>
<td>- Hired consultants to provide technical support to Indigenous leaders in each subnational IPO in Peru to advance the project activities. These consultants are assigned to each IPO to coordinate with the leaders of the relevant organizations and together validate project efforts; these collaborations have become a legitimate and efficient channel of communication.</td>
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<td>- Given the limitations caused by the pandemic, local partners will have to be the first and primary points of contact with IEs.</td>
<td>- Project partners are researching and weighing alternatives to help IEs recover from this crisis as quickly as possible through local partner support.</td>
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<td>- We need to conduct training to transfer our experience and knowledge about business incubators to our local partners in the field, depending on how long the pandemic lasts.</td>
<td>- The partners agree that funding and training in business incubation are the best route to supporting the Indigenous enterprises whose incomes have been compromised by the crisis.</td>
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<td>- Online support and training will be required for the IPOs' technical and administrative coordinators.</td>
<td>- More time will be required for IPO technical and administrative coordinators to adapt to terminology and tools and learn how to manage modules on the online platform being developed.</td>
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<td>- The COVID-19 pandemic is not only having an impact on the health of Indigenous populations, but on their economies as well.</td>
<td>- NESsT has adapted its work plan to address and reflect the priorities of the Indigenous populations. This includes making training modules available online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Making training modules available that reflect the emerging priorities of the Indigenous populations available is imperative during this crisis.</td>
<td>- The extent to which enterprises/companies can provide solutions to the pandemic and take measures to mitigate its impact are being incorporated as additional criteria in the selection process.</td>
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<td>- In view of the shifting conditions, the design of the criteria and basis for evaluation of</td>
<td>- NESsT has prioritized activities that can be conducted with low risk during the pandemic, accelerating the call</td>
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enterprise/company participants that submit proposals has become even more important.

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<tr>
<th>Communications and access to technology</th>
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<tr>
<td>Limited connectivity and access to information via technology have posed challenges in:</td>
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<td>- Establishing the Steering Committees and the Economy Committees at the national and regional levels.</td>
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<td>- Surveying APEA information and the implementation of EGIDA and PFGTI because of the impossibility of holding the activities in person.</td>
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<td>- Developing various activities with the general participation of the IPOs in the project.</td>
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<td>- Additional administrative and financial coordination with partners is required to reflect the new project relationship structure.</td>
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<td>We conducted a needs assessment for improved communications processes and technology with Indigenous leaders.</td>
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<td>Partners have begun acquiring the equipment needed for an internet connection to enable sharing of information with IPOs or Indigenous communities (after coordinating with regional organizations).</td>
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<td>Connectivity will allow partners to use the communication and broadcasting tool and implement the EGIDA and the PFGTI, as well as advance with the APEA and other training and monitoring needs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>We held virtual meetings with partner financial and planning teams to improve understanding of WWF's administrative and financial requirements.</td>
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**VIII. Lessons Learned**

In this section of the report, we have chosen to highlight a lesson learned for each of the project's two objectives, as well as good practices shared by our partners. Working under the unusual conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic has surfaced new ways of driving towards goals that merit mention here.

**Objective 1. The road to effective advocacy**

Four key elements to consider in the design and implementation of an effective regional advocacy strategy include: (i) the interests and needs to be prioritized; (ii) the preparation of stakeholders and their roles; (iii) the content for strategic communication and policy relationships; and (iv) a post-event follow-on strategy.

**Interests:** International strategies must be complemented with strategic work at the regional, national, and local levels. Nearly all the issues, organizations, and events have counterparts (e.g., representative offices) that play an important role in their preparation and implementation. Regarding these institutions, it is essential to open and enhance opportunities for dialogue, consultation, advocacy, and information that promotes the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples.

**Preparation:** A relationship between civil society and Indigenous organizations based on trust and ongoing technical support to strengthen each other's participation. The trust between COICA and DAR, the result of extensive institutional and collaborative work, has made it possible to provide timely technical support for their involvement in international meetings.

**Communication:** The top priorities in communication are to strengthen political messages and develop clear technical content to make the most of Indigenous stakeholders' participation in events. We also identified the
need for continuously updating message content used by political leaders so that the messages remain relevant and responsive to the ongoing conversation.

**Follow-up**: In the medium- to long-term, technical support for priority events should be provided not only during the event, but also before (technical preparation) and after (assessment of the results obtained).

**Objective 2. Keys for an effective call for proposals**

It is essential to understand the community's level of education, reading and writing skills, and ability to manage complex technical concepts; these parameters should shape how project activities are rolled out. For example, written applications constitute a barrier in some of the places where the project is active. During prior experiences with calls for proposals, certain segments of the population (e.g., women, older persons, people with limited writing skills) were precluding from participating fully. The best strategy is to involve Indigenous organizations in designing the calls for proposals, to ensure that both the language and the medium are appropriate for each context.

Another effective strategy that will be employed in the project’s next calls for proposals is to replace the written submission with a video (or provide it as an alternative), where the applicant can verbally answer the ten most important questions for the selection process.

**Good practices in project management**

*Getting people on the same page* - Enough time and effort must be dedicated to bringing partners up to speed on concepts, aligning the strategy and logic behind each expected intermediate result, and identifying the needs for skill building for project partners. As part of this investment in conceptual and strategic alignment, explaining the logic behind each intervention towards our expected results has proven particularly helpful. Once partners understand the logic, they gain autonomy in making productive decisions towards project goals. Furthermore, this exercise in getting people on the same page has sparked discussions and agreements between partners that would have been valuable in the project's design phase.

**IX. Major activities planned for Quarter 4**

This section outlines the main activities planned under each intermediate result for quarter 4 (Q4), highlighting anticipated changes and adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other issues.

**IR1.1 Indigenous partner-beneficiaries advocate for their rights and economic interests**

- Implement a desk review and field data collection for both the APEA and GYAP.
- Launch the tools for evaluating the OZIP and OPIAC organizational capacity and the AIDESEP governance assessment.
- Conduct an EGIDA launch and start-up workshop.
- Continue the EIA/SEA evaluation study.
- Initiate training of young Indigenous leaders via short videos to be distributed through the WhatsApp platform.
• Update the ethno-mapping effort in Brazil with information already available on existing projects’ environmental impacts that have occurred (hot spots, deforestation, roads, mining camps) and expected future projects (hydroelectric, waterways, roads, and mining).

IR1.2 Decision-making informed by Indigenous monitoring data
• Start the evaluation of the COICA SAT and its implementation.
• Run a workshop for countries to become prepared to present their defined indicators and how these will be monitored.
• Compile information on field interventions for project monitoring (MEL).
• Kick-off practical training with Indigenous People on the use of monitoring tools in Brazil landscapes.

IR1.3 Equitable outcomes negotiated between key stakeholders and IP-Partner beneficiaries in infrastructure and extractives projects
• Seek validation of the targeted advocacy strategies by the COICA steering committee.
• Chart good/best practices related to infrastructure and extractive industries.
• Design a strategy for promoting best practices for the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples at the international level.
• Propose a plan to enhance the IPs’ ability to improve initiatives for distributing benefits at the regional level.
• Define which projects will enter in the EIA/SEA study in Brazil.

IR2.1 Marketable goods and services sustainably produced by Indigenous enterprises
• Consolidate databases of ongoing initiatives in the priority territories.
• Help orient businesses to good practices with a socio-environmental impact that could be relevant to the call for proposals.
• Produce information kits for previously identified entrepreneurs and businesses.
• Report on impact investors in the region, including an analysis of the interest in engaging with the selected companies.
• Start gathering information on market opportunities and requirements for Amazonian products and services.
• Modify and deploy the NESsT Talent Tool designed for leaders and IE teams.
• Train with Liquid Ventures on managing the digital platform that will support distance training throughout the region.
• Update the information on isolated Indigenous communities to ensure that there is no interference of the IE with their desired /traditional ways of life.
**IR2.2 IEs integrated into sustainable value chains**

- In Brazil, track Indigenous People's farming activities as they relate to improving the quality of food and reducing their dependence on external production.
- Collect and systematize existing information on income generating activities (nuts and sport fishing) that have been developed by Indigenous communities.

**Other Project Management activities scheduled for Q4**

- Develop training on methodologies and tools for virtual facilitation of project's activities.
- Adjust results chains for each IR by objective (input for Pause & Reflect).
- Complete learning question baselines.
- Lead the Y1 Pause & Reflect process.
- Develop the FY21 work plan.
- Set up the remaining national and regional governance committees (steering and economy committees).

**Planned activities that must be rescheduled**

We conducted an analysis with project partners regarding activities that should be rescheduled due to the circumstances brought about by the pandemic. The result of this exercise was formalized in the work plan table for tracking the project's progress and was shared with USAID prior to this report. Broadly speaking, activities that have been postponed until Q4 or the beginning of FY21 include:

**IR1.1**

- Completing implementation of the APEA and the GYAP.
- Conducting AIDESEP’s institutional assessment.
- Designing methodology, developing PFGTI (Colombia), and implementing EGIDA (Peru).
- Completing the regional EIA/SEA evaluation processes.
- Doing life plan assessments and linking them to planning tools in Perú.

**IR1.2**

- Evaluating the COICA’s SAT and options for implementation.
- Establishing a baseline for monitoring forest conversion considering AIRR’s specific activity sites.
- Defining indicators for Indigenous monitoring in the field.

**IR1.3**

- Participation of IP in national, regional and international meetings that are contingent on surveying national and international restrictions.
- Further to conversations with ICV, FEPIPA, and FEPOIMPT, it was agreed that training events and efforts towards fostering greater involvement of the Munduruku people and FEPIPA in project development and delivery is no longer feasible in Y1.

**IR2.1**
• Conducting entrepreneurial culture awareness-building activities for the key community leaders.

• Gathering information on market opportunities and requirements for Amazonian products and services.

• Selecting and supporting at least one Indigenous community leader for an internship program.

• Adapting NESsT Talent Tool.

• The call for IE proposal selection processes in Peru and Colombia will start in Q4, whereas in Brazil and Ecuador, they are expected to start in FY21.