



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# NATURAL WEALTH PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT  
2017-2022

August 27, 2022

## DISCLAIMER

This publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the United States government. Chemonics International Inc. prepared the report for USAID's review.



# NATURAL WEALTH PROGRAM

## FINAL REPORT

2017-2022

**Contract No.** AID-514-H-17-00001

**Cover photo:** An illustration depicting some of the community members with whom the Natural Wealth Program collaborated in target landscapes to foster conservation, restoration, and sustainable production. (Photo credit: Martin Villamizar, Natural Wealth Program)

### DISCLAIMER

This publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the United States government. Chemonics International Inc. prepared the report for USAID's review.

# CONTENTS

- Contents**..... i
- Acronyms**.....iv
- Executive Summary**..... I
  - Context ..... I
  - Purpose..... I
  - Approach..... I
  - Results.....2
- Objective 1: Conserving Colombian Biodiversity by Protecting Priority Ecosystems and Species** ..... II
  - Introduction..... II
  - Tropical Dry Forest.....12
    - Private Conservation .....12
    - Public Conservation .....14
    - Complementary Conservation Strategies .....16
    - Conservation Strategy with Indigenous Peoples .....17
  - Flooded Savannas .....18
    - Private Conservation .....18
    - Public Conservation .....20
    - Complementary Conservation Strategies .....21
    - Conservation Strategy with Indigenous Peoples .....22
- Objective 2: Developing Financial Incentives for Populations in Priority Conservation Corridors to Conserve Biodiversity**..... 25
  - Introduction.....25
  - Tropical Dry Forest.....26
    - Environmental and Agricultural Practices, Value Chains, and Green Business.....26
    - Payment for Ecosystem Services.....30
  - Flooded Savannas .....31
    - Environmental and Agricultural Practices, Value Chains, and Green Business.....31
    - Payment for Ecosystem Services.....33
  - Complementary Market-Based Conservation Activities.....33
- Objective 3: Incorporating Priority Conservation Areas Established in Land-Use Planning and Management Policies** ..... 36

Introduction.....	36
National .....	36
Regional .....	39
Local .....	40
<b>Task Orders 1 and 2.....</b>	<b>42</b>
Introduction.....	42
Task Order 1: Phase II Master Orinoquía Plan .....	42
Task Order 2: Amazon Deforestation Control .....	42
<b>Crosscutting Areas.....</b>	<b>44</b>
Introduction.....	44
Gender and Inclusion .....	44
Local Systems Development.....	46
Food Security.....	47
Grants.....	47
Subcontracts .....	48
Communications.....	48
<b>Sustainability: Successes, Lessons Learned, and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Introduction.....	50
Summary of Key Successes .....	50
Working with Local Talent.....	51
Engaging and Fostering Community Leaders.....	51
Mobilizing Private Sector Resources .....	51
Facilitating Innovative and Market-Based Conservation Initiatives That Now Serve as Models for Future Efforts .....	52
Facilitating National, Regional, and Municipal Government Coordination.....	52
Developing Innovative Solutions During the COVID-19 Pandemic to Continue Conservation Efforts.....	53
Summary of Main Lessons Learned.....	53
Adaptive Management of Alliances with Diverse Partners .....	53
Private Sector Engagement to Achieve Results .....	53
Adaptive Management in Response to Change in Political Contexts .....	54
Adjust Implementation, Including Activities and Results Addressing the COVID-19 Emergency .....	54

Use the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to Increase and Share Actionable Knowledge.....	55
Recommendations for Consolidating and Amplifying Results.....	55
Gender and Inclusion.....	55
Local Systems Development.....	55
Science, Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships.....	55
Private Sector Engagement.....	56
<b>Annex A.....</b>	<b>57</b>
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.....	57
<b>Annex B.....</b>	<b>61</b>
Consolidated Financial Report.....	61
<b>Annex C.....</b>	<b>63</b>
Index of Reports and Informational Resources Produced Under Natural Wealth Contract.....	63
<b>Annex D.....</b>	<b>74</b>
Economic and Environmental Decision Model for Sustainable Value Chains.....	74

# ACRONYMS

ABC	Asociación de Becarios de Casanare
AMUSI	Asociación de Mujeres de San Isidro
ANLA	National Environmental Licensing Authority
ASADEVSA	Asociación Agropecuaria de Afrodescendientes Desplazados por la Violencia en San Onofre
ASAISOC	Asociación de Autoridades Sáliba de Orocué Casanare
ASICHAV	Asociación Integral de Campesinos de la Vereda Hayita y Vecinas San Juan Nepomuceno
ASOCOMAN	Asociación Agropecuaria Comunidad El Mango
ASOPAGRO	Asociación de Productores Agroforestales de Santo Domingo de Meza
ASOPROKAAMTZAMI	Asociación de Productores Indígenas de Kakau Amanavení Tzátali Minanai-Guainía
ASOPROKAN	Asociación Productores Agroecológicos Kankuamos
ASOPROCAP	Asociación de Productores y Campesinos de las Veredas Puerta Roja, Catón y Prusia
CAR	Regional environmental authority
CARDIQUE	Regional Environmental Authority of Canal del Dique
CARSUCRE	Regional Environmental Authority of Sucre
CBS	Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible
CERTPAIC	Productos Ancestrales Indígenas de Conservación
COAGRAL	Corporación Agrícola y Ambiental
COMFASUCRE	Caja de Compensación Familiar de Sucre
COP	Colombian pesos
CORPOCESAR	Regional Environmental Authority of Cesar
CORPOGUAJIRA	Regional Environmental Authority of La Guajira
CPR	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
CORPORINOQUIA	Regional Environmental Authority of La Orinoquía
DNMI	National Integrated Management District
EEP	Main Ecological Structure
EMA	Environmental Management Approach

FEGACESAR	Cattle Ranching Federation of Cesar
FOB	Fundación Orinoquía Biodiversa
FUDESCAM	Fundación para el Desarrollo Social del Campo Colombiano
IAvH	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conservation Area
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
OMEC	Other Effective Measures for Conservation
OPIAC	Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
Minambiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Mincit	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism
MOTRO	Land-Use Planning Model for Orinoquía
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
PNNC	Colombia National Natural Park Services
RNSC	Civil Society Nature Reserve
RR	Required result
SembrandoPaz	Asociación Sembrando Semillas de Paz
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINAP	National Protected Area System
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SNSM-PP	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta – Piedmont of Perijá
TDF	Tropical dry forest
URT	Land Restitution Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CONTEXT

Colombia is the second most biodiverse country on Earth, home to approximately 10% of the world's species. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Natural Wealth Program (2017 to 2022) supported Colombia's efforts in strategically conserving the country's biodiversity in landscapes including the tropical dry forest (TDF) in Montes de María and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta – Piedmont of Perijá (SNSM-PP) and in the savannas and transitional forests in Orinoquía.

These ecosystems provide services to local communities that support their livelihoods and development and are the habitat for multiple endemic species. However, the TDFs are one of the most threatened ecosystems in the world. In Colombia, only 8% of the total original area remains. Additionally, flooded savannas and transitional forests in the Orinoquía and Amazon region cover 30% of Colombia's territory, providing strategic water regulation services to the region. These critical ecosystems are threatened by the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the mismanagement of resources, and the absence of environmental planning tools. Moreover, these ecosystems are not well represented in the National Protected Area System (SINAP), posing significant risks not only to Colombia's environment but also to socioeconomic stability in the regions.

## PURPOSE

USAID designed Natural Wealth, aligned with USAID's Biodiversity Policy, to respond to these challenges through improved natural resource management, aiming to strengthen the SINAP, support nature-based solutions, and assist the Colombian government in strengthening its environmental governance. Activities corresponded to three objectives:

1. Conserve Colombian biodiversity by protecting priority ecosystems and species
2. Develop financial incentives for populations in priority conservation areas to conserve biodiversity
3. Incorporate priority conservation areas into land-use planning and management

## APPROACH

Natural Wealth improved the ecosystems' ecological connectivity by empowering local communities to conserve, restore, and sustainably manage the TDF, flooded savannas, and transitional forests. The program's approach to activities combined traditional and less-traditional conservation strategies — like supporting private conservation through Civil Society Nature Reserves (RNSCs) and strengthening value chains for products that met conservation criteria. A local systems development framework and gender and inclusion strategy were also essential to the program's approach. The local systems development framework enabled Natural Wealth to strengthen national, regional, and local entities through subcontracts and grants while coordinating across objectives. The gender and inclusion strategy bolstered the autonomy, knowledge, and skills of the people with fewer opportunities, including Indigenous people, women, and youth. This

approach equipped Natural Wealth to adapt in the face of programmatic challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic; changes in the national and regional governments and environmental authority administrations; and security issues. Throughout programming, Natural Wealth engaged communities living in the priority ecosystems with private sector actors and public entities. Interventions increased stakeholders' awareness of how biodiversity conservation could help them achieve development goals, implement business plans, and improve household livelihoods.

## RESULTS

Natural Wealth achieved its performance targets by working with stakeholders comprising more than 17,200 women, men, youth, and Afro-Colombian and Indigenous individuals; the private sector; and government entities (see Annex A). The program placed 3.7 million hectares under improved natural resource management and more than 500,000 hectares under legal protection in support of the SINAP. The program accomplished these results by improving agricultural and environmental practices, conducting ecosystem restoration, and implementing land-use planning. To ensure the financial sustainability of protected areas, Natural Wealth facilitated 18 regulated environmental agreements, linking long-term private sector funds (e.g., oil, gas, and infrastructure) for restoration, conservation, and sustainable development purposes.

Natural Wealth's partnerships with Indigenous communities traditionally excluded from development efforts — such as the Yukpa People, the Caño Mochuelo communities, and the Sáliba and Piapoco Peoples — also resulted in innovative conservation initiatives. These initiatives included internationally recognized Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) and productive ventures that conserve biodiversity, including native cocoa, coffee, and nature tourism activities.

The private sector played a crucial role in conserving ecosystems by fostering environmental and agricultural practices and implementing Colombia's carbon tax regulation. Among the significant results, Natural Wealth supported local communities in selling close to \$5.4 million of products that met biodiversity conservation criteria. In addition, the program facilitated \$8.4 million in investments from private sector actors, including Colanta and Nestlé (dairy), Nutresa (cocoa), Colombia Coffee Growers Federation (coffee), and LATAM Airlines (carbon credits).

Natural Wealth promoted niche business opportunities by developing non-timber forest products that conserve biodiversity, including native bee honey for retail and restaurant preparations, copaiba oil for use in the cosmetics sector, and handicrafts developed from native palms. As a result, Natural Wealth facilitated long-term partnerships with the gastronomy sector, leading to 10 commercial agreements between farmers and specialized restaurants, including Harry Sasson, Crepes & Waffles, and Celele.

Natural Wealth updated the Main Ecological Structure (EEP) as a land-use planning tool for regional-level decision-making, including an area of 2.7 million hectares as part of the EEP. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente) and regional environmental authorities (CARs) are now using the EEP to improve the

management of natural resources. The program also supported the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (IAvH) and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) in strengthening biodiversity and land-use change monitoring.

Natural Wealth developed a nature tourism strategy as a roadmap to achieve lasting conservation efforts and offer economic alternatives to rural communities. Among the nature tourism activities the program implemented with grantees were jaguar sightseeing and safaris in Orinoquía, purposeful diving to restore coral reefs in San Andres and Providencia that Hurricane Iota affected, birding activities for visually impaired people to improve the public's conservation awareness, and tourism services offered by Indigenous people to conserve the transitional forests of Orinoquía. At the same time, Natural Wealth worked with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism (Mincit) and ProColombia, an institution linked to Mincit, in developing and publishing the National Handbook for Nature Tourism Guides to incentivize nature tourism and conserve biodiversity around the country.

With a multi-stakeholder approach, Natural Wealth generated positive results in biodiversity conservation by integrating social, economic, cultural, and environmental criteria in developing ecological corridors. The program made this multi-stakeholder approach possible by implementing innovative technologies (e.g., solar-powered cooling milk tanks and mobile applications to monitor biodiversity), empowering women and youth, and overcoming complex social dynamics through trust-building dialogue between all actors. After five years, Natural Wealth's work has planted the seeds for the local communities, public entities, and the private sector to continue strengthening and scaling the program's approach to maximizing biodiversity conservation and economic benefits in target landscapes and throughout Colombia. This report summarizes the program's approach, impact, and recommendations for sustaining and amplifying results. The infographics on the next pages give a high-level overview of the program's results.



# Natural Wealth Program

**3,771,533** ha  
Under improved management

**511,664** ha  
Under legal protection

- **58** Civil Society Natural Reserves (RNSCs)
- **6** Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs)
- **2** Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA)
- **1** Cinaruco National Integrated Management District (DNMI) National protected area
- **1** Serranía de Perijá Soils Conservation District

**\$ 26.4** million  
Leveraged resources

- Community **46%**
- Private sector **32%**
- Public sector **21%**
- Mixed **1%**

Business agreements  
**35**

Environmental regulatory agreements  
**18**

**119**  
Strengthened organizations

- **66** Organizations
- **33** Public entities
- **7** Educational institutes
- **5** Local Protected Areas Systems (SILAPs)
- **5** Indigenous reserves
- **3** Community councils

## Sustainable production

- HONEY
- RICE
- GUÁIMARO
- COFFEE
- COCOA
- INCHI/TURMERIC
- YAM
- AVOCADO
- IRACA/AMARGA PALM
- DAIRY/BEEF

**17,296**  
People trained

- **43%** Youth
- **6%** Afro-Colombian
- **19%** Indigenous people

**12,123**  
Women

- **60%** Trained
- **40%** Economic benefits

**11,867**  
People with economic benefits

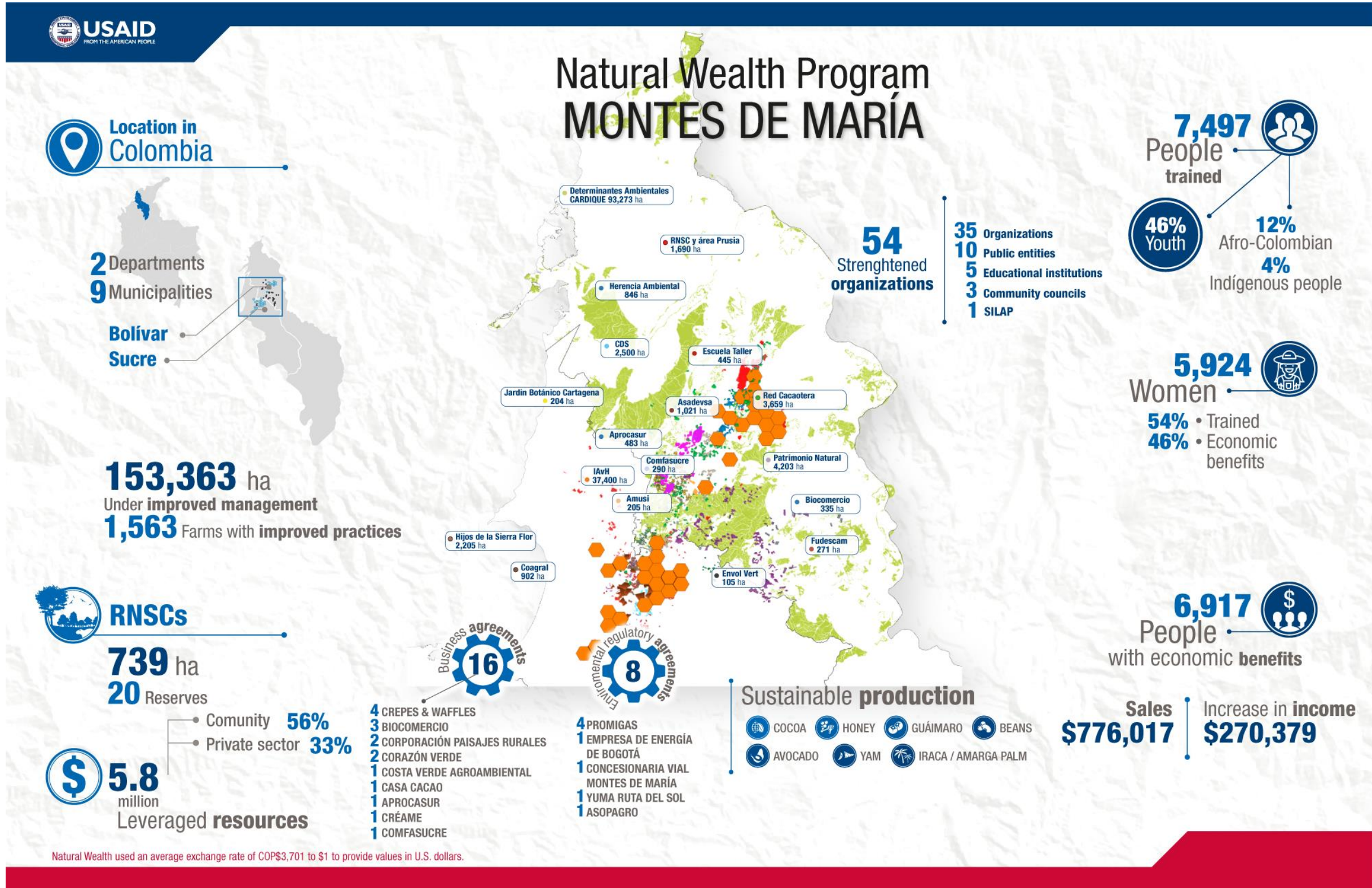
Sales  
**\$5.4** million

Increased income  
**\$1.05** million

Natural Wealth used an average exchange rate of COP\$3,701 to \$1 to provide values in U.S. dollars.



EXHIBIT 2. NATURAL WEALTH PROGRAM'S RESULTS IN MONTES DE MARÍA







# Natural Wealth Program SNSM - PERIJÁ

**Location in Colombia**

**2** Departments  
**17** Municipalities

**La Guajira**  
**Cesar**

**24**  
Strengthened  
organizations

**218,425** ha  
Under improved management  
**822** Farms with improved practices

**RNSCs**

**209** ha  
**2** Reserves

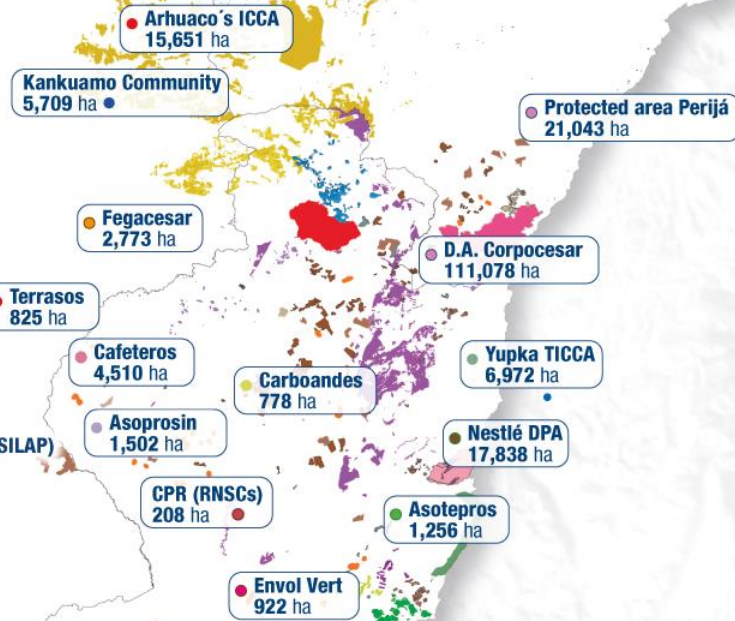
**\$ 6.4** million  
Leveraged resources

- Community **28%**
- Private sector **54%**

**10** Public entities  
**8** Organizations  
**4** Indigenous reserves (KANKUAMO, ARHUACO, YUPKA)  
**1** Local System of Protected Areas (SILAP)  
**1** University

**9**  
Environmental regulatory agreements

- 1** NESTLÉ
- 1** CI COLOR
- 1** TAYRONA-ASOPROKAN
- 1** COSECHARTE-ASOTEPROS
- 1** ASOPROSIN
- 1** U. NACIONAL/ HTM
- 1** GUAJIRA BIRDING
- 1** COMPAÑÍA NACIONAL DE CHOCOLATES
- 1** COOPERATIVA COLANTA



**4,016**  
People trained

- 38%** Youth
- 3%** Afro-Colombians
- 32%** Indigenous people

**2,815**  
Women

- 57%** Trained
- 43%** Economic benefits

**2,711**  
People with Economic benefits

**Sustainable production**

- COCOA
- COFFEE
- MILK

**Sales \$4.5** million  
**Increase in income \$362,467**

Natural Wealth used an average exchange rate of COP\$3,701 to \$1 to provide values in U.S. dollars.





Location in Colombia

3 Departments  
12 Municipalities

Arauca  
Casanare  
Vichada

# Natural Wealth Program ORINOQUÍA

**3,295,485** hectares (ha)  
Under improved management  
**519** Farms with improved practices

**RNSCs**  
**40,182** ha  
36 Reserves

**9** million  
Leveraged resources  
Community 70%  
Private sector 17%

**10** Business agreements

- 5 FRONTERA ENERGY
- 3 GRAN ENERGY, SUELOPETROL
- 1 LATAM AIRLINES
- 1 PAREX

**8** Environmental regulatory agreements

- 1 CIALTA
- 1 MALOKA
- 1 PETROQUINTAL
- 1 SUA
- 1 NATURELA
- 1 NUTRELCO
- 1 CATARUBÉN
- 1 CAMARA DE COMERCIO

**38** Strengthened organizations

- 21 Organizations
- 12 Public entities
- 2 Local Protected Areas System (SILAPs)
- 1 Indigenous reserve (Caño Mochuelo)
- 1 Educational institution

Sustainable production

- RICE
- COCOA
- CATTLE RANCHING
- HONEY
- INGCHI AND TURMERIC

Sales **\$123,209** | Increase in income **\$407,229**

**5,247** People trained  
43% Youth  
32% Indigenous people

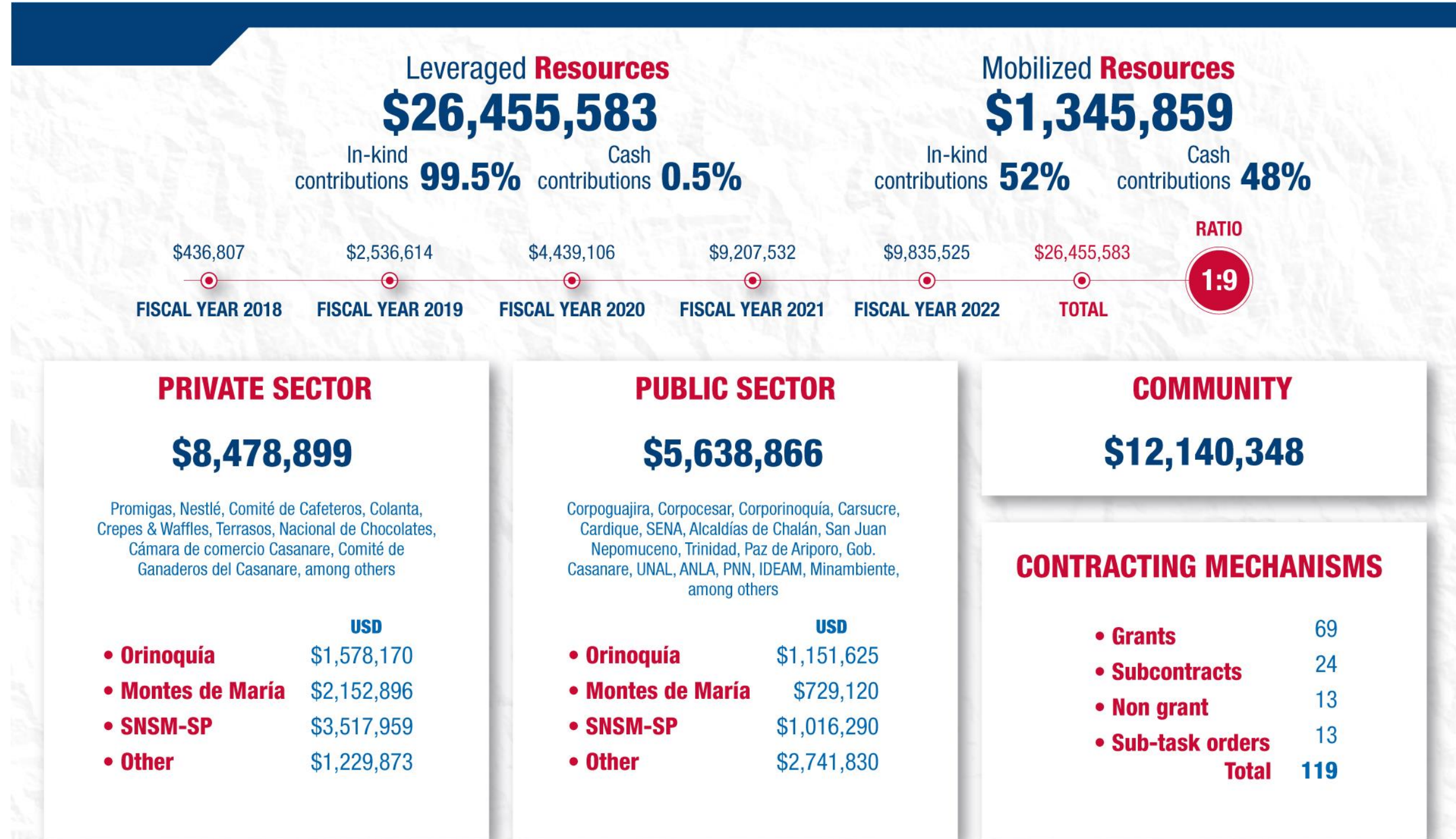
**3,118** Women  
68% Trained  
32% Economic benefits

**2,159** People with economic benefits

Natural Wealth used an average exchange rate of COP\$3,701 to \$1 to provide values in U.S. dollars.



EXHIBIT 5. NATURAL WEALTH PROGRAM'S LEVERAGED AND MOBILIZED RESOURCES



- Average exchange rate of COP\$3,701.27 to \$1
- Natural Wealth reports this indicator in COP to USAID.

- "Other" refers to leveraged funds not specific to the three landscapes.



# 511,664 HECTARES UNDER LEGAL PROTECTION



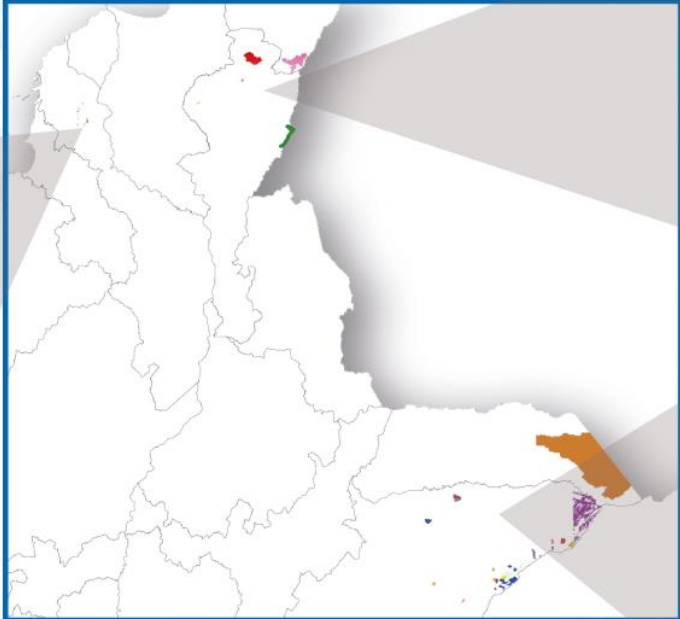
**Categories included in Colombia's System of Protected Areas (SINAP)**

58 Private Nature Reserves (RNSC)	41,120 ha
1 Regional protected area (CSD Perijá)	21,044 ha
1 National protected area (DNMI Cinaruco)	331,848 ha

**Complementary Conservation Strategies**

6 ICCAs	88,685 ha
2 IBAs	10,537 ha
Conservation areas under Indigenous government agreements	18,430 ha

**MONTES DE MARÍA**  
**739 ha**  
 • 20 RNSCs



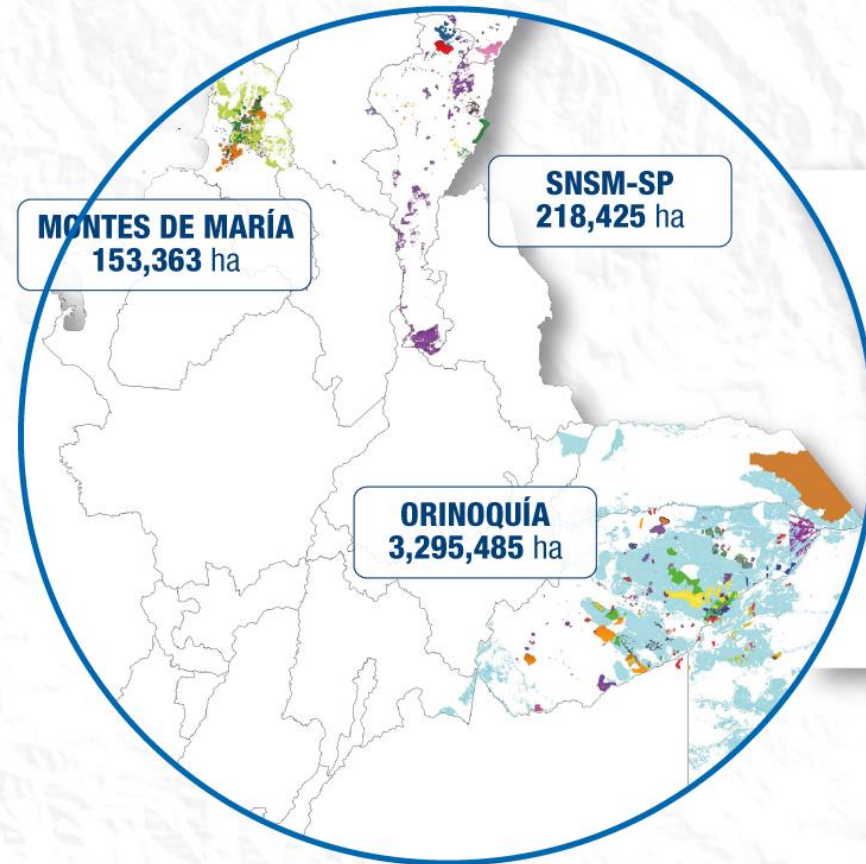
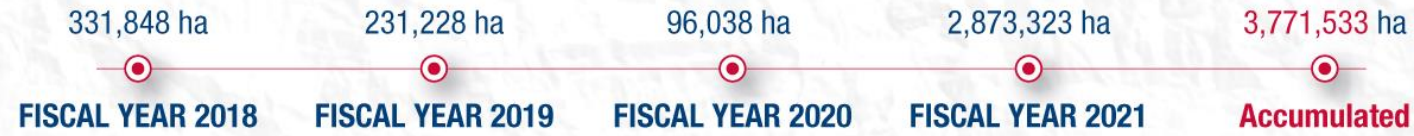
**SNSM-SP**  
**52,756 ha**

- 3 ICCAs Arhuacos, Yukpa, Yupka (Iroka)
- 1 IBA
- DCS Perijá
- 2 RNSCs

**ORINOQUÍA**  
**458,169 ha**

- 3 ICCAs Caño Mochuelo and Sáliba
- 1 IBA
- Indigenous conservation area ASOCAUNIGUVI
- DNMI Cinaruco
- 36 RNSCs

# 3,771,533 HECTARES UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT



**Type of intervention: areas under improved management of natural resources**

2,909 Farms with improved practices	698,391 ha
Biodiversity monitoring	178,743 ha
Habitat banking	825 ha
Environmental Determinants	2,719,384 ha
Areas under legal protection	511,664 ha

Total number of areas, including overlapping areas not accounted for in the monitoring and evaluation system



# OBJECTIVE I: CONSERVING COLOMBIAN BIODIVERSITY BY PROTECTING PRIORITY ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES

## INTRODUCTION

The Natural Wealth Program engaged diverse stakeholders in improving the protection of priority ecosystems and species, focusing on three required results (RRs) under Objective I:

- RR 1.1: Area under legal protection for priority ecosystems increased
- RR 1.2: Management and financing of legally protected areas in targeted sub-regions strengthened
- RR 1.3: Regulatory and voluntary mechanisms/initiatives designed and implemented for private sector contributions to national and regional conservation goals

Natural Wealth's collaborative approach not only delivered all three RRs but also contributed to conditions for lasting biodiversity conservation. The program recognized that protecting priority ecosystems and species for the long term required a holistic understanding of the biological, social, and economic interrelationships shaping the ecosystems. Based on this understanding, the program facilitated relationships among private companies, local associations, municipalities, Indigenous communities, women, youth, farmers, families, and plant and animal species that incentivized key stakeholders to invest jointly in the ecosystems. This chapter elaborates on how Natural Wealth fostered such relationships to strengthen conservation in the TDF and flooded savannas.

Strategic collaboration with public and private stakeholders enabled Natural Wealth to increase areas under legal protection by 511,664 hectares through the conservation of public and private protected areas. This area included 739 hectares in Montes de María, 52,756 hectares in SNSM-PP, and 458,169 hectares in Orinoquía. Between 2017 and 2022, Natural Wealth also increased the representation of its priority ecosystems within the Protected Areas Unique National Registry (RUNAP). Natural Wealth's baseline data from 2017 compared to data from 2022 shows that representation of the TDF increased by 7% (from 166,000 hectares to 177,000 hectares) and representation of the flooded savannas increased by 989% (from 35,000 hectares to 384,000 hectares). As part of this work, the team facilitated the registration of 58 RNSCs (41,300 hectares) and helped develop their management plans to attract investments from private actors required to comply with environmental offset schemes, increasing the reserves' financial sustainability. Over the life of the program under Objective I, Natural Wealth implemented 17 environmental offset mechanisms, regulated by law, worth approximately \$3.7 million from private companies.

Furthermore, the program collected key information on 1,300 species in the Orinoquía and Caribbean regions through community-based monitoring, research expeditions, activities related to Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), and work with Indigenous communities. These activities resulted in the identification of 32 species in a threatened category, which helped to frame conservation objectives in protected areas, and farmland-use and management plans with local communities, subcontractors, and grantees.

## TROPICAL DRY FOREST

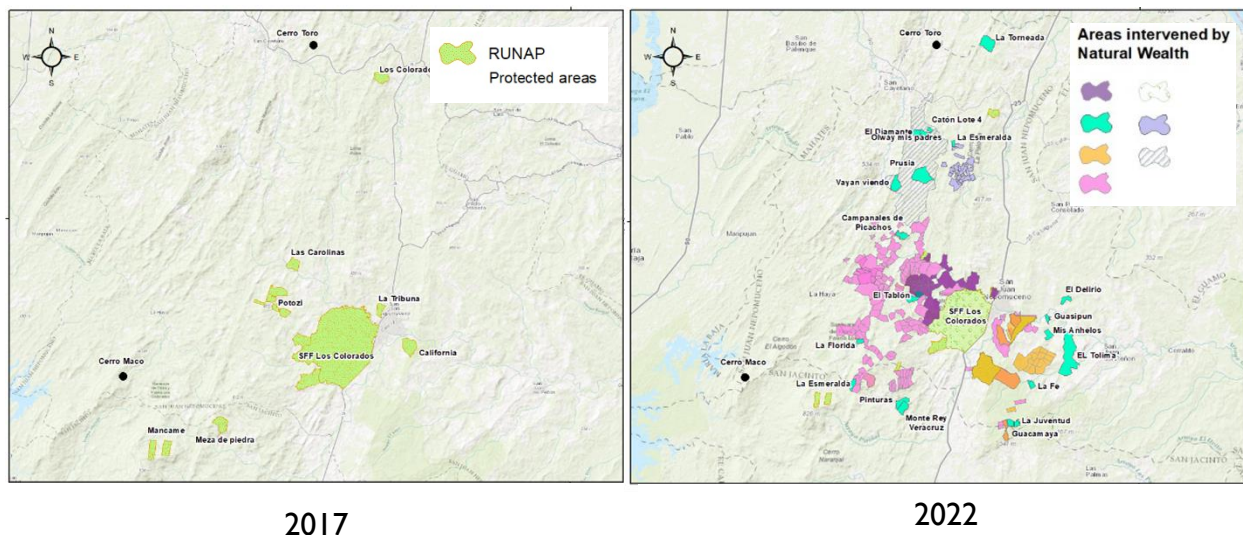
### PRIVATE CONSERVATION

In Montes de María and SNSM-PP, Natural Wealth promoted biodiversity protection strategies that engaged private landowners in local conservation clusters to strengthen TDF conservation corridors. These strategies included registering RNSCs, developing management plans, and implementing improved agricultural and environmental practices. The program facilitated these outcomes by working with local communities; Colombia National Natural Park Services (PNNC); and civil society organizations (e.g., Corporación Paisajes Rurales [CPR], HTM Group, Fundación Cultural TEFA, and CARBOANDES). Natural Wealth supported the first network of RNSCs in SNSM-PP and strengthened four conservation clusters in Montes de María.

#### Montes de María

In Montes de María, the program implemented 20 management plans, facilitated 21 RNSCs' registration, promoted eight biodiversity offset agreements (to compensate for biodiversity loss), and strengthened socio-ecosystem corridors to foster the ecological connectivity of core areas — including Cerro Maco, Perico y Laguna nature reserves, los Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, and Cerro Toro. Exhibit 8 shows this work's progression from 2017 to 2022.

**EXHIBIT 8. PROGRESSION OF CONSERVATION CLUSTERS IN MONTES DE MARÍA 2017 TO 2022**



Natural Wealth and subcontractor CPR assisted local associations and farm owners in Montes de María in implementing conservation, restoration, and sustainable development activities to strengthen private conservation corridors, develop partnerships with the private sector, implement community-based biodiversity monitoring and [nature tourism initiatives](#), and deliver environmental education activities with youth groups and local schools. CPR supported farms in

becoming RNSCs to strengthen socio-ecosystem corridors in the four conservation clusters. As part of this work, CPR and Asociación de Productores y Campesinos de las Veredas Puerta Roja, Catón y Prusia (ASOPROCAP) strengthened natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in the conservation cluster of Prusia and helped implement management plans affecting 1,800 hectares. CPR also facilitated two business agreements between private companies and associations. For example, CPR helped ASOPROCAP improve TDF socio-ecosystem connectivity with the restaurant chain Crepes & Waffles to plant 20,000 native trees and, in turn, restore water bodies and TDF patches. In addition, CPR facilitated regulated biodiversity offset mechanisms with Bogota Energy Group (\$195,000) and road infrastructure companies Sociedad Concesionaria Montes de María (\$125,000) and Yuma (\$780,000). Under the agreements, companies will invest in conservation, restoration, and sustainable development within RNSCs.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CPR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 5,988 hectares under improved management
- 947 hectares under legal protection
- 1,737 people trained
- 818 women involved
- Three biodiversity offset schemes facilitated
- Two voluntary agreements for TDF conservation
- Two youth organizations supported

As part of the program's youth inclusion and environmental education strategy, Natural Wealth and CPR used a variety of approaches to contribute to relevant organizations. The team supported four schools' curricula in San Juan Nepomuceno by developing a booklet on the TDF, "[Nuestro Bosque Seco Tropical: clave para el desarrollo sostenible de los Montes de María](#)" ("Our Tropical Dry Forest: Key to Sustainable Development in Montes de María"). Also, Natural Wealth built the capacity of local organizations to produce effective communications about protecting the TDF in video and podcast formats. The team trained Fundación Unidos por la Naturaleza in nursery landscape management tools, native stingless bee (*Melipona*) honey production, biodiversity monitoring, and tree planting, among other topics. A communications group from the San Juan Nepomuceno Interinstitutional Technical Committee on Environmental Education (CIDEA) received program support to produce the YouTube series [Al Pie de la Montaña](#) (or *In the Foothills*), teach conservation strategies, and promote sustainable development. In addition, Natural Wealth supported Fundación Tierra Montemariana in launching Seasons 1 and 2 of *Montes de María – Tierra de Vida* (*Montes de María – Land of Life*), a podcast about the TDF and strategies to protect the territory. The association shared the seasons through social media and [Spotify](#).

With grantee Fundación Herencia Ambiental, Natural Wealth focused on farmers' capacity building in conservation. Herencia Ambiental implemented two grants to strengthen connectivity in the buffer zone of the Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuary and the Cerro Maco conservation corridor with private reserves and farms. Farmers received training on conservation, restoration, and sustainable production. More than 30 farms signed conservation agreements with the Local Protected Areas System (SILAP) and participated in community-based monitoring of local fauna. Natural Wealth supported the grantee in developing a publication — [Conectividades Socio-Ecosistémicas del Santuario de Flora y Fauna los Colorados, 2013-2020](#) — documenting how the program catalyzed the grantee's efforts to improve socio-ecosystem connectivity to safeguard the region's biodiversity.

#### SNAPSHOT OF HERENCIA AMBIENTAL'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 2,688 hectares under improved management
- 348 people trained
- 351 people with improved economic benefits
- 234 women involved
- One biodiversity offset scheme facilitated

With Fundación Cultural TEFA, Natural Wealth focused on conserving the TDF through protecting and raising native stingless bees. This activity enabled Natural Wealth to place 49 hectares under improved management, achieve 31 conservation agreements, and implement improved environmental and agricultural practices with 192 farmers in the rural areas of San Juan Nepomuceno. Additionally, the program and TEFA established a nature tourism activity, including a bee tour, to diversify the income of local communities and improve conservation.

## SNSM-PP

In SNSM-PP, Natural Wealth and grantee CARBOANDES implemented landscape management tools in 22 farms, improving the management of 778 hectares. CARBOANDES also concluded a community-based monitoring activity that identified species for conservation in the region and implemented nurseries in 20 beneficiary farms with the capacity to produce 16,000 native trees for restoration of TDF.

### SNAPSHOT OF CARBOANDES' ACHIEVEMENTS

- 778 hectares under improved management
- 114 people trained
- 14 people with improved economic benefits
- 41 women involved

Natural Wealth worked with subcontractor HTM Group — a Colombian NGO that supports habitat science and landscape management — to establish the first network of private reserves in the Department of Cesar. The network of RNSCs — the first in the region — includes 13 reserves with the mission to conserve TDF and attract private investments from environmental offset obligations.

### SNAPSHOT OF HTM GROUP'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1,638 hectares under improved management
- 108 people trained
- 310 people with improved economic benefits
- 30 women involved
- Two voluntary agreements TDF conservation

## PUBLIC CONSERVATION

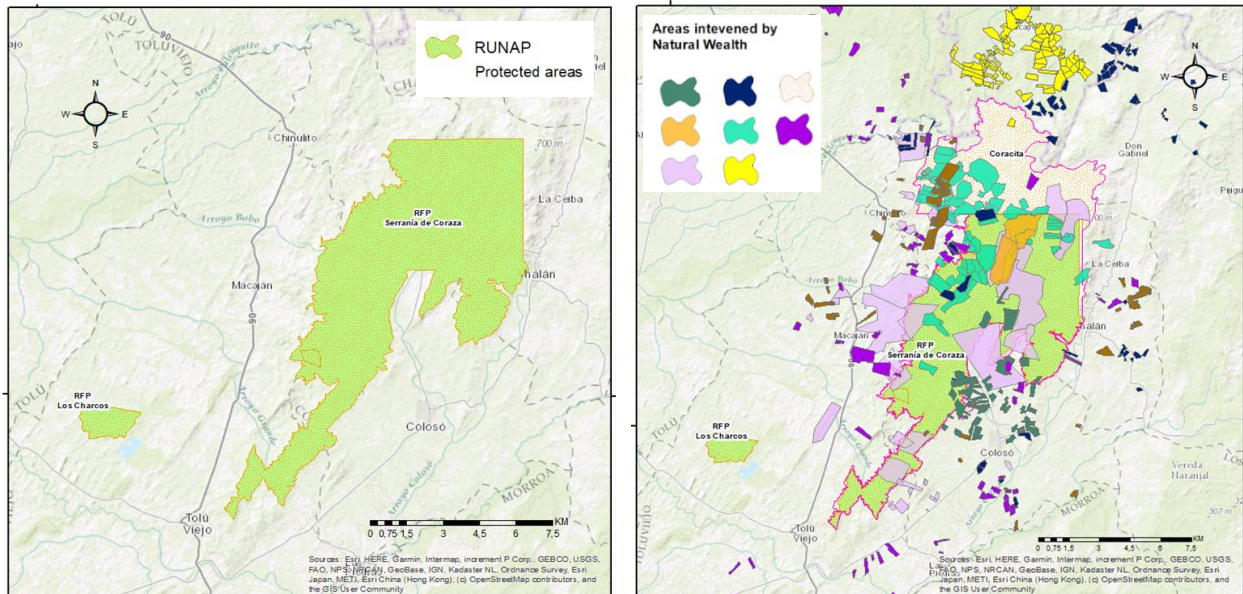
In Montes de María and SNSM-PP, Natural Wealth improved management of natural resources in public protected areas', working in the buffer zones with farmers and facilitating the declaration of new public protected areas to conserve the TDF.

### Montes de María

In Montes de María, Natural Wealth collaborated with Minambiente, Regional Environmental Authority of Sucre (CARSUCRE), local NGOs, and communities to improve the conservation, restoration, and sustainable production of Serranía de Coraza y Montes de María Forest Reserve. This work included developing the reserve's management plan for 10,260 hectares, setting the area's official limits, and designing a proposal to add 3,000 hectares to the reserve to increase TDF conservation. Local NGOs Hijos de la Sierra Flor, ProCAT, Asociación Sembrando Semillas de Paz (SembrandoPaz), and Corporación Biocomercio Sostenible (CBS) implemented activities with local communities to improve landscape management tools in the area and its buffer zone, raise awareness about ecosystem services for local populations, and connect farmers and regional and national restaurants to strengthen value chains and incentivize further conservation actions. As a result of the combined efforts, Natural Wealth worked with 563 farms, placing close to 11,100 hectares under improved management. Exhibit 9 (next page) shows the progression of this work from 2017 to 2022.



## EXHIBIT 9. PROGRESSION OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE SERRANÍA DE CORAZA Y MONTES DE MARÍA RESERVE



2017

2022

Natural Wealth and Hijos de la Sierra Flor implemented two grant activities to improve conservation, restoration, and sustainable production in the reserve. Through these activities, Hijos de la Sierra Flor improved the management of natural resources; trained local communities, including young students involved in TDF awareness campaigns; and worked with the private sector in implementing a three-year business agreement with agroecological trader Costa Verde to restore TDF and promote agroecological products such as yam, corn, avocado, sesame, and local fruits.

### SNAPSHOT OF HIJOS DE LA SIERRA FLOR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 5,144 hectares under improved management
- 1,291 people trained
- 692 people with improved economic benefits
- 800 women involved
- One voluntary mechanism for TDF conservation

Natural Wealth and NGO SembrandoPaz developed the Palenquillo stream land-use plan, which incorporates farmland planning activities from 100 farms to restore and conserve water resources. SembrandoPaz built the capacity of local farmers in agroecology, tree nurseries, soil conservation and management, organic plague management, and biodiversity conservation. Farmers improved TDF conservation and their incomes by selling beans and corn compliant with biodiversity conservation criteria, totaling sales close to \$27,000 with local commercial ally CHOCOCOSTA.

### SNAPSHOT OF SEMBRANDOPAZ'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 927 hectares under improved management
- 130 people trained
- 372 people with improved economic benefits
- 36 women involved
- \$27,782 in annual sales

With partner CBS, Natural Wealth improved the ecological connectivity of areas around the Coraza buffer zone through conservation, restoration, and sustainable production activities. Complementing this work, Natural Wealth created and strengthened relationships between restaurants and farmers with products developed under TDF conservation criteria. As a result,

Natural Wealth achieved 56 conservation agreements by farmers and facilitated business agreements between producers and restaurants in Cartagena — Celele, Mar y Zielo, and Jaris Farm — to source native beans, sour guava, cherries, cilantro cimarron, *harina de popoche*, honey, *pera de agua*, and *pera pomarosa*.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CBS'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 554 hectares under improved management
- 162 people trained
- 36 women involved
- Three business agreements
- One environmental offset agreement

With grantee ProCAT, Natural Wealth implemented a native stingless bee strategy with 70 farms to conserve TDF and foster diversified productive activities. ProCAT built the capacity of local farmers in Melipona bee production, conservation, and agricultural practices; carried out a [community-based biodiversity monitoring activity](#); and facilitated an environmental offset agreement with gas company Promigas (\$760,000) for TDF restoration and conservation.

#### SNAPSHOT OF PROCAT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 684 hectares under improved management
- 324 people trained
- 130 women involved
- One environmental offset agreement

#### SNSM-PP

In SNSM-PP, Natural Wealth strengthened protected area declarations in the Department of La Guajira, including support to the Regional Environmental Authority of La Guajira (CORPOGUAJIRA) in declaring the Serranía de Perijá Soils Conservation District. The program helped protect 21,181 hectares to conserve the TDF in the department's southern region and develop its management plan. This area protects the second-largest groundwater recharge area in the Caribbean region, which supplies water to over 100,000 people. The declaration of this protected area improves the biological connectivity between the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Serranía de Perijá. Natural Wealth's approach in SNSM-PP emphasized improving ecological connectivity throughout the region. Exhibit 10 (next page) shows this work's progression from 2017 to 2022.

#### COMPLEMENTARY CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

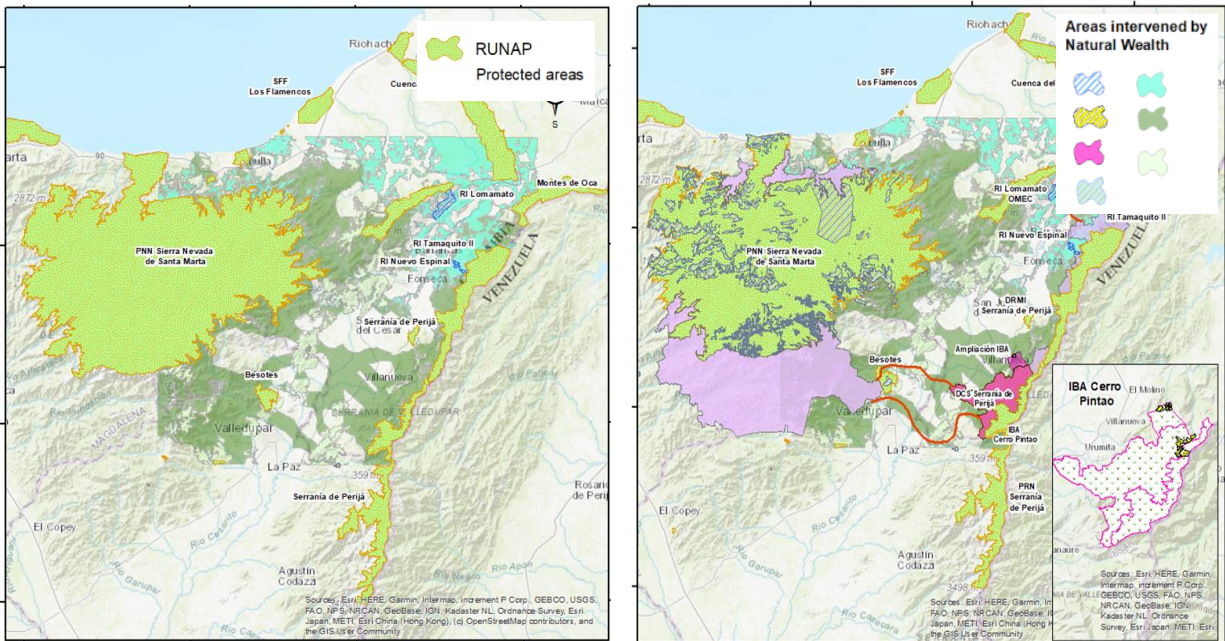
Natural Wealth implemented complementary conservation strategies, such as IBAs, involving rural communities, farm owners, NGOs, and local public entities to strengthen TDF connectivity. The program and grantee Calidris finalized the expansion the Cerro Pintado IBA's expansion, including 17,200 additional hectares for a total of 32,200 hectares in Serranía de Perijá. Calidris implemented landscape management tools with 20 farms in the IBA and signed nine conservation agreements. Calidris also increased the capacity of local farmers in conservation, restoration, and sustainable development. The local communities and Calidris established two nurseries capable of producing 8,000 native seedlings for restoration efforts. This intervention improves connectivity in the Serranía de Perijá in addition to the other strategies in the region.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CALIDRIS' ACHIEVEMENTS

- 22,660 hectares under improved management
- 1,617 hectares under legal protection
- 79 people trained
- 30 women involved



## EXHIBIT 10. PROGRESSION OF ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY EFFORTS IN SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA – SERRANÍA DE PERIJÁ



2017

2022

### CONSERVATION STRATEGY WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The program worked with ethnic groups to conserve their territory through innovative conservation schemes such as ICCAs recognized by the World Database on Protected Areas as spaces governed by Indigenous peoples with positive outcomes for the conservation of biological and cultural diversity. The program also supported productive ventures that conserve biodiversity, including native cocoa, coffee, and nature tourism activities. Furthermore, Natural Wealth strengthened the self-governance capacity of communities by hosting intercultural dialogues, recovering traditional knowledge, and implementing a leadership program for youth.

Natural Wealth and the Yukpa community achieved the registration of an ICCA in the Sokorhpa Indigenous Reserve in the Serranía de Perijá to conserve the territory’s TDF and culture. The ICCA is now registered with the [ICCA consortium global registry](#). The program and the Yukpa community also submitted a request to the ICCA to register an additional 8,600 hectares in the Iroka Reserve, which is expected to be approved in 2022. In an additional activity to incentivize conservation, Natural Wealth supported a bird guide, “[Un Vuelo a la Historia de las Aves Yukpas](#)” (or “A Trip to the Yukpa’s Bird History”), helping to implement a nature tourism initiative in the reserve with Indigenous youth. This booklet will help the community establish a nature tourism strategy and bird-sighting trail. The program also supported the Yukpa community to build community gardens and recover traditional recipes to improve food security and native seeds’ conservation.

#### SNAPSHOT OF YUKPA PEOPLE’S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 7,000 hectares registered as ICCA
- 600 people benefited
- Two Indigenous reserves – Sokorhpa and Iroka – supported for TDF conservation
- Two trails designed for bird watching
- Two youth groups trained in nature tourism processes
- One local bird guide developed for birdwatching activities
- One book of traditional recipes developed for biodiversity uses

The program and the Arhuaco People launched the TDF use, management, and conservation practices manual “[Manual Iku de Prácticas Culturales para la Conservación y Uso Tradicional del Bosque Seco de Ikarwa y Gun Aruwun](#)” (“Iku Manual of Cultural Practices for the Conservation and Traditional Use of the Ikarwa and Gun Aruwun Dry Forest”) to maintain the traditional knowledge needed to conserve the TDF and teach future generations. Natural Wealth assisted the community in implementing a training school for children who will become traditional authorities (*Mamos*) and guide the community’s conservation and cultural efforts. With program support, the community registered an ICCA in the global registry. Under this ICCA, the Arhuaco community will continue to strengthen the conservation of its territory and culture. For more information, see the [ICCA global consortium’s page on these efforts](#).

**SNAPSHOT OF ARHUACO PEOPLE’S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 15,000 hectares registered ICCA
- 200 people trained
- 20 children participating in the Mamus school to strengthen the cultural management of the territory
- One intercultural exchange with the Caño Mochuelo Indigenous Reserve

The program and the Wayúu People developed various strategies to conserve TDF in the Serranía de Perijá and improve the community’s well-being. Through this partnership, Natural Wealth facilitated a regulated environmental agreement between gas company Promigas and the Lomamoto Indigenous Reserve. Promigas agreed to invest obligatory biodiversity offset funds in the reserve for restoration and conservation purposes. Furthermore, Natural Wealth and four Wayúu communities compiled all the data required to establish a new conservation scheme approved by the Colombian government called “Other Effective Measures for Conservation (OMEC),” encompassing 1,200 hectares and submitted the application to Minambiente.

**SNAPSHOT OF WAYÚU PEOPLE’S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Two Indigenous reserves — Tamaquito and Nuevo Espinal — supported in the expansion process of the Serranía del Perijá Regional Integrated Management District
- One Indigenous reserve — Lomamoto — supported to receive investments from Promigas for TDF conservation and restoration
- One area nominated as OMEC

## FLOODED SAVANNAS

### PRIVATE CONSERVATION

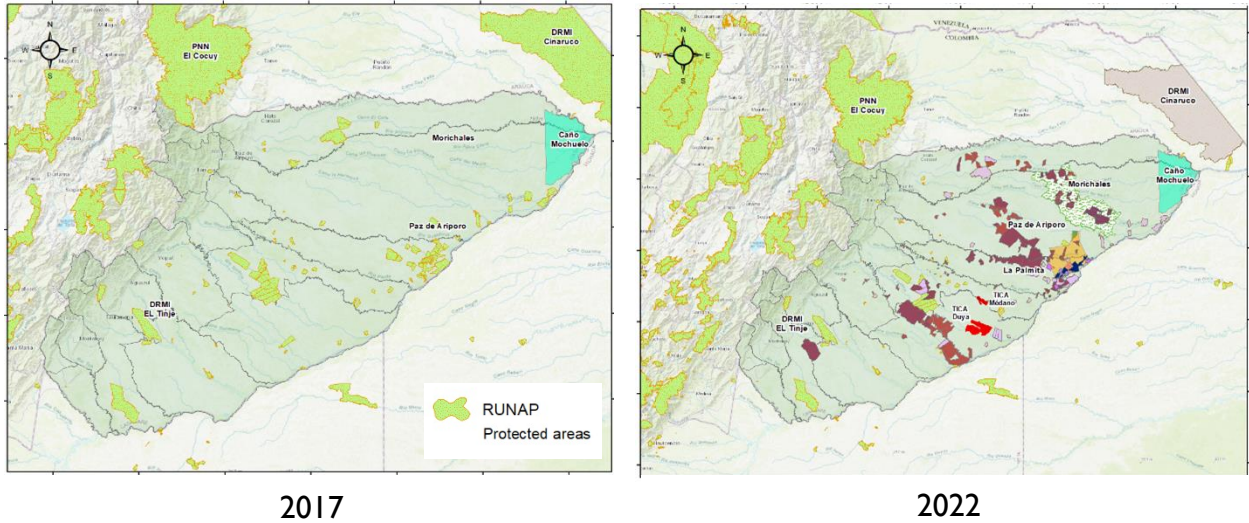
#### Orinoquía

In Orinoquía, Natural Wealth promoted the registration of RNSCs, engaging private landowners and local NGOs in strengthening conservation clusters, socio-ecosystem conservation corridors, and sustainable product activities. The program partnered with local subcontractor La Palmita Foundation; grantees SUA, Fundación Cunaguaro/Calidris, and Asociación de Becarios de Casanare (ABC); and international NGO Panthera Foundation. This approach complemented public and complementary conservation schemes in Orinoquía from 2017 to 2022 (see Exhibit 11, next page).

**SNAPSHOT OF NATURAL WEALTH’S PRIVATE CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN FLOODED SAVANNAS**

- Four conservation clusters in Trinidad, San Luis de Palenque, Paz de Ariporo, and Orocué
- 41,000 hectares in 36 new RNSCs
- 50,400 hectares in 45 RNSCs with management plans in implementation
- Two Municipal Systems of Protected Areas established

**EXHIBIT 11. PROGRESSION OF PRIVATE, PUBLIC, AND INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION SCHEMES IN ORINOQUÍA**



With La Palmita, Natural Wealth strengthened private conservation clusters in Casanare, implementing improved agricultural and environmental practices. La Palmita facilitated the registration of 20 RNSCs encompassing 23,900 hectares; assisted 14 RNSCs with developing management plans for conservation, restoration, and sustainable production efforts; and trained people on nursery and tree-planting activities, farm management, waste management, and natural resource management to improve ecological connectivity. To continue technical assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic, La Palmita developed a radio program on conserving flooded savannas and best practices for cattle ranching activities called *Ganadería y Conservación en las Sabanas del Casanare (Livestock and Conservation in the Casanare Savannas)*. More than 50 cattle ranchers signed up for the remote course offered through the radio program, [complemented by five manuals](#). La Palmita facilitated five regulatory environmental offset mechanisms between RNSCs and oil and gas company Frontera Energy to invest \$800,000 in conservation, restoration, and sustainable production.

**SNAPSHOT OF LA PALMITA'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 85,482 hectares under improved management
- 356 people trained
- 135 women involved
- Five environmental offset agreements

The program and grantee SUA implemented a strategy to conserve the Güirripa stream micro basin. As a result, SUA trained people on flooded savannas' conservation and the sustainable production of copaiba oil. Two communities in Casanare adopted improved environmental and agricultural practices, and copaiba oil producers improved their economic benefits through a business agreement with SUA.

**SNAPSHOT OF SUA'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 130,040 hectares under improved management
- 244 people trained
- 47 people with improved economic benefits
- 97 women involved
- One business agreement

Natural Wealth awarded two grants jointly to NGOs Fundación Cunaguaro and Calidris to strengthen the conservation of flooded savannas in Casanare. Cunaguaro placed 23,400 under legal protection by supporting the registration of RNSCs, expanding one IBA and nominating three additional areas. Throughout this work, Cunaguaro built the capacity of local farmers in



conservation, restoration, and sustainable development activities. Additionally, Cunaguaro facilitated one regulatory biodiversity offset mechanism with oil company PAREX to invest \$127,000 for research and monitoring activities that would help conserve the giant anteater species and a voluntary investment agreement between oil company Petro Quintal and three RNSCs to restore hectares of riparian forests. Furthermore, Cunaguaro strengthened two Municipal Systems of Protected Areas by designing two portfolios of projects to conserve flooded savannas in [San Luis de Palenque](#) and [Trinidad](#).

**SNAPSHOT OF CUNAGUARO'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 43,453 hectares under improved management
- 10,000 hectares for IBA expansion
- Three IBAs nominated in Casanare encompassing 7,600 hectares
- 504 people trained
- 234 women involved
- One business agreement
- One environmental offset agreement

Grantee ABC implemented an activity to foster [Melipona stingless bees](#) and, in turn, conserve flooded savannas and promote the local communities' sustainable development. Athen established a network of native bee honey producers with 24 farm owners a [Melipona bee honey production manual](#) and three scientific papers, adding to the knowledge on bees in Colombia. Additionally, Natural Wealth and ABC developed a portfolio of strategic areas in the flooded savannas for environmental offsetting actions. As part of this effort, ABC facilitated an offsetting mechanism by SueloPetrol to restore 40 hectares of two farms from the Morichales de Paz de Ariporo area. Through the radio show [Relatos del Futuro \(Stories of the Future\)](#), [ABC and the program conducted a communications effort](#). The radio show featured stories from the communities on the current environmental problems in the region and encouraged discussions about how private sector actors and the community could contribute to strengthening conservation efforts.

**SNAPSHOT OF ABC'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 8,342 hectares under improved management
- 53 people trained
- 101 people with improved economic benefits
- 40 women involved
- 24 farms supported
- \$4,166 annual sales

Natural Wealth and Panthera Foundation implemented two grant activities to conserve flooded savannas, improve human-big cat relationships, and strengthen cattle ranchers' environmental practices (see [video](#)). Panthera implemented improved antipredator practices at 11 farms. As part of a community-based monitoring activity at cattle-ranching farms, Panthera and the local farmers used traps, identifying four cat species: Yaguarundi (*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*), ocelot (*Leopradus pardalis*), puma (*Puma concolor*), and jaguar (*Panthera onca*). For a campaign with the local community, Panthera trained 280 students, 13 teachers, and 39 parents on the importance of conserving the flooded savannas and protecting big cats. Through this activity — [Escuela Jaguar](#) — Panthera reached 13 schools to promote youth leadership in the territory's conservation.

**SNAPSHOT OF PANTHERA'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 60,771 hectares under improved management
- 511 people trained
- 97 people with improved economic benefits
- 265 women involved
- Four species of big cats identified with a biodiversity monitoring scheme

**PUBLIC CONSERVATION**

Natural Wealth supported the Colombian government in declaring a protected area called “Cinaruco National Integrated Management District (DNMI)” through Minambiente Resolution

1441 of 2018. This resolution placed 331,000 hectares of land characterized by well-conserved flooded savannas and riparian forests under legal protection. Cinaruco's declaration was an important milestone because it was the first national land-based protected area allowing the sustainable use of natural resources. This protected area also has the objective of protecting ethnic groups in danger of extinction, reducing land-use conflict between local communities, and improving their quality of life. Natural Wealth worked with PNNC to develop the area's management plan, improve the territory's governance scheme, and promote its sustainability. Through this work, Natural Wealth supported PNNC and local farmers in implementing improved agricultural and environmental practices. Moreover, to promote conservation, the program worked on preserving cultural heritage, developing an ethnographic compilation of traditional chants interpreted by five artists. Additionally, Natural Wealth facilitated dialogues between farmer and Indigenous communities to support them in continuing to apply their traditional practices within the biocultural corridors in Cinaruco.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CINARUCO DNMI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 332,000 hectares under legal protection
- 117 people trained
- 47 conservation agreements
- 30 farmland plans
- 12 farms implementing improved practices
- One management plan approved
- One ethnographic work – Cantos de Cinaruco

#### COMPLEMENTARY CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Several interventions complemented Natural Wealth's private and public conservation efforts in the flooded savannas. These interventions empowered communities to advocate for the protection of priority ecosystems and species, including the community-based conservation approach for moriche palm in the Paz de Ariporo region.

Morichales de Paz de Ariporo is one of the few places where large areas of moriche palm (*Maurita flexuosa*) still exist in the flooded savanna. This ecosystem is vital because of its hydrological dynamics, but it is threatened due to land transformation and the diminishing regeneration of new palms — affecting the local fauna and communities that depend on its ecosystem services. The program implemented a two-pronged strategy:

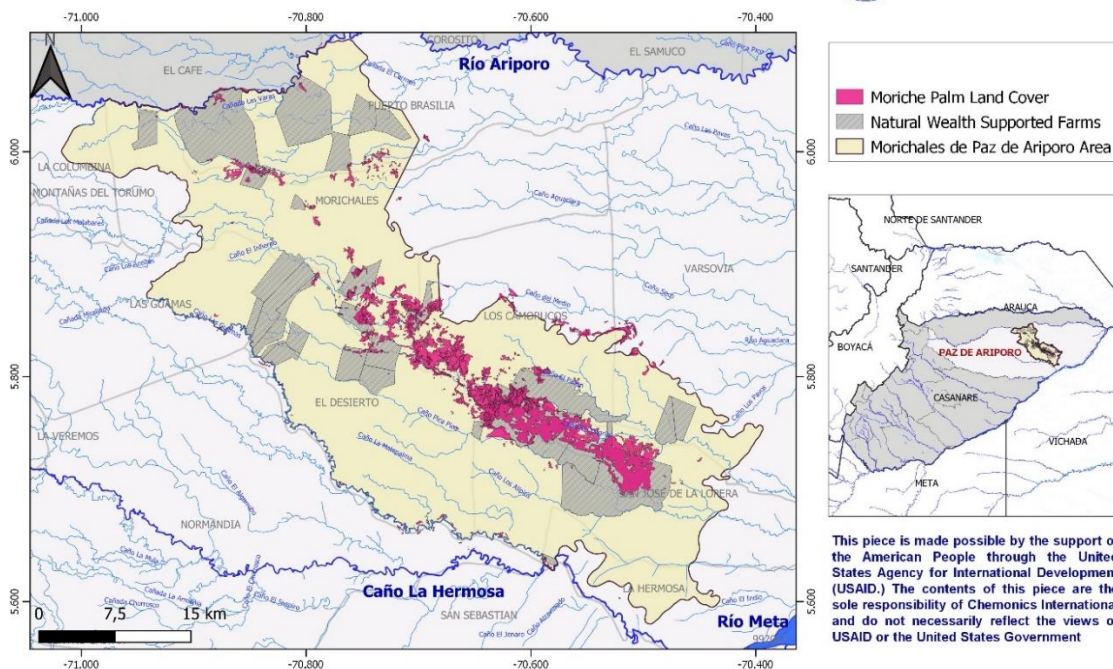
- Work with the public and civil society at the national, regional, and local levels to form an alliance for the area's institutions participating in the municipality of Paz de Ariporo, regional governments, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), PNNC, and IAvH.
- Implement improved environment and agricultural practices with 29 farms (passive moriche restoration, live fencing, water management, and native tree nurseries) and work with grantee Fundación Orinoquía Biodiversa (FOB) to conduct conservation, restoration, and sustainable production activities with local communities (see Exhibit 12, next page).

As a result of the program's work with FOB, more than 32,900 hectares are under improved management, and 169 people were trained on conservation, restoration, and sustainable production. To promote conservation through the diversification of income, Natural Wealth worked with FOB in linking farmers to other program activities (e.g., related to sustainable cattle ranching and carbon credits). Other products developed with FOB include a [booklet](#) to systematize the work done in Morichales de Paz de Ariporo and a digital mapping system with information on areas for conservation and additional municipal data for decision-making and

land management at the municipal level through the Paz de Ariporo mayor, who has committed to ensure the system’s sustainability by hosting it on the [municipal website](#).

**EXHIBIT 12. SNAPSHOT OF CONSERVATION APPROACH FOR MORICHALES DE PAZ DE ARIPORO**

**MORICHALES PAZ DE ARIPORO CONSERVATION STRATEGY**



This piece is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID.) The contents of this piece are the sole responsibility of Chemonics International and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government

**CONSERVATION STRATEGY WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

Through a grant to the Caño Mochuelo Indigenous Council, the program facilitated the registration of an [ICCA to conserve flooded savannas and the territory](#). The program strengthened 14 communities from 10 ethnic groups whose traditional authorities, youth, and women identified sacred places, areas to gather food, and resources needed for their well-being. As part of the activity, the council developed the publication [Pensamiento y Voz de los Mayores](#) (*Thoughts and Voices of the Elders*), which discusses the activity process as well as territorial history, the governance scheme, and conservation and cultural recovery challenges.

**SNAPSHOT OF CAÑO MOCHUELO'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 44,000 hectares registered as an ICCA
- 475 people trained
- 189 women involved
- One intercultural exchange with the Arhuaco People

This grant was the foundation for Natural Wealth to implement additional grants, including a [communications and outreach campaign](#) with Fundación Liebre Lunar, and implement a governance capacity and leadership activity with Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC). Furthermore, Natural Wealth facilitated two intercultural exchanges between the Arhuaco People and the Caño Mochuelo communities to discuss ways to improve the assertion of their rights. Through

**SNAPSHOT OF LIEBRE LUNAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 3,300 exhibition attendants
- One website supported
- One crowdfunding campaign
- One art exhibition
- One social media campaign

OPIAC, Natural Wealth conducted an Indigenous leadership school activity for communities in Caño Mochuelo. The activity, which empowered the communities to conserve their territory and culture, resulted in the graduation of 75 students. These graduates are becoming the next generation of leaders and currently working on research projects, including on restoring cucurita and moriche palm areas.

To raise awareness of the Caño Mochuelo communities' challenges, USAID worked with Colombian artist Pedro Ruiz through grantee Fundación Liebre Lunar to lead a painting workshop with the communities and display their artwork in an exhibition, *Caño Mochuelo: Universe in Danger*. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, Liebre Lunar developed a website for Caño Mochuelo and hosted the exhibition [online](#). More than 2,000 people from 37 countries have visited the website to view the exhibition. After the Colombian government lifted restrictions for small gatherings, the exhibition opened for in-person visitors. More than 1,000 people have now seen it in person. Pedro Ruiz donated all proceeds from his artworks for the exhibition — one of which is called “Natural Wealth” (see Exhibit 13) — to support ecosystem restoration activities in Caño Mochuelo. This exhibit caught the attention of the national Land Restitution Unit (URT), which has taken legal action to protect the territory and its people — given their status as victims of conflict. Colombian courts have yet to make a final decision regarding the titling of land for the Caño Mochuelo Indigenous People.

**Exhibit 13. Natural Wealth Artwork by Pedro Ruiz**



Natural Wealth supported the Asociación de Autoridades Sáliba de Casanare (ASAI SOC) in registering two ICCAs encompassing close to 14,800 hectares to conserve the Sáliba People's territory and culture. These ICCAs are in the [El Duya](#) and [El Medano](#) Indigenous Reserves. As part of this activity, the Sáliba People held workshops to identify key areas in their territory for conservation, restoration, and traditional management.

**SNAPSHOT OF ASAI SOC'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- 14,789 hectares registered as an ICCA
- 290 people trained
- 146 women involved
- Two communities adopting sustainable practices



## Orinoquía-Amazon Transitional Forest

The transitional forest is a critical ecosystem that connects the Orinoco Basin and the Amazon, acting as a buffer zone to the Amazon biome. Natural Wealth implemented activities in this area to mitigate threats such as the expansion of the agricultural frontier and safeguard critical natural resources for indigenous communities that live in the region. Here, Natural Wealth and partner Fundación Etnollano implemented an activity with the Sikuni and Piapoco communities to sustainably produce native cacao as a strategy to conserve the territory. The communities established the Asociación de Productores Indígenas de Kakau Amanavení Tzátali Minanai-Guainía (ASOPROKAAMTZAMI) as the main association to trade and transform wild cacao grains. The association signed a business agreement with local trader La Maloka for the sale of cocoa and ecosystem conservation.

In addition, Etnollano built the capacity of local communities — including students, women, traditional authorities, and cocoa producer families — in conservation, restoration, and sustainable production. The community established four experimental plots to improve cocoa quality, improving their economic benefits. With the program's support, ASOPROKAAMTZAMI participated for the first time in Colombia's most important cocoa value chain event — Chocoshow — launching the brand [Yayu](#).

Lastly, through conservation agreements established by the Indigenous government, the communities adopted more than 18,000 hectares for conservation. The agreements to protect this area are considered legally binding because the Indigenous authorities govern land use in the territory.

### SNAPSHOT OF ETNOLLANO'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 18,000 hectares under legal protection and conservation of transitional forests through self-government
- 800 hectares for cocoa production benefitting 280 families
- 560 people trained in sustainable management of natural resources
- 150 youth involved
- 15 communities with improved capacity for cocoa production and management
- 11 cultural training centers implemented
- One business agreement to promote chocolate in the local market
- One association of Indigenous cocoa producers supported



# OBJECTIVE 2: DEVELOPING FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR POPULATIONS IN PRIORITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY

## INTRODUCTION

Natural Wealth's activities under Objective 2 focused on creating financial incentives for local communities and businesses to partner in protecting conservation corridors. This innovative approach to strengthening ecological connectivity — which recognized private sector actors as integral partners — was critical to the delivery of Objective 2's RRs.

- RR 2.1: Conservation corridors defined and implemented
- RR 2.2: New and existing market-based economic opportunities developed and scaled up as an incentive for people to adopt best practices in conservation corridors
- RR 2.3: Payment for ecosystem service (PES) mechanisms developed or used to incentivize conservation actions

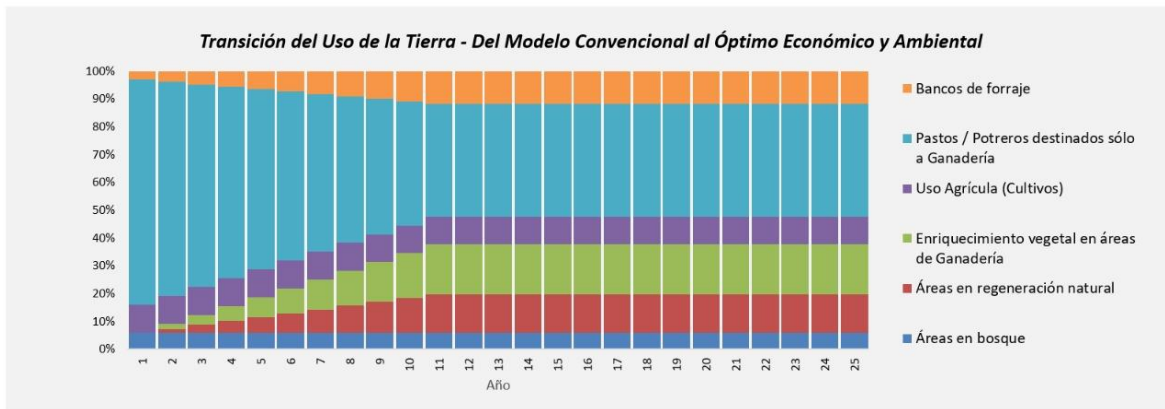
In its initial stages, Natural Wealth worked with subcontractors IAvH, CPR, and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to define ecologically viable priority conservation corridors in the TDF of Montes de María and SNSM-PP and the flooded savannas of Orinoquía. In identifying these corridors (e.g., San Juan Nepomuceno, Becerril, La Jagua de Ibirico, San Luis de Palenque, and Barrancominas), Natural Wealth considered opportunities to work with local stakeholders while empowering Indigenous communities, women, and youth; private sector demand for local products and interest in investing in them; input from government counterparts (e.g., local governments and PNNC); and criteria such as national and regional conservation priorities, the presence of Indigenous reserves, and land-use and coverage, among others.

With corridors identified, Natural Wealth fostered inclusive value chains and market opportunities based on their potential socioeconomic and environmental impact, increasing income from sustainable natural resource management and conservation. The private sector played a crucial role in promoting environmental and agricultural practices and implementing Colombia's carbon tax regulation for conservation purposes. This work yielded several significant outcomes, including local communities selling close to \$5.4 million in products meeting biodiversity conservation criteria and \$8.4 million in investments from private sector actors like Colanta and Nestlé (dairy), Nutresa (cocoa),

Colombia Coffee Growers Federation (coffee), and LATAM Airlines (carbon credits).

After facilitating improved environmental and agricultural practices, Natural Wealth developed an economic model to showcase the costs and benefits for private sector firms of producing under biodiversity conservation criteria (see Exhibit I4 and Annex D). The program implemented the model with the cacao and dairy value chains (engaging partner firms Nutresa and Colanta). The model has the potential to be replicated and scaled throughout the agriculture sector and provides information on future costs, benefits, and biodiversity conservation criteria, making future planning more effective.

**EXHIBIT I4. SNAPSHOT OF COST-BENEFIT MODEL FOR CACAO AND DAIRY PRODUCTION UNDER BIODIVERSITY CRITERIA**



Natural Wealth also established two PES schemes in Montes de María:

- First, a scheme in María la Baja, Bolívar to conserve TDF in water recharging areas of an irrigation district
- Second, a scheme to work with a regional government to provide payment to farmers who conserve TDF in Ovejas, Sucre

These mechanisms involve the private sector, local communities, and other local entities.

## TROPICAL DRY FOREST

### ENVIRONMENTAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, VALUE CHAINS, AND GREEN BUSINESS

Natural Wealth worked with local organizations; communities; and small, medium, and large enterprises to improve environmental and agricultural practices, value chains, and green businesses in conservation corridors in Montes de María and SNSM-PP.

#### Non-timber Forest Products

Natural Wealth supported non-timber forest products such as honey, native fruits, guáimaro, beans, sesame, and sweet chili. Through this strategy, Natural Wealth accomplished 458 conservation agreements within socio-ecosystem conservation corridors in Montes de María.

#### SNAPSHOT OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 4,475 hectares under improved management
- 1,214 people trained
- 1,095 women participants
- 1,332 people with improved economic benefits
- Two business agreements

Fondo Patrimonio Natural implemented two grants to improve private conservation, assisting farmers in applying environmental and agricultural practices and strengthening the production of honey and native beans. These activities resulted in two business agreements between farming associations and the restaurant Crepes & Waffles. With program support, Fondo Patrimonio Natural developed the app COMPA for producers to track agro-ecological information and connect with buyers. The program involved 58 producers from Carmen de Bolívar, Chalán, Ovejas, and Los Palmitos in testing; trained 22 app promoters; and engaged Crepes & Waffles for a trial purchase of honey and beans.

With Fundación para el Desarrollo Social del Campo Colombiano (FUDESCAM), Natural Wealth strengthened the honey value chain, supporting native *Melipona* and *Apis Melifera* bee species' honey production. This activity built the capacity of seven local associations and established 70 TDF conservation agreements. The program placed 595 hectares under improved management of natural resources to improve TDF connectivity in Coraza's buffer zone. FUDESCAM facilitated a business agreement for *Apis Melifera* honey between honey distributor Colmenar and local producers that included an economic incentive for conservation efforts.

### Avocado

In Montes de María, Natural Wealth supported the production of the *antillano* avocado type as an agroforestry product that conserves TDF and provided business opportunities to local farmers associated with local organization Corporación Agrícola y Ambiental (COAGRAL). The program assisted local farmers with agroforestry systems, farmland-use planning, and product innovation through subcontractor Biointropic, aiming to reach new markets and promote further TDF conservation. Overall, the program benefited 101 avocado farmers, who signed conservation agreements to improve the management of natural resources of 797 hectares in a conservation corridor in San Jacinto, Bolívar. Additionally, Natural Wealth supported the viability of avocado pulp as a byproduct from otherwise wasted avocado raw material for use in cosmetics. As a result, company Palta Group bought 200 kilograms of avocado pulp.

#### SNAPSHOT OF AVOCADO VALUE CHAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 797 hectares under improved management
- 101 people trained
- 204 women benefited
- 433 people with improved economic benefits
- One business agreement

### Yam

In Montes de María, Natural Wealth facilitated yam production that met biodiversity conservation criteria. The program worked with the local organization [Asociación Mujeres de San Isidro \(AMUSI\)](#), a women's association for victims of conflict who have returned to their territory. With the support of two grants and assistance from subcontractor and business accelerator Créame, AMUSI and another local association, Asociación Integral de Campesinos de la Vereda Hayita y Vecinas San Juan Nepomuceno (ASICHAV), improved yam production and conservation of the TDF. With the support of Natural Wealth and

#### SNAPSHOT OF YAM VALUE CHAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 205 hectares under improved management
- 261 people trained
- 210 women benefited
- 311 people with improved economic benefits

Créame, AMUSI and ASICHAV also transformed yam into a product with value-added — a snack called “Ñami Chips — to incentivize TDF conservation. Natural Wealth, Créame, AMUSI, and ASICHAV established Ñami Chips as a registered brand so the yam snack could reach new markets, including small and large retailing companies that value biodiversity conservation (e.g., Mercado Orgánico and supermarket chain Grupo Éxito). Two business agreements between Ñami Chips and Jaris Farm as well as with HLG Group (a small retailing company) were facilitated for the purchase of the snack. In parallel to this effort, Créame strengthened AMUSI and ASICHAV’s knowledge on marketing, retailing, franchise development, and sustainable environmental and agricultural practices.

## Cocoa

Natural Wealth improved the sustainability and volume of cocoa production by working with local and national organizations such as grantee Red Cacaotera and grantee and anchor firm Nutresa. Through various grants, the program promoted agroforestry systems, farmland planning, and improved agricultural and environmental practices to strengthen TDF connectivity in conservation corridors in Montes de María and SNSM-PP. Natural Wealth reached 396 families, including cocoa farming associations such as Asociación de Productores de Cacao de La Jagua Ibirico Asocajagua (comprising mostly victims of conflict and AfroColombians), Makenkal, and Cacaoriente in SNSM-PP as well as Asociación de Productores de Cacao Sur de Bolívar (APROCASUR) and Asociación de Productores Campesinos de La Pedregosa in Montes de María. Natural Wealth achieved five business agreements with price premiums for biodiversity conservation between associations and companies Nacional de Chocolates in SNSM-PP and CasaLuker in Montes de María.

### SNAPSHOT OF COCOA VALUE CHAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 5,594 hectares under improved management
- 1,161 people trained
- 748 women benefited
- 1,266 people with improved economic benefits

## Native Palms

The program assisted grantees in advancing the sustainable use of two types of palms, amarga and [iraca](#), to conserve the TDF and provide communities with economic alternatives in Montes de María. Specifically, Natural Wealth partnered with grantees Artesanías de Colombia and Escuela Taller de Monpox to implement improved agricultural and environmental activities for palm collection, facilitate 107 conservation agreements, improve the design of handicrafts and roofing, and reach customers who want products with conservation attributes. Work with Artesanías de Colombia included the participation of women using palma iraca for handicrafts in the Expoartesanos fair in Medellín and the development of two product catalogs so that handicraft producers could continue offering products that conserve the TDF: El Rollo de la Conservación. This activity benefited 269 artisans and provided an iraca palm management plan — a blueprint for iraca’s sustainable use. In the case of Escuela Taller de Mompox, local communities’ capacity to sustainably use amarga palm in Montes de María was strengthened, with 15 local apprentices receiving training on using amarga palm for bioconstruction. The apprentices built the first biostructure training center in San Juan Nepomuceno, and local customers have expressed further interest in the development of roofs.

## Coffee

The program strengthened coffee production that met conservation criteria, promoted agroforestry systems, and fostered agroecological practices. This work reached 422 stakeholder families, including Indigenous and local farmers.

### SNAPSHOT OF COFFEE VALUE CHAIN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 14,263 hectares under improved management
- 806 people trained
- 1,025 women benefited
- 1,651 people with improved economic benefits

In SNSM-PP, Natural Wealth worked in various altitudinal conservation corridors with grantees including the Asociación de Profesionales y Técnicos de la Serranía de Perijá (ASOTEPROS), Asociación de Productores Ecológicos de la Sierra Nevada (ASOPROSIN), Asociación Productores Agroecológicos Kankuamos (ASOPROKAN), and the La Guajira and Cesar Coffee Growers Committee. Through these partners, the program facilitated five business agreements with incentives to conserve TDF between coffee producers and companies, including Colombia's Coffee Growers Federation, Racafé, and CI Colors.

Natural Wealth and ASOPROKAN also designed a certificate scheme for products such as coffee that meet biodiversity conservation criteria and that have been developed through the application of traditional knowledge. The certificate is called "Productos Ancestrales Indígenas de Conservación (CERTPAIC)." Natural Wealth and ASOPROKAN worked on a marketing and communications campaign to connect CERTPAIC with international markets and involve more Indigenous communities in it. Given that the certification is for traditional knowledge and conservation practices, it can be applied to any product developed by Indigenous communities; as a result, ASOPROKAN is supporting Indigenous communities in Cauca to develop their products according to the CERTPAIC guidelines and receive a premium price through niche markets interested in products consistent with the criteria.

## Dairy

Natural Wealth, the Cattle Ranching Federation of Cesar (FEGACESAR), Nestlé, and Colanta partnered to implement improved agricultural and environmental practices to strengthen the TDF in SNSM-PP,

### SNAPSHOT OF DAIRY VALUE CHAIN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 33,392 hectares under improved management
- 701 people with improved economic benefits
- 342 people trained
- Two business agreements

working with farms along conservation corridors between Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Serranía de Perijá – Valledupar, Codazzi, and La Paz, Department of Cesar. The program conducted farmland-use planning with 234 small, medium, and large farms; produced 17 million liters of milk that met biodiversity conservation criteria; and planted 95,000 native trees for restoration and sustainable development. Through FEGACESAR, Natural Wealth worked with Nestlé on a pilot activity and later scaled it up to reach more dairy farmers. Natural Wealth facilitated a business agreement between farmers and Nestlé, with Nestlé offering a premium price of nearly 12% more per liter for milk that met TDF conservation criteria. Nestlé's Responsible Milk Sourcing Program now includes this incentive mechanism, guaranteeing the intervention's sustainability for years to come.

With grantee Colanta, the program implemented improved environmental and agricultural

practices and supported 20 milk storage plants with cooling tanks powered by solar panels for 68 dairy farmers in milk-collecting clusters throughout the region. To support sustainable development and TDF conservation, Colanta opened a credit line with a low interest rate for milk producers applying improved environmental and agricultural practices.

### Nature Tourism

Natural Wealth worked with grantee Caja de Compensación Familiar de Sucre (COMFASUCRE) and subcontractor Kuepa in developing nature tourism activities to diversify the income for local communities that preserve natural resources and the TDF. In the Serranía de Coraza y Montes de María Protected Forest Reserve buffer zone, COMFASUCRE implemented a 10-kilometer nature trail to improve TDF connectivity. The activity planted 36,100 native TDF trees along the trail to restore TDF and developed a [tourism package](#) for promotional purposes. Through a subcontract with Education Institution Kuepa, Natural Wealth provided 80 rural participants in the Serranía del Perijá with a technical certificate in nature tourism. Natural Wealth and Kuepa reached a diverse group of women, including Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women. Participants had the opportunity to complete internships to work on nature tourism opportunities.

### Habitat Banking

Natural Wealth worked with grantee Terrasos to register the first [habitat banking scheme](#) with Minambiente in the Department of Cesar, allocating 800 hectares for conservation. This scheme is the third of its type in Colombia and the first in the Caribbean region for offsetting large environmental impacts from private sector activities.

## PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

In Montes de María, the program worked with local communities, private sector actors, and government entities to implement the Water Governance Scheme, a PES-type mechanism to conserve TDF and water bodies in the upper basin of el Playón and Matuya water reservoirs in María La Baja and Carmen de Bolívar. Over five years, the program facilitated dialogue between the communities and the private sector to find solutions to water issues for production and conservation. Natural Wealth implemented several activities to collect the data decision-makers needed to facilitate effective conservation, restoration, and sustainable production in the area. Natural Wealth's bathymetry study of districts' irrigation operations helped identify 219 million cubic meters of water storage capacity, update districts' water-user database, and determine (via census data) the district revenue potential.

### SNAPSHOT OF WATER GOVERNANCE SCHEME'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- More than 200 families benefited.
- One community tree nursery for the production of 20,000 native seedlings per year
- One manual: Participatory Propagation of the Tropical Dry Forest in los Montes de María
- One bathymetry study conducted
- One study to update users of the irrigation district to improve collection for water use
- One study of high-conservation value areas in the productive and ecological areas of María La Baja
- One documentary on the conservation of the TDF: Mountains of Life
- One environmental offset agreement implemented

Through grantees Corporación Desarrollo Solidario (CDS) and the Cartagena Botanical Garden, Natural Wealth strengthened the conservation and restoration efforts of the



Asociación de Productores Agroforestales de Santo Domingo de Meza (ASOPAGRO) and its capacity to manage a PES mechanism as a steward of the upper reservoir basin. The program incorporated private sector actors — including palm oil company Oleoflores, water irrigation authority Usomaria, road construction company Condor, and the Regional Environmental Authority of Canal del Dique (CARDIQUE) — into the scheme for conservation, restoration, and sustainable production projects. Furthermore, as local productive sectors (e.g., palm and rice) want to support efforts to conserve the region's water and biodiversity, Natural Wealth supported a study of high-conservation value areas through consulting firm Bioap to develop a management plan for the basin, including identifying areas for conservation, restoration, and sustainable development. ASOPAGRO was designated the PES operator for conservation projects. Natural Wealth and grantee Cartagena Botanical Garden finalized an activity with ASOPAGRO to improve TDF connectivity through restoration and the establishment of a nursery with the capacity to produce 100,00 trees a year.

Overall, the PES mechanism resulted in Usomaria allocating 1% of its revenues for TDF conservation in the upper basin. The program also facilitated a biodiversity offset mechanism between ASOPAGRO and Condor, leading to the investment for the restoration and conservation of 13 hectares of TDF in the upper basin.

Natural Wealth and Asociación Agropecuaria de Afrodescendientes Desplazados por la Violencia en San Onofre (ASADEVSA) implemented a grant activity to conserve TDF by carrying out improved environmental and agricultural practices with communities in the Serranía de Coraza Protected Forest Reserve buffer zones in Chalán, Colosó, and Toluviejo municipalities. Through the grant, Natural Wealth supported a PES scheme, facilitating an agreement between the Department of Sucre and the communities benefited by ASADEVSA, which will receive funds from the government to implement conservation, restoration, and sustainable development activities in the region.

## **FLOODED SAVANNAS**

In Orinoquía, Natural Wealth improved the environmental sustainability and productivity of value chains for cocoa, beef, rice, and non-timber forest products — including honey and turmeric, and nature tourism value chains. At the same time, the program strengthened a PES scheme for carbon credits. The program's approach to enhancing ecological connectivity focused on farmland-use planning, environmental and agricultural practices aligned with agroecological conservation practices, and the protection and efficient use of water bodies.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, VALUE CHAINS, AND GREEN BUSINESS**

Natural Wealth and the Casanare Chamber of Commerce collaborated to create the chamber's green business unit, which now supports sustainable ventures that conserve flooded savannas and promote the region's sustainable development. This achievement is key, as the unit will continue to work beyond Natural Wealth's presence in the region. Currently, the chamber is working with three local cocoa transformation companies — SUA, Nunchua, and Colombia Healthy Fruits — to develop products (e.g., energy and

granola bars) to access new markets that value biodiversity conservation regionally and internationally. The program's efforts to support sustainable ventures with the chamber also prioritized enhancing market links for beef, rice, and non-timber forest products.

### Cocoa

Natural Wealth worked with grantees Casanare Chamber of Commerce and Fundación La Sabana to support cocoa production in the region through agroforestry systems and improved agricultural and environmental practices. Under this activity, 69

cocoa farmers signed conservation agreements. Furthermore, Natural Wealth facilitated three long-term business agreements between local producers and SUA, Nunchua, and Colombia Healthy Fruits.

#### SNAPSHOT COCOA VALUE CHAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1,727 hectares under improved management
- 191 people trained
- 104 women participants
- 141 people with improved economic benefits

### Beef

Natural Wealth worked with grantees Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee and the Casanare Chamber of Commerce to implement sustainable cattle ranching principles based on improved agricultural and environmental practices, native pastures, local cattle, and key aspects of the local cattle ranching culture. The program implemented three grants with the Casanare Cattle Ranching

Committee to build the capacity of local cattle ranchers to apply improved environmental and agricultural practices. Additionally, the program implemented a grant with the chamber to strengthen the link between producers and markets that value products that conserve biodiversity, including retailers and high-end restaurants in Bogotá. As a result, 111 farmers signed conservation agreements and implemented farmland plans. Natural Wealth's activities with cattle ranchers and the results of these activities motivated the ranchers to form an association and continue working on sustainable ventures. As a result of this joint effort, the program helped launch the brand Orinoco Green Beef, owned and managed by local cattle ranchers with the Chamber's support. Orinoco Green Beef has opened a distribution store in Bogotá to reach new customers.

#### SNAPSHOT OF BEEF VALUE CHAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 81,879 hectares under improved management
- 265 people trained
- 94 women participants
- 380 people with improved economic benefits

Natural Wealth and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia piloted a project to conserve flooded savannas through the sustainable use of capybara meat and develop a legal framework for its commercial use. As part of the activity, the university sent capybara meat cuts to restaurants in Bogotá and Yopal, including Harry Sasson, El Pantera, and Takami. Although restaurants showed an interest in participating and the Regional Environmental Authority of La Orinoquía (CORPORINOQUIA) updated the terms of reference for local environmental impact assessments that would facilitate capybara meat's sustainable use at a larger scale in the region, the project did not achieve the intended result for capybara meat because Minambiente did not approve the activity.

### Rice

Natural Wealth implemented improved agricultural and environmental practices in rice



farms in the Department of Casanare. The activity delivered technical assistance to 27 rice farms that sell to company Arroz Blanquita, placed 25,000 hectares under improved management, enhanced soil and water management, and provided a natural fertilization and biological regulators plan to reduce production costs and increase productivity.

### Non-timber Forest Products

Natural Wealth strengthened the production of non-timber forest products, such as copaiba oil and turmeric, under improved environmental and agricultural practices. Through grantee Amanecer en el Palmar, Natural Wealth engaged 25 families cropping turmeric. The activity resulted in 25 signed conservation agreements and established a business agreement with local company Naturela.

#### SNAPSHOT OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

- 19,704 hectares under improved management
- 92 people trained
- 70 women participants
- 87 people with improved economic benefits
- One business agreement

### PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

In Orinoquía, Natural Wealth developed a PES scheme based on carbon credits, drawing on the national legal framework for carbon taxes, to conserve flooded savannas. The program and grantee Fundación Cataruben designed and received independent validation by AENOR and BioCarbon Registry of a certification model for carbon sequestration in forests and, for the first time, a methodology for wetlands. Together, Cataruben and Natural Wealth promoted Cataruben's CO2Bio project, which frames both carbon sequestration models; as a result, LATAM Airlines signed a long-term agreement with Cataruben to offset its carbon footprint by purchasing carbon credits from local cattle ranchers conserving biodiversity in Casanare and participating in Natural Wealth and the CO2Bio project. By the grant's closeout, LATAM had purchased carbon credits totaling \$250,000, providing economic benefits to local communities.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CARBON OFFSETTING SCHEME'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 20,200 hectares of forests and 41,500 hectares of wetlands in 141 certified carbon sequestration properties
- 437,800 carbon credit certificates sold
- 318 people with improved economic benefits
- 4 million tons of carbon sequestered and projected by 2030
- One environmental offset agreement

### COMPLEMENTARY MARKET-BASED CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Natural Wealth facilitated innovative market-based conservation efforts to pursue Objective 2. These activities included nature tourism initiatives, food festivals, and restaurant tours.

#### Nature Tourism

Well-organized and socially responsible nature tourism constitutes an opportunity for biodiversity conservation while providing additional income to rural communities and making them less dependent on unsustainable economic activities. However, several factors — including limited knowledge and public awareness of biodiversity's richness in these areas, untrained human capital, and rudimentary infrastructure and accessibility — hinder the tourism sector's growth. Current unsustainable tourism practices also threaten

natural resources and ecosystems on which local communities depend. Natural Wealth responded to many of these challenges by implementing a holistic strategy: assisting rural and Indigenous communities, linking private sector actors and NGOs, and working with the Colombian government to bolster nature tourism as an opportunity to achieve self-reliance in the territories and conserve the country's rich biodiversity.

Natural Wealth and Colombia Productiva — an initiative of Mincit — designed a nature tourism competition to kickstart nature tourism post-COVID-19, conserve biodiversity, and generate income for rural communities. The contest invited diverse stakeholders to propose innovative nature tourism strategies. Natural Wealth and its partners evaluated more than 1,000 proposals from across Colombia, resulting in the following four awards:

- *Asociación Río Cali: Establishing the first bird-watching route for people with visual disabilities in South America.* Fundación Río Cali recorded 27 bird species in the [San Antonio IBA](#) and developed an audio guide. Río Cali also trained 22 people, including tourism operators, on inclusive tourism, covering topics such as guiding people with visual disabilities and reaching this audience through social media. This initiative's positive results prompted the program to implement the same activities in the Matavén jungle of Vichada as part of Etnollano's Indigenous tourism initiative, in the RNSC Hato Buenaventura in Casanare, and in RNSC Para Ver La Esperanza in Valledupar. Overall, Asociación Río Cali implemented four inclusive trails, delivered [four recorded sound landscapes](#), and produced a model to replicate in other parts of Colombia.
- *Panthera Foundation: Securing a future for jaguars in Colombia's only jaguar-watching destination.* Grantee Panthera Foundation, Ecolodge Juan Solito, and Hato La Aurora trained local guides on jaguar sightseeing and tourist behavior at Colombia's only jaguar-watching destination. Panthera also structured three trails, developed guidelines for jaguar tourism-related activities, installed 20 trapping cameras for jaguar monitoring, and defined the farmland-use plan for 5,000 hectares as part of a conservation agreement.
- *Corales de Paz: Sea flower meaningful diving – purpose diving.* Grantee Corales de Paz established a coral nursery in Providencia with 2,500 coral fragments of the *Acropora cervicornis* species and is cultivating several other boulder-type species using the micro fragmentation technique. Corales de Paz also trained eight local leaders and scuba divers on coral monitoring and restoration and achieved conservation agreements with 12 local scuba diving providers. Lastly, Corales de Paz supported six scuba diving operators to sign up to the internationally recognized program Green Fins — a conservation management approach implemented by The Reef-World Foundation and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) — that leads to a measurable reduction in the negative environmental impacts associated with marine tourism.
- *Etnollano: Strengthening the conservation of transitional forests through cultural immersion in the Matavén Forest.* Etnollano, the Piaroa community, and the tourism company Colombian Project strengthened six tourism trails (e.g., bird watching, handicraft making, and nature hiking). The activity benefited more than 200 people and served to identify more than 800,000 hectares available for nature tourism, conservation, and restoration activities.

As part of additional support to the Colombian government's nature tourism activities,

Natural Wealth supported ProColombia in hosting a series of capacity building sessions — Programas de Formación Exportadora — in Montes de María and SNSM-PP. The sessions included training on how to develop nature tourism destinations, business opportunities, and other topics. ProColombia trained 25 local entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, Natural Wealth, Mincit, and ProColombia launched the first national handbook for nature tourism guides, [Contemplate, Comprehend, Conserve: An Illustrated Handbook for Nature Tourism Guides in Colombia](#). This manual exists in Spanish and English and in print, online, and in podcast form.

In Montes de María and Orinoquía, grantee Awake Travel built the capacity of 49 people, developed 71 tourism packages, and structured a [marketing campaign](#) to foster nature tourism activities in the region.

### Food Festivals and Restaurant Tours

Natural Wealth and partner Fundación Corazón Verde launched Alimentarte Biodiverso — a unique label for Bogotá’s most important gastronomy festival, “Alimentarte Food Festival.”

The festival’s label promoted dishes prepared with products that conserve biodiversity. Natural Wealth and Corazón Verde worked with organizers and partners to provide attendees with a gastronomy experience through several digital strategies. These strategies included

partnering with a local delivery mobile application that allowed customers to order food and donate to farmers who conserve their territory and launching [www.alimentartebiodiverso.com](http://www.alimentartebiodiverso.com), which featured stories on participating farmers and provided information to potential customers.

Natural Wealth and Corazón Verde also implemented Alimentarte Restaurant Tour, a gourmet cuisine initiative involving national and international chefs. These culinary experts creatively used sustainably produced beans (cuarentano and changarito varieties), coffee, beef, honey, cocoa, yam, and a tropical fruit called “guáimaro” to develop special menus.

Overall, the partnership with Corazón Verde resulted in six business agreements between high-end restaurants (e.g., Oculito, Wok, Harry Sasson, Ouzo, CriteriÓN, and Chichería Demente) and producers’ associations totaling \$67,000 in additional sales. Moreover, Natural Wealth increased consumer awareness through a communications campaign, and more than 6,000 people ordered meals that included the Alimentarte Biodiverso seal, also increasing consumer awareness of conservation efforts.

#### SNAPSHOT OF CORAZÓN VERDE’S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 6,700 menus sold with the Alimentarte Biodiverso seal
- 50 participating restaurants in Alimentarte Food Festival
- 10 products with biodiversity conservation criteria: guáimaro, coffee, cocoa, honey, sweet chili, sesame, native beans, beef, and rice
- 18 participating restaurants in Alimentarte Restaurant Tour
- Nine cities: Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Pereira, and Armenia
- Three commercial agreements for the purchase of beef, sweet chili, and Changarito beans

# OBJECTIVE 3: INCORPORATING PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS ESTABLISHED IN LAND-USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

## INTRODUCTION

Natural Wealth's activities under Objective 3 supported national, regional, and municipal entities in strengthening land-use planning and environmental policies, reducing threats to biodiversity, and promoting the sustainable development of local communities. The program designed activities to deliver two RRs:

- RR 3.1: National, regional, and municipal land-use planning strengthened to support conservation goals
- RR 3.2: National and regional capacity to monitor, analyze, and advocate for the mitigation of potential large-scale threats to biodiversity conservation strengthened

Partnering with national, regional, and municipal government agencies, Natural Wealth helped operationalize planning and policy via various mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. By closeout, Natural Wealth improved the capacity of institutions and organizations to manage natural resources effectively. Natural Wealth facilitated 93 laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented. To reach these targets, the program assisted 34 municipalities, three departments, and five regional environmental authorities in establishing planning tools for advancing biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability. For example, to strengthen regional officials' capacity and improve environmental governance, Natural Wealth provided technical information on ecosystems, including information on hydrography, protected areas, species richness, deforestation trends from the last 30 years, mining and oil activities, climate change scenarios, and land-use planning tools. This chapter summarizes Natural Wealth's work at all three government levels.

## NATIONAL

At the national level, Natural Wealth worked with government agencies, including Minambiente, the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA), PNNC, IDEAM, and URT. The program assisted them with strengthening and socializing land-use planning guidelines, developing monitoring systems, establishing criteria and tools for biodiversity conservation, conducting restoration efforts in a national park outside target landscapes after Hurricane Iota in 2020, and supporting victims of conflict on their restituted farms.

## Minambiente

Natural Wealth supported Minambiente's efforts to increase knowledge of land-use planning tools, including the EEP. The EEP is a useful approach to identify the environmental assets needed to ensure natural resources and support a territory's living conditions. Identifying the EEP allows key actors from multiple sectors (e.g., private, public, national, regional, local) to understand the natural capital and strengthens their decision-making ability to improve territorial land planning and management. Per Minambiente's request, Natural Wealth worked with IAvH to update the EEP proposal for the Caribbean region, which resulted in a joint effort with nine<sup>1</sup> regional environmental authorities (CARs).

Furthermore, Natural Wealth developed an [educational video](#) and assisted Minambiente with distributing national guidelines to CARs and municipal governments for integrating the EEP into CARs' jurisdictions, municipal and departmental development plans. Additionally, Natural Wealth hosted capacity building sessions for public officials working on land-use planning activities to enhance their understanding of the EEP and its uses.

## ANLA

Through IAvH, Natural Wealth supported ANLA with the tools to improve how compensation funds and 1% obligatory funds are invested, taking into account biodiversity indicators. As part of this work, Natural Wealth created distribution models for 30 species to generate inputs for the environmental licensing evaluation process and trained ANLA professionals to apply guidelines for evaluating biodiversity impacts.

## PNNC

Natural Wealth supported PNNC in improving a mobile application with the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and CyberTracker technology to monitor biodiversity in protected areas. The program included data from national and regional protected areas managed by CORPOGUAJIRA, the SNSM National Natural Park, and the Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuary in the SMART system. As a result, the program improved a tool that enables organizations, such as PNNC to centralize biodiversity monitoring data, make it more accessible in the field, and ultimately make it useful for decision-making at all levels within PNNC and other environmental authorities.

Natural Wealth also supported PNNC in an area beyond target landscapes with restoring an ecosystem and economic livelihoods in the wake of Hurricane Iota. In November 2020, Hurricane Iota hit Providencia Island, devastating the McBean Lagoon National Park. To restore the coral ecosystems, Natural Wealth and PNNC recovered seven floating coral nurseries and planted 823 coral fragments in the nurseries. This intervention resulted in the restoration of almost a third of a hectare of the coral ecosystem. With respect to the devastating effect on mangrove, specifically red mangrove, the program worked with

---

<sup>1</sup> Including CARDIQUE, CARSUCRE, CORPOGUAJIRA, Regional Environmental Authority of Cesar (CORPOCESAR), Regional Environmental Authority of Magdalena, Regional Environmental Authority of Atlántico, Regional Environmental Authority of Sur de Bolívar, Regional Environmental Authority of los Valles del Sinú y del San Jorge, and Regional Environmental Authority for the Sustainable Development of La Mojana and El San Jorge

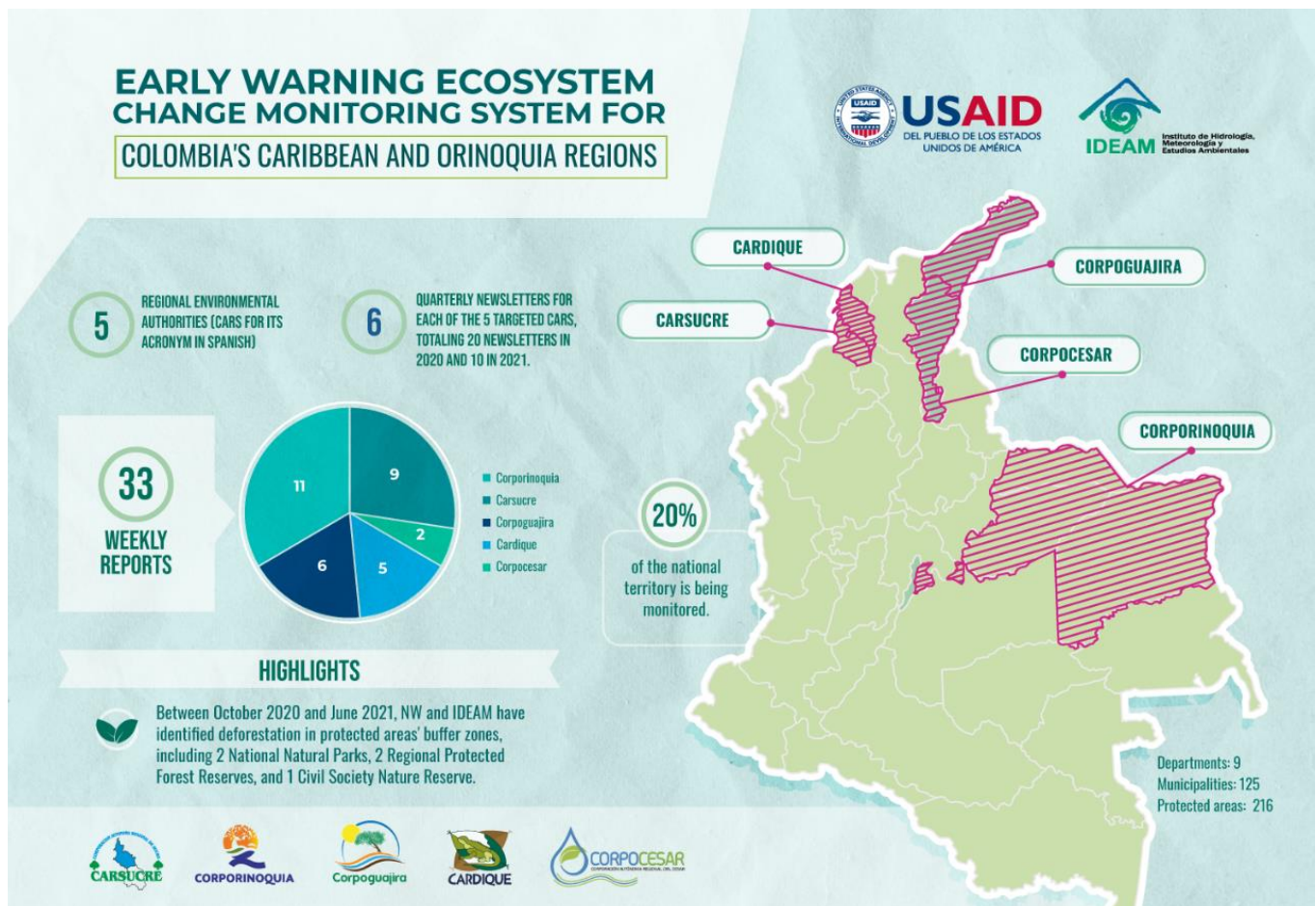


PNNC in strengthening a mangrove nursery with the capacity to produce 3,000 seedlings for use in restoration activities and in planting 964 plant seedlings in 18 hectares of mangrove areas. To ensure the sustainability of these results, Natural Wealth and PNNC trained 42 local people, including 19 women, on mangrove and coral restoration.

## IDEAM

Natural Wealth supported IDEAM in implementing an initiative for an Early Warning Ecosystem Change Monitoring System (see Exhibit 15) for the TDF and flooded savannas, aiming to decrease threats to biodiversity and provide timely information to regional authorities that would facilitate their decision-making. The program and IDEAM built the capacity of target CARs — CORPORINOQUÍA, CARSUCRE, CARDIQUE, CORPOGUAJIRA, and CORPOCESAR — to detect and promptly address land fragmentation processes. As part of this work, Natural Wealth and IDEAM developed the TDF monitoring baseline, generated quarterly newsletters, and produced weekly reports. Natural Wealth also hired 11 professionals to assist staff in the target CARs with verifying 30 early detections of changes in land cover. As a result of this initiative, CARSUCRE was able to receive timely information of a deforestation spot of 25 hectares within its jurisdiction. Additionally, CARSUCRE sanctioned the actors conducting TDF fragmentation and was able to plan the activities for restoration efforts in the area.

**EXHIBIT 15. ACHIEVEMENTS OF IDEAM'S MONITORING SYSTEM: OCTOBER 2020-JUNE 2021**



## URT

Natural Wealth worked with URT on two issues in support of victims and to reduce socio-environmental conflicts: 1) provide environmental assistance on farmland-use planning, inclusive value chains, and conservation agreements; and 2) provide training to judges on environmental topics so judges can incorporate this knowledge into judicial decisions. Natural Wealth provided technical assistance to conserve biodiversity and support sustainable production of 37 farmers who had been restituted their land. As part of this effort, the team implemented farmland planning activities in farms in the Montes de María and SNSM-PP landscape. Overall, the activity benefited 62 people who received training on improved agricultural and environmental practices, including 28 women. Furthermore, the program trained 110 judges nationwide through six online capacity-building sessions on the following topics: protected areas, paramos, wetlands, permits, and environmental licenses, among others.

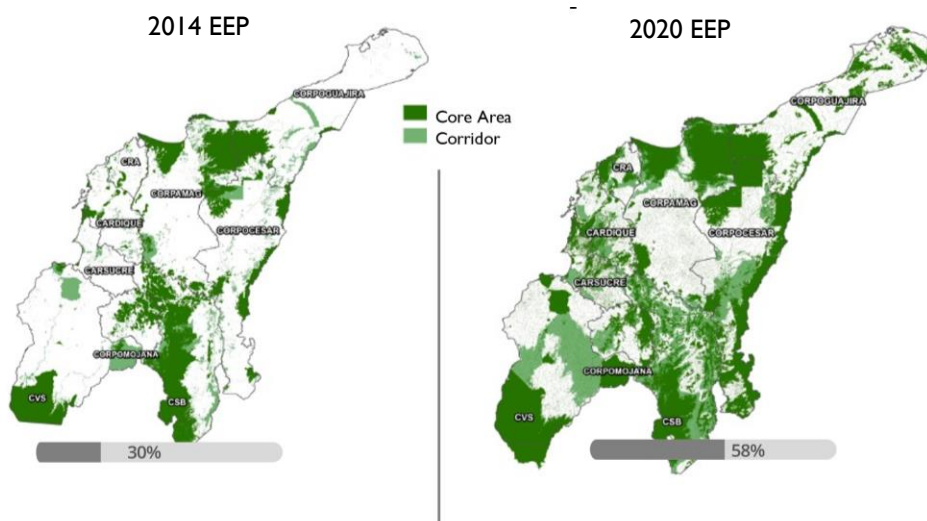
## REGIONAL

At the regional level, Natural Wealth assisted nine CARs in the Caribbean region and one in Orinoquía with updating the EEP to improve their governance management tools. The program also supported them in building their capacity to monitor threats to biodiversity through activities with IDEAM and Javeriana University.

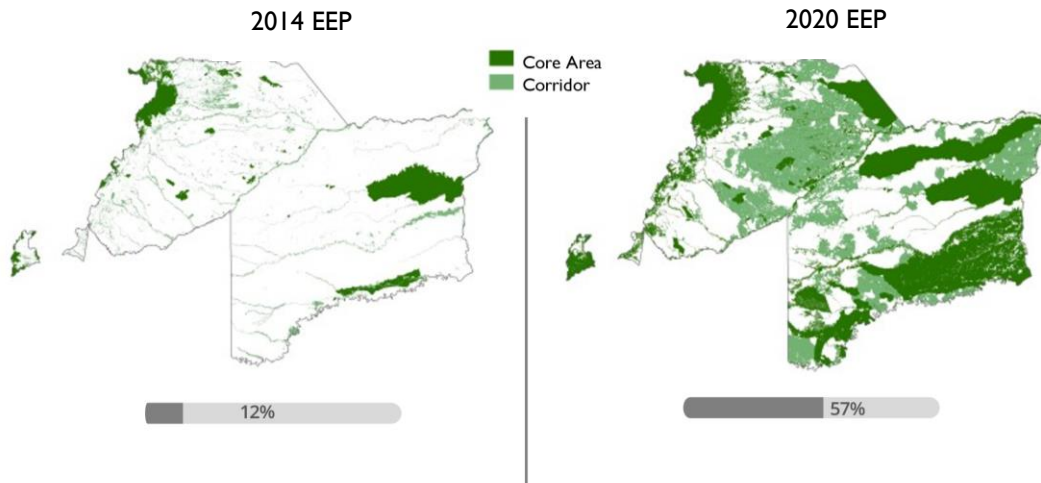
### Environmental Planning Support

In partnership with Minambiente, IAvH, and 10 CARs, Natural Wealth updated the EEP for the Caribbean and Orinoquía bioregions, which covered close to 30% (286 municipalities) of the national continental territory. As a result of this effort — using a 1:100,000 scale, additional layers of information and more up to date data — the new EEP revealed a greater area in comparison to the EEP developed in 2014 (1:500,000 scale). The new EEP covered 58% of the Caribbean region (see Exhibit 16) and 57% of the Orinoquía region (see Exhibit 17, next page). The difference in areas in both scenarios show an increase of TDF and flooded savanna ecosystems, which were not taken into account in previous conservation planning exercises.

**EXHIBIT 16. EEP FOR THE CARIBBEAN REGION**



## EXHIBIT 17. EEP FOR THE ORINOQUÍA REGION



This exercise became a key input for three CARs, which integrated the EEP results into their territorial planning guidelines known as “Environmental Determinants.” Thus, according to Colombia’s environmental legal framework, municipalities must include the Environmental Determinants in their local land-use plans, resulting in areas with improved management regarding climate resiliency and area-specific biodiversity conservation actions. As a result, CARDIQUE, CORPOCESAR, and CORPORINOQUIA updated their Environmental Determinants, totaling 2.7 million hectares.

### Other Regional Biodiversity Monitoring Efforts

Natural Wealth partnered with subcontractor Universidad Javeriana to develop a certificate program for CAR officials on biodiversity monitoring schemes. Natural Wealth and Javeriana delivered the certificate program to officers from Natural Wealth’s target CARs. As a result of the activity, 47 participants obtained the certificate and developed pilot monitoring schemes for species and landscapes (e.g., South American tapir and TDF). Javeriana also developed a booklet for future initiatives: [Methodological Guidelines to strengthen CARs’ Biodiversity Monitoring Efforts](#).

### LOCAL

In addition to facilitating improved land-use planning at the national and regional levels, Natural Wealth helped build municipalities’ capacity for environmental planning, land-use planning, policy decision-making, and the use of relevant tools.

Natural Wealth delivered 34 information packages in printed and digital formats to municipalities to support their environmental planning (nine in Montes de María, 14 in SNSM-PP, and 10 in Orinoquía). The information packages detailed conservation and sustainability models with guidelines on how to incorporate them into municipal development plans. Natural Wealth worked with 26 of these municipalities (nine in Montes de María, 10 in SNMS-PP, and seven in Orinoquía), assisting them in developing conservation and sustainability models for their municipal development plans in 2020. The program helped create Cesar’s first SILAP in the municipality of Jagua de Ibirico, which the



municipal council adopted in 2019. The SILAP recognizes 47,000 hectares for protection including, conservation soils, water recharging areas, areas for biodiversity conservation, and municipal lands, among others. Also, the SILAP aims to connect existing protected areas in the Serranía de Perijá region.

# TASK ORDERS 1 AND 2

## INTRODUCTION

USAID used a hybrid contract mechanism for Natural Wealth that included a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for the work outlined in Chapters 1 through 3 over a five-year period as well two task orders that complemented activities under Objectives 1, 2, and 3 and USAID’s conservation strategy in Colombia more broadly. USAID issued these task orders for shorter periods and specific geographies.

### TASK ORDER 1: PHASE II MASTER ORINOQUÍA PLAN

The first task order, which lasted for 12 months from 2018 to 2019, supported the Colombian government’s National Planning Department (DNP) in designing and executing the Master Orinoquía Plan — specifically, its second phase. The plan’s purpose was to create sustainable economic and social opportunities for rural populations, balancing economic needs with social and environmental considerations. The task order had two components:

- Component 1: Developing the Regional Llanos (Orinoquía) Chapter for the Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2018-2022
- Component 2: Developing Visión Orinoquía 2032

Main deliverables produced under the task order included:

1. Document on scenarios of the Orinoquía’s Land Occupation Model (MOTRO)
2. Document on the MOTRO 2032
3. Report on the model guidelines and actions
4. MOTRO maps
5. Meetings to share MOTRO document with stakeholders and presentation event

A more detailed summary of this work is in Natural Wealth’s Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2019, when the task order ended.

### TASK ORDER 2: AMAZON DEFORESTATION CONTROL

Natural Wealth began implementing the second task order, Amazon Deforestation Control, in 2019 and completed work in December 2021. The task order’s interventions joined policymakers, law enforcement agencies, justice sector institutions, civil society, and the private sector in penalizing those responsible for illegal deforestation while incentivizing communities and individuals to protect Colombia’s biodiversity, focusing on the Guaviare department. The task order contributed to the protection of environmental leaders, increased environmental awareness through communications, and informed action plans to strengthen alternative value chains and reinforce the commitment of local communities, producers, and civil society organizations to conserve biodiversity. To ensure the efforts’ sustainability, the team collaborated with [USAID’s Amazon Alive Activity](#) — launched in July 2021 — and transferred relevant initiatives to it. Amazon Alive plans to build on the initiatives through 2026, as its goals align closely with those of

Natural Wealth's second task order. Task Order 2 included four components:

- Component 1: Providing government with legislative, informational, and capacity building assistance in its efforts against deforestation in Guaviare and the Amazon region
- Component 2: Strengthening civil society to advocate against deforestation and for sustainable natural resources management
- Component 3: Sharing lessons learned to improve transparency and accountability of biodiversity loss due to deforestation
- Component 4: Consolidate and disseminate analysis of technical and market feasibility for economic alternatives in Guaviare

Main deliverables produced under the task order included:

1. Chiribiquete Zona Futuro and Surrounding Natural Parks: Integral Intervention Strategic Plan
2. Tools for the Judicial Approach to Deforestation Cases
3. Incorporation of "Sentence 4360 of 2018 Amazonian Nature Rights" and the Environmental Dimension in Land Planning Development Plans of the Colombia Amazonia
4. Deforested Lands and Areas Registry – RTAD
5. Evaluation of the Community Action Organizations in the Department of Guaviare
6. Analysis of Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss Drivers (2020-2021): Multitemporal analysis of biodiversity loss in the Guaviare department
7. Action Plan for Sustainable Livestock Production in Guaviare

Please see Annex C for a full list of deliverables under this task order. For additional information about the task order, please see Natural Wealth's Quarter 2 Report for Fiscal Year 2022.

# CROSSCUTTING AREAS

## INTRODUCTION

Natural Wealth's work in each crosscutting area — gender and inclusion, local systems development, and communications — helped optimize the cohesion of the program's interventions and enhance the sustainability of results.

## GENDER AND INCLUSION

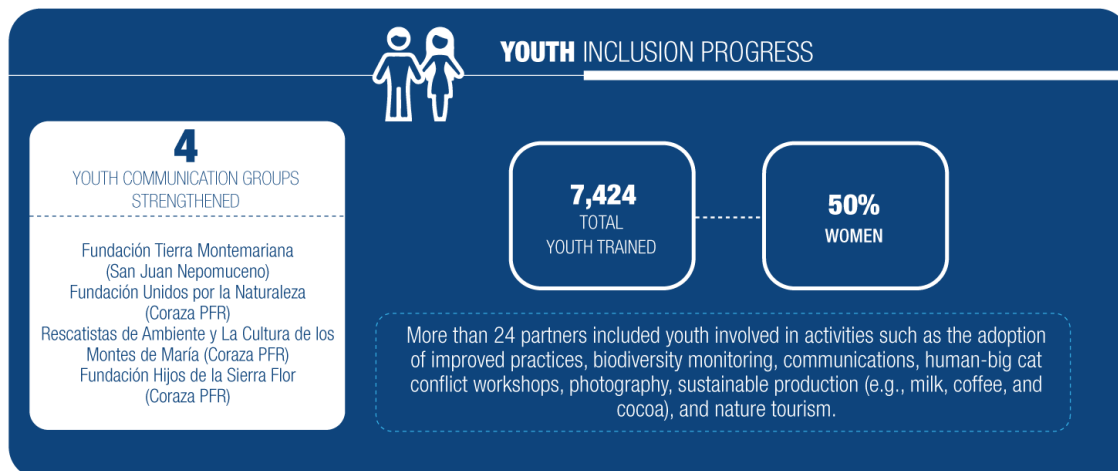
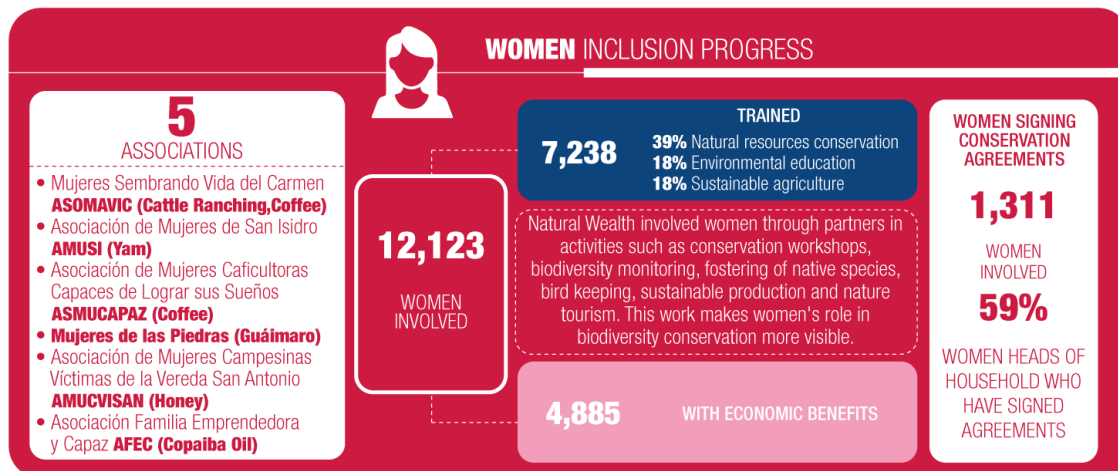
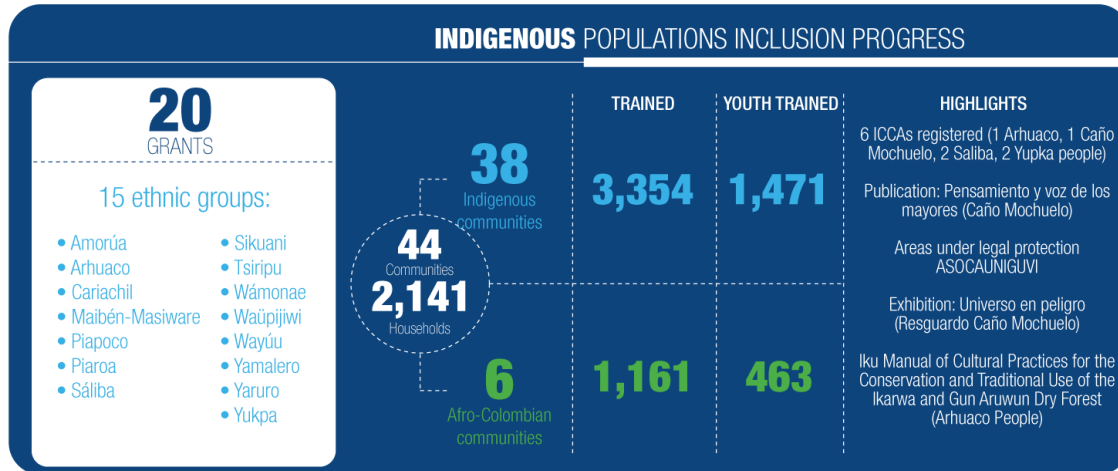
Natural Wealth's gender and inclusion strategy focused on strengthening the economic and decision-making autonomy, knowledge, and skills of the people most involved in the ecosystems concerned, including women, Indigenous peoples, and youth. Exhibit 18 (next page) is a snapshot of the results achieved by applying this gender and inclusion strategy.

As part of this strategy, Natural Wealth empowered women to participate beyond their traditional roles and lead conservation work and other sustainable ventures that, although often under-recognized, they have contributed to for decades. In newsletters and other communications, the program promoted communities that demonstrated greater gender equity and diversified opportunities — like in the flooded savannas, where women-owned farms are leading in the conservation of the moriche palm. In doing so, Natural Wealth called attention to the benefits of greater gender equity, which contributes to overall socioeconomic equity. By ensuring the visibility of women leaders, the program bolstered them in exercising their autonomy and expertise in preserving their land. By the closeout of Natural Wealth, more than 12,000 women were engaged in interventions and improved economic benefits. Natural Wealth promoted women's leadership through training and support for improved environmental practices for the sustainable production of cocoa, yam, coffee, honey, avocado, and other value chain products that conserve biodiversity. The program also championed women's involvement in ecological restoration, nature tourism, and biodiversity monitoring activities. For example, through subcontractor Kuepa, Natural Wealth provided diverse women, including Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women, with a certificate in nature tourism aligned with TDF conservation. Reinforcing the program's gender-inclusive approach, women contributed to the structuring of ICCAs and to training on conservation, education, and leadership.

In line with the gender and inclusion strategy, the program integrated ethnic groups often excluded from decision-making in development programs, such as the Yukpa People in the Caribbean region; the Caño Mochuelo communities and Sáliba People in Orinoquía; and the Sikuni, Piaroa, and Piapoco Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon-Orinoquía transition zone. Through 20 grants, Natural Wealth implemented activities with 36 Indigenous communities and six Afro-Colombian communities (not legally constituted as Community Councils) to conserve their territory through conservation schemes. Additionally, Natural Wealth strengthened these communities' self-governance capacity by facilitating intercultural dialogue, helping to recover traditional knowledge, and implementing a youth leadership program with the Caño Mochuelo Indigenous Reserve.

Through educational and government institutions, private organizations, and local NGOs, Natural Wealth engaged youth in training and learning related to natural resource management, land-use planning, and agricultural production — strengthening the next generation’s capacity to preserve community livelihoods, conserve biodiversity, and participate in new market opportunities.

**EXHIBIT 18. RESULTS OF NATURAL WEALTH’S GENDER AND INCLUSION STRATEGY**



## LOCAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Natural Wealth's implementation approach rested on a local systems development framework, which recognizes that sustainable development depends on interconnected local actors that can continue working beyond the life of the program. Thus, Natural Wealth focused on connecting its local partners to strengthen their capacity to implement biodiversity conservation projects, equipping them to continue pursuing opportunities that would benefit their communities.

The program's approach enabled it to understand current dynamics in target landscapes and identify partners with the local knowledge to implement activities in line with the local culture, opportunities, and objectives. Natural Wealth worked with multiple partners — from well-established local NGOs, associations, and companies of all sizes to small, nascent organizations.

In Orinoquía, the program worked with most of the local organizations focused on environmental issues (e.g., La Palmita, Cunaguaro, ABC, and FOB), connecting them with other local actors such as the Casanare Chamber of Commerce, Casanare Cattle Ranching Committee, and Cataruben. Natural Wealth's integration of their work to benefit the flooded savannas resulted in multiple activities, such as private conservation, sustainable cattle ranching, nature tourism, carbon credit agreements, and green businesses. The program has established a network of local actors to continue improving the initiatives carried out in the territory. For example, LATAM Airlines and Cataruben are working with new farmers that the program has engaged in carbon credit schemes, and Orinoco Green Beef is expanding the number of suppliers to meet market demand.

In Montes de María, the program's work with local associations and farming communities enabled the team to find opportunities for innovative initiatives. For example, Natural Wealth worked with ASOPROCAP, Hijos de la Sierra Flor, AMUSI, ASICHAV, Asociación Agropecuaria Comunidad El Mango (ASOCOMAN), and others in conducting conservation, restoration, and sustainable development activities to conserve the TDF. With the support of Natural Wealth, these organizations had the opportunity to connect with each other. For example, ASOPROCAP and Hijos de la Sierra Flor worked with Crepes & Waffles on tree-planting activities and establishing native tree nurseries, with the possibility to scale up the activity in the future. Furthermore, AMUSI and ASICHAV joined to launch Ñami Chips. ASOCOMAN became a leader in reaching out to other local associations to collaborate in producing native ingredients that conserve the TDF and new restaurants in Colombia's main cities.

In SNSM-PP, the program worked with multiple actors in the various value chains (e.g., dairy, coffee, and cocoa), RNSCs, Indigenous communities, and other stakeholders, creating a network of organizations that learned about market opportunities, improved agricultural and environmental practices, and financing options to sustain their efforts. For example, the RNSC network in the Department of Cesar now has the capacity to negotiate and attract private sector funding for conservation, and CERTPAIC aims to unite Indigenous communities in selling sustainable products of ethnic origin.



## FOOD SECURITY

Natural Wealth also contributed to the diversification and increased supply of species that local communities in the Caribbean's TDF and Orinoquía's flooded savannas use for food security, implementing sustainable land management activities, such as recovering traditional agricultural practices, collecting native seeds, and using native species. Through these activities, Natural Wealth helped preserve knowledge and practices that farming and Indigenous communities have employed for centuries to maintain their livelihoods.

As part of this effort, the program and communities established plots of land to grow food (food gardens/*huertas*), aiming to reduce ecosystem degradation, change slash-and-burn practices, and improve food security. In Montes de María, the food gardens include crops that can be harvested throughout the year over the rainy and dry seasons, ensuring food stability and improving local families' economic outlook. Through local NGOs, the program has implemented food gardens with more than 200 families, which are reducing threats to the conservation and restoration of forests while providing a variety of foods. Families have access to tubers, legumes, pumpkins, carrots, sweet potatoes, cabbages, spinach, peas, lentils, corn, cassava, yam, guáimaro, and other native rice and bean species adapted to extreme conditions of drought and flooding (adaptation to climate change).

In Orinoquía, the program and local communities designed traditional, larger food gardens (*conucos*) composed primarily of plantains, cassava, and maize. Ninety families (20% of Orinoquía's beneficiaries) have benefitted from this effort by following their *llanero* traditions and planting up to six varieties of plantains, cassava, maize, sugarcane, coffee, and fruit trees. In addition, the communities in Morichales de Paz de Ariporo and Bocas del Pauto, among others, have diversified crops for self-consumption, sowing more than 40 species of herbs, vegetables, and fruits.

Natural Wealth supported Indigenous people in conserving biodiversity, in part, through the recovery of native crops, the establishment of seed banks, and the implementation of traditional agricultural practices to improve access to food and achieve food security.

## GRANTS

Natural Wealth's grant program was fundamental in achieving program targets and strengthening the local capacity of organizations to conserve and sustainably develop their territories. During the life of the program, Natural Wealth awarded 69 grants in line with USAID's biodiversity code, totaling \$6.6 million and leveraging more than \$17 million, for a ratio of \$1 USAID dollar for every \$2.5 dollars leveraged, a higher ration than the 1:2 ratio initially requested by USAID.

From 2017 to 2022, Natural Wealth worked with small, medium, and large organizations from target landscapes, implementing activities at local, regional, and national levels. However, in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the program prioritized awarding grants to small local organizations, which experienced fewer restrictions and demonstrated a greater implementation capacity in the field during the emergency.

Overall, the program implemented activities with 52 organizations, some of which carried

out multiple grants. Natural Wealth conducted 26 activities in Montes de María, 18 in SNSM-PP, 23 in Orinoquía, and two in Providencia and Cali.

## **SUBCONTRACTS**

Natural Wealth's subcontractors played a critical role in achieving program targets. During the life of the program under CLIN I, Natural Wealth implemented 30 subcontracts, totaling approximately \$7.9 million.

From 2017 to 2022, Natural Wealth worked with small, medium, and large organizations (e.g., CPR, Fundación La Palmita, and IAvH) at the national and regional levels. Subcontracts became key to achieve complex indicators such as regulatory environmental agreements and were instrumental to implement capacity building activities, including work with Kuepa and the Javeriana University. Furthermore, subcontractors provided a useful mechanism to implement a second phase with previous grantees (e.g., Cataruben, Calidris, and Red Cacaotera).

Overall, the program conducted five subcontracts in Montes de María, five in SNSM-PP, 10 in Orinoquía, and five at the national level.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

Throughout programming, Natural Wealth aligned communications with the USAID/Colombia mission's priorities for citizen security, youth engagement, private sector alliances, and sustainable economic opportunities. Natural Wealth's communications strategy was integral to the success of all objectives and the sustainability of the program's interventions. The strategy focused on demonstrating to stakeholders within Colombia and the broader donor community the value of improving natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; supporting program objectives; attracting partners for collaboration; and sharing best practices, results, and learning with key public and private stakeholders.

Natural Wealth reached target audiences through messages tailored to convey the importance of biodiversity conservation within the ecosystems that those audiences inhabited. Natural Wealth delivered these messages through channels appropriate for each audience, including newsletters, websites, videos, art exhibits, regional events, and field trips.

The program's communications were critical to amplifying the impact of its innovative market-based conservation efforts. For example, the team organized two exhibits in Bogotá to showcase the importance of the links between the private sector and conservation (via the Crepes & Waffles TDF Exhibition) and the challenges the Caño Mochuelo communities experience (via the Caño Mochuelo: *Universe in Danger* exhibition). In addition, Natural Wealth assisted grantees and subcontractors in developing and implementing communications campaigns for Natural Wealth activities (e.g., Alimentarte Biodiverso, Colombia Riqueza Natural, International Environment Day). The program built a community through its Twitter account of close to 2,000 followers as part of its social media strategy. Additionally, Natural Wealth engaged national news outlets, achieving positive free press for the program and USAID.

Furthermore, the team conducted 12 virtual visits to provide USAID information on the technical progress of implementation during the lockdown and travel restrictions due to the COVID 19 pandemic. These visits included audiovisual support and the participation of local implementers (e.g., videos and interviews) to provide USAID with an experience of work conducted in the field.

During closeout, Natural Wealth hosted four events (in San Juan Nepomuceno, Valledupar, Yopal, and Bogotá) to showcase the program's results — emphasizing local communities' role in and ownership of these results. These events strengthened interrelationships between the local communities and private sector entities, resulting in additional sustainable development opportunities.

Overall, the program achieved the following key communication activities:

- [31 newsletters](#) distributed in Spanish and English highlighting Natural Wealth's progress
- 2,000 followers of its [Twitter account](#), resulting in thousands of interactions with people interested in the program
- Innovative podcasts, radio shows, and cultural exhibitions
- A [video library](#) hosted on YouTube, including the program's final video
- A [photograph library](#) with more than 20 albums, including photos from Natural Wealth activities and target landscapes
- Hundreds of free-press mentions, including activities on nature tourism, youth activities, and new protected areas, among others
- Multiple publications and printed materials in support of the activities of grantees and subcontractors
- Multiple activities in coordination with USAID/Colombia's communications office, including a podcast episode, videos, and events
- Various field trips to target landscapes to showcase program achievements with USAID, private sector actors, local communities, and government officials
- 12 [virtual visits](#) during travel restrictions due to COVID-19 to showcase USAID, local communities, and other stakeholders the program's progress
- More than 20 high-quality illustrations of flooded savannas' fauna for educational activities and other interventions

# SUSTAINABILITY: SUCCESSES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## INTRODUCTION

Natural Wealth's results exceeded its performance targets, yet one of its most important achievements was increasing communities' understanding of their integral role in shaping their ecosystems. The program empowered communities in the TDF and flooded savannas — through training, market access, and innovations — to improve the

"Our commitment is the protection and conservation of our tropical dry forest and our water sources. We have been doing this along with the women of our organization. We are a group of women who work to generate our income from a sustainable source."

— LUZ MERY VALDEZ, LEADER OF AMUSI

management of natural resources in their ecosystems for the long term while building lasting relationships with local system actors, including other communities and the public and private sectors (see box). Private companies recognized the diverse local communities as protectors of their ecosystems and as potential suppliers of sustainable products.

Natural Wealth's emphasis on social inclusion and developing local systems amplified the sustainability of results. Natural Wealth recognized that including Indigenous populations, women, and youth is critical to conserving the ecosystems. These populations' connections to and knowledge of priority ecosystems made them essential to engage across interventions, so the program focused on supporting initiatives led by these groups and fostering these populations' lasting ownership of conservation activities.

The networks forged between buyers, producers, and communities that recognized environmental issues as inseparable from socioeconomic issues were fundamental to the sustainability and enduring impact of Natural Wealth's efforts. Below, Natural Wealth shares key successes that speak to the program's sustainability and lessons learned that might inform future programming. Finally, Natural Wealth presents a list of recommendations to consolidate and amplify results beyond the life of the program.

## SUMMARY OF KEY SUCCESSES

Successes in six main categories were critical to the program's achievement of performance targets and RRs as well as to the sustainability of interventions: working with local talent; engaging and fostering community leaders; mobilizing private sector resources; facilitating innovative, market-based conservation initiatives that now serve as models for future efforts; facilitating national, regional, and municipal government coordination; and developing innovative solutions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## WORKING WITH LOCAL TALENT

Natural Wealth focused on strengthening local organizations, trusting in the knowledge and judgement of local actors. This approach meant local communities assumed greater ownership of program activities. The program also prioritized working with local, regional, and national organizations to foster sustainability of interventions and take advantage of local know-how, which resulted in considerable results.

## ENGAGING AND FOSTERING COMMUNITY LEADERS

Natural Wealth engaged and fostered local leaders based in target ecosystems early to build bridges with the communities. The confidence, technical and interdisciplinary knowledge, and adaptability of the community leaders Natural Wealth engaged enabled the program to quickly mobilize local communities in traditional and innovative conservation efforts that will continue to have an impact beyond the life of the program. For example:

- In Montes de María, Natural Wealth engaged local leaders to strengthen ASOPAGRO's role as a PES operator. In the process, the program facilitated the dialogue between the private sector and local communities to conserve the TDF and water bodies in the upper basin of María La Baja, Bolívar.
- In the Cinaruco DNMI, Natural Wealth worked with local farmers, Indigenous communities, and PNNC officials over four years to support the district's management plan and a governance mechanism for local farming and Indigenous communities to establish for the first time dialogue for conserving and living peacefully together.
- Natural Wealth supported CORPOGUAJIRA, the regional government, seven municipal governments, and local community leaders to declare the protected area Serranía de Perijá Soils Conservation District. Under this effort, the program carried out the technical requirements in support of CORPOGUAJIRA, which worked hand-in-hand with Natural Wealth to accomplish this milestone for TDF conservation.
- Natural Wealth supported Indigenous communities often excluded from traditional development efforts — such as the Yukpa in the Sokorhpa Indigenous Reserve and the Caño Mochuelo communities and Sáliba People in Orinoquía — in leading the establishment of ICCAs. The Yukpa People saw collaboration with Natural Wealth as an opportunity to protect their cultural identity and strengthen their environmental practices. The Caño Mochuelo communities also worked with Natural Wealth to raise awareness of complex environmental and cultural issues through *Caño Mochuelo: Universe in Danger*, an exhibition accessible online and in person.

## MOBILIZING PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES

Natural Wealth found success through market-based opportunities, engaging with private sector actors and private landowners. In the Department of Cesar, for example, large landowners (including cattle and dairy farmers) had long regarded conservation schemes with skepticism. Natural Wealth, however, worked with farms along conservation corridors in Cesar and partners Colanta and Nestlé to strengthen natural resources management through improved agricultural and environmental practices. This work raised landowners' awareness of the importance of ecological connectivity and interest in RNSCs, as these efforts translated into higher revenues and productivity for farmers.



Furthermore, with partner HTM Group, Natural Wealth helped establish Cesar's first network of RNSCs to safeguard the TDF and attract funding from the private sector.

### **FACILITATING INNOVATIVE AND MARKET-BASED CONSERVATION INITIATIVES THAT NOW SERVE AS MODELS FOR FUTURE EFFORTS**

Throughout implementation, Natural Wealth fostered opportunities for local communities to attract and involve private sector partners in various innovative conservation efforts. The resulting partnerships are likely to continue or serve as models for others interested in similar opportunities. For example:

- Natural Wealth supported local organizations in establishing new brands, like Orinoco Green Beef, which local cattle ranchers now own and manage; Nami Chips, which women's association AMUSI and ASICHAV developed and launched; and CERTPAIC, the scheme that Indigenous communities and ASOPROKAN established to certify products developed by Indigenous communities and assist them in connecting with new markets.
- In Orinoquía, Natural Wealth supported the government's carbon tax framework through a scheme based on carbon credits. The program assisted grantee Cataruben in developing forest and wetlands carbon sequestration methodologies that received an international independent validation for selling carbon credits. LATAM Airlines signed a long-term agreement with Cataruben to offset its carbon footprint through the purchase of carbon credits derived from conservation efforts of local communities. As a result, Cataruben placed more than 70,000 hectares under improved management, built four organizations' capacity to manage natural resources, trained 500 people, and increased income for families by more than \$250,000. LATAM has also agreed to pursue opportunities to scale the initiative.
- The program developed a strategy with restaurants for the commercialization of sustainable products that resulted in several voluntary mechanisms and business agreements between restaurants (e.g., Celele, Harry Sasson, Cocina Intuitiva) and producers.
- Natural Wealth's partnerships with Indigenous communities, grantees, and the government resulted in the implementation of innovative and inclusive nature tourism activities, like birding for people with visual disabilities; the National Handbook for Nature Tourism Guides to promote nature tourism and conserve biodiversity throughout the country; and a proven nature tourism strategy that constitutes a roadmap for rural communities to sustain their conservation efforts through alternative livelihoods.

### **FACILITATING NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION**

Natural Wealth's most successful efforts to build government capacity for land-use planning and management involved supporting the efforts of government entities at multiple levels to improve the management of natural resources and build relationships with communities — as in the case of the Morichales de Paz de Ariporo conservation area. The program engaged national, regional, and municipal institutions to form an alliance

for the area's conservation, including PNNC, IAvH, the Casanare government, and the Paz de Ariporo municipality. Natural Wealth leaves the local community and institutions empowered with the tools to continue conserving the region.

Facilitating multi-level government coordination was also important to support the EEP's integration into Environmental Determinants to improve the regions' environmental governance. Natural Wealth helped Minambiente increase knowledge of the EEP and its utility, distribute guidelines to CARs for integrating the EEP into development plans, and build public officials' capacity to do so.

## **DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC TO CONTINUE CONSERVATION EFFORTS**

Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, Natural Wealth and grantees continued to work during the emergency through innovative initiatives. For example, more than 50 cattle ranchers signed up for the remote course La Palmita offered via the radio program *Ganadería y Conservación en las Sabanas del Casanare (Livestock and Conservation in the Casanare Savannas)* during the pandemic. The program trained youth leaders to design radio programming and podcasts and customize media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube) to conserve TDF. Also, with grantee ABC, Natural Wealth implemented an [online training program](#) on stingless bees and carried out a communications effort through the radio show *Relatos del Futuro (Stories of the Future)*. This show presented communities' stories on the current environmental problems in the region and promoted dialogue about how private sector actors and the community could strengthen conservation efforts.

## **SUMMARY OF MAIN LESSONS LEARNED**

Natural Wealth learned several lessons that may help inform similar efforts in the future. All these lessons, however, underscored the value of being prepared to adapt to different aspects of local systems' evolving operating contexts that may prove unpredictable no matter the extent of a program's planning and strategizing.

### **ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT OF ALLIANCES WITH DIVERSE PARTNERS**

Natural Wealth found it useful to shift its approach to working with mining and oil companies, such as Prodeco, Drummond, and Ecopetrol. At inception, the program assumed these companies had the resources and need to invest in environmental offset activities, but the companies did not commit these resources over time or participate as anticipated. For example, Natural Wealth and Prodeco had difficulty identifying common goals for joint projects. After many attempts to forge productive partnerships with these mining and oil companies, Natural Wealth deemed it best to pursue work with additional partners in the agriculture sector aiming to conserve biodiversity, such as Colanta, Nutresa, Nestlé, and the Coffee Growers Committee. As Chapter 2 discusses, these partnerships contributed to several significant results, such as local communities selling close to \$5.4 million in products meeting biodiversity conservation criteria and the facilitation of \$8.4 million in investments from private sector actors.

### **PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE RESULTS**

Natural Wealth also found it necessary to adapt its approach to working with Colombian government agencies and public institutions. For example, the program experienced various challenges in engaging Minambiente for environmental regulatory efforts (e.g., copybara and non-timber forest products) and National Hydrocarbon Agency (ANH) jointly in conservation activities. Although Natural Wealth implemented activities with several government agencies, such as IDEAM, their delays in responding, lengthy processes, and lack of buy-in or political will, in some cases, cost the program time and opportunities. Natural Wealth learned to shift its resources and engage more extensively with private sector entities to achieve performance targets and build networks that contributed to interventions' sustainability and locally.

### **ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT IN RESPONSE TO CHANGE IN POLITICAL CONTEXTS**

Natural Wealth had to adapt as government administrations changed at the national, regional, and municipal levels over the life of the program. For example, changes in CARs' administrations affected the program's actions (e.g., CORPORINOQUÍA's multiple director changes). Furthermore, the program worked with municipalities to update their land-use plans. However, the plan's implementation depended on approvals from third parties, such as the municipal councils and CARs. Natural Wealth supported San Juan Nepomuceno, Colosó, Chalán, Toluviejo, Paz de Ariporo, Trinidad, and San Luis de Palenque in developing land-use plans starting in 2018, but by the end of 2019, none of their municipal councils had adopted the plans. The elections taking place further diminished the plans' chances of being approved. Consequently, Natural Wealth decided to change course, providing technical information on the management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity to incoming administrations. This information helped the incoming administrations structure development plans with environmental criteria.

### **ADJUST IMPLEMENTATION, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ADDRESSING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY**

With intermittent lockdowns in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Natural Wealth's fieldwork in target landscapes was limited, and the program adapted to work via virtual means and regionally based partners. During this period, Natural Wealth learned that activities with local organizations based in target landscapes were more effective (e.g., Red Cacaotera, Hijos de la Sierra Flor) than activities with larger organizations (e.g., Nutresa, Colanta) that had to travel to implement programming. The program also learned to take advantage of required adjustments to implementation. OPIAC, for example, conducted an Indigenous leadership school activity for communities in Caño Mochuelo and had to remain on the reserve for longer than initially planned due to pandemic-related restrictions. OPIAC and the Indigenous reserve, therefore, lengthened the activity and more than doubled enrollment, thereby increasing the activity's impact. Natural Wealth also overcame constraints on travel by conducting capacity building workshops via radio and social media (e.g., see discussion of La Palmita in Chapter I and in the Summary of Successes section above). As a result, Natural Wealth continued to deliver results on time and achieve performance targets while building the capacity of local organizations to adapt their own operations to the pandemic.

## **USE THE INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) TO INCREASE AND SHARE ACTIONABLE KNOWLEDGE**

Over the program's life, Natural Wealth's monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) team diligently conducted all contract requirements regarding the Environmental Management Approach (EMA) and IEE activities and identified several lessons or success factors to maintain compliance and integrate it within implementation. To do so, rather than silo-ing environmental compliance solely with MEL staff or an environmental compliance expert, the team built the capacity of all grantees, subcontractors, and program staff on EMA and IEE procedures and trained local communities on the importance of these requirements. The team found that all the activities required to diminish environmental impacts played a critical role in the successful implementation of grants and subcontracts. Furthermore, as the team trained all the stakeholders in implementing IEE mitigation actions, the program empowered communities and staff to take ownership of their knowledge on the topic and become knowledge multipliers in the regions. Additionally, the team learned to work very closely with USAID's monitoring environmental officer, resulting in less challenging situations and making the EMA more effective for all activities.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSOLIDATING AND AMPLIFYING RESULTS**

Natural Wealth offers the following 11 high-level recommendations — based on successes and lessons over the life of the program — to sustain and build on program results.

### **GENDER AND INCLUSION**

Support the people most involved in the ecosystems concerned — such as women, Indigenous communities, farmers, ethnic communities, and youth — in asserting and exercising their rights. Integrate these groups into the local and regional processes that protect culture and territory and promote sustainable livelihoods.

### **LOCAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

- Support RNSCs networks' capacity to negotiate with private sector actors to achieve business agreements and attract private funds from environmental regulatory agreements.
- Strengthen land-use planning at the local level with municipal mayors' offices, where it is possible to develop tools such as the EEP with greater detail and precision. As part of this work, provide more robust support to municipalities in managing relevant geographic information. Fine-tuning tools and data with municipal government officials will assist them in incorporating the tools into municipal development plans and other planning processes.

### **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS**

- Incorporate scientific criteria to monitor biodiversity and measure ecosystem services, which may encourage the private sector to pay for these services and, in turn, further strengthen small farmers' conservation activities.
- Develop platforms that can host the results of citizen science and showcase local communities' biodiversity data. Support farmland-use planning processes via multi-user platforms and applications (e.g., COMPA and SMART). These platforms increase local

communities' ownership of conservation processes.

## **PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT**

- Business contexts in each region are different (including company sizes, access to markets, and market positioning). Therefore, it is important to implement differentiated strategies to link companies to production processes that help conserve biodiversity in targeted territories. For example, Natural Wealth had a different approach to linking cocoa producers in Montes de María to these processes than to linking beef producers in Casanare to the processes. Cocoa producers understood the importance and added value of producing cocoa in a way consistent with biodiversity conservation criteria, but beef producers in Casanare initially did not. Over time, however, beef producers' understanding of and appreciation for conservation grew.
- Conservation and production strategies become more sustainable when they transform otherwise wasted material from agricultural commodities into value-added products, monetize ecosystem services through private sector engagement, and integrate additional productive activities within farms (e.g., turning monoculture into agroforestry systems).
- Diversify economic incentives to conserve biodiversity. These incentives go beyond premium prices for products consistent with biodiversity criteria; they also include access to differentiated markets, the formalization of contracts, medium- and long-term commercial relations, productivity improvement that implies increasing the number of produced units per farm or decreasing production costs, and logistical support that improves the sale of agricultural commodities.
- Large and medium-sized companies often understand agricultural commodities' compliance with biodiversity conservation criteria as an added value. However, the seasonality of supply and price variation mean that small producers may not always be capable of providing agricultural commodities compliant with biodiversity conservation criteria. Encourage large and medium-sized companies to incorporate sustainability and biodiversity conservation into their corporate strategies, including supporting small producers in supplying products that consistently meet biodiversity conservation criteria.
- Future efforts could benefit from integrating the financial sector into conservation strategies, seeking long-term financing for ecosystem services such as implementing landscape management techniques and strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



# ANNEX A

## MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

Natural Wealth met or exceeded all 16 performance indicator targets, shown in the following table. Although Natural Wealth achieved some targets by the mid-life of the program, the team continued to identify and implement additional activities that could bolster the program’s impact. Furthermore, fluctuations in local currency exchange rates and the national and international prices of products like coffee, milk, and cocoa, among other factors, contributed to higher sales than anticipated. Also, the program surpassed other indicator targets — such as for business agreements, number of women involved, and leveraged funds by more than 130%. This is due to more commitments from private sector actors, such as restaurants engaging in more businesses with local farmers, local grantees and subcontractors involving more women, and companies investing in long-term business agreements (e.g., LATAM). In 2018, 2019, and 2021, the program team and contracting officer’s representative increased some of the targets to ensure they remained challenging yet feasible.

**EXHIBIT A-I. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR NATURAL WEALTH CONTRACT**

Indicator	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Cumulative Progress to Date Target (LOA)	Cumulative Progress to Date (%)
	Total Fiscal Year 2018 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2021 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2022 To Date Target		
NW-Ob1-01: Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. government assistance	331,848	231,228	96,038	2,873,323	239,096	3,771,533	106%
	331,848	269,000	300,000	2,600,000	59,152	3,560,000	
NW-Ob1-02 Number of hectares of priority ecosystems under legal protection	331,848	72,765	54,520	28,153	24,378	511,664	104%
	331,848	40,000	20,000	73,152	25,000	490,000	
NW-Ob1&2-03: Number of voluntary mechanisms piloted	0	3	4	7	21	35	130%

Indicator	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Cumulative Progress to Date Target (LOA)	Cumulative Progress to Date (%)
	Total Fiscal Year 2018 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2021 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2022 To Date Target		
or implemented to increase private sector contribution to conservation goals	0	7	9	8	3	27	
NW-Ob1&2-04: Number of regulatory mechanisms piloted or implemented to increase private sector contribution to conservation goals	0	2	0	11	5	18	120%
	0	4	5	4	2	15	
NW-Ob1-05: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance	1,064	3,760	3,648	5,112	3,712	17,296	118%
	800	1,500	2,900	8,400	1,100	14,700	
NW-Ob2-06: Amount of investment leveraged from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation	COP\$1,272,012,525	COP\$8,166,957,025	COP\$16,117,371,873	COP\$33,970,545,129	COP 38,392,479,110	COP\$97,919,365,662	136%
	COP\$1,222,752,600	COP\$12,825,000,000	COP\$20,520,000,000	COP\$20,229,374,943	COP\$17,344,872,457	COP\$72,142,000,000	
NW-Ob2-07: Amount of investment mobilized from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation	COP\$743,623,666	COP\$0	COP\$1,797,410,193	COP\$2,196,875,976	COP\$0	COP\$4,737,909,835	100%
	COP\$743,623,666	COP\$56,376,334	COP\$1,700,000,000	COP\$2,237,000,000	COP\$0	COP\$4,737,000,000	
NW-Ob2-08: Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance	0	1,574	2,404	1,826	6,063	11,867	121%
	0	1,000	1,400	4,000	3,400	9,800	
NW-Ob2-09: Number of communities/organizations	0	25	18	17	35	95	113%

Indicator	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Cumulative Progress to Date Target (LOA)	Cumulative Progress to Date (%)
	Total Fiscal Year 2018 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2021 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2022 To Date Target		
and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation	0	16	22	25	21	84	
NW-CC-10: Number of women beneficiaries as a portion of total beneficiaries	373	2,088	2,767	2,956	3,939	12,123	135%
	289	1,031	1,720	5,040	920	9,000	
NW-Ob2-11: Increase of income derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance	COP\$0	COP\$63,865,875	COP\$295,031,685	COP\$1,170,227,705	COP\$2,383,341,866	COP\$3,912,467,131	168%
	COP\$0	COP\$130,000,000	COP\$90,000,000	COP\$1,309,125,265	COP\$800,874,735	COP\$2,330,000,000	
NW-Ob2-12: Value of annual sales of farms and firms derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of U.S. government assistance (EG,3,2-26)	COP\$0	COP\$1,528,340,615	COP\$444,075,048	COP\$1,231,406,588	COP\$17,967,986,746	COP\$21,171,808,997	174%
	COP\$0	COP\$1,500,000,000	COP\$480,000,000	COP\$1,223,822,252	COP\$8,996,177,748	COP\$12,200,000,000	
NW-Ob2-13: Value of USAID investments linked to leveraged funds	COP\$745,469,858	COP\$4,669,065,931	COP\$9,353,384,962	COP\$18,891,232,664	COP\$9,196,551,324	COP\$42,855,704,739	102%
	COP\$1,197,000,000	COP\$4,788,000,000	COP\$5,472,000,000	COP\$19,450,283,621	COP\$11,142,716,379	COP\$42,050,000,000	
NW-Ob2-14: Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds	COP\$74,362,366	COP\$0	COP\$507,421,928	COP\$494,544,000	COP\$0	COP\$1,076,328,294	100%
	COP\$49,305,000	COP\$51,300,000	COP\$450,000,000	COP\$525,395,000	COP\$0	COP\$1,076,000,000	

Indicator	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Cumulative Progress to Date Target (LOA)	Cumulative Progress to Date (%)
	Total Fiscal Year 2018 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2019 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2020 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2021 Target	Total Fiscal Year 2022 To Date Target		
NW-Ob3-15: Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management	2	17	41	28	31	119	107%
	2	15	20	44	30	111	
NW-Ob3-16: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of U.S. government assistance	29	32	18	7	8	94	107%
	29	19	15	23	2	88	



# ANNEX B

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

Signed on March 28, 2017, the Natural Wealth contract has an end date of September 27, 2022. The contract's total cost ceiling is \$38,989,581. Natural Wealth is a combination award, which includes a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract (CLIN 1) with a total ceiling of \$35,256,329 and a single-award indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity (IDIQ) type contract (CLIN 2) with a total ceiling of \$3,733,252. CLIN 1 contains three contract ceilings under its total ceiling: \$26,199,657 for Activity Costs, \$7,250,000 for Grants Under Contract, and \$1,806,672 for Fixed Fee. USAID issued two task orders under CLIN 2. The following financial report provides a life-of-project breakdown of actual and estimated expenditures as of August 2022. For CLINs 1 and 2 combined, the program expended \$1,640,619 in Fiscal Year 2017, \$5,337,867 in Fiscal Year 2018, \$7,211,459 in Fiscal Year 2019, \$7,854,835 in Fiscal Year 2020, and \$10,415,425 in Fiscal Year 2021. The program estimates expenditures totaling \$6,019,162 in FY 2022, with a total life-of-project expenditure of \$38,479,368. Exhibit B-1 includes cumulative line-item expenditures from 2017 to 2022 per Section B of the prime contract. The estimate for Fiscal Year 2022 includes actuals through July and projections for August and September. Exhibits B-2 and B-3 show cumulative line-item expenditures from 2017 to 2022 for CLIN 1 and CLIN 2, respectively.

**EXHIBIT B-1. SUMMARY TABLE WITH DETAILED LIFE-OF-PROJECT EXPENDITURES**

LINE ITEM	CONTRACT CEILING	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	ESTIMATED 2022 EXPENDITURES	TOTAL (invoiced plus projected through life of project)	TOTAL REMAINING
Activity Costs (includes all direct and indirect charges except for grant and fixed fee)	\$29,721,592	\$1,547,897	\$4,729,328	\$5,520,122	\$5,687,118	\$7,345,068	\$4,420,236	\$29,249,770	\$471,822
Grants Under Contract	\$7,250,000	\$0	\$322,985	\$1,312,499	\$1,790,300	\$2,565,271	\$1,225,753	\$7,216,809	\$33,191
Subtotal	\$36,971,592	\$1,547,897	\$5,052,313	\$6,832,621	\$7,477,419	\$9,910,339	\$5,645,990	\$36,466,579	\$505,013
Fee	\$2,017,989	\$92,722	\$285,554	\$378,838	\$377,417	\$505,086	\$373,172	\$2,012,789	\$5,200
Grand Total	\$38,989,581	\$1,640,619	\$5,337,867	\$7,211,459	\$7,854,835	\$10,415,425	\$6,019,162	\$38,479,368	\$510,213

**EXHIBIT B-2. SUMMARY TABLE FOR CLIN 1 WITH DETAILED LIFE-OF-PROJECT EXPENDITURES**

LINE ITEM	CONTRACT CEILING	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	ESTIMATED 2022 EXPENDITURES	TOTAL (invoiced plus projected through life of project)	TOTAL REMAINING
Activity Costs (includes all direct and indirect charges except for grant and fixed fee)	\$26,199,657	\$1,547,897	\$4,424,341	\$4,794,797	\$4,766,880	\$6,205,490	\$4,187,386	\$25,936,791	\$262,866
Grants Under Contract	\$7,250,000	\$0	\$322,985	\$1,312,499	\$1,790,300	\$2,565,271	\$1,225,753	\$7,216,809	\$33,191
Subtotal	\$33,449,657	\$1,547,897	\$4,747,326	\$6,107,296	\$6,567,181	\$8,770,761	\$5,413,140	\$33,153,599	\$296,058
Fee	\$1,806,672	\$92,722	\$267,254	\$325,318	\$324,949	\$435,204	\$361,224	\$1,806,672	\$0
Grand Total	\$35,256,329	\$1,640,619	\$5,014,580	\$6,432,613	\$6,892,130	\$9,205,965	\$5,774,364	\$34,960,271	\$296,058

**EXHIBIT B-3. SUMMARY TABLE FOR CLIN 2 WITH DETAILED LIFE-OF-PROJECT EXPENDITURES**

LINE ITEM	CONTRACT CEILING	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	ESTIMATED 2022 EXPENDITURES	TOTAL (invoiced plus projected through life of project)	TOTAL REMAINING
Activity Costs (includes all direct and indirect charges except for grant and fixed fee)	\$3,521,935	\$0	\$304,988	\$725,325	\$910,238	\$1,139,578	\$232,850	\$3,312,979	\$208,956
Subtotal	\$3,521,935	\$0	\$304,988	\$725,325	\$910,238	\$1,139,578	\$232,580	\$3,312,979	\$208,956
Fee	\$211,317	\$0	\$18,299	\$53,520	\$52,468	\$69,822	\$11,948	\$206,117	\$5,200
Grand Total	\$3,733,252	\$0	\$323,287	\$778,845	\$962,706	\$1,209,460	\$244,798	\$3,519,096	\$214,156

# ANNEX C

## INDEX OF REPORTS AND INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER NATURAL WEALTH CONTRACT

The following tables provides the titles of all informational resources produced under the Natural Wealth contract that are accessible via USAID’s Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). The tables also provide a link to each listed resource within the DEC. USAID used a hybrid contract mechanism for Natural Wealth that included a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for the work outlined in Chapters 1 through 3 over a five-year period as well two task orders for the work outlined in Chapter 4, so the tables organize these resources under two main categories corresponding to these contract types.

### EXHIBIT C-1. INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER NATURAL WEALTH’S COST-PLUS FIXED-FEE CONTRACT

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
Natural Wealth Program Brochure	<a href="#">Link to brochure</a>
Manual Iku de Practicas Culturales para la Conservacion y Uso Tradicional del Bosque Seco de Ikarwa y Gun Aruwun (Iku Manual of Cultural Practices for the Conservation and Traditional Use of the Ikarwa and Gun Aruwun Dry Forest)	<a href="#">Link to manual</a>
Intercambio Entre Autoridades Tradicionales Indigenas de la region de Cumaribo - Barrancominas y el Resguardo / PNN Yaigoje – Apaporis (Exchange Between Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Cumaribo - Barrancominas and the Resguardo / PNN Yaigoje - Apaporis Region)	<a href="#">Link to agenda</a>
Conservando Los Montes de Maria: Comunidad Compartiendo Territorio (Conserving Los Montes de Maria: Community Territory Sharing)	<a href="#">Link to infographic</a>
Pensamiento y Voz de los Mayores: Conservación, Manejo, y Uso Tradicional del Territorio del Resguardo Cano Mochuelo (Thoughts and Voices of the Elderly: Conservation, Management, and Traditional Use of the Territory of the Cano Mochuelo Reserve)	<a href="#">Link to publication</a>
Encuentro de Recetas Propias del Pueblo Yukpa (The Community of Yukpa Recipe Book)	<a href="#">Link to recipe book</a>
Manual Ilustrado para Guías de Turismo de Naturaleza en Colombia (Illustrated Handbook for Nature Tourism Guides in Colombia)	<a href="#">Link to handbook</a>
Modelo de Decisión para Ganadería Doble Propósito Sostenible – Excel (Decision Model for Sustainable Dual Purpose Livestock – Excel)	<a href="#">Link to Excel file</a>
Modelo de Decisión para Ganadería Doble Propósito Sostenible – PDF (Decision Model for Sustainable Dual Purpose Livestock – PDF)	<a href="#">Link to PDF file</a>
<b>Infographics with Deforestation Alerts</b>	
Boletin 1: Alerta de Deforestacion Cardique (Bulletin 1: Cardique Deforestation Alert)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 1 – CARDIQUE</a>
Boletin 2: Analisis de alerta historicas y recientes de deforestacion y su relacion con biodiversidad, ecosistemas, y bosque estable Cardique (Bulletin 2: Historical and recent alert analysis of deforestation and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystems, and stable forest: Cardique)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 2 – CARDIQUE</a>
Boletin 1: Alertas de Deforestacion Carsucre (Bulletin 1: Deforestation Alerts: Carsucre)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 1 –</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
	<a href="#">CARSUCRE</a>
Boletín 2: Analisis de alerta historicas y recientes de deforestacion y su relacion con biodiversidad, ecosistemas, y bosque estable Carsucre (Bulletin 2: Historical and recent alert analysis of deforestation and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystems, and stable forest: Carsucre)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 2 – CARSUCRE</a>
Boletín 1: Alertas de Deforestacion Corpocesar (Bulletin 1: Deforestation Alerts: Corpocesar)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 1 – CORPOCESAR</a>
Boletín 2: Analisis de alertas historicas y recientes de deforestacion y su relacion con biodiversidad, ecosistemas, y bosque estable Corpocesar (Bulletin 2: Analysis of historical and recent alerts on deforestation and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystems, and stable forest: Corpocesar)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 2 – CORPOCESAR</a>
Boletín 1: Alertas de Deforestacion Corpogujira (Bulletin 1: Deforestation Alerts: Corpogujira)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 1 – CORPOGUAJIRA</a>
Boletín 2: Analisis de alertas historicas y recientes de deforestacion y su relacion con biodiversidad, ecosistemas, y bosque estable Corpogujira (Bulletin 2: Analysis of historical and recent alerts on deforestation and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystems, and stable forest: Corpogujira)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 2 – CORPOGUAJIRA</a>
Boletín 1: Alertas de Deforestacion Corporinoquia (Bulletin 1: Deforestation Alerts: Corporinoquia)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 1 – CORPORINOQUIA</a>
Boletín 2: Analisis de alertas historicas y recientes de deforestacion y su relacion con biodiversidad, ecosistemas, y bosque estable Corporinoquia (Bulletin 2: Analysis of historical and recent alerts on deforestation and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystems, and stable forest: Corporinoquia)	<a href="#">Link to Bulletin 2 – CORPORINOQUIA</a>
<b>Infographics for Municipal Development Plans</b>	
<b>Montes de María</b>	
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de El Carmen de Bolivar, Bolivar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of El Carmen de Bolivar, Bolivar)	<a href="#">Link to El Carmen –Bolívar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Chalan – Sucre (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Chalan – Sucre)	<a href="#">Link to Chalan – Sucre inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Coloso – Sucre (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Coloso – Sucre)	<a href="#">Link to Coloso – Sucre inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Maria la Baja, Bolivar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Maria la Baja, Bolivar)	<a href="#">Link to María la Baja – Bolívar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Ovejas, Sucre (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Ovejas, Sucre)	<a href="#">Link to Ovejas – Sucre inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Jacinto, Bolivar (Technical	<a href="#">Link to San Jacinto – Bolívar</a>



RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Jacinto, Bolivar)	<a href="#">inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolivar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolivar)	<a href="#">Link to San Juan Nepomuceno – Bolívar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Onofre – Sucre (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Onofre – Sucre)	<a href="#">Link to San Onofre – Sucre inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Tolviejo – Sucre (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Tolviejo – Sucre)	<a href="#">Link to Tolviejo – Sucre inputs</a>
<b>SNSM-PP</b>	
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Barrancas, La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Barrancas, La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to Barrancas – La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Becerril, Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Becerril, Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to Becerril – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Agustin Codazzi – Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Agustin Codazzi – Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to Agustin Codazzi – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de El Molino, La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of El Molino, La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to El Molino – La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Fonseca - La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Fonseca - La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to Fonseca – La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de La Jagua del Pilar, La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of La Jagua del Pilar, La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to La Jagua del Pilar – La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de La Paz, Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of La Paz, Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to L Paz – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de La Jagua de Ibirico – Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of La Jagua de Ibirico – Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to La Jagua de Ibirico – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Manaure Balcon del Cesar, Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Manaure Balcon del Cesar, Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to Manaure Balcon del Cesar – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Diego, Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Diego, Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to San Diego – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Juan del Cesar, La Guajira	<a href="#">Link to San Juan del Cesar –</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
(Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Juan del Cesar, La Guajira)	<a href="#">La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Urumita, La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Urumita, La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to Urumita – La Guajira inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Valledupar, Cesar (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Valledupar, Cesar)	<a href="#">Link to Valledupar – Cesar inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Villanueva, La Guajira (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Villanueva, La Guajira)	<a href="#">Link to Villanueva – La Guajira inputs</a>
<b>Orinoquía</b>	
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Aguazul – Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Aguazul – Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Aguazul – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Cravo Norte, Arauca (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Cravo Norte, Arauca)	<a href="#">Link to Cravo Norte – Arauca inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Cumaribo, Vichada (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Cumaribo, Vichada)	<a href="#">Link to Cumaribo – Vichada inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Hato Corozal, Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Hato Corozal, Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Hato Corozal – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Mani – Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Mani – Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Mani – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Orocué – Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Orocué – Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Orocué – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Paz de Ariporo, Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Paz de Ariporo, Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Paz de Ariporo – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de San Luis de Palenque, Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of San Luis de Palenque, Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to San Luis de Palenque – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Trinidad, Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Trinidad, Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Trinidad – Casanare inputs</a>
Insumos Tecnicos para la Formulacion del Plan de Desarrollo 2020 - 2023: Entendiendo la Riqueza Natural de Yopal - Casanare (Technical Inputs for the Formulation of the 2020-2023 Development Plan: Understanding the Natural Wealth of Yopal – Casanare)	<a href="#">Link to Yopal – Casanare inputs</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
<b>EEP Infographics for CARs</b>	
Estructura Ecologica Principal: CARDIQUE (Main Ecological Structure: CARDIQUE)	<a href="#">Link to EEP – CARDIQUE</a>
Estructura Ecologica Principal: CARSUCRE (Main Ecologic Structure: CARSUCRE)	<a href="#">Link to EEP – CARSUCRE</a>
Estructura Ecologica Principal: CORPOCESAR (Main Ecological Structure: CORPOCESAR)	<a href="#">Link to EEP – CORPOCESAR</a>
Estructura Ecologica Principal: CORPOGUAJIRA (Main Ecological Structure: CORPOGUAJIRA)	<a href="#">Link to EEP – CORPOGUAJIRA</a>
Estructura Ecologica Principal: CORPORINOQUIA (Main Ecological Structure: CORPORINOQUIA)	<a href="#">Link to EEP – CORPORINOQUIA</a>
<b>Primers on Territorial Development Plans</b>	
Producir Conservando y Conservar Produciendo: La Dimension Ambiental Ruta Segura para Alcanzar el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible - Orientaciones para Planes de Desarrollo Territorial 2020-2023 (Producir Conservando y Conservar Produciendo: The Environmental Dimension as the Route to Achieve Sustainable Land Development - 2020-2023 Land Development Plan Guide)	<a href="#">Link to guide</a>
Informe del Estado del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables (2017) (Report on the Status of Environmental and Renewable Natural Resources (2017))	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Cinaruco: Cantos Llaneros y de Vaqueria (Cinaruco: Llanos and Vaqueria work songs)	<a href="#">Link to album</a>
Propagacion Participativa del Bosque Seco Tropical en Los Montes de Maria: Experiencias de Propagacion y Siembra de Plantas Nativas con la Comunidad de Camarón (Participative Propagation in the Dry Tropical Forests in Los Montes de Maria: Experiences of Native Plants Propagation and Sowing with the Camaron Community)	<a href="#">Link to guide</a>
Guia para la conservacion y manejo de abejas sin aguijon: Melipona favosa (Guide for the conservation and management of stingless bees: Melipona favosa)	<a href="#">Link to guide</a>
<b>Bimonthly Newsletters</b>	
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 1	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 2	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 3	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 4	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 5	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 6	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 7	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 8	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 9	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 10	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 11	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 12	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 13	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 14	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 15	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 16	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 17	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 18	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 19	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 20	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 21	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 22	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 23	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 24	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 25	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 26	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 27	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 28	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 29	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 30	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
Natural Wealth Program: Newsletter No. 31	<a href="#">Link to newsletter</a>
<b>Videos</b>	



RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
Programa Riqueza Natural de USAID (USAID Natural Wealth Program)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
Estructura Ecologica Principal: Una Propuesta para la Sostenibilidad del Presente y Futuro de los Territorios (Main Ecological Structure: An Approach for the Territories' Sustainable Present and Future)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
Conservacion del Bosque Seco Tropical en el Territorio Ancestral Arhuaco (Conservation of the Dry Tropical Forest in the Arhuaco's Ancestral Territories)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
Resguardo Indigena de Cano Mochuelo (Indigenous Reservation of Cano Mochuelo)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
Gente del Bosque (Forest People)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
Bosque de Agua (Water Forest)	<a href="#">Link to video</a>
<b>Calendars</b>	
Protege la biodiversidad de tu region: Registra tu finca como una reserva natural de la sociedad civil (Protect your region's biodiversity: Register your farm as a Civil Society Natural Reserve)	<a href="#">Link to calendar</a>
Calendario Finca: En Mi Finca Produzco y Conservo la Biodiversidad (Farm Calendar: In My Farm, I Produce and Conserve the Biodiversity)	<a href="#">Link to calendar</a>
<b>Quarterly Performance Reports</b>	
Natural Wealth Program Quarterly Performance Report: Third Quarter FY17 (April - June 2017) (Fiscal Year 2017, Quarter 3)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY18 First Quarterly Report: October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017 (Fiscal Year 2018, Quarter 1)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY18 Second Quarterly Report: January 1, 2018 - March 31, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2018, Quarter 2)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY18 Third Quarterly Report: April 1, 2018 - June 30, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2018, Quarter 3)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY19 First Quarterly Report: October 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2019, Quarter 1)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY19 Second Quarterly report: January 1 - March 31, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2019, Quarter 2)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY19 Third Quarterly Report: April 1 - June 30, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2019, Quarter 3)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY20 First Quarterly Report: October 1 - December 31, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2020, Quarter 1)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY20 Second Quarterly Report: January 1 - March 31, 2020 (Fiscal Year 2020, Quarter 2)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY20 Third Quarterly Report: April 1 - June 30, 2020 (Fiscal Year 2020, Quarter 3)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY21 First Quarterly Report: October 1 - December 31, 2020 (Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 1)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY21 Second Quarterly Report: January 1 - March 31, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 2)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY21 Third Quarterly Report: April 1 - June 30, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2021, Quarter 3)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY22 First Quarterly Report: October 1 - December 31, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2022, Quarter 1)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT</b>	
Natural Wealth Program FY22 Second Quarterly Report: January 1 - March 31, 2022 (Fiscal Year 2022, Quarter 2)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
<b>Annual Performance Reports</b>	
Natural Wealth Program Year 1 Annual Performance Report: April - September 2017 (Fiscal Year 2017)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program FY18 Annual Report (Including Q4): October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018 (Fiscal Year 2018)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program Annual Performance Report: October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2019)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program Annual Performance Report: October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020 (Fiscal Year 2020)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Natural Wealth Program Annual Performance Report: October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2021)	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
<b>Final Report</b>	
Natural Wealth Program Final Report	Link to report (pending)

**EXHIBIT C-2. INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER NATURAL WEALTH'S TASK ORDERS**

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER TASK ORDERS</b>	
<b>Task Order 1: Phase II Master Orinoquia Plan</b>	
Modelo de Ordenamiento Territorial Regional de la Orinoquia (MOTRO) (Orinoquia's Regional Land Planning Model (MOTRO))	<a href="#">Link to MOTRO</a>
<b>Task Order 2: Amazon Deforestation Control</b>	
<b>Bimonthly Newsletters</b>	
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 1 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 1)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 1</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 2 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 2)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 2</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 3 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 3)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 3</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 4 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 4)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 4</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 5 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 5)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 5</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 6 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 6)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 6</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 7 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 7)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 7</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 8 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 8)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 8</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletín No. 9 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 9)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 9</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER TASK ORDERS</b>	
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 10 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 10)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 10</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 11 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 11)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 11</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 12 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 12)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 12</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 13 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 13)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 13</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 14 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 14)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 14</a>
Programa Riqueza Natural - ADC: Boletin No. 15 (Natural Wealth Program - ADC: Newsletter No. 15)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter 15</a>
<b>Component I</b>	
Zona Futuro Chiribiquete y Parques Naturales Aledanos: Plan Estrategico de Intervencion Integral (Chiribiquete Zona Futuro and Surrounding Natural Parks: Integral Intervention Strategic Plan)	<a href="#">Link to PEII</a>
Herramientas para la Accion Judicial en casos de deforestación (Tools for the Judicial Approach to Deforestation Cases)	<a href="#">Link to tools</a>
Certificación de la Fiscalía General de la Nación (Certification of the Attorney General's Office)	<a href="#">Link to certification</a>
Informe de Entrega Programa de Formación Crimenes Ambientales (Environmental Crimes Training Program Delivery Report)	<a href="#">Link to program report</a>
Motores de La Deforestacion en Colombia: Una Mirada desde la Investigacion Penal (Drivers of Deforestation in Colombia: A Look from Criminal Investigation)	<a href="#">Link to assessment report</a>
Informe Técnico: Foro candidatos a elecciones 2020 – 2023, Departamento del Guaviare (Technical Report: Candidates' Forum for elections 2020 - 2023, Department of Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to forum's technical report</a>
Incorporacion de la "Sentencia 4360 del 2018 Amazonia Sujeto de Derechos" y la Dimension Ambiental en los Planes de Desarrollo Territorial de la Amazonia Colombiana (Incorporation of "Sentence 4360 of 2018 Amazonian Nature Rights" and the Environmental Dimension in Land Planning Development Plans of the Colombian Amazonia)	<a href="#">Link to Incorporation of Sentence 4360</a>
Informe del apoyo al PEII de la Zona Futuro de Chiribiquete y Parques Aledaños (Report on the support for the PEII of the Chiribiquete and Surrounding Parks Future Zone)	<a href="#">Link to PEII report</a>
Diseño de la Unidad de Control a la Deforestación (Design of the Deforestation Control Unit)	<a href="#">Link to design</a>
Caracterizacion y Conceptualizacion del Daño Ambiental: Herramientas, Metodologias y Soportes Normativos en el Marco del Control Fiscal de la Contraloria General de la Nación (Characterization and Conceptualization of the Environmental Damage: Tools, Methodologies and Normative Support in the Framework of the Fiscal Control of the General Comptroller's Office)	<a href="#">Link to characterization</a>
Informe sobre la Ruta Interinstitucional para Frenar el Fenomeno de Acaparamiento de Tierras como Motor de la Deforestacion (Departamentos de Meta, Caqueta y Guaviare) (Report on the Interinstitutional Route to Stop the Phenomenon of Land Grabbing as a Driver of Deforestation (Departments of Meta, Caqueta and Guaviare))	<a href="#">Link to report</a>
Registro de Tierras y Areas Deforestadas – RTAD (Deforested Lands and Areas Registry – RTAD)	<a href="#">Link to registry</a>

RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER TASK ORDERS</b>	
Análisis de la Deforestación Caqueta y Meta (Deforestation Analysis Caqueta and Meta)	<a href="#">Link to document</a>
Análisis de la Deforestación: Departamento del Guaviare ( Deforestation Analysis: Guaviare Department)	<a href="#">Link to analysis</a>
Propuesta de formación de las Fuerzas Militares en conceptos ambientales y sensibilización para la protección de los recursos naturales y la biodiversidad en la Amazonia (Proposal for training of the Military Forces in environmental concepts and sensitization for the protection of natural resources and biodiversity in the Amazon)	<a href="#">Link to proposal</a>
Marco Jurídico de actuación de la Fuerza Pública respecto a la protección, preservación y defensa del agua, la biodiversidad y el medio ambiente (Legal framework for the Armed Forces' work for the protection, preservation, and defense of water, biodiversity, and the natural environment)	<a href="#">Link to framework</a>
Boletín de Información Estratégica sobre Delitos Ambientales (BIEDA) (Strategic Information Bulletin on Environmental Crimes)	<a href="#">Link to bulletin</a>
<b>Component 2</b>	
Análisis de Actores Asociados a las Dinámicas de Deforestación en Guaviare (Analysis of Actors Associated with Deforestation Dynamics in Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to analysis</a>
Empoderamiento de los Comités Ambientales de las Juntas de Acción Comunal en el Guaviare (Empowerment of the Environmental Committees of the Community Action Boards in Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to assessment report</a>
Informe de actividades de las giras con líderes de organizaciones sociales (Report of activities of the tours with social organizations' leaders)	<a href="#">Link to information about study tour</a>
Informe Final CoBosques (CoBosques Final Report)	<a href="#">Link to final report</a>
Valoración de las Organizaciones de Acción Comunal en el departamento del Guaviare (Evaluation of the Community Action Organizations in the department of Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to information about capacity building program</a>
<b>Component 3</b>	
Análisis de Motores de Deforestación y Pérdida de Biodiversidad (2018-2020): Análisis multitemporal de pérdida de biodiversidad en el departamento del Guaviare ( Analysis of Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss Drivers (2018-2020): Multitemporal analysis of biodiversity loss in the Guaviare department)	<a href="#">Link to analysis</a>
Análisis de Motores de Deforestación y Pérdida de Biodiversidad (2020-2021): Análisis multitemporal de pérdida de biodiversidad en el departamento del Guaviare (Analysis of Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss Drivers (2020-2021): Multitemporal analysis of biodiversity loss in the Guaviare Department)	<a href="#">Link to analysis</a>
FCDS Boletín No. 1 (FCDS Newsletter No. 1)	<a href="#">Link to Newsletter No. 1</a>



RESOURCES	LINK TO FILE IN DEC
<b>INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED UNDER TASK ORDERS</b>	
<b>Component 4</b>	
Vínculos de Alianzas Comerciales de las Cadenas de Caucho, Cacao, Lácteos y Frutos de Bosque que Contribuyen al Freno de la Deforestación en el Guaviare (Linkages of Business Alliances in the Rubber, Cocoa, Dairy, and Forest Fruit Chains that Contribute to Halting Deforestation in Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to information about market linkages between buyers and suppliers</a>
Estrategia de comunicaciones sobre delitos ambientales y alternativas económicas (Communications' strategy on environmental crimes and economic alternatives)	<a href="#">Link to communications and partnership strategy</a>
Chontaduro, Apuesta Sostenible para el Departamento del Guaviare (Chontaduro, A Sustainable Chance for the Guaviare Department)	<a href="#">Link to assesment</a>
Plan de Accion de la Ganaderia Sostenible en el Guaviare (Action Plan for Sustainable Livestock Production in Guaviare)	<a href="#">Link to action plan</a>
Caracterizacion Cadenas de Productos No Maderables del Bosque ( Characterization of the Non Timber Forest Products Chain)	<a href="#">Link to characterization</a>

# ANNEX D

## ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS

Natural Wealth developed a model, offering a standardized methodology for making the business case for nature-based solutions to private sector firms. As part of its cost-benefit analysis, the model considers inputs like production costs and financial feasibility, productivity, and ecological benefits of implementing nature-based solutions. Future programming can use and scale this model to advance nature-based approaches.

Please find the [model in USAID's DEC](#). For additional information about this model, please see the [July 2022 presentation slides](#) on it, also in the DEC.

**U.S. Agency for International Development**  
**1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW**  
**Washington, D.C. 20523**  
**Tel.: (202) 712-0000**  
**Fax: (202) 216-3524**  
**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**