



MORGANA WINGARD FOR USAID

THE BASELINE FOR A PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE AMAZON ALIVE ACTIVITY IN COLOMBIA

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ACRONYMS

AA	Amazon Alive
ANT	National Land Agency
CAR	Autonomous Regional Corporation
CONALDEF	National Council for the Fight Against Deforestation
ED	Evaluation Design
GAO	General Attorney Office
GoC	Government of Colombia
IDEAM	Institute on Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Indigenous Reserve
JAC	Community Action Boards
KII	Key informant interviews
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
PE	Performance Evaluation
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
ToC	Theory of Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report, we present baseline context data for a mixed-methods performance evaluation (PE) of the USAID-supported Amazon Alive (AA) Activity in Colombia. The evaluation provides a baseline for utilization by the AA Activity to measure outcomes over time, specifically focusing on deforestation prevention and prosecution, as well as the effectiveness of forest conservation, management, and biodiversity. The evaluation was commissioned by the USAID/Colombia SEED Technical office, and implemented by USAID/Colombia's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Activity.

The MEL Activity collected baseline data for the evaluation, which includes background context on participant characteristics and baseline measures on outcome variables, is reflected. The report provides an overview of baseline measures for the seven intervention components of the AA Activity and two long-term expected outcomes related to forest cover/biodiversity and the well-being of communities.

AMAZON ALIVE ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Chemonics, the Implementing Partner (IP), is carrying out the AA Activity in four Amazon Region departments (Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Putumayo). This five-year activity began in July 2021. Within these departments, the IP identified six priority areas to implement the seven intervention components of government coordination, shared data and tools, stakeholder participation, land management and administration, sustainable livelihoods, natural resources management, and stakeholder engagement.

The main goals of the AA Activity are to establish and sustain coordination among government institutions involved in deforestation prevention, prosecution, and conviction, as well as to empower civil society to combat deforestation. Additionally, it aims to increase the sustainable economic opportunities of rural communities. Achieving these goals is expected to lead to a reduction in deforestation and biodiversity loss.

EVALUATION DESIGN

USAID is using a rolling baseline evaluation combining qualitative, quantitative, and remote sensing data to collect information on AA activities that start across multiple years. Evaluation questions, derived from the Activity's Theory of Change (ToC), were developed to assess the seven intervention components and two long-term outcomes. A set of performance indicators were used to answer each evaluation question. The evaluation focuses on different implementation scales and outcomes, including six priority areas, smaller corridors defined within these priority areas, four departments in the Amazon Region, and households and leaders participating in the IP's activities.

Cohort I baseline data collection took place between November 2021 and December 2022. This phase integrated data and analysis from 24 key informant interviews (KII), six administrative petitions for public data, 236 household surveys, 17 leader surveys, and remote sensing analysis for the six priority areas and a select number of corridors. This final report summarizes key baseline findings from Cohort I baseline data collection which covered seven intervention components and two long-term outcomes.

FINDING 1: GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO DEFORESTATION IS INEFFECTIVE

The National Council for the Fight Against Deforestation (CONALDEF) coordinates deforestation efforts at the national and local levels. However, KIIs suggested coordination remains limited. At the department level, local authorities refer to coordination networks as “environmental bubbles” and perceive them as effective in coordinating actions against deforestation. The government uses the Artemis Plan, a military-oriented strategy, to fight deforestation. As part of this strategy, there are specialized units within the departments of the National Police, and 11 regional offices dedicated to investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes. KIIs indicated both entities face limitations in terms of capacity and resources. More recently, Colombia declared deforestation a crime through Law 2111. Key informants felt this law, combined with the Artemis Plan, predominately targets small-scale ranchers and farmers that cut forests, versus larger economic actors and drivers of deforestation that are illicit. KIIs indicated corruption in deforestation prevention and prosecution, with few cases brought to court involving these large or illegal actors. Household participants in the baseline survey expressed dissatisfaction with the government’s efforts to combat illegal deforestation.

FINDING 2: SHARED TOOLS AND DATA ARE NOT BEING USED BY GOVERNMENT OR LOCAL ACTORS

The National Institute on Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) runs the country’s deforestation monitoring system. IDEAM provides forest loss and fire detection information to all state entities involved in deforestation.¹ However, state actors face limitations in utilizing IDEAM’s national deforestation data due to a lack of resources and low capacity in GIS and remote sensing. Another challenge is that IDEAM’s deforestation data is not reported in real-time, limiting its use for early response. Similarly, near-real time active fire detection data cannot be used for prosecution because fires do not always indicate deforestation. Local civil society actors do not have access to national-level data and lack the IT resources or technical skills to view them. Some public authorities, for example, in the department of Meta, have developed local tools, including a phone application that monitors deforestation in real-time.

FINDING 3: CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTING DEFORESTATION IS LIMITED

KIIs identified few active community forest monitoring groups in the AA departments, although some national and regional initiatives exist to establish monitoring groups. In the baseline, approximately 30 percent of AA participants reported receiving information about or participating in forest monitoring in the last year. Civil society’s reporting of environmental crimes to the government, including deforestation, is also very limited. Very few AA participants who responded to the survey stated they had personally reported on deforestation activities, although this could be related to not witnessing deforestation incidents. The dominant perceptions about civil society’s participation in confronting deforestation were: (1) that reporting environmental crimes is not safe, and (2) that when crimes are reported to the government, the government does not act upon those reports, which diminishes civil society’s interest in participating in these activities.

¹ Large fires, detected using satellite imagery, are commonly used as an indicator of deforestation in the Amazon Region. Most large fires are human-caused and linked to clearing land for agricultural expansion. While many Indigenous communities use fire as a part of traditional practices, large-scale fires are not usually used by these populations.

FINDING 4: LAND MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ARE OUTDATED

Land tenure in the Amazon Region remains predominantly informal, with national efforts aimed more at granting formal land titles to Indigenous communities versus non-Indigenous households. Among the AA participants, all Indigenous households and about half of non-Indigenous households had a registered deed to their land. AA participants perceived their land tenure as relatively secure, and only a few land-related conflicts were reported. With regards to the baseline survey, household participants did not report using Natural Conservation Contracts that provide usufruct rights to households occupying forest reserve lands. Nevertheless, these short-term usufruct contracts are being developed in the region, according to four leaders who noticed that there were projects promoting them in their territories. The region has participatory environmental management plans for zoning, however, most are outdated. As part of the baseline survey, around 25 percent of households reported having a land use plan.

FINDING 5: MARKET-BASED ACTIVITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ARE NEEDED

Market-based approaches for conservation that promote timber or non-timber forest products exist in the region but have limited reach and often short durations (<5 years), due to the lack of sustained funding after the cessation of external project support. Few AA participants were engaged in timber or non-timber forest products as livelihood strategies. Participant households had limited knowledge or technical capacity regarding timber or non-timber forest activities. Most AA participant households and leaders noted constraints to selling sustainable products they produce, including insufficient market access and limited access to the private sector to develop new markets. Payments/economic incentive programs and nature tourism are uncommon in the region, and fewer AA participants reported participating in these livelihood activities. Concerns were raised regarding the long-term effectiveness of payment and economic incentive programs, as discontinuing payments may lead people to revert to forest-cutting practices.

FINDING 6: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE LIMITED

AA participant households have limited awareness of best practices for natural resource management. Previous knowledge dissemination has occurred more frequently with Indigenous households than non-Indigenous households included in the survey, with men versus women, and through in-person dissemination versus virtual platforms. Approximately 50 percent of AA participants reported engaging in two management practices in the past 12 months: planting trees and improving their land for biodiversity conservation.

FINDING 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IS WEAK

KIs indicated limited coordination or collaboration across stakeholders in the region. This is driven by several factors, including a lack of national-level coordination on deforestation, a perception that deforestation is not a prioritized concern, mistrust in the state, an unclear understanding of the roles of different actors, and safety concerns when engaging in environmental governance. A significant challenge is that households included in the baseline have very low confidence in public institutions. Local leaders play a critical role in coordination and local governance. Most local leaders felt they had the knowledge and skills to exercise their leadership but did not have the legal or economic guarantees to conduct

their leadership. Most leaders felt their safety was not guaranteed if threatened, and the government did not support their leadership.

FINDING 8: FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY ARE BEING LOST

The average forest cover in AA priority areas and corridors is just over 50 percent. Since 2016, these priority areas and corridors have experienced high rates of forest loss, with the highest levels of forest loss occurring between 2016-2018. This transformation from forest to non-forest has led to fragmented areas with low connectivity. The decline in forest cover continues. The areas with the most rapid forest cover change are shifting. Pasture is the dominant non-forest land cover in the AA geographies, covering almost 30 percent of the surface area. KIs and surveys identified large industrial companies and fires as some of the main drivers of forest loss.

KIs suggest that the departments have declined forest cover and wildlife since 2016. However, leaders and households participating in the survey were more likely to perceive no change in forest loss or the abundance of wildlife in the last year than an increase or decrease. This may be due to a slowdown in the pace of forest and biodiversity loss in these areas since the peak in 2016-2018. Households reported observing wildlife species in the previous 12 months, with Indigenous households more frequently reporting seeing wildlife.

FINDING 9: OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE HUMAN WELL-BEING STATUS

The evaluation team used a combination of objective and subjective indicators, as well as assessing the benefits of ecosystem services benefits given the Activity's focus on forests, to measure baseline human well-being. Most participants included in the baseline survey were male, with an average age of 46 years old, and had attended elementary school; leaders included in the survey were also male and middle-aged but had slightly higher levels of education. When examining objective measures of income, there was significant variation in reported income level and income sources among participant households. Participant's subjective perceptions of their quality of life also found disparity. Indicators on social capital found that Indigenous households reported higher social capital than non-Indigenous households.

Most household participants recognized the importance of forest ecosystem goods and services to their well-being, including non-timber products and water. Both individually- and communally-managed lands provided benefits from forests to the household.²

CONCLUSIONS

Several baseline findings validate the programming logic and ToC of the AA Activity. However, some findings provide weak support or highlight challenges in achieving the Activity's long-term outcomes. A summary of the conclusions follows, while the main report contains the full set of conclusions:

- Implement capacity building and improve coordination between national and local governments to improve the government's response to deforestation prevention and prosecution.

² Ecosystem 'goods and services' produce the life-sustaining benefits received from nature—clean air and water, fertile soil for crop production, pollination, and flood control.

- Improve government capacity for using deforestation data and tools and share deforestation information across all stakeholder levels to combat deforestation.
- Update land planning instruments and administration tools to improve land and forest management in the region.
- Develop forest-related sustainable livelihoods and natural resource best management practices to improve forest management and conservation.

Some areas where the baseline findings provide weaker support or underscore potential challenges for achieving AA long-term outcomes include:

- The government's response to deforestation prevention and prosecution primarily targets small-scale farmers and ranchers, and the government must address the role of large industrial actors and illicit economies in driving these behaviors to combat deforestation effectively.
- Civil society participation in combatting deforestation in the region is limited due to security concerns. An equally important hurdle is that households and leaders do not trust the government to act on deforestation reports.
- Access to environmentally friendly markets and the private sector is low among households.
- Previous success at developing environmentally friendly markets and value chains that are sustained after external funding stops is limited in the region.
- Local leaders do not feel supported by the government or included in coordination efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBSEQUENT ROUNDS AND PROGRAMMING

To address the requirements for the midline and endline data collection rounds and future AA programming, the baseline data collection experience and findings emphasize several key areas that need attention (more details on the complete set of recommendations can be found in the main report):

- *Finer scale remote sensing analysis.* The remote sensing data used in the baseline evaluation for the priority area and corridor analysis were sufficient to detect forest conditions at these scales and can be used to compare landscape-level forest outcomes over time. However, these methods should be complemented with finer-scale remote sensing data and methods to quantify deforestation or forest restoration and degradation changes at the AA participant/plot and activity scale. This finer-scale analysis could not be conducted in the first baseline because participant/plot location data were unavailable. It can, however, be conducted retrospectively in a future evaluation period.
- *Collect qualitative data from participants at the endline.* Baseline findings highlight the important role that qualitative data will likely play at the endline evaluation to help elucidate the causal pathways of specific activities and differentiate the effects of the AA Activity on women versus men.
- *Minor adjustments to survey and interview instruments.* The survey instrument can be refined to reflect the final activities and trimmed to decrease length in future rounds. The interview instruments must include information on administrative and judicial procedures related to deforestation prevention and prosecution.

INTRODUCTION

BASELINE PURPOSE

The Amazon Alive (AA) Activity baseline evaluation aims to actively (1) provide an evaluation of current conditions to measure outcomes related to enhancing deforestation prevention and prosecution and improving forest conservation, management, and biodiversity over the next five years; and (2) provide learning opportunities and recommendations for the specific AA intervention components of government coordination, shared data and tools, stakeholder participation, land management and administration, sustainable livelihoods, natural resources management, and stakeholder engagement, to help refine intervention approaches and improve effectiveness at the start of the five-year Activity.

This report provides baseline information on the study population, the socio-economic context, the institutional conditions, and the natural resource and forest conditions to allow for a rigorous mixed-methods performance evaluation (PE) of the AA Activity in the Colombian Amazon to be completed over the next five years. The PE provides an evidence base for outcomes of AA with respect to enhancing deforestation prevention and prosecution and improving forest conservation, management, and biodiversity. USAID's SEED Technical Office and USAID/Colombia commissioned the evaluation, and USAID's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Activity implemented the evaluation. The baseline evaluation findings are expected to have accountability and learning value to USAID and the AA implementing partner (IP), Chemonics. The baseline evaluation can inform AA intervention component activities' design and adaptive management. It is also intended to provide targeted learning on knowledge and theory of change (ToC) logic gaps to inform the design of future, integrated sustainable rural development and biodiversity conservation activities that may follow AA.

USAID/Colombia and the AA IP are the primary users of baseline evaluation results. Additionally, the evaluation results serve as key secondary information for the broader donor community, various Government of Colombia (GoC) agencies focusing on forest conservation and deforestation, and other stakeholders involved in natural resources, land, and related rural development sectors.

This document provides findings from Cohort I of baseline data collection for the evaluation, including: (1) the current conditions and perceptions around deforestation prevention and prosecution and forest management collected from key informant interviews (KII); (2) background context on participant characteristics, land characteristics, and conservation activities, as well as baseline measures on short, medium, and long-term PE indicators collected from participant and leader surveys; and (3) baseline forest conditions from remote sensing analysis. The report also examines the heterogeneity of these conditions across AA-defined priority areas and corridors, the four departments where AA is being implemented (e.g., Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, Putumayo), and non-Indigenous and Indigenous AA participant households.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION BACKGROUND

In response to Colombia's surge in deforestation and biodiversity loss that began following the 2016 Peace Agreement, the AA Activity has two main objectives: (1) improve the effectiveness of deforestation prevention and prosecution; and (2) improve the effectiveness of forest conservation, management, and biodiversity. This AA Activity is being implemented between 2021 and 2026 and focuses on seven intervention components (Table 1).

TABLE I. INTERVENTION COMPONENTS BY OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE 1	OBJECTIVE 2
Component 1.1. Improved government response to deforestation prevention and prosecution	Component 2.1. Strengthened land management and administration for forest conservation
Component 1.2. Generation and sharing of tools and data to effectively investigate, prosecute, and convict deforestation crimes	Component 2.2. Sustainable alternatives to deforestation promoted
Component 1.3. Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting deforestation	Component 2.3. Adoption of strategic natural resource management practices by relevant stakeholders
	Component 2.4. Relevant stakeholders engaged effectively in environmental governance

The evaluation team developed a ToC to guide the baseline based on the intervention components and how they are expected to influence outcomes over time (Exhibit 1). This ToC and a corresponding set of indicators serve as a guide for the PE of the AA Activity (Annex 1). Since the IP uses an adaptive management approach to define the activities under each intervention component, subsequent evaluation rounds must confirm that the intervention components and expected outcomes, as outlined in the baseline evaluation ToC, have been implemented.

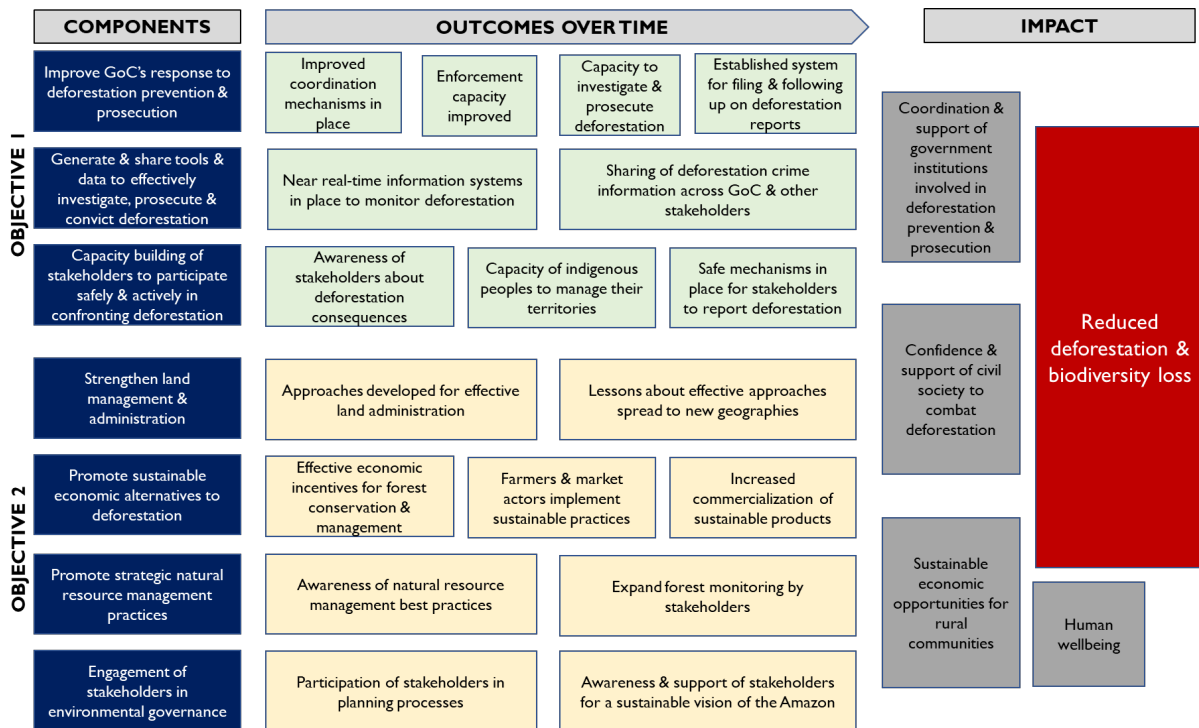


Exhibit 1: Theory of change guiding the AA performance evaluation

OWN DESIGN

Ultimately, the AA Activity aims to achieve two main objectives (1) establish and sustain coordination among government institutions involved in deforestation prevention, prosecution, and conviction, as well as empower civil society to combat deforestation; and (2) increase the sustainable economic

opportunities of rural communities. Achieving these goals is expected to lead to a reduction in deforestation and biodiversity loss.

REGION AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The AA Activity focuses on four departments: Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Putumayo. KIIs were identified from each of these departments. The IP identified six priority areas across these departments to implement the AA Activity over the five-years (Exhibit 2). The IP also identified corridors within priority areas A, C, and E-F to target intervention component activities in the first year (2022). These priority areas and corridors were used in this baseline evaluation to assess forest conditions through remote sensing analysis.

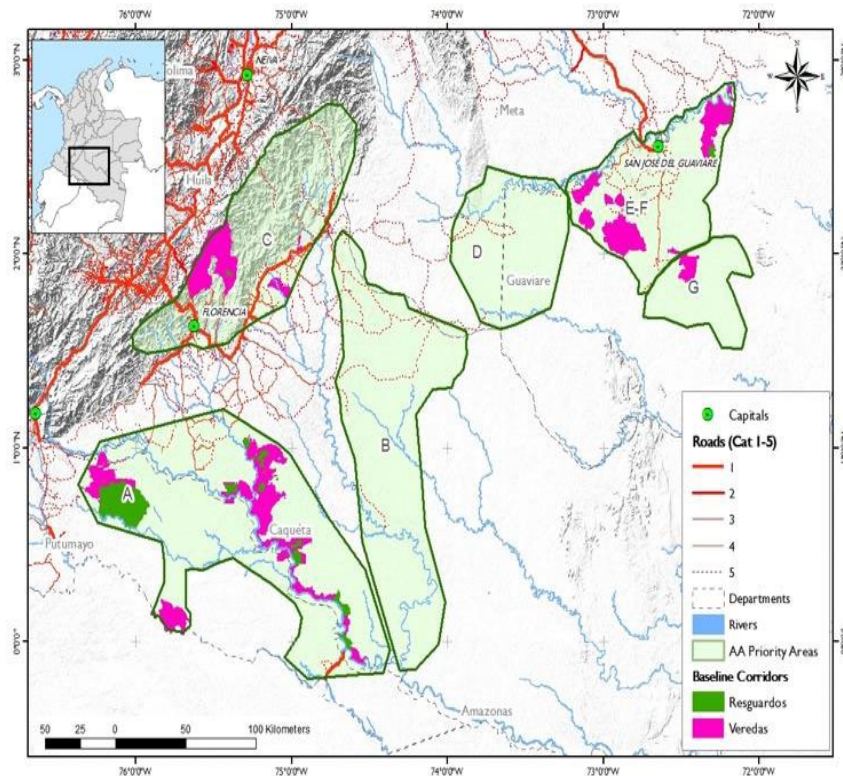


Exhibit 2: Map of AA priority areas and corridors

OWN DESIGN BASED ON AMAZON ALIVE DATA

By the middle of 2022, the IP identified specific activities and participants eligible for inclusion in the quantitative data collection portion of the Cohort I baseline evaluation. Specifically, the IP had completed the sensitization of the AA Activity for seven activities and provided a list of about 300 household participants (Annex 6) with contact information by August 2022. The baseline survey included six of those activities (Exhibit 3).³

³ One activity could not be included in the baseline survey due to security concerns.

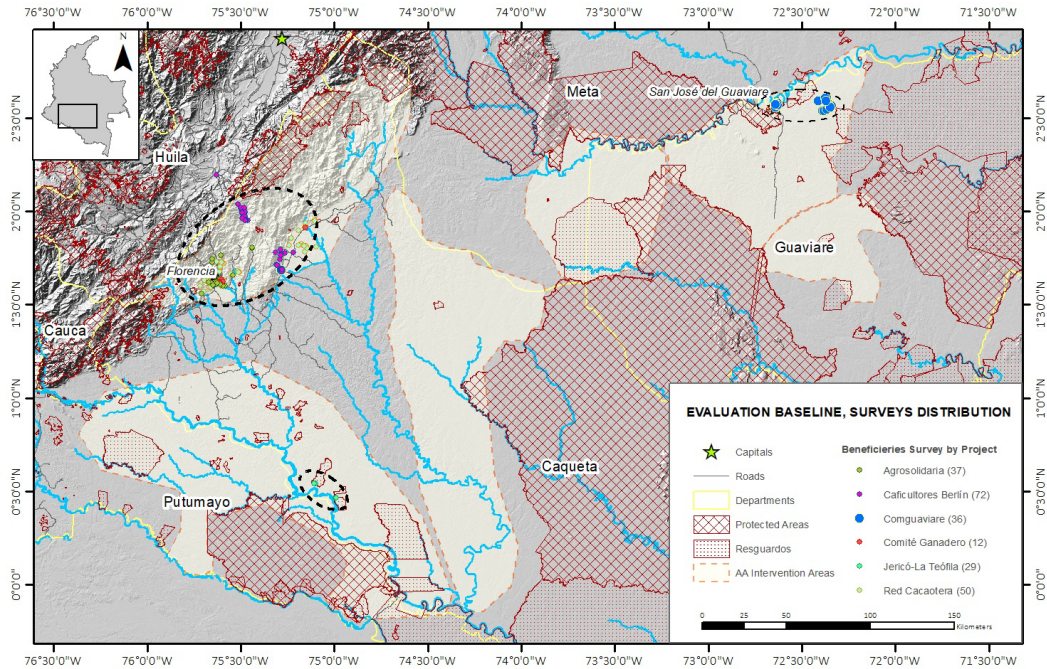


Exhibit 3: Map of AA participant households from the six projects/activities

OWN ELABORATION BASED ON AMAZON ALIVE DATA

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The AA PE aims to assess whether the outcomes laid out in the ToC (Exhibit 1) are achieved over time. The endline evaluation questions are shown in Table 2, and the complete set of baseline evaluation questions can be found in Annex 1. The baseline evaluation reports on the current state of these outcomes. The evaluation team developed a set of indicators to measure and monitor progress toward each evaluation question, with 26 indicators developed for components under evaluation question one, 18 for components under evaluation question two, and 19 for evaluation question three. Indicators are found in Annex 1. An evaluation design (ED) matrix summarizes the data sources and analytic approaches used to evaluate each evaluation question in Annex 4.

TABLE 2. EVALUATION QUESTIONS BY THEME AND INTERVENTION COMPONENT

THEME AND COMPONENT	EVALUATION QUESTION
<i>Effect of AA on deforestation prevention and prosecution</i>	<i>1. How has the AA activity influenced deforestation prevention and prosecution?</i>
Component 1.1. Improved government response to deforestation prevention and prosecution	<p>1.1. To what extent did the AA activity improve coordination mechanisms or networks across GoC staff that address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.2. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.3. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen procedures and processes related to deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p>

TABLE 2. EVALUATION QUESTIONS BY THEME AND INTERVENTION COMPONENT

THEME AND COMPONENT	EVALUATION QUESTION
Component 1.2. Generation and sharing of tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution	1.4. Did the AA activity improve tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.5. Did the AA activity improve information sharing and data (from tools) for deforestation prevention and prosecution?
Component 1.3. Improved capacity of stakeholders to participate in confronting deforestation	1.6. To what extent did the AA activity lead to increased public awareness and participation in confronting deforestation (e.g., forest monitoring and reporting)? 1.7. To what extent did the AA activity increase the safety of public participation in confronting deforestation?
<i>Effect of AA on forest conservation, forest management, and biodiversity</i>	<i>2. How has the AA activity influenced forest conservation, forest management, and biodiversity?</i>
Component 2.1. Strengthened land management and administration	2.1. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen land management and land administration?
Component 2.2. Sustainable livelihood alternatives to deforestation	2.2. Did the AA activity improve access to sustainable agricultural practices, economic incentive programs, or market-based conservation activities? 2.3. Did the AA activity lead to adoption of sustainable livelihood strategies and/or reductions in livelihood strategies that are harmful to forests and biodiversity? 2.4. Did the AA activity increase commercialization of sustainable products and access to these types of markets?
Component 2.3. Adoption of natural resource management practices	2.5. Did the AA activity lead to changes in best practices related to natural resource management? [1.6. To what extent did the AA activity increase forest monitoring and reporting?]
Component 2.4. Stakeholder engagement	2.6. Did the AA activity improve confidence and trust across relevant actors? 2.7. Did the AA activity improve the ability of leaders to engage in environmental governance?
<i>Long-term outcomes of AA</i>	<i>3. What are the long-term outcomes of the AA activity?</i>
Forest and biodiversity	3.1. What are the effects of the AA activity on reducing deforestation and biodiversity loss?
Human well-being	3.2. What are the effects of the AA activity on human well-being?

METHODOLOGY

The PE uses a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative KIIs, administrative data, document review, quantitative household and leader surveys, and a remote sensing analysis to answer the evaluation questions (Table 2). Using multiple methods allows for data triangulation, enhancing the overall conclusions resulting from this evaluation. Below, each method is briefly described, and the detailed methodology can be found in Annex 4. Due to delays in AA implementation, baseline data collection spanned multiple years, with qualitative data analysis and remote sensing analysis occurring in late 2021 and early 2022 and quantitative survey data collection and analysis occurring in late 2022 and early 2023.

INTERVIEWS

The evaluation team developed two semi-structured interview instruments to gather information from key informants about deforestation prevention and prosecution (Objective 1) and forest conservation and management (Objective 2). Interview questions can be found in Annex 5. The interview questions were developed to elicit views, perceptions, and opinions from experts in the four departments and at the national level. The baseline evaluation included 24 KIIs; specific information on the distribution of interviews and types of actors is found in Annex 6. The qualitative data collected from the interviews was transcribed, coded, and analyzed using NVIVO as outlined in the codebook presented in Annex 2A. The qualitative data was used to identify variations in the perceptions and meanings constructed by the actors according to their position (e.g., state, civil society) and location (e.g., national or local level). Given the small number of interviews conducted for each type of position and location in the baseline evaluation (e.g., five state actors at the national level and two civil society actors at the national level), the evaluation team did not perform a quantitative analysis of the qualitative information. Instead, the report presents general themes and includes supporting quotes to provide an overview of the qualitative findings.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The evaluation team submitted a formal petition request (*derecho de petición*) to gather national deforestation prevention and prosecution statistics.⁴ Ten petitions were submitted to GoC agencies, and data was received from six agencies: the Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Justice, National Police, Judiciary, Institute on Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), and the General Attorney's Office (GAO). The four agencies that did not respond included the National Council for the Fight Against Deforestation (CONALDEF) and the three Autonomous Regional Corporations (CAR) in the study area-CorpoAmazonia, CorMacarena, and CDA (Corporation for Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon). The evaluation team conducted phone calls to these entities, however data were not obtained. Details on the ten petitions sent and administrative data received are found in Annexes 4 and 6.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

The evaluation team conducted a document review, focusing on GoC documents and other Colombian agency publications, to supplement the KIIs and secondary administrative data on current conditions around deforestation prevention and prosecution and strategies related to forest conservation and management. A summary of the documents used in the baseline analysis is found in Annex 6.

SURVEYS

The evaluation team utilized household and leader survey instruments to gather information on: (1) household and leader characteristics; (2) land management and land tenure; (3) livelihoods and income sources; (4) human well-being (objective and subjective); (5) governance and social capital; (6) forest uses, knowledge, and behaviors; and (7) perceived drivers and changes to forests and wildlife. Survey instruments can be found in Annex 5. The participant survey targeted AA household participants, while the leader survey aimed to capture higher-level information on forest and rural development activities

⁴ This is the formal process laid out in article 23 of the Political Constitution of Colombia and functions as the standard means to access public data.

from *vereda* or Indigenous Reserve (IR) leaders. For Cohort I, baseline data was collected from 236 households and 17 leaders across six IP activities. The six activities were selected based on their implementation status in coordination with USAID and the IP. The MEL Activity is scheduled to implement a second participant survey in a second baseline phase in 2023.

The evaluation team summarized the means and frequencies of the survey data for the overall sample, non-Indigenous (referred to as "peasant" households in the document), and Indigenous participant households.⁵ Annex 2B contains descriptive statistics for all questions included in the household and leader surveys.

REMOTE SENSING

The evaluation team utilized remote sensing data to measure 13 indicators and assess forest conditions in the priority areas and corridors (Exhibit 2). This included (1) forest habitat state/loss (three indicators); (2) forest fragmentation/connectivity (six indicators); (3) forest degradation (one indicator); and (4) deforestation drivers (three indicators). Open-source GIS software was used to analyze national official data sources. Annex 6 provides a complete description of this process. These indicators offer insights into the ecological health of forests for the broad region and help proxy for biodiversity by measuring the connectivity of forest habitat and forest degradation. During baseline evaluation, remote sensing analysis was not conducted on specific activity or participant locations (Exhibit 3) because these locations were unavailable.

⁵ The term peasant or peasant farmer is used throughout the document. In Spanish, non-Indigenous households in the Amazon are commonly referred to as *campesinos*, the Spanish term for peasants or peasant farmers.

BASELINE FINDINGS

Our baseline findings are organized by major theme and component (Table 2) and are linked to the evaluation question (Table 2) and indicators developed for the PE (Annex 1). In a few instances, the evaluation team provides general context or information that is not linked to PE evaluation questions or indicators. Instead, this information helps to contextualize the general situation relevant to the ToC and achieving Activity outcomes.

FINDING 1: GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO DEFORESTATION IS INEFFECTIVE

GOVERNMENT COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND NETWORKS – QUESTION 1.1

COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND THEIR USE – INDICATORS 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.2

Public efforts to respond to deforestation in the country are coordinated through CONALDEF. CONALDEF provides a meeting space facilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, through which prevention and prosecution actions are defined and coordinated at the national level. At the departmental level, an “environmental bubble” (*Burbuja Ambiental*⁶) is used by local authorities as coordination spaces to design and implement concrete actions to stop deforestation processes in their territories.

SATISFACTION WITH COORDINATION MECHANISMS – INDICATOR 1.1.1.3

KIIs indicated weak coordination between national and department levels to address deforestation. Key informants felt that the policies formulated at the national level did not consider the conditions at the department level, leading to ineffectiveness. Key informants also reported that national authorities did not adequately support local-level efforts. One local actor commented about the lack of coordination of the different actions as follows:

Therefore, not having this protection route makes us all try to take actions aimed at protection, but without a clear guiding thread, this guiding thread is not clear, we are trying to build it, we all propose, we all do, but there is no clear path that tells us: "this must be, or this is the agreed path here to protect the Amazon and to reforest," we are in this process. (State actor, local level)

On the other hand, KIIs with local state employees reported that department-level coordination networks (*Burbuja Ambiental*) were useful. They felt that this institutional coordination space for deforestation is effective and responded to the Colombian Supreme Court’s Judgment 4360 of 2018 for a participatory action plan to fight against deforestation in the Amazon Region.⁷

⁶ A “Burbuja Ambiental” is an official initiative that allows, in each of the departments that form the Amazon Region, to constitute an action group to carry out tasks of monitoring, prevention, control and surveillance of the drivers of deforestation detected. See PID AMAZONIA (2022) Burbuja ambiental y forestal. <https://www.pidamazonia.com/content/burbuja-ambiental-y-forestal>

⁷ See CEPAL (2018) Sentencia de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Colombia - STC 4360-2018. [Link](#)

LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY⁸ – QUESTION 1.2

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES AND CAPACITY - INDICATORS 1.1.2.1-1.1.2.3

GoC efforts toward preventing and prosecuting environmental crimes have been supplemented by introducing the Artemis Plan in April 2019.⁹ The Artemis Plan is a military-oriented strategy framed within the country’s defense and security policies that seeks to stop deforestation in the country, recover the tropical rainforest, protect biodiversity, and facilitate the prosecution of those responsible for deforestation crimes.¹⁰ According to the Ministry of National Defense, the Artemis Plan reduced deforestation by 34 percent in 2021.¹¹

Law enforcement entities at the department and national levels are responsible for executing this plan and prosecuting environmental crimes, including deforestation. The National Police has specialized units at the department level. In the Amazon Region, these units are tasked with preventing deforestation by conducting risk analysis to identify possible areas of concern and arresting people who commit deforestation. As illustrated in Table 3, the structure of the National Police specialized units is not uniform across the departments. At the end of 2021, the GAO announced the creation of a new special unit against deforestation (*Unidad contra la deforestación*) that will be based in San Jose del Guaviare.¹²

At the national level, the GAO created a “Thematic Axis of Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment” for the Amazon Region in 2019. The axis consists of 11 regional offices that aim to investigate environmental crimes and bring prosecutions before the judiciary (Exhibit 4). These 11 regional offices, as illustrated in the map, are all located outside the AA geographies. Thus, it is not clear whether they can deliver fast and timely responses to deforestation within the AA areas.

TABLE 3. NATIONAL POLICE SPECIALIZED UNITS IN AA DEPARTMENTS¹³

DEPARTMENT	NATIONAL POLICE SPECIALIZED UNIT
Caquetá	Environmental and Ecological Protection Group; Specialized criminal investigation units attached to the Unidad Seccional de Investigación Criminal (SIJIN)
Guaviare	Environmental and Ecological Protection Group; Police and Dog Guides Group; Environment Unit of the DICAR Research Section
Meta	Environmental and Ecological Protection Group; Environmental Crimes Investigator
Putumayo	Environmental and Ecological Protection Group

Key informants mentioned that the GoC has been training public servants on deforestation prevention and prosecution in recent years. These training sessions have been conducted in all four departments of the AA geography. The target participants for these training programs have primarily been members of the Colombian army, the judiciary, and municipal servants. The training content includes the proper

⁸ Law Enforcement was included in the Cohort I baseline report because it was included in the original ToC from the IP. As of the publication of this report, the IP had shifted its focus away from Law Enforcement and to the Rule of Law.

⁹ See PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA (2019) Operación Artemisa. [Link](#)

¹⁰ See DW (2022) Colombia extiende operación "Artemisa" a la protección de los océanos. [Link](#)

¹¹ See MINISTERIO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE (2021) Se salvan 1100 hectáreas de bosque con la décimo tercera fase de la Operación Artemisa. [Link](#)

¹² See SEMANA (2021) Capturadas 16 personas por delitos ambientales en al menos cuatro departamentos del país. [Link](#)

¹³ Official information, National Police

collection of deforestation evidence and general education about what constitutes deforestation in the region. One example is a guide about the control and surveillance of natural resources for the military forces prepared by the CAR CorMacarena, which describes the types of action and the precautions to be taken in environmental crime procedures.¹⁴

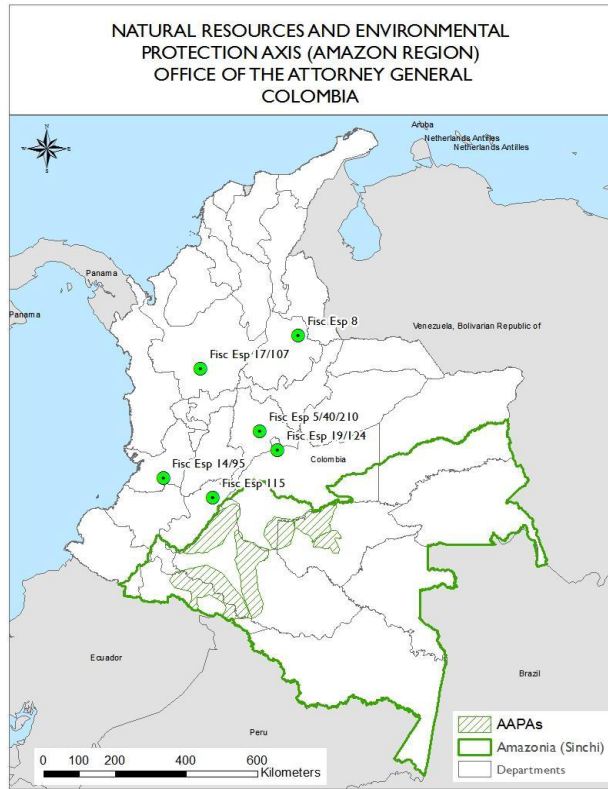


Exhibit 4: General Attorney’s Thematic Axis of Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment

OFFICIAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE; MAP OWN ELABORATION

SATISFACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT - INDICATOR I.1.2.4

Civil society actors interviewed at the local level expressed the opinion that the government’s scheme to combat deforestation was overly focused on a military response (e.g., the Artemis Plan) versus addressing the underlying drivers of forest loss, including large-scale industrial actors and illicit economies.¹⁵ While local and national state key informants recognized that the Artemis Plan operation is necessary, these actors also understood that implementing Law 2111, focused on prosecution, does not address the root or underlying causes of deforestation. As confirmed through a KII:

These measures that we are taking here under Law 2111 are desperate measures, (...) since they are not really attacking the root problem, what they are attacking are the leaves, so we are cutting down the leaves, so we show positives with leaves and the root is getting thicker and stronger every day, look at the peasants. (State actor, local level)

¹⁴ See CORMACARENA (2021). Cormacarena crea guía a fuerzas militares para procedimiento ante delitos ambientales. [Link](#).

¹⁵ See FRANCISCO LÓPEZ LOFFSNER (2018) Deforestación, justicia ambiental y post-acuerdo en el noroccidente del Guaviare. Universidad Nacional. [Link](#)

Specifically, many KIIs confirmed that the lack of implementation of most elements of the Integral Rural Reform, part of the 2016 Peace Agreement, is directly tied to the activities leading to deforestation. They see a direct relationship between access to decent living conditions and livelihoods in the region, and the expansion of activities that generate deforestation. There was also the view that deep-rooted cultural practices associated with the use of fire and livestock need to be addressed. Without addressing these underlying factors and providing livelihood alternatives, treating deforestation as a criminal activity was considered a limited response to the problem in the KIIs.

Additionally, while training was occurring on deforestation, KIIs with national government employees perceived low capacity and lack of specialized training for public servants (e.g., prosecutors, investigators, and researchers) in charge of prevention and prosecution tasks within the National Police and the GAO. They perceived a lack of resources, both in terms of human personnel and infrastructure, to effectively combat deforestation in the vast and security-sensitive Amazon region.

GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES AND PROCESSES – QUESTION 1.3

FORMAL PROCEDURES - INDICATORS 1.1.3.1-1.1.3.4

The Colombian Criminal Code Law 599 of 2000 established the environment and natural resources as public interests and declared illicit uses or damages to them a criminal activity. This law has led to the country's prevention and prosecution of environmental crimes. However, its original formulation did not include deforestation as a specific criminal activity. As a result, the national authorities in charge of prosecuting and sanctioning deforestation had to adjust accusations to fit the crime elements associated with Law 599, which included “damages on natural resources,” “illegal use of endangered species,” or “invasion of protected areas.”

Due to challenges in preventing and prosecuting deforestation under the original law, the GoC made two recent changes. First, in 2019, the GoC introduced the National Policy for the Control of Deforestation and the Sustainable Management of Forests (CONPES 4021). This policy aims to reduce deforestation through preventive strategies to minimize illegal activities. Second, in 2021, the Colombian Congress passed Law 2111 to modify Law 599 by explicitly stating that deforestation is an environmental crime and to lay out the prison sentence and fines for committing such a crime, facilitating the action of prosecutors and judges.¹⁶

The national-level Sistema de Información Estadística de la Rama Judicial (SIERJU) is currently responsible for compiling data on environmental crimes and legal proceedings in Colombia. The data is aggregated, making tracking patterns at lower levels (e.g., departments, municipalities) difficult. During the baseline data collection period, crimes were reported under general categories of environmental crimes rather than specifically focusing on deforestation. The GAO reported that between 2019 and 2021, 47 police operations were carried out (16 in 2019; seven in 2020; and 24 in 2021) leading to 185 arrests (70 in 2019; 46 in 2020; and 69 in 2021) for all types of environmental crimes. Between 2019 and 2021, the Colombian Judiciary reported 74 convicted persons (41 in 2019; 20 in 2020; and 13 in 2021) and 26 absolved persons (eight in 2019; seven in 2020; and 11 in 2021) for all types of environmental crimes in the Amazon Region.

¹⁶ See Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (2022) Recuerde cuáles son los delitos ambientales que se penalizan en Colombia. [Link](#)

SATISFACTION WITH PROCEDURES - INDICATOR 1.1.3.5

Key informants at the local level felt prosecution for deforestation crimes under Law 2111 is selective and unequal. They viewed minor infractions, often conducted by local people due to complex socioeconomic conditions, as more likely to be taken to court versus deforestation actions of more prominent economic or illegal actors. A civil society actor expressed this:

The Artemis Plan, as a solution to this deforestation situation, captured more than 20 peasants in Cartagena del Chairá (...), none of the 20 peasants were deforesters, and next to them was the deforester, and that is what we told the Prosecutor's Office and them: do not point where the deforester is not, the peasant should logically be there, but next to him, there is a large landowner with large amounts of land, and you do not touch him, you do not even call him or say: Why, how did you get that land? (Civil Society Actor, local level)

This has led to an overall distrust in the government by local actors and a perception that some public servants benefit from economic activities associated with deforestation. A report endorsed by the country's National Environmental Forum and the environmental media also supports the perceptions of KIs that the Artemis Plan, conducted to implement Law 2111, targets farmers instead of going after more prominent illegal actors.^{17,18}

SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT RESPONSE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS – QUESTIONS 1.1-1.3

SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE - INDICATOR 1.1.4.1

According to the quantitative data collected in the baseline survey, about 54 percent of household participants and 41 percent of leaders were satisfied with the GoC's efforts to combat illegal deforestation in the area. Law 2111, or the Artemis Plan, was not explicitly mentioned in this question, just the government's efforts more broadly. A much lower number of Indigenous households (34 percent) were satisfied with the GoC's efforts than peasant households (56 percent).

The baseline surveys also demonstrated that about 61 percent of household participants and 47 percent of leaders felt that GoC laws and policies about illegal deforestation were straightforward and easy to understand. This question was not specific to Law 2111 but generally asked whether the government's laws and policies around deforestation were clear. A much lower number of Indigenous households (38 percent) felt that laws and policies were easy to understand than peasant households (64 percent).

FINDING 2: SHARED TOOLS AND DATA TO CONFRONT DEFORESTATION ARE NOT BEING USED BY GOVERNMENT OR LOCAL ACTORS

TOOLS AND DATA – QUESTION 1.4

DEFORESTATION ALERT SYSTEMS - INDICATOR 1.2.1.1

At the national level, IDEAM produces deforestation reports to support deforestation prevention and prosecution. IDEAM's system (1) covers all municipalities in the Amazon Region; (2) contains a database on changes in forest cover over the last 20 years; (3) generates reports aimed at both monitoring changes and analyzing the corresponding causes and responsible agents; (4) produces daily reports on

¹⁷ See KPMG (2021) Análisis político y económico de la deforestación en regiones afectadas por el conflicto en Colombia: Caso de Caquetá, Meta y Guaviare. [Link](#)

¹⁸ See Mongabay (2022) Colombia's new anti-deforestation law provokes concern for small-scale farmers. [Link](#)

heat point (fire) alerts;¹⁹ and (5) provides semi-automated processing and high-resolution images (e.g., Planet scope images).

At the local level, KIIs revealed two initiatives for generating information about deforestation prevention and prosecution, both operating in the Meta Department. First, the CAR Cormacarena has a GIS team that produces weekly bulletins on deforestation for the Macarena region (Meta Department). Second, Meta authorities reported the existence of a telephone application called "Deforestation Meta" to receive anonymous real-time deforestation reports.²⁰

INFORMATION SHARING AND USE – QUESTION 1.5

SHARING AND USE OF DEFORESTATION ALERTS - INDICATORS 1.2.2.1-1.2.2.2

IDEAM's national system shares the information it produces with all relevant state actors working on deforestation, including the GAO, the National Parks Direction, the CARs, and CONALDEF. Additionally, the *Procuraduría General de la Nación* is leading a new process, supported by USAID, called the "National Registry of Deforested and Burned Areas" aimed at registering deforested areas.

Despite these efforts to produce and share information generated about deforestation, KIIs indicated barriers to using IDEAM's data. First, national level key informants mentioned data incompatibility issues among national agencies as a significant problem. While IDEAM is the institution in charge of gathering information on changes in forest cover and producing analytic reports on deforestation, other public authorities, such as the National Land Agency (ANT), conduct their activities to produce data to inform their tasks. Often, the protocols these different institutions use to gather remote sensing and GIS information vary and data is incompatible across institutions.

In KIIs, another factor highlighted was the low capacity to use GIS at the local level because of limits in human and physical resources (e.g., computers and software). State actors working on deforestation in the Amazon Region often lack the technical expertise to use GIS software effectively or interpret IDEAM's reports. This includes reporting back to IDEAM on deforestation occurrences using coordinate systems. The challenge of using IDEAM's data was referred to in this quote from a KII:

We found that it was like a KMZ file that many entities wondered, "What is this", that is, I think they opened the email and closed it, just as they opened it, or it will not even be open in many cases, so what we did was to detail by department and detail by municipality these weekly deforestation alerts. So, what IDEAM gave us, we converted it into a friendly map, it is easy to say at this point that there is an early warning of weekly deforestation, and we send it to the entities involved in the area where we found the points. (State actor, local level)

The data produced by IDEAM for addressing deforestation faces a third issue: it is not reported in real-time. Updates are provided every three months, which limits its usefulness for early response to deforestation incidents on the ground. While fire detection data are near real-time, they cannot be used for deforestation prosecution because fires do not always indicate deforestation action.

Finally, key informants mentioned that while the deforestation-related information that IDEAM produces is publicly available online, its accessibility to members of Community Actions Boards (JACs), Indigenous

¹⁹ See IDEAM. Monitoreo de Puntos de Calor en Colombia. [Link](#)

²⁰ See the app [at this link](#).

leaders, and civil society is restricted because they lack the technical knowledge or physical resources (i.e., computers, software) to access it. Consequently, civil society actors, like local state actors, face difficulties in accessing and utilizing the data to inform decision-making and promptly respond to deforestation events.

FINDING 3: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN CONFRONTING DEFORESTATION IS LIMITED

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONFRONTING DEFORESTATION – QUESTION 1.6

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF DEFORESTATION - INDICATORS 1.3.1.1-1.3.1.4, 1.3.2.1

In the Amazon Region, civil society actors have limited participation in forest monitoring and reporting activities. IDEAM, at the national level, facilitates an initiative on community forest monitoring which promotes knowledge exchanges among regions and communities regarding forest monitoring and protection. By the end of 2020, IDEAM identified about 200 active community forest monitoring initiatives, with 23 percent located in the Amazon.²¹ Additionally, Vision Amazonia has some forest monitoring initiatives with peasants and Indigenous groups in their program titled “*incentivo forestal amazónico*”. This program advances the sustainable use of natural resources, including taking action against environmental crimes through monitoring deforestation.²² The KIs did not indicate active forest monitoring networks in the departments.

According to national statistics, civil society actors actively reported various environmental crimes related to deforestation in all AA geographies between 2018 and 2021 (Table 4). As mentioned above, until 2021, deforestation was not listed as an environmental crime, but several other environmental crimes were commonly associated with the practice, including: damages to natural resources, invasion of protected areas, illegal use of renewable natural resources, and crimes against natural resources and the environment. Deforestation is most reported under “damages on natural resources” or “invasion of protected areas”.

Civil society actors reported offenses across all departments related to these environmental crimes. The departments with the most significant number of criminal reports were Meta and Guaviare, while Caquetá and particularly Putumayo did not have as many criminal reports. This does not necessarily imply that environmental crimes were not being committed there, but that civil society actors reported fewer incidents in those regions.

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES REPORTED IN THE AMAZON REGION (2018-2021)²³

DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF CRIME REPORTED	2018	2019	2020	2021
Caquetá	Damages to natural resources	1	5	6	4

²¹ Herrera, J., Ortiz-Melo, L., González, J.J., Cubillos, A., y Lara, J. 2021. Avances y retos de la articulación del Monitoreo Comunitario Participativo: Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM), Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (Minambiente), Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza Colombia (WWF Colombia). Bogotá, Colombia.

²² See VISIÓN AMAZONIA (2020) Incentivo Forestal Amazónico – IFA: primera prueba efectiva para disminuir la deforestación. [Link](#)

²³ Official information provided by the Colombian Judiciary

TABLE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES REPORTED IN THE AMAZON REGION (2018-2021)²³

DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF CRIME REPORTED	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Invasion of protected areas	2	2	0	6
	Illegal use of renewable natural resources	2	2	4	1
	Crimes against natural resources and the environment	1	0	1	0
Guaviare	Damages to natural resources	9	4	4	2
	Invasion of protected areas	6	2	0	3
	Illegal use of renewable natural resources	8	4	2	2
	Crimes against natural resources and the environment	1	0	0	0
Meta	Damages to natural resources	12	4	4	13
	Invasion of protected areas	4	3	4	10
	Illegal use of renewable natural resources	6	7	5	2
	Crimes against natural resources and the environment	0	1	2	0
Putumayo	Damages to natural resources	0	1	0	0
	Invasion of protected areas	0	0	0	0
	Illegal use of renewable natural resources	1	0	9	0
	Crimes against natural resources and the environment	0	0	1	0

Based on the baseline survey data, about 30 percent of AA participant households stated they had received information about monitoring deforestation in the last 12 months. A similar number of households in the survey also reported that they had participated in forest monitoring (27 percent). Overwhelmingly, Indigenous versus peasant households were the ones who received information (65 percent versus 26 percent) and participated in forest monitoring in the last 12 months (69 percent versus 22 percent). About half (nine out of 17) of the surveyed leaders reported that forest monitoring groups existed in their territories.

Regarding reporting deforestation to public authorities, approximately 33 percent of households had received information on this topic. Very few (four percent) reported deforestation in the last 12 months. Again, the percentage of Indigenous participants reporting deforestation was higher than that of peasant households (14 percent versus three percent). Despite the low rates of reporting, most AA participant households (80 percent) agreed that the community should report cases of deforestation (Exhibit 5), suggesting that other constraints are limiting their participation.

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC IN CONFRONTING DEFORESTATION – QUESTION 1.7

SAFETY OF REPORTING DEFORESTATION - INDICATORS 1.3.3.1-1.3.3.3, 1.3.2.1

KIIs overwhelmingly indicated civil society participation in confronting deforestation was not a safe activity. A key informant from the national level explained that the safest route for local actors to report deforestation is sending an anonymous email or text, but this is not a possibility for most because they lack access to this technology. As a key informant expressed:

They can also be presented [the complaint] through third parties if some foundation or some entity can know about it and explain it better to the GAO. However, this implies some challenges since not all people have internet, especially in those territories, internet access is not so available, so sending an email can be limited. (State actor, national level)

Most civil society key informants indicated that reporting deforestation would be a direct risk to themselves and/or their families. A local-level actor expressed this concern by stating:

The communities do not expose themselves, the communities are upset to see 100 hectares, or 200 hectares destroyed, but nobody is going to report that, because nobody provides security, so people's security is to remain silent: I have not seen anything, I do not know anything, I do not know anybody, I have no idea. (Civil society actor, local level)

The need for safe reporting mechanisms stems from a real risk of retaliation by illegal and armed groups if reports are made. There is concern from local actors that these illegal groups have connections to some public authorities, so there is fear of reporting crimes to state officials. One KII expressed this fear as:

[...] what happens is that the people themselves are also afraid because (...) the government itself or the authority that has to do with it sometimes sends this information to the illegal groups, sometimes they say: "look, such and such a person came to do this", a case happened with a community (...) they went and reported, (...) when they arrived in the city the illegal groups already had (...) the information about who were the ones who denounced them, when they got there they almost Killed them, let's put it that way. (Civil society actor, local level)

KIIs also confirmed that when public authorities were contacted, they did not pay attention or treat individuals respectfully. This lack of confidence in the government deters local participation because the expectation of action is low.

KIIs with local civil society actors also indicated that they were not always acted upon when reports were made to the government. For example, one key informant stated:

Yes, the community has denounced, I know that the communities have denounced, but what happens? As soon as the community denounces and as the denunciations are made with the... what is it called, with the same officials that have to do with the environmental issue, well what happens is that in many occasions these officials turn in the person who has made the denunciation or simply nothing happens, nothing happens. (Civil society actor, local level)

The perceptions of household participants in the baseline survey aligned with those of the KIIs, although there were differences between peasant and Indigenous households (Exhibit 5). About 44 percent of

peasants and 69 percent of Indigenous households felt there were safe conditions to report deforestation. The perception that public authorities would act on reports of deforestation in the area was low (47 percent of peasants and 41 percent of Indigenous households in the baseline survey), suggesting that trust is a major constraint to civil society’s participation in combatting deforestation.

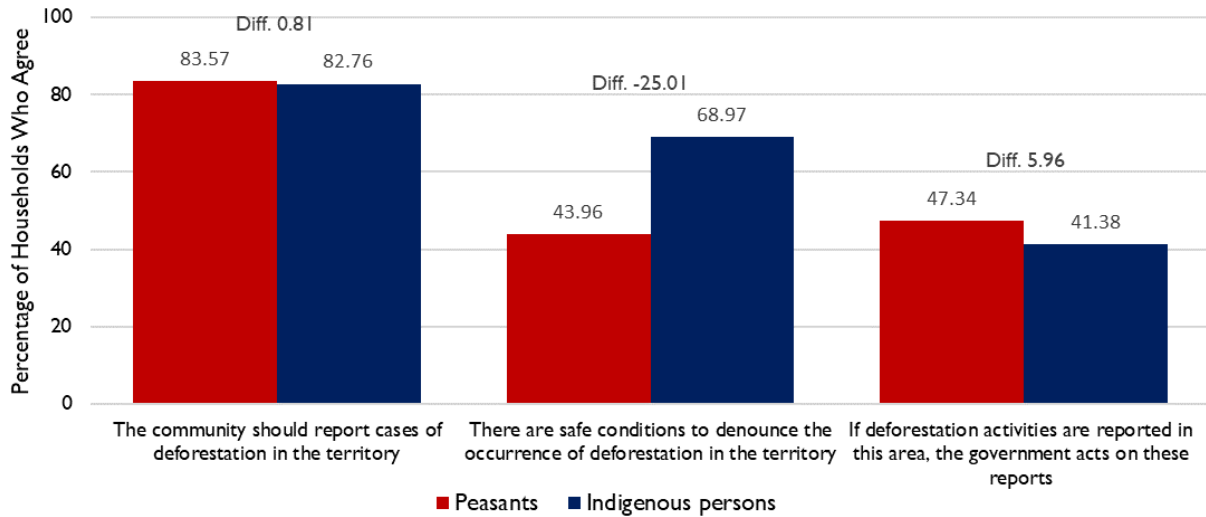


Exhibit 5: Household perceptions on public participation in reporting on illegal deforestation

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

FINDING 4: LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND ADMINISTRATION ARE OUTDATED

CONTEXT

LAND USE AND LAND TENURE

KIIs revealed that actors perceived the current conditions around land use and land tenure in the region to be related to the former colonization policy of the national land agency, formerly the Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform (INCORA), but it is the ANT today. This policy encouraged settlement and expansion of the agricultural frontier during the 1960s. Key informants also felt that land tenure remained predominantly informal in the region, especially for peasant communities. They perceived that Indigenous communities had been favored in previous land titling efforts and that moving forward, Indigenous and peasant communities needed to be actively involved in formalization processes.²⁴ As a result, KIIs indicated that many peasants still “clear the land to claim it,” exacerbating forest loss and using activities such as extensive cattle ranching and planting illicit crops to “prove” ownership.

In the context of informality and the situation in our country, this also lends itself to an increase in illicit crops with the planting of coca and illicit crops, and also to other associated illicit activities. The processing of coca, laboratories or cattle ranching where there should not be cattle ranching because supposedly these areas are forbidden to have extensive cattle ranching, so there are a series of illicit

²⁴ One KII mentioned that “especially in the mountainous area of the Amazon (...) we must be clear that especially in the Amazon there are areas that have a clear status, which are the national natural parks and indigenous reserves” (International Cooperation actor, local level). Another KII explained that there has been: “more than anything else, implementation of land for the indigenous reservations, where they have been provided with their properties, they have been provided with some territories that the government has bought and handed over to them. [Interviewer: And for the peasant population?] No, for the peasant population I don’t know that they have that same process” (Civil society actor, local level).

activities such as coca crops and others that are legal but are not allowed in these areas that occur freely and it is very difficult to break these traditions and break these dynamics. But we have to see that associated with these dynamics of informality, it is very easy to deforest, so I clear a hectare and clear another hectare where the state does not do satellite monitoring, where the state does not see what is happening, or where the armed groups do not even let the regional autonomous corporation enter and nothing happens, informality then is an environment that prepares these areas for everything to happen and within that deforestation (State actor, national level).

Local civil society key informants expressed a lack of information and awareness about the different land tenure processes and interventions (e.g., titling, capacity building, conflict resolution, cadastral mapping) occurring in the Amazon Region. They also felt that when these programs were developed, there was a lack of resources to bring them to all households, especially in remote areas, and the projects lacked continuity over time because international organizations often funded them. One civil society actor expressed their frustration over the lack of information in the case of the Natural Conservation Contracts strategy as:

There has been a controversy of strong rejection by the communities, not because of the figure of the contract of use but rather because of lack of socialization, of knowledge, (...) the agency issued those resolutions and established that this was a mechanism to formalize in some way those vacant lands, but they never told the people about it. (Civil society actor, local level)

The baseline survey included AA household participants who tended to possess the following land characteristics:

- Participants had average an average of 1.5 unique plots, or parcels, of land. The average peasant household had one plot. Indigenous households had an average of three plots, with two plots inside the IR (Indigenous Reserve) and one outside the IR.
- Peasant households reported more total hectares for individual land uses than Indigenous households. The average land for a peasant household was close to 43 hectares. However, peasant households have a large heterogeneity, with a few larger cattle producers having more than 300 hectares (Exhibit 6). Most peasant households have between one and 37 hectares.
- Indigenous households could access, on average, four hectares of land for individual use. About 2.5 hectares were located inside the IR, and an average of 1.2 hectares were reported outside the IR.
- The range of land access for Indigenous households was smaller than for peasant households, with a maximum report of 12 hectares inside and 20 hectares outside the IR. Indigenous households also have access to communal forest lands not asked about in the survey instrument.

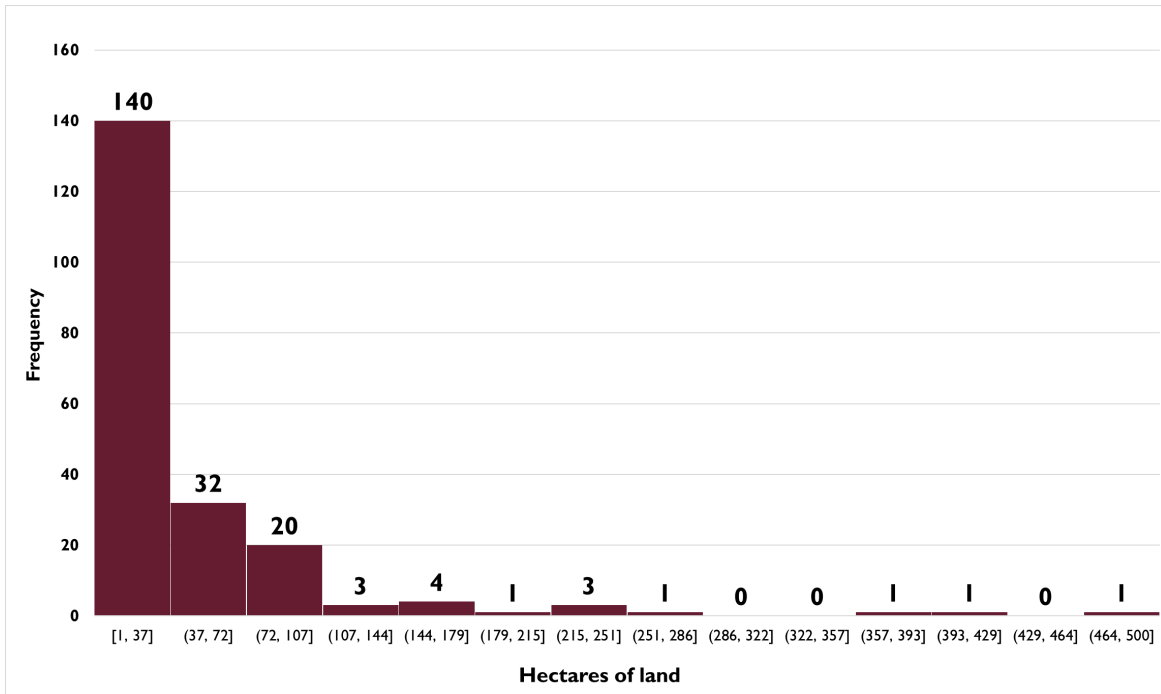


Exhibit 6: Hectares of land used by participants of peasant household

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

The survey asked households about land use and tenure for up to two plots of individually managed parcels. Based on the average of 1.5 plots reported per household in the survey, the decision to ask about only two plots captures most of the land managed by peasants and the plots within the IR for Indigenous households. Peasant households reported an average of 50 percent tree cover—this includes natural forests, plantations, agroforestry, and silvopastoral lands—on these two plots. For Indigenous households, the tree cover on their two individual plots was 36 percent, likely lower than peasant households because Indigenous households have access to communal forests.

Of these two plots, an average of 60 percent of households said their land had a deed and was registered with local officials. However, the proportion of Indigenous households having registered land was 98 percent, while only half (52 percent) of peasant households had officially registered land. The next most common situation for peasant households was that they had a letter of sale for their land but no public deed (33 percent). Most peasant households said they had purchased (75 percent) or inherited their land (12 percent), with about five percent stating they were leasing the land. Most Indigenous households reported usufruct rights to their land—they have use rights, but the IR owns the land.

Out of the households included in the baseline survey, only 13 percent reported receiving benefits from projects in the last 12 months aimed at formalizing or clarifying land ownership or use rights. Similarly, among the 17 surveyed leaders, only three reported that such projects had occurred in their respective territories within the last year. The Nature Conservancy was frequently mentioned as implementing these types of projects. However, most households (89 percent) felt they knew more about their land rights now than last year, indicating that general access to knowledge was improving.

Interestingly, 72 percent of Indigenous households and 29 percent of peasant households said their land overlapped with an environmental protection category, such as a national natural park, forest reserve, or recreation area. Less than one percent of survey respondents said they did not know if they overlapped with an environmental protection category. However, the high level of overlap reported by Indigenous households may have been due to a misunderstanding of the question since the maps (Exhibit 6) do not confirm this overlap.

TENURE SECURITY

The survey data suggests that household participants in the AA Activity perceive their land tenure as relatively secure. About 16 percent reported losing land in the last 12 months, most due to natural disasters. Fewer than two percent of households reported any land-related conflicts on their land in the last 12 months. Most peasant households were demarcating their land in some way to help secure their land boundaries (77 percent), and about half (45 percent) of Indigenous households had done the same. Leaders also confirmed that demarcating land was common, with 13 of the 17 leaders stating that households had made efforts to do this at the individual level and three out of four Indigenous leaders reporting that there had been efforts to mark communal forest boundaries.

Regarding perceptions of land tenure security, the baseline survey included questions addressing this aspect (Exhibit 7). Almost 90 percent of both types of households were confident they would have access to their land in the future. Nonetheless, a smaller proportion—82 percent of peasant households and 70 percent of Indigenous households—were confident they would not face future land conflicts. More than 90 percent of both types of households felt their land boundaries were respected by their communities. However, fewer households felt their land was safe from the government (85 percent of peasants and 86 percent of Indigenous) or outside groups (82 percent of peasants and 72 percent of Indigenous).

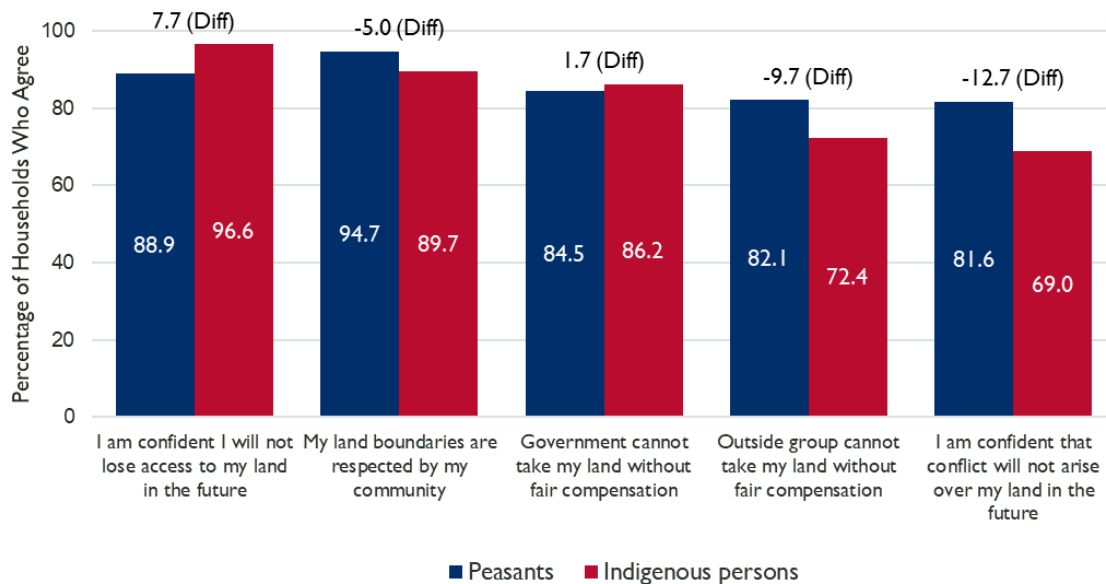


Exhibit 7: Perceptions of participant households related to land tenure security

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

LAND ADMINISTRATION TOOLS – QUESTION 2.1

LAND USE PLANNING - INDICATORS 2.1.1.1-2.1.1.3

Key informants discussed the challenge of the historical occupants on forest reserve lands (Law 2) not having secure land use rights. They also indicated that people living in these areas want to be recognized for their historical occupation encouraged by the GoC and be able to use these lands productively in the future. A state actor expressed the confusion people have around forest reserve land as:

They told people to go and colonize, go and put-up farms, to produce, to fence, to have land, and this was sponsored by the government itself, so people changed their whole lives, they went from...and they arrived to areas that were mostly forest reserve zones under the Second Law. Almost 70 percent of these areas are already under this type of protection, so these situations mean that today the people who are in these zones first believe that the areas they are in are theirs, of course, because "the State told me that you can be here". ... At this moment, they are in the forest reserve zone of the Second Law, and they continue to be in the same zone that the Law has said is delimited as a forest reserve zone of the Second Law and what they are claiming is a property title over those lands, those lands that are vacant lands that cannot be adjudicated by the nation. (State actor, national level)

While the Department of Stabilization has implemented Natural Conservation Contracts on forest reserve lands since 2020, only 111 contracts (*Derechos de uso*) in the country have been signed to date, and none yet in the Amazon Region at the time of this report.²⁵ None of the households in the baseline survey reported having a Natural Conservation Contract. However, four of the 17 leaders surveyed mentioned that there had been projects to establish this temporary land use contract in their area.

KIIs indicated that participatory land use planning and environmental zoning are good initiatives for the local level. Some participatory environmental management plans, territorial planning tools (such as "Planes de Vida" in IRs), and intercultural agreements between peasants, Indigenous communities, and Afro-Colombian communities were known by the KIIs in relation to land use planning. However, key informants reported official land use planning schemes (such as *Esquemas de Ordenamiento Territorial*) are outdated. Issues with the overlapping municipality and *vereda* boundaries in the AA geographies were mentioned by key informants, complicating land use planning efforts. About 25 percent of surveyed households reported that they had developed a land use plan and 22 percent a forest management plan for their land. Six out of 17 leaders said their territory had a territorial planning instrument.

FINDING 5: MARKET-BASED ACTIVITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ARE NEEDED

CONTEXT

Peasant households in the baseline survey mentioned cattle (dual purpose for milk and/or meat) and coffee as their most important livelihood sources (31 percent of households mentioned each activity as the most important). Cacao was mentioned as the most important livelihood source for 12 percent of peasant households. Peasant leaders also mentioned dual-purpose cattle, cacao, and coffee as some of their territory's most important agricultural activities. In the baseline survey, Indigenous households reported different livelihood strategies as most important: cassava (55 percent), plantain/banana (24

²⁵ The contracts were granted in the municipality of Tierralta in Córdoba. See CARACOL RADIO (2021) Presidente Duque entregó en Córdoba Contratos de Conservación Natural. [Link](#)

percent), and sugarcane (seven percent). Indigenous leaders often mentioned the importance of plantain or banana production in their territories.

Across the household sample, about half (52 percent) of the households surveyed reported having owned cattle in the last 12 months, with peasant households more likely to have cattle (57 percent) than Indigenous households (17 percent). Most cattle were reportedly for personal subsistence, with peasant households stating 22 percent were for commercial purposes and Indigenous households reporting that four percent were for sale.

The participant households in the AA Activity are situated far from the markets. Peasants reported an average travel time of 107 minutes using motorized transportation, while Indigenous households reported an average travel time of 167 minutes. Few AA participants reported involvement in projects aimed at improving agricultural or forest-based livelihoods in the last year. Specifically, about 20 percent of households mentioned benefiting from a project aimed at improving agricultural production or forest (timber or non-timber) products in the last 12 months, and five leaders said programs like this had occurred in their territory in the last year. Fourteen percent of households reported benefiting from any projects aimed at forest conservation or marketing of environmentally friendly products in the last 12 months, and only one leader mentioned a project focused on this within the last year.

MARKET-BASED SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS – QUESTIONS 2.2 AND 2.3

PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES - INDICATORS 2.2.2.1-2.2.2.5

According to KIs, ongoing initiatives in the four departments promoting alternative sustainable livelihoods are unrelated to the AA Activity. Given the prevalence of cattle in the area, these initiatives tend to focus on sustainable livestock practices and silvopastoral management.²⁶ Based on detailed information provided by household participants for two plots of land in the survey, 14 percent of that land was reported to be in agroforestry or silvopasture. Silvopasture represented the greater amount, at about ten percent. Almost 50 percent of the households surveyed in the baseline evaluation reported planting trees in the last year, which included trees for silvopasture and agroforestry, but could also indicate general reforestation.

Most AA household participants in the baseline survey did not identify forest products, particularly tree cutting, as a major livelihood activity. About eight percent of all households reported logging in the last 12 months, and this was similar across peasant and Indigenous households. Only four households reported any income from timber products or forestry at \$156 USD a month (2023 rate for dollars). When asked about actions taken in the last 12 months, about 21 percent of the survey respondents reported improving their timber production. However, only four percent reported obtaining a timber harvesting permit. Indigenous households were more likely to report improving timber production (59 percent) than peasant households (15 percent). Leaders rarely reported forest production as a major livelihood activity, with only three out of 17 leaders saying this was important for households in their territory. Initiatives have been implemented in the Amazon Region to increase the production and sale of non-timber forest products. These products fall under the GoC's emphasis on "green businesses" (*Negocios Verdes*) and include cacao, *asai*, *sacha inchi*, *caucho*, *guadua* and coca leaves, and in some communities, they are promoting the production of *canangucha*. These Amazonian products are often

²⁶ Silvopasture is a form of agroforestry that integrates trees, forage, and the grazing of domesticated animals in a mutually beneficial manner utilizing principles of managed grazing. See PIDA (2022) Directorio de Iniciativas. [Link](#)

sold at national fairs and exhibits and there is a brand to promote these products called “Amazonía Esencia de Vida” that started in 2012.²⁷

As shown in Exhibit 8, few households included in the survey currently participate in these livelihood activities. The most prevalent non-timber forest livelihood for peasant households was coffee (37 percent), followed closely by cacao (34 percent). For Indigenous households, making handicrafts was the most common (93 percent), followed by harvesting *seje* (41 percent). Seventeen (17) households reported income from non-timber forest products, at an average monthly income of \$34 USD (2023 rate for dollars). In the last 12 months, only 18 percent of households actively worked on improving the production of non-timber forest products, and only three percent reported obtaining added value for marketing environmentally friendly non-timber forest products. Indigenous households were more likely to report having improved non-timber forest products than peasants (69 percent versus 11 percent) in the last year. Four leaders said there had been projects to improve the production of non-timber forest products in their territory in the last 12 months. Some leaders perceived non-timber products as important to livelihoods in their territory, with eight out of 17 mentioning that non-timber products were important and seven out of 17 responding that handicrafts were important for livelihoods.

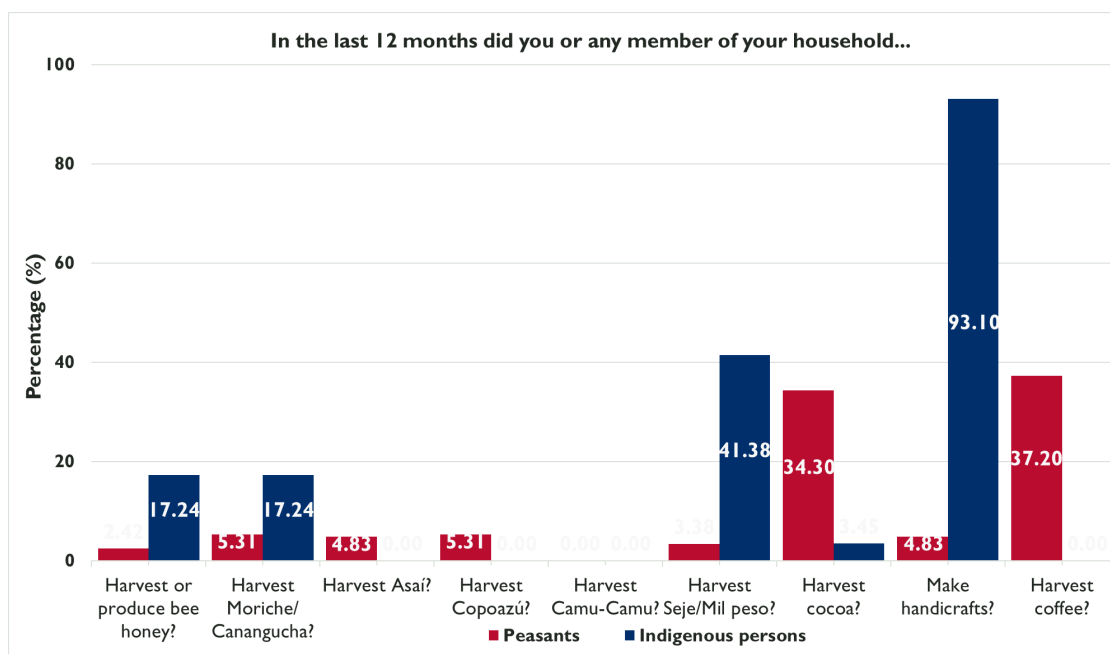


Exhibit 8: Percent of participant households involved in sustainable livelihood activities

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

During the interviews, nature-based tourism was not frequently cited as a prominent livelihood strategy in the region, except in the case of Guaviare, where international organizations have helped develop tourism following the 2016 Peace Agreement.²⁸ Only nine households mentioned receiving income from nature tourism, earning a monthly average of \$336 USD (2023 rate for dollars). Two leaders said there

²⁷ See RED DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE (2013) Lanza Marca "Amazonia Esencia de Vida" para Promocionar y Comercializar Bienes y Servicios Sostenibles de la Biodiversidad Amazónica. [Link](#)

²⁸ According to the Green Business report of the department of Guaviare, 57% of the business units are dedicated to ecotourism. See CDA (2020) Plan de Acción de la Mesa Territorial de gestión de negocios verdes sostenibles. [Link](#)

had been nature tourism projects in their territory in the last 12 months, and five percent of households reported developing nature tourism projects in the last 12 months.

In addition to market-based livelihood approaches, there have been efforts to attract economic incentives for conservation to the region through payments for ecosystem services (PES) programs, REDD+ programs, and Conservation Agreements. These programs include the GoC's Amazon Forest Incentive Program.²⁹ Key informants also mentioned using Conservation Agreements in the region, especially those promoted by organizations like *Visión Amazonía*.^{30, 31} By 2021, the CAR CDA had signed Conservation Agreements with more than 700 families in the northern and eastern Amazon.³² Thirty-three percent of households surveyed in the baseline reported participating in a Conservation Agreement, but most of this income was not received at the household level. In the survey, only nine percent of the households reported receiving compensation from Conservation Agreements. Seven of the 17 leaders said there had been a project to establish Conservation Agreements in their territory.

Economic incentive programs, such as PES, were also uncommon, with only 12 households in the baseline survey reporting income from economic incentive programs at a monthly average of \$51 USD (2023 rate for dollars). The survey did not ask who was implementing these PES programs. Only a few leaders responded that these were important livelihood sources for households in their territory, with five out of 17 leaders mentioning economic incentive programs as important but only three leaders stating there had been economic incentive programs in their territory in the last 12 months.

SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO MARKET-BASED SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS – QUESTION 2.4

MARKET ACCESS - INDICATOR 2.2.3.1

Key informants had mostly positive perceptions of the region's market-based and sustainable livelihood alternatives. However, they mentioned that these programs are limited in the number of households reached and sometimes generate tensions because they benefit only a subset of households. KIIs revealed that the overall security situation and geographical challenges in the Amazon prevented these types of programs from being promoted in more remote deforestation areas.

Key informants held a second view highlighting the lack of continuity in most sustainable livelihood programs. They perceived that the resources came mainly from international organizations, and the project's short timeframes (<5 years) prevented the establishment of sustained market linkages or behavior changes. Key informants felt "green product" markets remained limited, with most products going to cities like Bogotá, Medellín, and Barranquilla. One KII expressed their frustration with these livelihood initiatives as follows:

²⁹ By 2021, the incentive registered 400 families benefited in Caquetá (Cartagena del Chairá and Solano), in Guaviare (Calamar, El Retorno and San José del Guaviare) in Putumayo (Puerto Leguizamo and Puerto Guzmán) and in the south of Meta (Uribe). In these departments, \$1,007 million pesos had been delivered as of March 2021. The IFA will be scaled up to 1,700 more farming families during 2021. See VISIÓN AMAZONÍA (2021) *Conservar bosques ¡sí paga!* [Link](#)

³⁰ No official database was found on the number of conservation agreements signed in Colombia. However, the database of initiatives of the Information and Dialogue Platform for the Colombian Amazon shows that conservation agreements have been signed in the departments of Guaviare and Caquetá. See PIDA (2022) *Directorio de Iniciativas*. [Link](#)

³¹ By 2020, the Vision Amazonia program had the goal of covering an area of 200,000 hectares with conservation agreements. For that year, the goal was surpassed with 213,000 hectares. See VISIÓN AMAZONIA (2021) *Informe anual 2020-2021 Vision Amazonia*. [Link](#)

³² State actor, local level.

Well, the trees are going to be beneficial, but in economic terms, the farmer says: "I'm losing my job, I'm losing time and everything because in the long term, who will support it", that's why I haven't seen them get involved in the program. (Civil society actor, local level)

Participant households were asked about their perception of market access during the survey. The results showed that slightly over half of the households reported being satisfied with their current level of access to markets (Exhibit 9). However, only about a third of households felt they could sell their products to private companies or access markets for environmentally friendly products. Leaders had similar sentiments, with 41 percent agreeing that households in their territory had access to markets or markets to sell environmentally friendly products. Fewer leaders felt that households in their territory had access to private companies to purchase their products (29 percent).

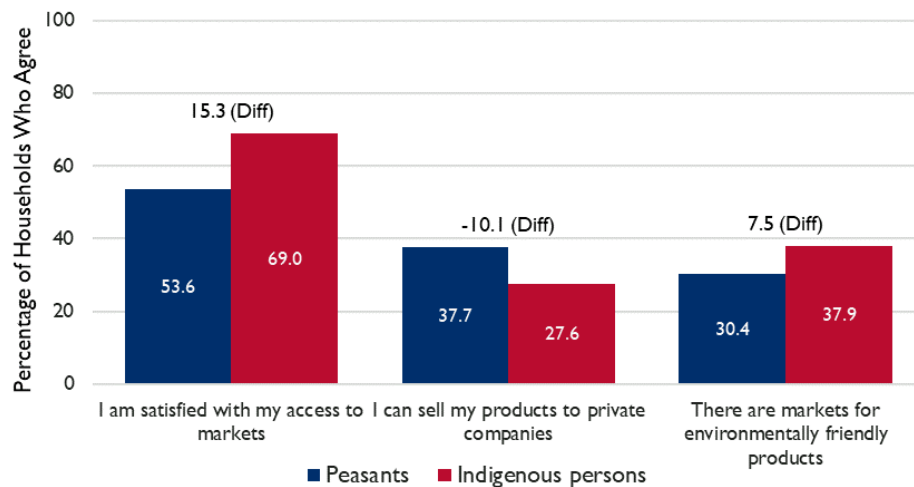


Exhibit 9: Perceptions of participant households related to market access

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

Finally, the key informants indicated that PES and REDD+ programs and economic incentives were not perceived as long-term solutions to the region's conservation issues. Informants felt these incentives needed to be linked to productive activities that could continue after the economic incentive payments stopped. Some KIIs mentioned cases where payments were not made in these types of programs, which affected the communities' confidence in the programs. One key informant expressed this as:

It's been 11 years and we still haven't seen a single economic peso in our communities, they say, because when they... when they came to the department they came saying that they were going to give a monthly incentive to each one of the members of the indigenous communities (...) For example in Vaupés they have already made a statement to the institutions, making it known that these companies have never consulted with the indigenous communities, they call some, some of the leaders, they send them to sign and with that they say that they already have the endorsement of the indigenous communities. (Civil society actor, national level)

FINDING 6: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE LIMITED

In the baseline evaluation, there was an overlap of the PE indicators measured in the baseline evaluation related to natural resource management practices and several other intervention components. Finding 5 of this report presents the results regarding information and knowledge around natural resource

management best practices and the adoption of a few natural resource best practices that do not appear elsewhere in the report. The adoption of land administration practices is detailed in Finding 4, while participating in and adopting sustainable livelihood practices are summarized in Finding 5. This report covers all measures of forest monitoring under Finding 3.

AWARENESS OF BEST PRACTICES – QUESTION 2.5

KNOWLEDGE - INDICATORS 2.3.1.1-2.3.1.3

Household participants were asked whether they had received information on several best practices for natural resource management in the last 12 months (Exhibits 10 and 11). There was variation in how many peasant and Indigenous households had received these types of information, with Indigenous households typically being more likely to have received information than peasant households in the last 12 months.

Exhibit 10 illustrates that Indigenous households were more likely to have received information about natural resource management practices than peasant households. Peasant households reported receiving the most information about planting trees in agricultural land or pasture (43 percent), how to improve land for biodiversity (40 percent), and how to develop a forest management plan (27 percent). Peasant households were less likely to have received information on non-timber forest products (23 percent) or land use planning (24 percent). Most indigenous households had received information on harvesting non-timber forest products (79 percent), how to develop a forest management plan (66 percent), and how to improve land for biodiversity (66 percent). It was less common for Indigenous households to have received information on improving timber harvesting (34 percent) or how to develop a land use plan (38 percent).

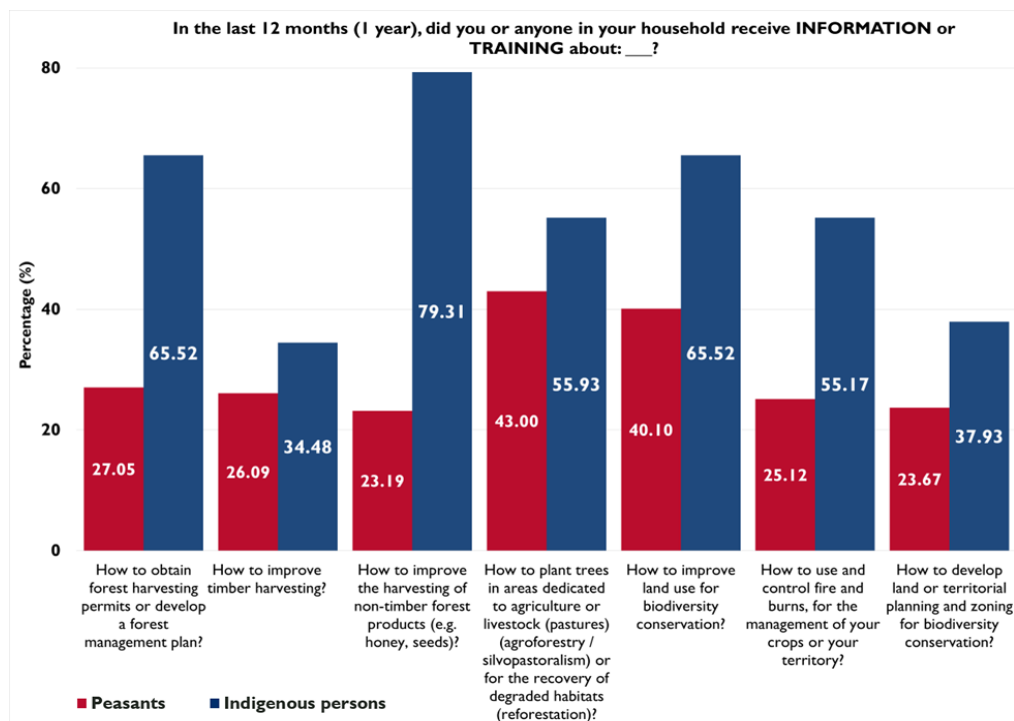


Exhibit 10: Percent of households that have 'received information on the best practices in the last year'.

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

Exhibit 11 shows that, ‘in the last year,’ few participant households received information regarding market-based livelihoods or economic incentives for conservation. Peasant (38 percent) and Indigenous (52 percent) households were more likely to have received information about Conservation Agreements than the other conservation livelihood strategies presented in Exhibit 11.

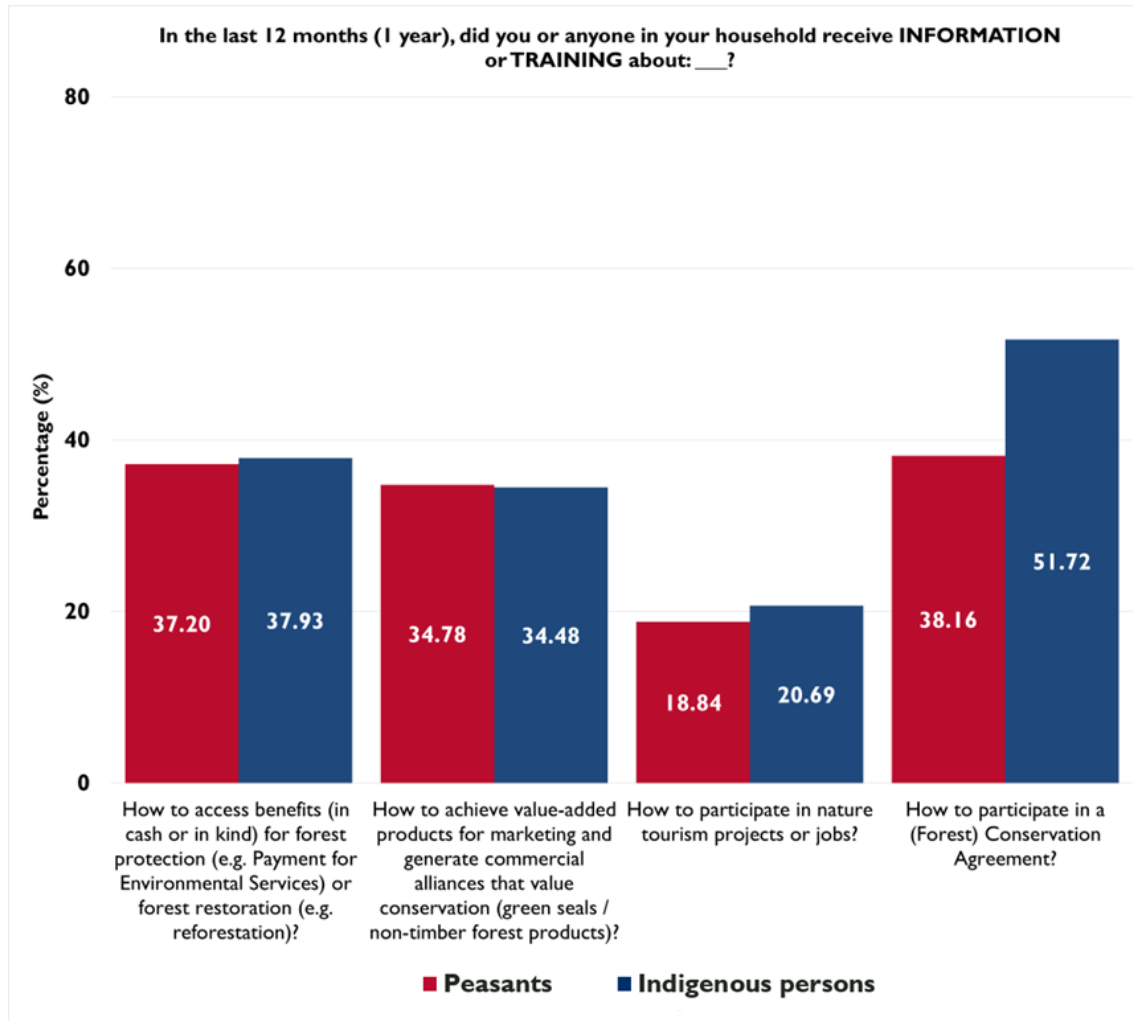


Exhibit 11: Percent of households that have received information on best practices in the last year

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

In the baseline survey, participants primarily reported receiving information about natural resource best practices on-site (61 percent), with 11 percent stating they received the information virtually (e-learning platform). Only seven percent received information from the radio and three percent from the television. Regarding the involvement of women in the training or information dissemination, 34 percent of households stated that a woman participated, with an average of one woman per household receiving the information. The responses regarding who shared the information with the household varied widely, with many reporting that they did not know who provided the information (37 percent). Thirty percent of households identified the AA Activity as providing the information.

ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES – QUESTION 2.5

IMPLEMENTATION - INDICATOR 2.3.1.4

In the last 12 months, many AA participant households actively planted trees in agricultural areas or pastures or engaged in general reforestation practices (also reported under Finding 5). Forty-six percent of peasant and 66 percent of Indigenous households reported these behaviors. Many participants also reported having improved their land use for biodiversity conservation in the last 12 months, with 45 percent of peasant and 79 percent of Indigenous households reporting this activity.

FINDING 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IS WEAK

CURRENT ENGAGEMENT AND TRUST ACROSS STAKEHOLDERS – QUESTION 2.6

CONFIDENCE AND TRUST - INDICATORS 2.4.1.1-2.4.1.3

KIIs revealed that stakeholders have limited participation and engagement in environmental governance in the region. Civil society actors stated they had limited engagement because they lack knowledge and training regarding deforestation, have security concerns in engaging in environmental protection (linked to Finding 3), and perceive corruption within the government (linked to Finding 1). One key informant from civil society expressed this regarding the government:

No, I would say that there is a great weakness of the state and I don't know, they have not been able to articulate themselves in such a way that they can comprehensively attend to the problem and attend to these communities, win over these communities to legality, and illegality has won them over, and they are on the side of illegality and they feel better in illegality. (Civil society actor, local level)

Key informants from private companies mentioned they needed a “business case” to participate and engage in regional environmental governance.³³ Local state key informants had limited engagement in environmental governance, which they attributed to a lack of prioritization, inadequate coordination from the national level (linked to Finding 1), and security concerns (linked to Finding 3). National state key informants also mentioned coordination challenges across multiple entities involved in environmental governance. Related to improving stakeholder participation moving forward, KIIs indicated that new initiatives must take advantage of and build off past processes and that community engagement is key.

Household participants were asked about their confidence or trust in different stakeholders and organizations in the survey, as a proxy for whether they would be willing to engage and work with these groups. Generally, confidence or trust was relatively low across peasant and Indigenous households for all types of organizations (Exhibit 12 and 13), with peasant households having slightly higher trust than most organizations. Less than 50 percent of households trusted any government institution (Exhibit 12).

³³ Key informants from private companies mentioned that they are promoting land design to improve biodiversity management, but not within the framework of Conservation Agreements, but with the interest of “promoting better management in the integration of biological corridors at the agribusiness level” (Private sector actor, national level).

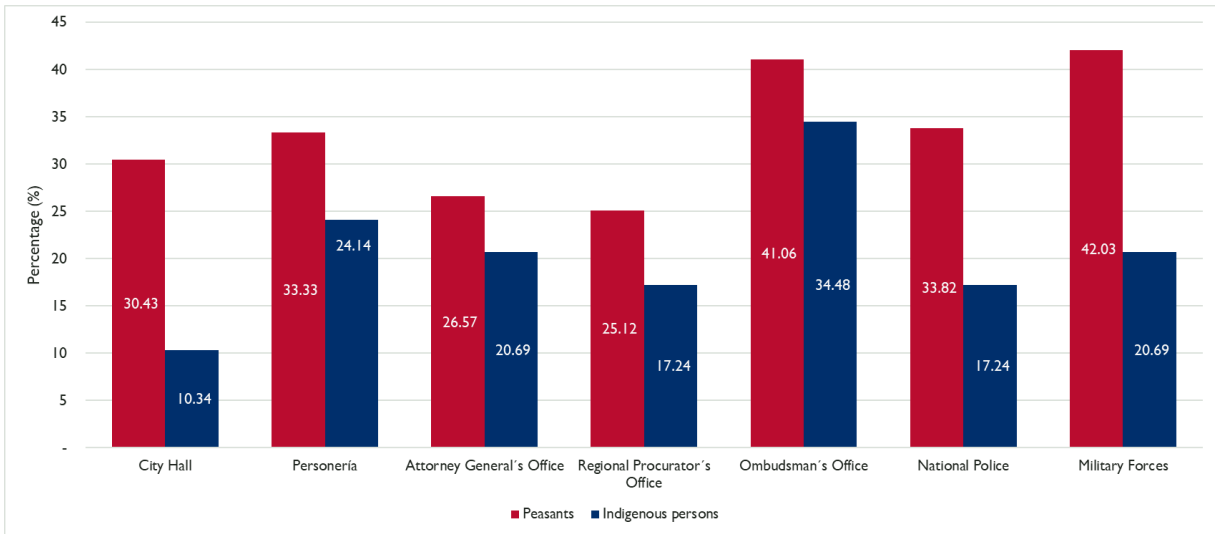


Exhibit 12: Percent of households that expressed confidence in government institutions

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

Peasant households trusted Community Action Boards (JACs) most, with a confidence level of 65 percent, while Indigenous households exhibited the highest level of trust in the Indigenous Councils, with 86 percent expressing confidence (Exhibit 13). However, there was minimal trust in private companies, which holds significance in relation to Finding 5 and the efforts to establish market connections for households (Exhibit 13).

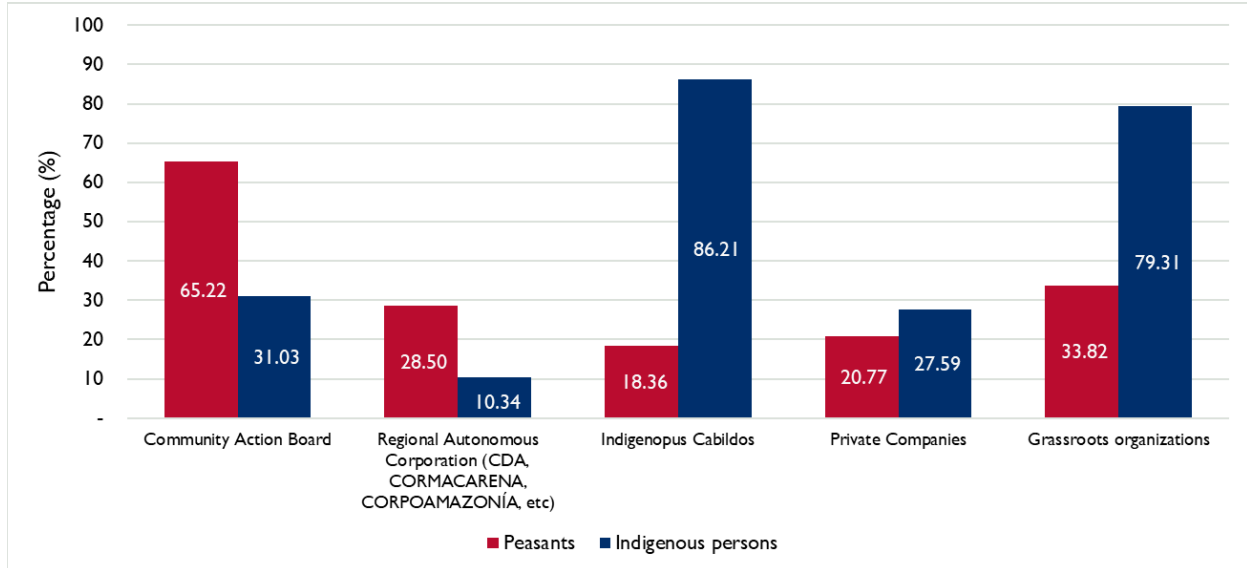


Exhibit 13: Percent of households that expressed confidence in non-state institutions

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

LOCAL LEADERS AND GOVERNANCE – QUESTION 2.7

PERCEPTIONS OF LEADERS - INDICATOR 2.4.1.4

Local leaders in the territories play an important role in environmental governance. Leaders were presented with statements about their ability to exercise their environmental leadership (Table 5). Most

leaders felt they had the knowledge and skills to exercise their leadership. However, less than half of all leaders felt there were mechanisms in place to protect their safety if threatened, there were legal or economic guarantees to conduct their leadership, or there was support by the GoC in their leadership role.

TABLE 5. PERCEPTIONS OF LEADERS IN THEIR ABILITY TO EXERCISE LEADERSHIP ACTIONS³⁴

STATEMENT	PERCENT RESPONDING YES
Has the knowledge and skills necessary to exercise leadership in environmental issues	88
There are sufficient security conditions to exercise leadership in environmental issues	59
There are mechanisms in place to guarantee the safety of leaders if threatened	41
There are legal guarantees to exercise leadership in environmental issues	47
There are economic guarantees to exercise leadership in environmental issues	18
GoC support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues	35
Territorial entities support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues	47
Grassroots organizations support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues	65

FINDING 8: FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY ARE BEING LOST

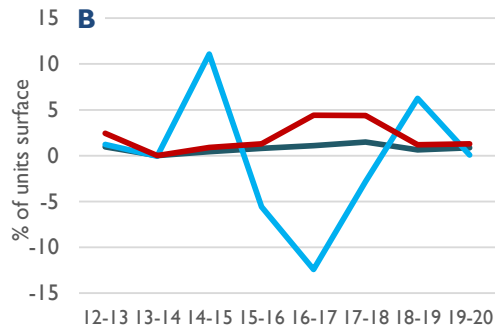
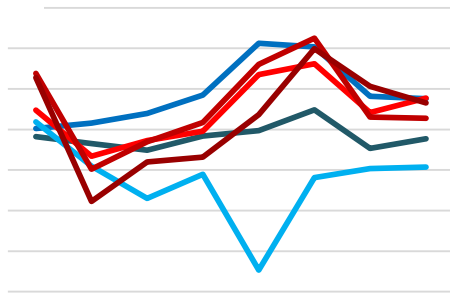
CHANGES IN FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY – QUESTION 3.1

FOREST COVER AND LOSS - INDICATORS 3.1.1.1-3.1.1.3

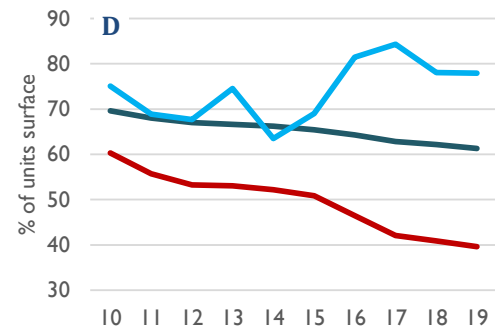
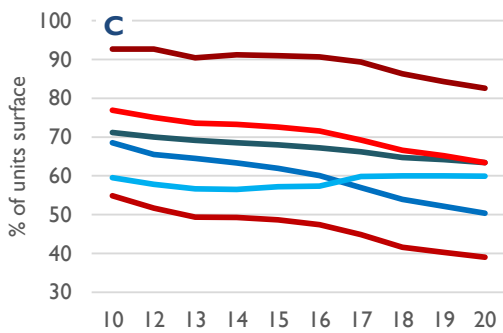
The remote sensing indicators of forest cover and forest loss show that during almost the entire last decade (2010-2020), the AA geographies experienced sustained forest loss. From 2016 until 2018, there was a significant increase in deforestation rates, which has stabilized recently (Exhibit 14-A and 14-B). Deforestation has resulted in a highly mosaic landscape and the loss of hundreds of hectares of forest across all the AA geographies (Exhibit 14-C and 14-D). Forest loss has been highest in the plains in Caquetá and Guaviare departments, particularly in those areas outside forest reserve lands (Law 2), which are almost completely deforested. AA priority areas B, C, and EF have the lowest forest cover remaining (Exhibit 14-C). However, the highest deforestation rates, close to two percent per year, were found in priority areas B, D, and G for the baseline period of 2019-2020 (Exhibit 14-A). Priority area G has the highest proportion of remaining forest, at 82 percent. In 2019-2020 it also had one of the highest deforestation rates at 1.65 percent (Exhibit 14-A). This suggests that deforestation is migrating across the territory and the agricultural frontier is shifting. Deforestation rates within AA baseline corridors are higher than within priority areas (Exhibit 14-B). Corridor EF has the least forest cover and the highest deforestation rate (1.3 percent) in the baseline period (Exhibit 14-B and 14-D). The average baseline forest cover across the priority areas and corridors was 58 percent. A comparison of forest cover and deforestation rates for the AA geographies with those of the entire country and the AA departments can be found in Annex 2A.

³⁴Data from baseline survey

Deforestation rate



Forest cover



Heat points

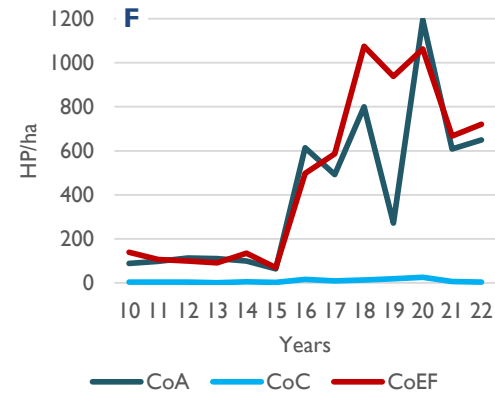
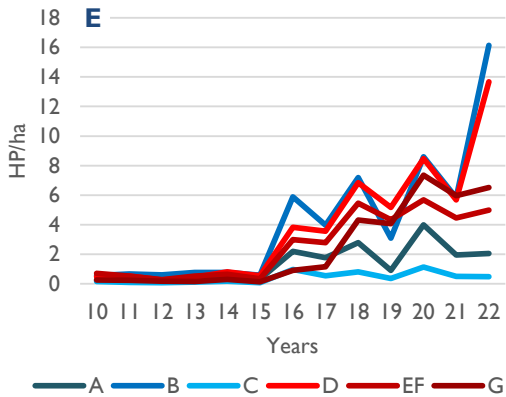


Exhibit 14: Deforestation rate, 2012-2020 (A-B), forest cover, 2010-2020 (C-D), and fire detection, 2000-2022 (E-F) in Amazon Alive priority areas (left) and corridors (right)

REMOTE SENSING DATA

Fire detection data corroborate these results, especially deforestation shifting across AA geographies (see Annex 2A). Fire hotspot data for the baseline period coincides partially with areas of deforestation expansion within priority area G, which has the third highest density of fires for the baseline year (2021) (Exhibit 14-E). Additionally, the partial 2022 fire hotspots exceed those of 2021, suggesting that the deforestation process's intensity could increase again (Exhibit 14-E and 14-F). However, fire is not

always associated with deforestation, and in the areas with pasture and savannah, fire is used to manage pasture/forage (e.g., Priority Areas B and C).

FOREST HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND CONNECTIVITY - INDICATORS 3.1.2.1-3.1.2.6

The baseline year (2020) reveals a high degree of transformation in the AA geographies based on the six indicators measuring landscape fragmentation/connectivity. The transformed landscapes dominate in many priority areas and corridors, characterized by numerous non-forest patches that isolate the remaining forest patches (Exhibit 15).

In terms of forest connectivity, Area EF exhibits the poorest conditions at baseline, with non-forest patches covering over half of its area and representing the largest patch (Exhibit 15-A). Non-forested patches are larger than forested patches (Exhibit 15-C) and are closer to one another in EF (Exhibit 15-E), showing that connectivity is higher for the non-forest category (Exhibit 15-G). The corridor EF also shows low connectivity, but forest patches tend to be closer together than non-forest patches (Exhibit 15-F). Priority areas D and G and corridor C (Exhibit 15) show better results. The connectivity probabilities show that forest patches dominate these landscapes compared to other areas, but these rates are still low, below 30 percent (Exhibit 15-G and 15-H).

In addition, AA geographies score in the mid-range for landscape diversity using Simpson's Diversity Index (≈ 0.5). This score suggests that the probability of encountering different patch types, whether forest or non-forest, is similar when selecting two pixels at random – or that across the AA landscape the probability of encountering forest and non-forest types, is the same. The geographies also show high values of equitability (approximately ≈ 1), which indicates that forests and non-forest coverages are distributed equitably (see Annex 2A). The exception to this is priority area G and corridor C, where there is a greater abundance of forest (see Annex 2A).

Annex 2A provides the mean values of the six “landscape fragmentation/connectivity” indicators for various AA priority areas and corridors. For cases where the metric is available for calculation, the standard deviation values are provided, offering insights into the spatial heterogeneity of the AA geographies.

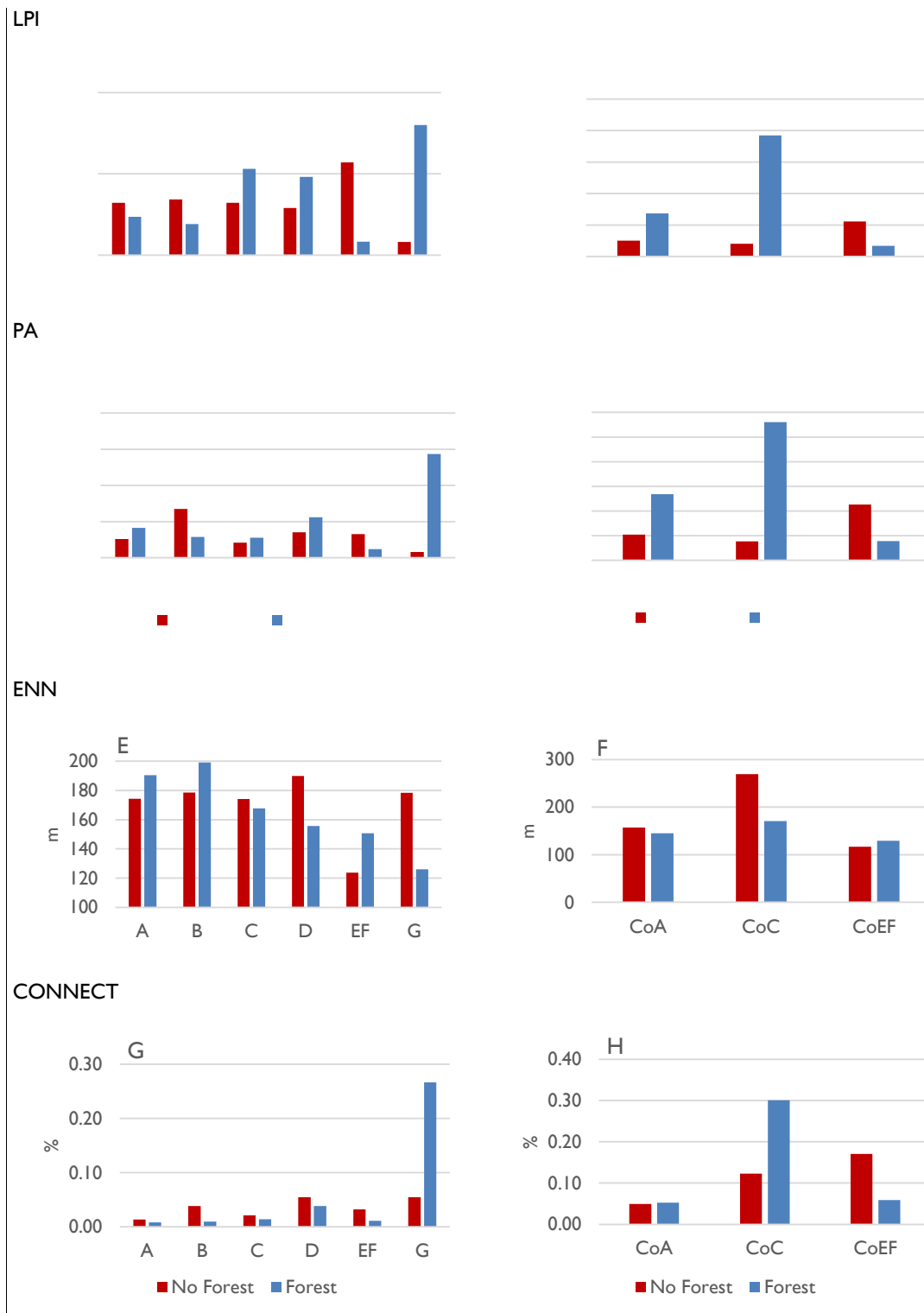


Exhibit 15: Landscape metrics (2020): Largest Patch Index “LPI” (A-B), Patch Area “PA” (C-D), Euclidean Next Neighbor “ENN” (E-F), and Connectance “CONNECT” (G-H), in Amazon Alive priority areas (left) and corridors (right)

REMOTE SENSING DATA

FOREST HABITAT DEGRADATION - INDICATOR 3.1.3.1

Overall, in 2020, the AA geographies showed mid to high average Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), with an average NDVI of 0.67 (Exhibit 16). Lower values correspond to non-forest areas and higher NDVI with forest (see Annex 2A). However, the low NDVI values in the priority area and corridor C are partially explained by the topographical complexity of the mountainous landscapes, which also influence NDVI variation (further details can be found in Annex 2A).^{35, 36}

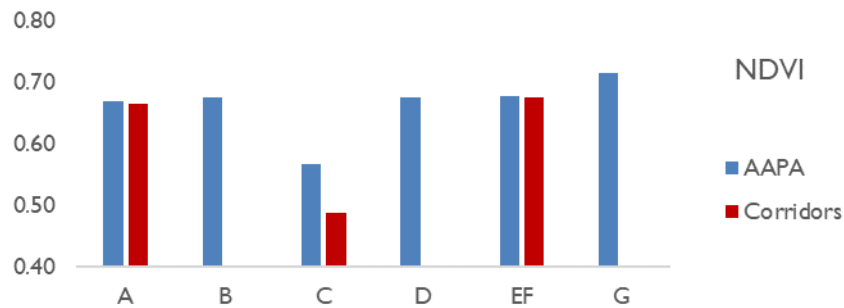


Exhibit 16: Mean NDVI (2020) in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA) and the implementation corridors for the first semester of 2022, NDVI values range from 0 to 1

REMOTE SENSING DATA

PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGES – INDICATOR 3.1.4.1

All KIIs suggested that deforestation increased dramatically in Colombia and in the departments of interest to AA following the 2016 Peace Agreement. While previously there were small “patches” of deforestation, mainly for food crops, after the Peace Agreement, they felt the extent of deforested hectares increased considerably. Unlike KIIs, local leaders included in the baseline survey who were asked about forest changes in their territory after the 2016 Peace Agreement often said there had been no change (seven out of 17). Six leaders said deforestation had decreased since 2016 and four said it had increased.

Perceptions of deforestation rates in the last 12 months were also gathered from leaders and households in the baseline survey, and the majority reported that deforestation was unchanged or stable (Exhibit 17). Two leaders said deforestation had decreased and two said it had increased in the last year. Across households, more (27 percent) said deforestation had been reduced than increased (13 percent) in the last year. About five percent of households (three percent of peasants and 17 percent of Indigenous) and one leader said there had been no deforestation in the last year. The objective of the AA Activity would be to reach an unchanged state in deforestation levels or to perceive deforestation as decreasing, versus increasing, over time.

As part of the baseline survey, local leaders were also asked about changes in wildlife since the 2016 Peace Agreement, and eight said there had been no change and eight said it had increased in abundance. Only one leader said the abundance of wildlife had decreased since 2016. Wildlife abundance was also commonly reported as unchanged or stable over the last 12 months by leaders and households included in the baseline survey (Exhibit 17). Leaders and households were more likely to perceive that wildlife

³⁵ Freitas, S. R., Mello, M. C. S., & Cruz, C. B. M. (2005). Relationships between forest structure and vegetation indices in Atlantic Rainforest. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 218, 353–362. [Link](#)

³⁶ D.W. Burgess, P. Lewis, J.-P.A.L. Muller, Topographic effects in AVHRR NDVI data (1995). *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 54 (3): 223-232. [Link](#)

abundance had increased over the last 12 months than decreased. Similar to perceptions of changes in deforestation, the objective of the AA Activity would be to reach an unchanged state in wildlife abundance, or not to see drastic decreases in wildlife over time.

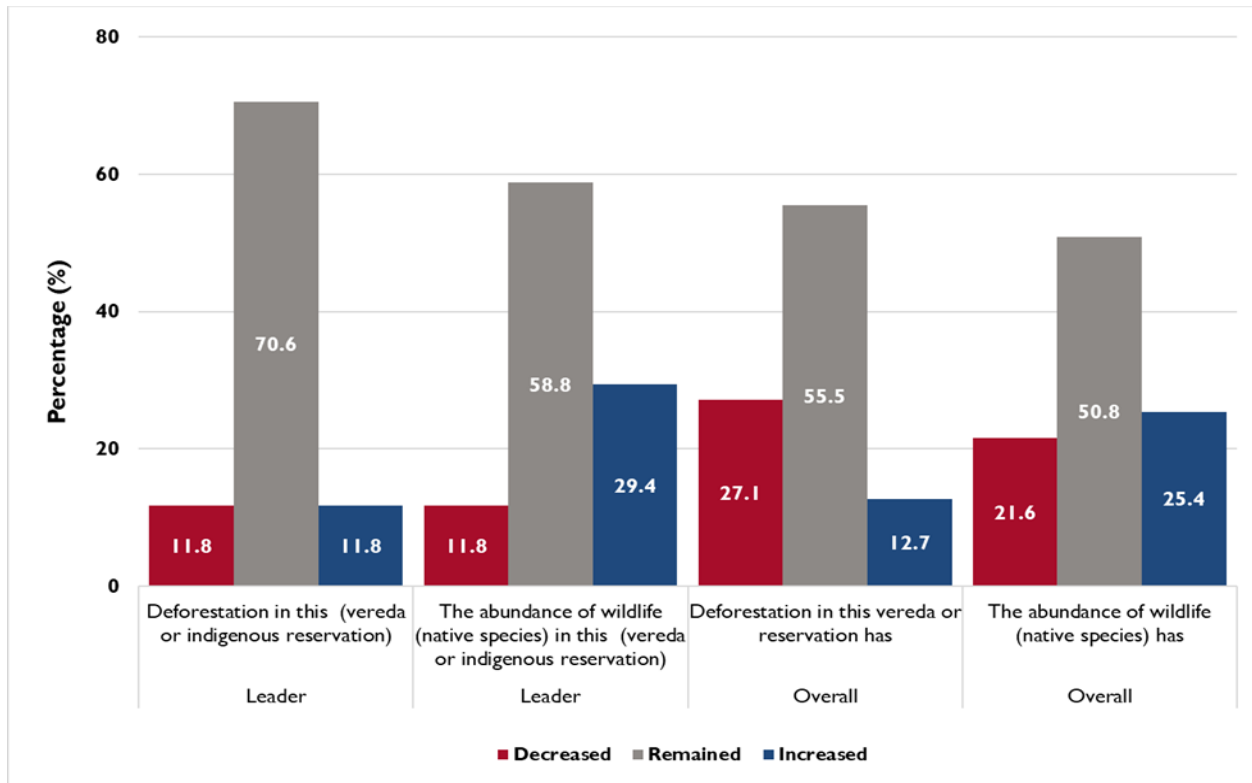


Exhibit 17: Perceived changes in deforestation and abundance of wildlife according to local leaders and households

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

The household survey included questions regarding their observation of individual animals or traces (feces, hair, tracks, marks) of individual animals for three wildlife species in the last year. Most Indigenous households reported seeing individuals or traces of otters (97 percent), churuco monkeys (93 percent), and jaguars (79 percent). Peasant households reported fewer sightings of wildlife with the most sightings reported for churuco monkeys (55 percent), and similar proportions of sightings for otters and jaguars in the last year (36 percent).

Kilis demonstrated that forest loss due to humans was also linked to wildlife and biodiversity loss. One of the Kilis explained this loss as follows:

Not only in the Colombian Amazon but also in the Brazilian Amazon, these fires generate a loss of fauna species that live in the treetops, we are talking about birds, reptiles, mammals, tapirs, monkeys, all that series of animals that die in these fires, you should know that the fires are Kilometers long and cover many hectares, it is impossible not to think that species of fauna and flora are being lost in huge areas and this is a serious impact. (State actor, local level)

Another key informant expressed:

There have been several species that have disappeared from our territory. Now more than anything the fauna and the flora itself is being exterminated by the development that we call human beings, by building roads. Supposedly they make some environmental controls, but this environmental control never happens. In any case, these animals that have had their vital corridors are harmed. (Civil society actor, local level)

DRIVERS OF FOREST LOSS AND DEGRADATION – QUESTION 3.1

LAND USES - INDICATOR 3.1.5.1

The remote sensing evaluation revealed that pasture has emerged as the dominant land cover, replacing forest in the AA geographies and covering close to 30 percent of the previously forested area. Agriculture and coca crops were also found in the region, but to smaller extents. The conversion of forest to non-forest land covers was highest in the Amazonian plains, which dominate all the AA priority areas, except for area C, where Andean landscapes are representative (Exhibit 18). Priority area EF shows the highest proportion of land coverage associated with deforestation. However, the evaluation of non-forest values in this area must be done carefully because of the influence of the native savannah ecosystems that are abundant in the Department of Meta. A similar challenge occurs when considering land covers in priority areas C and D because there are areas of non-forested natural ecosystems like the Yari’s savanna. Area G has the smallest extension of pasture and agriculture but more coca crops than other areas, except for priority area A, which has the largest coca coverage (Exhibit 18). For more details on deforestation drivers, see Annex 2A.

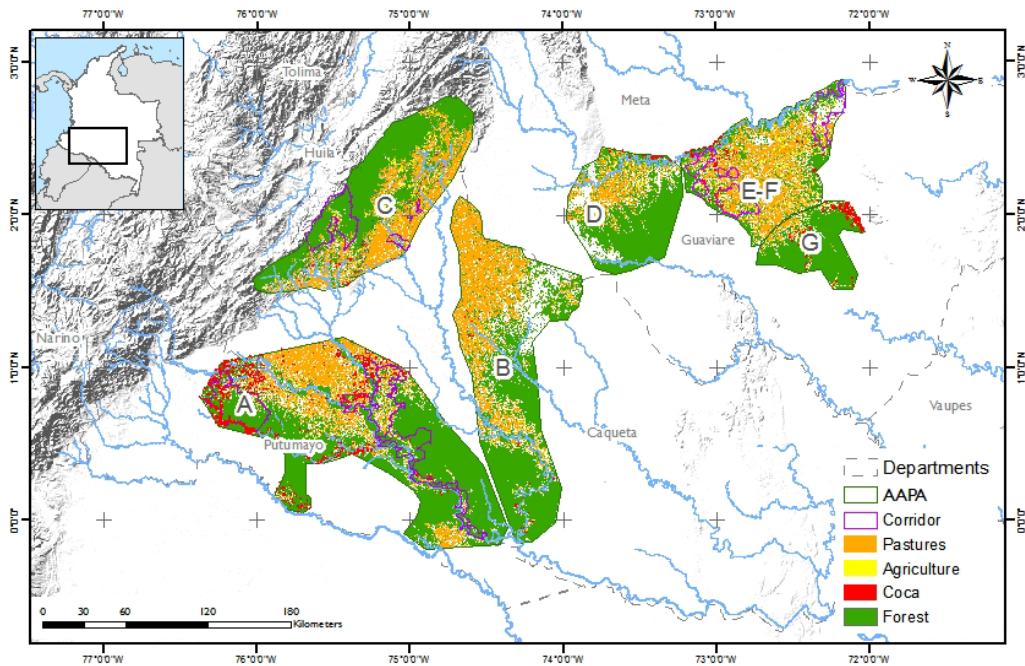


Exhibit 18: Forest cover (2020) and deforestation drivers (2018) in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas and Corridors

MAP OWN ELABORATION

PERCEIVED DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION - INDICATOR 3.1.6.1

Key informants perceived that two major changes influenced forest cover after the signing of the Peace Agreement in late 2016. Mostly, they identified the departure of the FARC from the territory and, consequently, the absence of territorial control exercised by this group, leading to increased deforestation. Although there was no consensus on the FARC's motives regarding environmental protection, the KIIs expressed the opinion that the FARC had a dissuasive role in deforestation. This is expressed by one actor as follows:

Before the [Peace Agreement] signing, where we had the guerrilla presence and they controlled those territories, which is where the jungle is, where they stayed, they controlled, well, if you can call it control, let's say they were present in the territory and not just anyone could reach that territory to do what they wanted, so they had to talk to them, ask for permission, and let's say that the guerrilla, I don't know if it was their policy or their conviction, I don't know why, but they didn't let them demolish, and they put some controls there. (Civil society actor, local level)

Key informants also discussed the arrival of new actors in the territories following the Peace Agreement, whom they referred to as the "real big deforesters".³⁷ Related to this change, according to the interviews, new actors are arriving in the territories who, in turn, are sent by other actors to buy land, build properties, and cut forests. These new actors act outside the dynamics of the territories and respond to external interests. As explained by one of the people interviewed, these new actors hire peasants from the region to log:

There are people who say look, if you are going to capture me without doing anything, and here they are offering me 5, 10 million pesos to deforest, what am I doing, if I have needs and your level of education does not allow for more, then see, this situation will generate people to go (...) you need the money. (Civil society actor, local level)

KIIs identified several other pathways that are closely related to each other and contribute to forest loss in the Amazon Region. One pathway is the historical colonization processes, given that, since the 1960s, INCORA (now ANT) generated incentives for the arrival of people to these areas of the country; thus, the colonization mindset contributes to the continuous expansion of the agricultural frontier. Another pathway is extensive cattle ranching, that often has connections to illicit economies, given that cattle acts as proof of land ownership. Being a movable good, ranching facilitates the continuous expansion of land boundaries. A third pathway is land grabbing or land clearing with the expectation of eventually achieving land titling. Many people consider that according to the 2016 Peace Agreement's formalization and access to land policies, cleared lands will be awarded to those who exercise occupation of the land. Therefore, they cut forests because that constitutes, in the imagination of the settler, proof of the right to receipt of a title. Land grabbing is also associated with opening new roads that are built illegally and facilitate more and more penetration into the forest. A fourth pathway contributes to forest loss. These are illegal crops, given that the demand for labor for coca leaf cultivation persists and "they need areas to grow cocaine and the cocaine bush needs direct sunlight, that is why they have to deforest".³⁸ Finally, KIIs highlighted hydrocarbon and mineral exploitation (petroleum and gas in Meta and Caquetá, gold in

³⁷ Civil society actor, local level.

³⁸ Civil society actor, local level.

Guaviare), given that there are projects that require the clearing of forests for exploration, which, in turn, affects the stability of the land and the conservation of bodies of water.³⁹

As a part of the baseline survey, leaders and households were asked about their perceptions of the drivers of deforestation. The objective of the AA Activity would be to educate participants on what is causing deforestation in the region, but not necessarily shift opinions toward any one actor. In the baseline survey, local leaders were more likely than households to perceive drivers of deforestation in the region as negatively influencing forests and leading to deforestation (Exhibit 19). All surveyed actors pointed to the use of fire for land management as one of the most important threats to forest resources, with large industries also identified by all actors as an important threat. Indigenous households were more likely to point to oil and gas companies (59 percent) as drivers, but peasant households did not see them as a major threat (33 percent). Illegal armed groups and infrastructure expansion were less likely to be identified as threats to forest resources by all respondents.

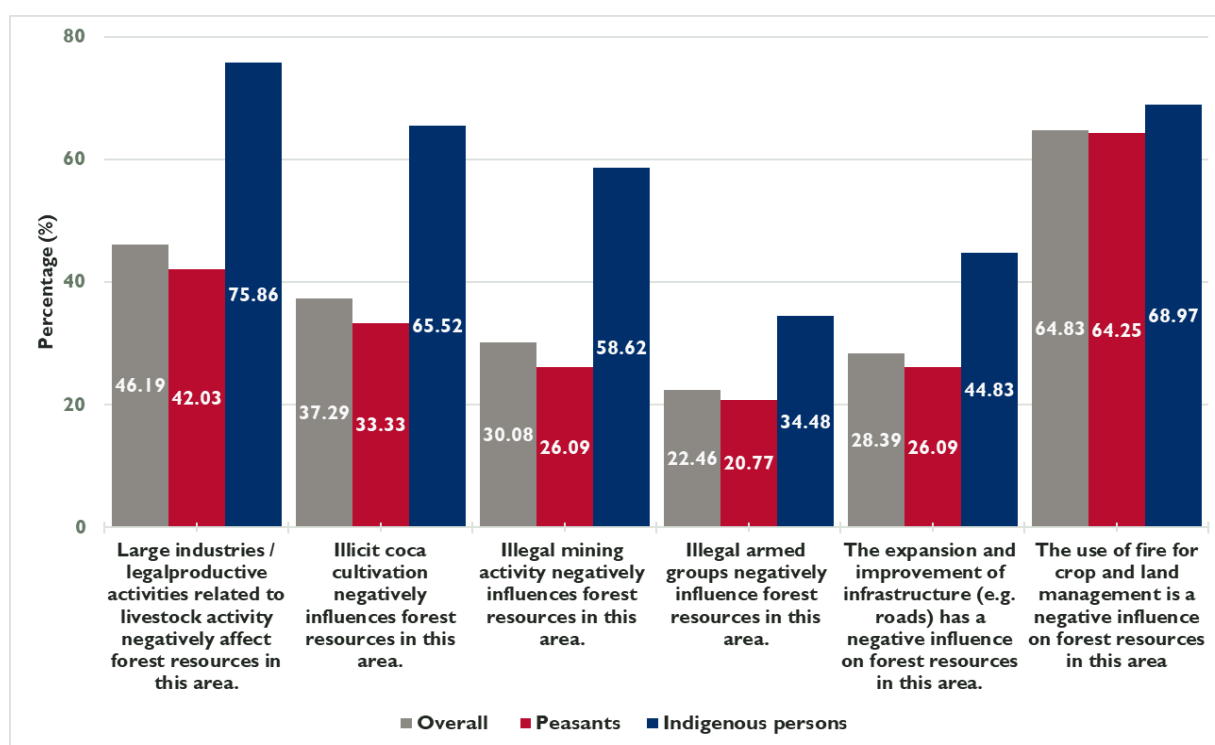


Exhibit 19: Perceived drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

PARTICIPANT SELF-REPORTED BEHAVIORS - INDICATOR 3.1.7.1

While the AA Activity focus is on promoting and enhancing natural resource management practices and behaviors that positively impact forests and biodiversity, as outlined in Findings 4, 5, and 6, it is also important to track self-reported behaviors that could harm forests and biodiversity. Two behaviors asked about in the baseline survey were using fire and cutting trees. Fire was reported as being used to manage crops and pasture more often by Indigenous households (62 percent) than peasant households (three percent) in the last year. Fire is a traditional tool for many Indigenous communities and is not

³⁹ See KPMG (2020) Análisis político y económico de la deforestación en regiones afectadas por el conflicto en Colombia: caso de Caquetá, Meta y Guaviare. <https://foronacionalambiental.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/AnalisisDeforestacionKPMG.pdf>

necessarily linked to forest loss. AA participants were also asked whether they had felled any trees in the last 12 months, and 14 percent of peasant and 59 percent of Indigenous households mentioned doing this activity. The high percentage of Indigenous households reporting felling trees might be related to the high number of households that reported improvements in timber production (59 percent), and this felling of trees could have been legally done for timber production.

FINDING 9: OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE HUMAN WELL-BEING STATUS

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

The household participants in the AA baseline survey had an average age of 46. Sixty-six percent of household participants surveyed were men. The most common education level reported was “incomplete elementary school” (26 percent). The local leaders who participated in the survey had an average age of 48, and 88 percent were male. Leaders tended to have more education than households, with the most common education level reported as “completed high school” (29 percent).

Social capital was rated as high across all participant households. However, Indigenous households had closer to 100 percent positive responses to social capital questions, whereas about 70 percent of peasant households responded positively to social capital questions. There were more mixed feelings among peasant households about fairness in benefit distribution across projects, with about 52 percent expressing that everyone benefits from projects in their territory compared to 100 percent of Indigenous households feeling this way. Leaders were also mostly positive about social capital, with only one out of 17 leaders responding that people did not trust each other in the territory or did not obey rules.

Based on the leader’s survey, 13 out of 17 leaders reported that access to cell phone service and the internet was common in the territories. Most territories had a primary or secondary school (15 out of 17), but few had a health care center or bank in the territory (two and zero out of 17). Most leaders (ten out of 17) indicated that more than half of the people living there had access to electricity, and about 40 percent (seven out of 17) reported that more than half had access to running water.

OBJECTIVE WELL-BEING – QUESTION 3.2

INCOME - INDICATOR 3.2.1.1

The average total income for all 236 households included in the survey was just over \$2 million COP a month in 2022. However, this mean is heavily skewed, with most households at or below this average value (Exhibit 20). The median income for participants was around \$1.2 million COP a month. This heterogeneity comes from peasant households and the inclusion of some large cattle producers as participants in one of the activities. The maximum income reported for an Indigenous household was \$3 million COP a month compared to the maximum \$14 million COP a month for a peasant household. The most common income sources in terms of the number of households reporting it were agricultural or farm jobs (214 households), non-agricultural work or employment (68 households), and government subsidies (96 households).

Most households (92 percent) had a metal roof or zinc sheet, considered the best material. It was common for peasant households to own a television, motorcycle, and radio. Indigenous households

were likely to own a canoe, which reflects the location of the IR included in the survey being next to a river.

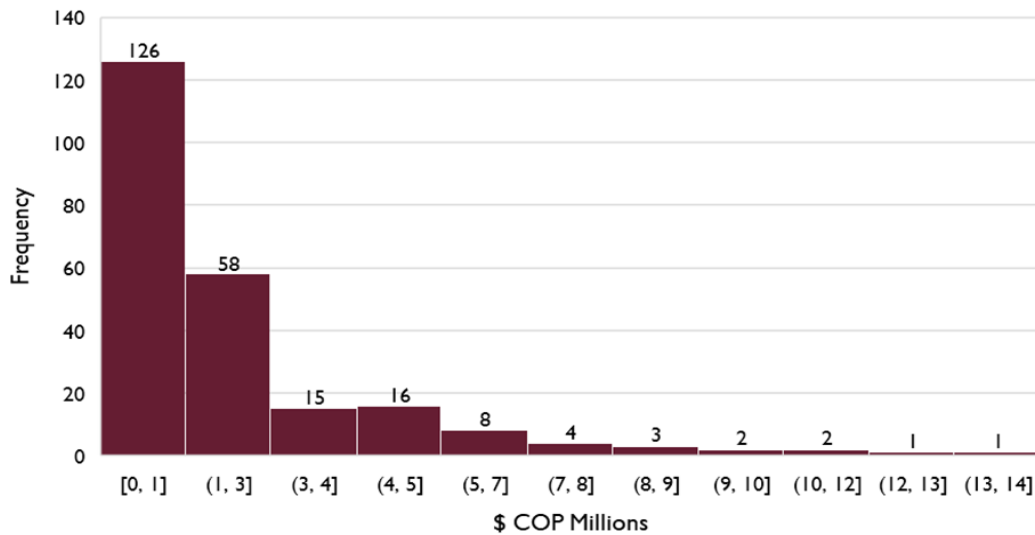


Exhibit 20: Number of participant households at different amounts of aggregate income per month (reported in COP millions)

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING – QUESTION 3.2

LIFE SATISFACTION - INDICATOR 3.2.2.1

Participants in the survey were asked to rate their life satisfaction using a ladder scale, where there were six steps from the bottom to the top. They were also asked to rate the placement of their households, neighbors, and friends on this ladder (Exhibit 21). There was a lot of variation in where participants placed themselves and others along this ladder. Participants rated themselves as more likely to be at both ends of the ladder—worse off and better off—than their neighbors or friends. However, most participants tended to rate themselves and their neighbors or friends as more likely to be in the middle of the ladder—steps three and four. This trend holds for both peasant and Indigenous households.

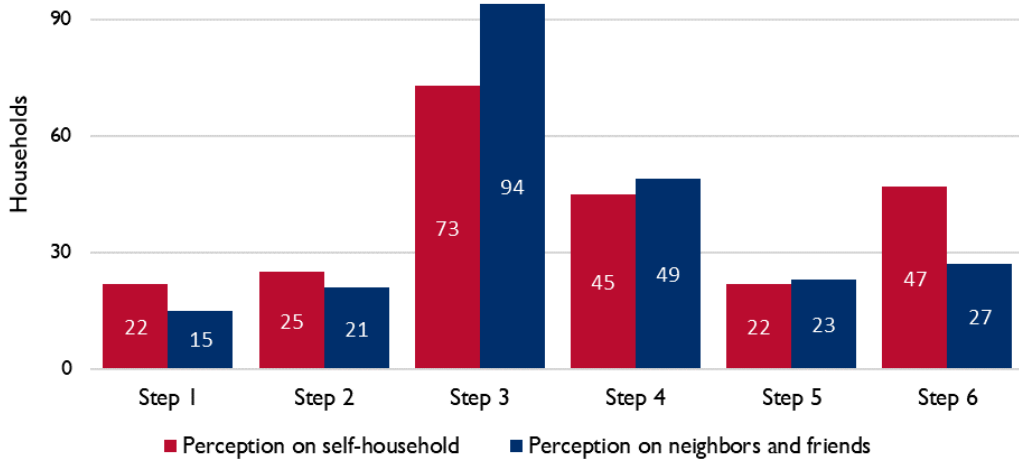


Exhibit 21: Number of participant households reporting themselves or others on a ladder of well-being, where one represents worse off and six represents being well off

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

FOREST USES AND BENEFITS/ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – QUESTION 3.2

FOREST BENEFITS - INDICATOR 3.2.3.1

Household participants overwhelmingly stated that forests and the ecosystem goods and services that forests provide were important for their household (Exhibit 22). Nearly 100 percent of both types of households included in the survey identified local climate regulation and water from natural sources as important benefits of forests. Indigenous households also identified forests as beneficial for spaces for traditional ceremonies, non-timber forest products, and timber products. Natural hazard mitigation was mentioned less frequently by Indigenous households as important, but was the third most important benefit mentioned by peasant households. About 80 percent of peasant households identified non-timber and timber forest products as important to their household. Fuelwood use was also asked about, and 77 percent of peasants and 93 percent of Indigenous households indicated that fuelwood was a main fuel source for their household.

Regarding the source of these ecosystem goods and services, 80 percent of peasant households mentioned individually managed forests, while 10 percent mentioned community-managed forests. Among Indigenous households, 66 percent mentioned individually-managed forests and 76 percent mentioned community-managed forests. Approximately 31 percent of Indigenous households, but only four percent of peasant households, identified national parks or other public forests as providers of these benefits.

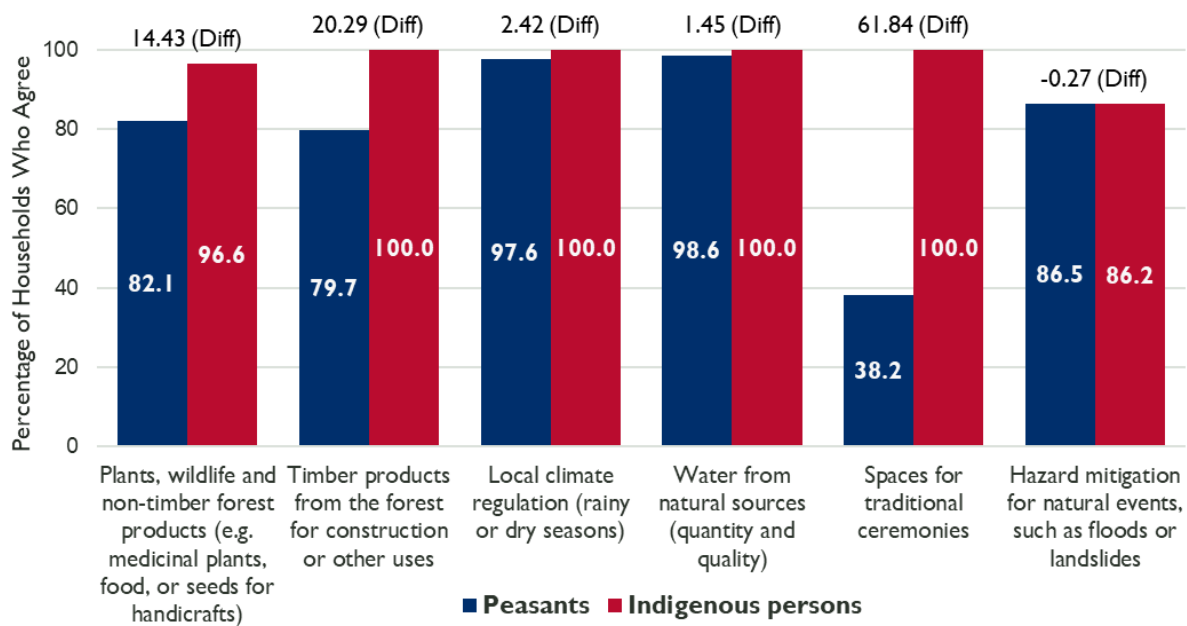


Exhibit 22: Percentage of households that receive these ecosystem goods and services from forests

BASELINE SURVEY DATA

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IMPLICATIONS FOR AA THEORY OF CHANGE AND ACTIVITY PROGRAMMING

Many of the baseline report findings support the AA programming logic and elements of the ToC, however, some findings appear to provide only weak support for the ToC, or highlight issues that need to be considered for AA's programming. Additionally, the baseline findings suggest some new areas the AA programming should consider for meeting their objectives. Key conclusions based on the findings follow and a set of recommendations that reflect the conclusions and draws on the evaluation team's expertise.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION 1. Insufficient resources, capacity, and coordination hinder the government's response to deforestation prevention and prosecution. The GoC's response to deforestation has been to adjust the legal code to make deforestation a crime, hire new public authorities and staff, and implement a military campaign to combat deforestation. This institutional response is hampered by weak coordination across national and local state actors and limited resources (i.e., staff, equipment, and money) and capacity to implement actions at the local level. As a result, each department works independently to address deforestation, and there is low capacity at the local level to prevent and prosecute deforestation. Additionally, ineffective data sharing and aggregation of judicial proceeding types impede the national-level tracking of deforestation crimes. (Finding 1, Questions 1.1-1.3)

CONCLUSION 2. The government's response to deforestation prevention and prosecution does not address the underlying drivers of deforestation and is likely to have limited long-term impact without complementary strategies. The GoC's response to deforestation focuses on punishing local actors for forest loss due to agriculture, ranching, and other land use conversions at the expense of targeting the underlying or indirect drivers of deforestation in the region, such as large industrial actors and illicit economies. Implementing the government's military response and focus on direct drivers of forest loss leads to distrust in the state and a view that the government is unfair. Key informants' distrust and perception of lacking fairness stems from the perception and documented evidence that the government is more likely to prosecute low-level actors than large industrial or illegal ones. (Finding 1, Questions 1.1-1.3)

CONCLUSION 3. Local actors make limited use of national-level data and tools to address deforestation prevention and prosecution. The usefulness of the national-level data generated and shared by IDEAM with government actors is hindered by several factors. Local-level state actors lack the capacity to use the shared data, the time frame in which the deforestation data is shared is not sufficient for prevention, and the fire detection data cannot be used for prosecution. Additionally, local-level civil society actors cannot access the data. As a result, alternative tools and information, such as the Meta CAR's weekly summary reporting of deforestation and a real-time telephone application for reporting deforestation developed in Meta, could offer more valuable platforms at the local level if expanded to other departments and integrated with national reporting efforts. (Finding 2, Questions 1.4-1.5)

CONCLUSION 4. Security concerns and a perception of non-transparent government actions limit civil society's participation in monitoring and reporting deforestation in the

region. The amount of civil society forest monitoring and reports of environmental crimes by civil society to public authorities in the Amazon Region is low compared to the magnitude of deforestation. While mechanisms for civil society to participate in deforestation prevention and prosecution exist, there is an overwhelming consensus that participating in these mechanisms is unsafe. Civil society members are exposed to retaliation and security risks when they monitor forests or report deforestation crimes to public authorities. Civil society does not trust that the state will act on their reports or that action will be taken, especially against large or illegal actors. (Finding 3, Questions 1.6-1.7)

CONCLUSION 5. Peasant households in the region face a predominant issue of informal land tenure. Informal land tenure practices are widespread in the Amazon Region, contributing to historical practices of land clearance as well as land grabbing, both of which are closely linked to deforestation processes. KIs demonstrate that land tenure interventions have been more active among Indigenous and peasant communities. Among the AA survey participants, peasant households were less likely to have registered deeds to their land than Indigenous households. While tenure was generally perceived as relatively secure among the surveyed households, there is still room for improvement, particularly in preventing land grabbing by external entities. (Finding 4, Question 2.1)

CONCLUSION 6. The use of land planning instruments is limited. Land use and forest management plans and programs in the region have limited uptake and many are outdated. Less than one-third of participant households included in the baseline survey had any formal land management plan or participated in any forest conservation plan. No households were involved with the GoC's Natural Conservation Contracts, and there is concern about the ability of these usufruct rights to allow for productive livelihoods for the people that have historically occupied these areas. (Finding 4, Question 2.1)

CONCLUSION 7. Forest-related livelihoods represent a small proportion of economic activities for AA participants. There have been efforts to promote market-based and alternative sustainable livelihoods for people in the AA region. However, these remain isolated initiatives and are not benefiting large numbers of households, as indicated by the AA survey of households. Few AA participants earn income from timber or non-timber forest products, and implementation of economic incentives or nature tourism projects in these geographies is limited. (Finding 5, Questions 2.2-2.3)

CONCLUSION 8. Access to private companies and markets for environmentally friendly products is limited. Although there is a positive perception of markets for environmentally friendly products, the development of value chains is constrained and private sector engagement in the AA geographies is limited. Enhancing the linkage between households and markets faces challenges such as inadequate paved roads and considerable physical distances between communities and markets. Additionally, there is a lack of trust in the private sector. (Finding 5, Question 2.4)

CONCLUSION 9. Disparities exist in accessing information on best practices for natural resource management and their adoption, particularly among peasant households and women. About one-third of households reported receiving information on natural resource best management practices within the last year. Most information is being transferred in-person and many households cannot identify who disseminated the information. Women are only receiving information in about one-third of cases. Some common natural resource management best practices, such as planting

trees and improving land use for biodiversity, were reported by close to 50 percent of the AA household participants. (Finding 6, Question 2.5)

CONCLUSION 10. Limited confidence and coordination among stakeholder groups impede engagement and participation in environmental governance. Communication and collaboration across different scales (municipality, department, national) in the Amazon Region are weak or nonexistent. There is a lack of coordination across stakeholders, perceptions of insecurity in working on environmental topics, and a lack of a clear incentive for some stakeholders to engage. Furthermore, households in the baseline survey lacked trust in most public institutions and other stakeholders, such as private companies, preventing their engagement. (Finding 7, Question 2.6)

CONCLUSION 11. Government officials fail to support and ensure local leaders' safety, despite being the most trusted stakeholder according to peasant and Indigenous households. Leaders lack the legal and economic guarantees to exercise their leadership and do not feel supported by the GoC or territorial entities. Yet, local households are more likely to trust their Community Action Boards (peasants) or Indigenous Councils (Indigenous), than public authorities or other actors. This mismatch is hindering leaders and households within their territory from engaging in environmental governance in the AA region. (Finding 7, Questions 2.6-2.7)

CONCLUSION 12. Since 2016, significant forest loss has occurred in all AA priority areas and corridors, leading to a shifting agricultural frontier. Deforestation remains high across AA geographies, particularly in priority areas B, D, and G. This deforestation has produced highly transformed and heterogeneous landscapes, where forest and non-forest coverages, pasture, agriculture, and coca, create a mosaic. Because of deforestation, the connectivity probabilities of forest coverages across all geographies have significantly decreased, impacting species movements and habitat. Forest loss is occurring in areas with higher levels of existing forest cover. (Finding 8, Question 3.1)

CONCLUSION 13. Participants' perceptions of forest cover and wildlife tend to be more positive than what is indicated by the remote sensing data. Klls indicated high rates of forest loss across the four departments, yet most households and leaders included in the baseline survey perceived that forest loss in their territories was either stable or declining. This might be because the participants included in the baseline survey are in areas not experiencing high rates of forest change in the most recent year, or that forest has already been lost in these areas. Similarly, most baseline survey participants reported an increased or stability in the abundance of wildlife in the last year. While this may initially seem positive, it could also result from diminishing forested areas for wildlife habitat. (Finding 8, Question 3.1)

CONCLUSION 14. The region is experiencing the replacement of forests, primarily driven by the actions of large, industrial livestock actors and the practice of controlled burning to clear vegetation. Remote sensing data provide evidence of pasture expansion in the region. Key informants discussed the role of the FARC's disbandment in the presence of new actors in the region, both large industrial and illegal, involved in cattle and other agricultural crop production. Local leaders and households in the baseline survey were less likely to point to illegal actors. However, they perceived that deforestation processes were driven by the legal cattle industry and the use of fire for clearing vegetation for pasture. Individuals are sometimes implicated in these processes because larger actors pay them to open forests up for pasture. (Finding 8, Question 3.1)

CONCLUSION 15. Participants exhibit significant heterogeneity in well-being, but most are male and have moderate levels of education. AA household participants have a large range in their monthly income levels and subjective perceptions of their satisfaction with their living conditions. Most direct participants in the baseline survey were middle-aged men with moderate education. (Finding 9, Question 3.2)

CONCLUSION 16. Most AA participants recognize and depend on forest ecosystem goods and services. While forest products (timber and non-timber) did not make up a substantial part of formal income for AA participants, households reported that the ecosystem goods and services that come from forests support participants' well-being and quality of life. Specifically, almost all household participants recognized climate and water regulation processes as vital, with many others identifying natural hazard mitigation as important. Furthermore, most households depend on fuelwood for cooking. Participants rely on their individual- and community-managed forests for these benefits. (Finding 9, Question 3.2)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AA PROGRAMMING

RECOMMENDATION 1. The AA Activity should continue to focus on the strengthening of the current GoC response to deforestation prevention and prosecution (Component 1.1) by: (1) strengthening coordination across national and local state actors, especially between CONALDEF and CARs; (2) building capacity at the local level related to procedural, substantive, and criminal aspects of deforestation prosecution; and (3) investing in procedures and processes for transparent data collection and sharing of information on deforestation crimes internally and externally to help build trust and limit corruption at all government levels. A general increase in the allocated GoC's budget to the department and municipal levels is needed to sustain these changes. (Conclusion 1)

However, it is unclear whether the government's current military strategy will be effective without a greater focus on underlying deforestation drivers in the region, a willingness to address deforestation caused by large economic and illegal actors, and increased government transparency on deforestation prevention and prosecution processes. Thus, in addition to supporting the government's current efforts, AA programming should also (4) build awareness about indirect drivers of deforestation within the GoC and encourage a response that goes beyond the military component of responding to deforestation after it occurs, and (5) help develop differentiated strategies to addressing deforestation related to whether it is an illegal actor, large industrial actor, or peasant/Indigenous household. Related to this gap in the government approach, AA can also provide support through its intervention components aimed at addressing indirect drivers of deforestation, such as improving land management and administration (Component 2.1) and providing sustainable alternative livelihoods (Component 2.2) in the region. (Conclusion 2)

RECOMMENDATION 2. In line with Component 1.2, AA could help strengthen the current tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution by: (1) building capacity among local state actors related to GIS and remote sensing skills, enabling them to use IDEAM's national-level data effectively and report coordinates about where deforestation has taken place in the region back to IDEAM; and (2) investing in new applications that allow near or real-time reporting of deforestation and that standardize the collection of these data across the region. For both these efforts, the AA Activity should ensure (3) these tools and data are shared with local civil society actors, such as leaders and local forest monitoring

groups, including training them on how to use these data (when received) and any new tools. (Conclusion 3)

RECOMMENDATION 3. In support of the current strategies proposed under Component 1.3, AA could help strengthen the civil society’s participation in confronting deforestation by: (1) raising awareness about the new deforestation amendment and the role of civil society in confronting deforestation; (2) developing safe reporting processes that allow for anonymous reports and updates about the government’s response status that also aligns with government reporting platforms; and (3) bringing USAID initiatives such as the “human rights defenders’ strategy” to this region to increase protection of civil society. Only once the safety of civil society is improved is it recommended for AA to (4) organize or support forest monitoring networks and deforestation reporting by civil society, and ideally in coordination with IDEAM’s community participatory monitoring network. However, if the government is not responsive to civil society reports and is willing to address the deforestation of large or illegal actors, participation may remain low. (Conclusion 4)

RECOMMENDATION 4. AA could help strengthen land management and land administration by: (1) raising awareness of tenure formalization processes and other tenure interventions led by the government and facilitating engagement in these processes, especially for peasant households; (2) working with households and leaders to update land zoning and forest management plans; and (3) providing outreach around forest reserve land restrictions and working with the government and households to implement Law 2 in a way that balances conservation and productive land use. Regarding the last item, the AA Activity could learn from the experience of Tierralta (Córdoba) Natural Conservation Contracts. Additionally, AA could partner with Community Action Boards (i.e., JACs) to (4) identify in the statutes of the JAC the boundaries of the *veredas*, given that these informal boundaries are usually recognized and respected by the peasants in the absence of updated land-use planning figures; and (5) involve the JAC presidents in the land-use planning processes. (Conclusions 5 and 6)

RECOMMENDATION 5. Regarding market-based and sustainable livelihoods, AA should: (1) identify private sector partners and build trust with and demand from partners for household products; (2) build capacity in communities to produce forest-friendly goods, such as working with local cooperatives and associations to ensure sustained supply of products; and (3) be transparent and clear with communities about the pros and cons of engaging in alternative livelihood projects and the expected time frame for benefits to emerge. In general, there is a need to develop more diverse markets for sustainably harvested timber and non-timber products and increase their visibility in local and global markets for this strategy to be successful. There may be challenges in establishing markets in remote areas and for equitable benefit within and across communities. If economic incentive programs are used, they should be linked to sustainable livelihood alternatives that can help sustain forest conservation behaviors during and after the conservation contracts end. (Conclusions 7 and 8)

RECOMMENDATION 6. To ensure the AA Activity meets its objectives in increasing natural resource management best practices over time, it should: (1) make sure participants are aware of the project providing the information or training; (2) investigate whether radio or virtual platforms are good options for dissemination, given that most information has been received in person to date; and (3) increase the participation of women in knowledge dissemination and technical capacity projects. Some common natural resource management best practices, such as planting trees and improving land use for biodiversity, are already close to 50 percent among AA household participants. These limitations could

restrict the ability of the AA Activity to drive significant changes over time, and future activity selection should prioritize communities where these behaviors are less prevalent. (Conclusion 9)

RECOMMENDATION 7. The AA Activity can help improve stakeholder engagement, including increasing trust and coordination across different groups, by: (1) improving the safety mechanisms and legal resources that local leaders have access to; (2) working with national and territorial actors to include local leaders in coordination efforts through CONALDEF or other mechanisms; and (3) developing linkages between the private sector and green businesses that help improve trust between households and corporations. The ability of AA to improve stakeholder engagement will depend in part on Recommendations 1 and 2 being met, which focus on building transparency and fairness in government processes and sharing information with local leaders. (Conclusions 10 and 11)

RECOMMENDATION 8. For the AA Activity to address the underlying and direct drivers causing forests to be converted to pasture, it will be necessary to complement household-level strategies (Objective 2) with larger efforts by the GoC to address the underlying drivers of deforestation (as pointed out in Recommendation 1). To curb deforestation, the GoC must be willing and able to address the role of large-scale economic and illegal actors in land grabbing, cattle expansion, and hydrocarbon and mineral exploitation. This approach would help the AA Activity earn the trust of local people and effectively address the underlying reasons that individuals are engaging in land clearing. (Conclusions 13, 14 and 15)

RECOMMENDATION 9. Since 2016, the degradation of forests has led to low forest connectivity and the presence of heterogeneous landscapes in which AA participants are located. Thus, the AA Activity will need to focus on restoring connectivity between isolated patches through reforestation and rehabilitation. However, monitoring tree establishment and health over time will be important to ensure effective reforestation. In general, to have the most effect on preventing new forest loss, future AA activities will need to target the geographies located in areas with high rates of forest loss at present. (Conclusions 13 and 14)

RECOMMENDATION 10. To ensure that the AA Activity is meeting its outcomes of reaching women, it will be necessary to engage women more actively in activities and to measure outcomes separately for women in future evaluation rounds. Given the variability of initial well-being across AA participants, future evaluations should assess whether activities have similar effects over time depending on the baseline levels of well-being of the participant (i.e., heterogeneity tests). (Conclusion 16)

CHALLENGES FACED IN THE FIRST AA BASELINE

Based on the experiences in the baseline evaluation, it is important to consider several limitations or challenges when interpreting the findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented above. First, for the remote sensing analysis, the baseline evaluation focused on forest indicators for the AA priority areas and corridors because information on participant/plot and activity location—including *vereda* and IR boundaries—was unavailable from the IP when the Cohort I baseline began. The baseline analysis of priority areas and corridors was completed in 2021-2022 for the areas defined by AA at that time. However, by completing this final baseline report in 2023, some identified activities fell outside of the original priority area and corridor boundaries. Thus, future evaluations at the priority area and corridor scale will want to re-confirm priority area and corridor boundaries with the IP before assessing changes over time. It is also important to note that the remote sensing analysis at this larger scale had some

limitations in priority area C due to the topographical features found in this area. These are documented in Annex 2A, and for comparisons over time from baseline to endline, they should still indicate relative changes in forest conditions.

Second, when creating the interview and survey instruments for the baseline evaluation, the team relied on the ToC for the overall AA Activity, but at that time, detailed information on the specific activities to be implemented in the field was not yet available. This led to having to ask a lot of questions related to all the possible activities that might occur under AA and asking more general questions to try and cover all the possible intervention types. It may also be the case that some indicators useful for a specific activity are not included in the original instruments because the activities have shifted slightly from the original IP's ToC.

Third, the baseline evaluation experienced multiple delays in data collection. This led to data being collected over multiple years, with qualitative and remote sensing analysis occurring in late 2021 and early 2022, and quantitative data being collected in late 2022. Thus, comparing some of the qualitative and quantitative data and perceptions poses challenges due to data collection timing. Furthermore, the presidential elections in the summer of 2022 could have affected the priorities of GoC agencies and the focus on deforestation, creating an additional concern during the qualitative and quantitative data collection efforts. Finally, data collection delays led to both interview and survey data being collected during the December and January holidays. This affected response rates, especially for the interviews with state actors.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBSEQUENT DATA COLLECTION FOR THE PE

Lessons learned from the baseline evaluation suggest some issues that will be important to consider for subsequent data collection rounds:

FINER SCALE REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS. While the remote sensing data used for the priority area and corridor analysis were sufficient to detect forest conditions at larger scales, quantifying changes in deforestation or forest restoration and degradation at the AA participant/plot and activity scale will be needed in future evaluation rounds to detect forest change. This will require different types of data. Future AA Activity evaluations could measure similar indicators to what are presented in this report but utilize the information at a scale more compatible with AA implementation areas such as: (1) high-resolution land cover semi-automatized monitoring systems (e.g., IDEAM, SINCHI⁴⁰) or (2) data from alternative sources of remotely sensed information (e.g., GEDI⁴¹ for forest degradation, high resolution multiband sensors for forest cover change). Ideally, this fine-scale data would be combined with (3) field data collection, for example by local forest monitoring teams established in the AA corridors. The latter would allow direct measurements of biotic and abiotic variables (e.g., foliar cover, forest density, biomass, slope, etc.), which is useful to perform more robust evaluations of the forest degradation indicators. These higher resolution analyses should be completed once the final set of participants and activities are identified, to ensure the correct areas are analyzed and done retrospectively to capture baseline to endline periods. This high-resolution imagery will require additional costs, technical

⁴⁰ The IDEAM and Sinchi have implemented monitoring process of particular areas where conservation agreements are signed, using high resolution imagery, available for government entities.

⁴¹ https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/LARSE_GEDI_GEDI02_A_002_MONTHLY

expertise, and processing times from what was completed in this baseline analysis but will be more suitable for evaluation of AA outcomes based on participant/plot and activity boundaries.

Finally, the baseline evaluation team encountered several difficulties in obtaining shapefiles for the *vereda* and IR boundaries to use for remote sensing analysis or to link local leader surveys to their territories. The evaluation team and the IP had several discussions about the official National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) shapefiles versus the shapefiles and names used by the AA Activity, which often do not correspond, but there was no final resolution. Future evaluation rounds should continue to coordinate with the IP to rectify this issue so that forest loss can be assessed at this territorial level and ensure that the correct names are used when recording the location of surveys.

COLLECT QUALITATIVE DATA FROM PARTICIPANTS AT ENDLINE. The baseline findings emphasize the crucial role of qualitative data in interpreting the results at the endline, particularly regarding knowledge acquisition and behaviors associated with specific activities. While the survey instrument effectively measures the PE indicators outlined in Annex I, it may not provide comprehensive coverage of the distinct causal mechanisms and anticipated outcomes of specific activities. Thus, qualitative interviews could be used with participants from specific activities to understand why the specific outputs and outcomes for that activity were achieved or not achieved. Additionally, qualitative data could be collected separately with men and women in the same household to understand the indirect impacts the Activity is having on women since most direct participants are men. Finally, qualitative data could help reveal more details about deforestation in the territory and who is causing it, as it was observed in data collection that some people were reluctant to answer these questions truthfully (see challenges in Annex 6). This larger qualitative data collection effort will require more time and budget at endline than was allocated at baseline for qualitative data.

CONSIDER SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS TO SURVEY INSTRUMENTS. The leader survey adhered to its designated time frame of 60 minutes, while the household survey was completed within 90 minutes. However, there is potential for streamlining the survey in future rounds to make it more efficient. Notably, the baseline survey was designed prior to the approval of specific activities, requiring the inclusion of all potential activities that could be implemented in the field. During the endline evaluation, elements that are unlikely to be influenced by the AA Activity could be omitted when the complete set of activities is known. Additionally, more comprehensive information regarding specific activities could be gathered through qualitative methods. A few questions can be dropped in the next round as they were only intended for baseline data collection, and additional minor adjustments suggested for a few specific questions in the household and leader instruments are detailed in Annex 5. Finally, it was observed that some survey respondents were reluctant to answer questions about deforestation and illegal actors. The evaluation team suggests that qualitative data collection be added to try and increase information on this topic, versus any adjustments to the survey questions on these themes as they are sensitive topics, and it is hard to eliminate all bias.

CONSIDER SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS TO INDICATORS USED TO MEASURE COMPONENT I.1 (Finding 1). Following the presentation of the Early Report findings, which included qualitative information on Objective I baseline conditions for deforestation prevention and prosecution, the IP suggested the addition of indicators to measure changes in the GoC's administrative procedure (Law 1333 of 2009) to investigate and sanction alleged offenders of environmental regulations. The IP's original ToC and expected results did not mention the administrative procedure but focused on

deforestation prevention and prosecution from the judicial perspective. Thus, the baseline evaluation team's ToC and baseline indicators focused on the judicial perspective. However, we recommend that future AA evaluation rounds collect data on the administrative procedure from the Ministry of Environment and the Office of the General Inspector. We added two suggested indicators to capture changes in this administrative procedure in the set of PE indicators found in Annex I.

TIMING OF FUTURE EVALUATION ROUNDS. The original ED document recommended data be collected at both midline (after 3 years) and endline (after 5 years) to compare results with the baseline evaluation. The evaluation team recommends collecting data in both these rounds to ensure that the Activity is on track to meet its expected outcomes and can adjust if necessary. It is also understood that many of the activities being implemented by the IP will be 1-2 years in duration. Thus, a midline data collection will be useful to assess outcomes at the end of the field activities and a few years after this to observe changes over time. Given the amount of time it took to coordinate the baseline data collection effort, the evaluation team recommends that USAID aims to have both the evaluation team and data firm on board about six months before the intended start of these future evaluation rounds. We also highly recommend that the months of December- January be avoided for data collection due to the overlap with the holiday season and potential difficulty obtaining high rates of response.

ANNEX I. FINAL EVALUATION DESIGN

AMAZON ALIVE EVALUATION THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

THEORY OF CHANGE FOR AA EVALUATION

The evaluation team developed a Roadmap for the AA Activity that outlines the broad links between the IP's components (Intermediate Results) and outcomes (Expected Results) and the targeted impacts of the Activity (Exhibit 23). This Roadmap is not strictly a theory of change (ToC) because no arrows denote causal pathways. These arrows are purposively omitted because the Roadmap focuses on the broader intervention components that are the focus of the Activity, but does not include the discrete intervention activities that are being developed by the IP and implemented in the field with specific participants and leaders. At the time of designing the baseline evaluation, the IP had not yet developed specific intervention activities within these broader Activity components. Each activity has specific inputs intended to lead to certain outcomes over time that will be context-dependent. This Roadmap is intended to guide the logical and temporal relationship between the AA components (also called Intermediate Results by the IP) on the far left and the ultimate impact of AA Activity on the far right to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss. The evaluation team used this Roadmap to develop indicators that will be used in the baseline evaluation and midline and endline evaluations to monitor progress and evaluate the long-term performance of the AA Activity.

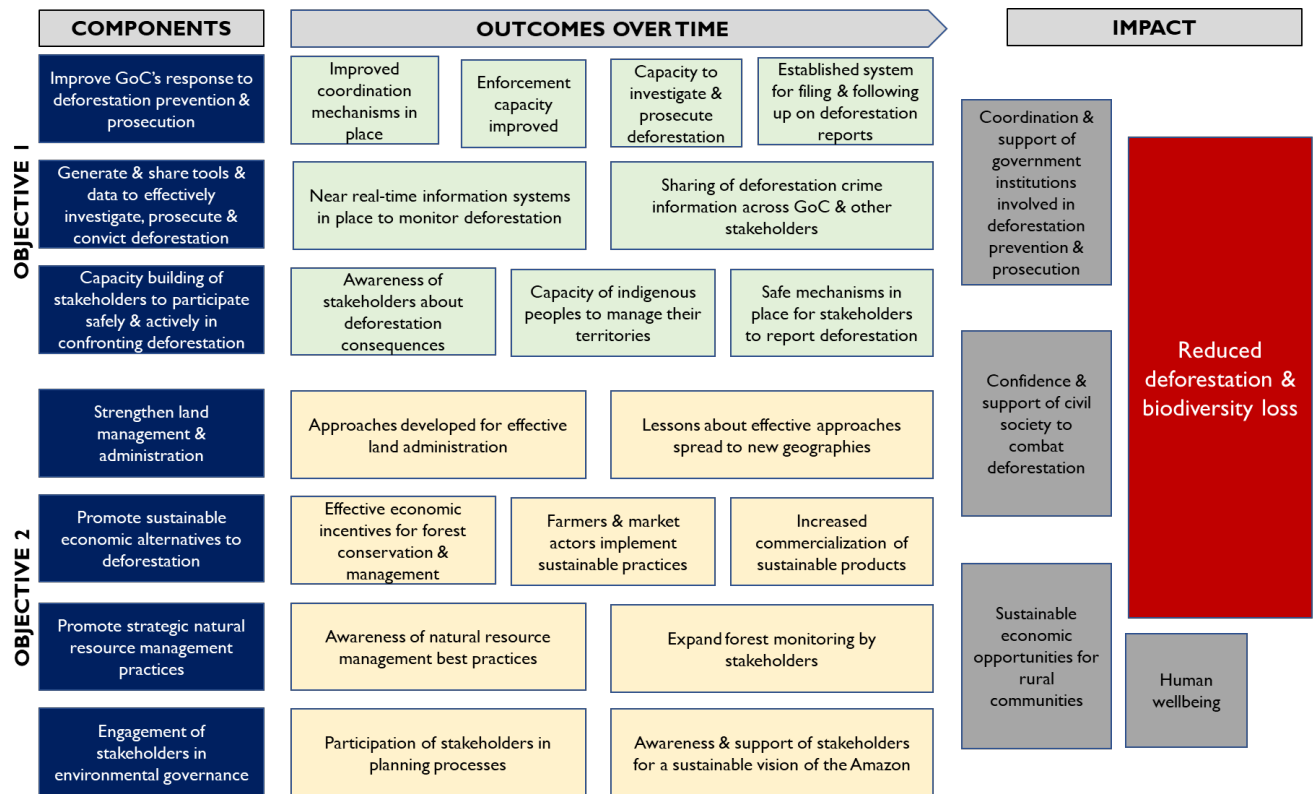


Exhibit 23. Roadmap for Evaluating AA Activity Components

OWN DESIGN

ASSUMPTIONS OF TOC

Using the Roadmap (Exhibit 23), the evaluation team articulated key assumptions around each component and its expected outcomes that are important to keep in mind when interpreting future evaluation findings from the AA Activity.

OBJECTIVE I KEY ASSUMPTIONS

GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. There is sufficient interest, will, and resources on the part of the Government of Colombia (GOC), both at national level and local authorities, to effectively investigate, prosecute, and enforce deforestation.
2. There is sufficient interest, will, and resources of relevant civil society stakeholders to participate in the process of deforestation crimes monitoring and reporting.
3. The GoC has effective presence in the Amazon region and exerts control of the deforestation core areas.
4. The GoC provides security to the population located in the region, particularly to the social leaders, to participate in deforestation monitoring and reporting.
5. Corruption within the GOC is contained, and legal processes are conducted in a transparent manner.
6. International demand for products that lead to deforestation, and illegal actors, will not undermine efforts to address deforestation.

ASSUMPTIONS BY COMPONENT (IR)

IR 1.1. Strategy to improve the Colombian government's response to deforestation prevention and prosecution.

Expected result 1.1.1 Improved coordination mechanisms among government and other relevant stakeholders regarding deforestation.

1. The development of coordination capacities within the institutions involved in the management of deforestation will lead to the effective operation of the national scheme on the matter (Consejo Nacional de Lucha Contra la Deforestación (CONALDEF)).
2. The design of both an information management tool and a set of indicators to follow up with programs, plans, and strategies around deforestation will facilitate the coordination tasks conducted by CONALDEF.
3. The effective operation of CONALDEF will facilitate interinstitutional dialogue as to the linkages between deforestation and both the generation of perverse incentives created by inconsistencies in policies and processes and the conduction of illicit activities that take place in the deforestation areas.

4. The development of coordination capacities within the institutions involved in the management of deforestation will lead to the effective functioning of the continuum of activities ranging from preventive measures to criminal-related actions imposed by apprehension, prosecution, and conviction.
5. The creation of new coordination networks with non-institutional actors will help in identifying deforestation hotspots.

Expected result 1.1.2. Strengthened capacity of enforcement institutions to respond to deforestation.

1. The conduction of working sessions on deforestation crimes, policy, and disciplinary procedures among the institutions involved in the management of deforestation⁴² will generate the needed capacities to respond.
2. As a result of the human and institutional capacity development (HICD)-based training of public servants from the judiciary, the Office of the Attorney General (attorneys and investigators), the Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (CARs), and the members of the army and the police, the institutions involved in deforestation prevention and prosecution will gain the technical capacities to comply with their corresponding mandate to respond to deforestation.
3. The creation of a special force of environmental protection and the effective sharing of crime information will contribute to the consolidation of a defense and security scheme in the Amazon that will facilitate the implementation of deforestation prevention and prosecution activities.

Expected result 1.1.3. Improved processes for investigating and prosecuting deforestation.

1. If institutions involved in the management of deforestation and their corresponding agents have the technical capacities to respond to deforestation and there is public awareness of the latter's nature and consequences, the processes for investigating and prosecuting deforestation will improve.

Expected result 1.1.4. Established system for secured filing and following up on complaints.

1. If established systems are in place to file deforestation reports, stakeholders will have confidence and awareness to use them, and GoC will have the political will to follow up and act on complaints.

IR 1.2. Approach to generate and share the tools and data needed to effectively investigate, prosecute, enforce, and convict environmental crimes by the GOC.

Expected result 1.2.1. Agile, (near) real-time information systems are in place and maintained.

1. The establishment of near, real-time deforestation information systems will lead to faster awareness of deforestation hotspots and stakeholders will have the capacity and will to act on this information.

Expected result 1.2.2. Sharing of deforestation information improved.

⁴² In particular, the 18 entities that participated in capacity building under USAID's ADC activity.

1. If information on deforestation is shared, there exists the capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute, enforce, and convict the crimes.

IR 1.3. Approach to building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting environmental crimes and deforestation

Expected result 1.3.1. Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to actively raise public awareness of deforestation and their consequences

1. The incorporation of a stakeholders' communications and outreach strategy with a Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) approach will contribute to promote their active participation in confronting deforestation.
2. The engagement of relevant stakeholders with civil society and media through a SBCC platform will improve their capacity to actively raise public awareness of deforestation and its consequences.

Expected result 1.3.2. Improved capacity of indigenous peoples to manage their territories consistent with their cultures

1. The consideration of indigenous communities' traditional knowledge that influences environmental safeguarding and land use in the design of deforestation prevention and prosecution activities will facilitate the implementation of reporting and monitoring schemes in the corresponding territories.
2. The support of dialogue actions between indigenous communities' governance schemes (Jurisdicción Especial Indígena and resguardos) and local governments will allow deforestation prevention and prosecution actions to be implemented.

Expected result 1.3.3. Improved safety (self-protection mechanisms or formal channels) of relevant stakeholders to report deforestation.

1. The adoption of institutional prevention and protection measures in favor of communities located in the intervention areas will facilitate the capacity of the members to be involved in reporting deforestation.
2. The building of a USAID's human rights activity-inspired self-protection methodology will supplement the adoption of institutional measures by increasing the capacity of stakeholders to report deforestation.
3. If free, prior, and informed consent is obtained from indigenous communities in the development of self-protection methodologies, such methodologies will be aligned with the communities' governance schemes. Thus, they will be effectively implemented in the corresponding territories.
4. If community-based forest and wildlife crime monitoring networks are established, deforestation prevention and prosecution will be strengthened.

OBJECTIVE 2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. There is sufficient interest, will, and resources on the part of local communities (both peasant and indigenous actors) to adopt alternative livelihoods and improve forest conservation and management.
2. There is sufficient interest, will, and resources of relevant stakeholders to participate in the coordination of forest conservation and management actions.
3. There is capacity to develop and sustain economic benefits from market-based approaches that reduce deforestation.
4. The Government of Colombia (GoC) has effective presence in the Amazon region and exerts control of the deforestation core areas.
5. International demand for products that drive deforestation, and illegal actors, do not undermine efforts to build sustainable rural economic opportunities and improve forest management.

ASSUMPTIONS BY COMPONENT (IR)

IR 2.1: Solutions to land use rights, land tenure, adjudication of land and/or access to land to improve land management and administration for forest conservation.

1. The opportunities to obtain "secure enough" land tenure and use rights and identifying appropriate livelihood activities will encourage farmers to implement and scale up sustainable practices on forest reserve lands.
2. Collective land titling creates more secure property rights and a longer time horizon for households in collective territories, which leads to investment in their private natural capital resources.
3. Land tenure, local autonomy and collective action will contribute to effective and equitable forest management.

ER 2.1.1 Demonstrated approach for effective land administration.

1. In the case of communal titling, the securing of communal property rights over the land brings more stable access to the territory, which would facilitate a longer time horizon for the household and therefore secure future benefits from investing in the present improvement of their home.
2. Weak property rights can spur forest damage in a variety of ways: by enabling landless migrants to colonize frontier areas, by strengthening land managers' preferences for productive activities that provide quick but unsustainable returns, by creating incentives for squatters to clear forests to establish use rights or block competing claims, and by preventing land managers from participating in payments for environmental services and reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation initiatives.
3. The granting of use rights over unaddressed vacant lots/wastelands, located in Forest Reserve Zones of Law 2 of 1959, in potential areas, mitigates the socio-environmental conflicts that arise in these reserved forest areas.

4. Natural conservation contracts will be able to create the conditions so that the land tenure and productive zoning enable peasant family agriculture and productive inclusion associated with forestry development.

ER 2.1.2 Lessons and methodologies disseminated to encourage pilot replication in new geographies.

1. Documenting and disseminating findings will stimulate policy dialogues and land administration models for Forest Conservation and Management (FC&M) to increase the visibility of these land-use options.
2. To address countervailing sectorial policies and initiatives that undermine FC&M in the Amazon region, fostering coordination is important to harmonize planning processes and criteria among agencies to bring clarity and consistency on permitted land uses between: Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (land use classification); department governments (land use plans); municipal (development plans); National Land Agency/Agency for Renovation of the Territory (ANT/ART) (development and resettlement programs); Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (CARs) (resource management plans); Parques Nacionales Naturales (PNN) (protected area designation and management); and SINCHI (scientific research).
3. Supporting other protection mechanisms, such as Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil (RNSCs) on private lands, can consolidate conservation and improve management efforts across the greater landscape.

IR 2.2: Approach to promote market-based approaches to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss

1. Supporting community enterprises will lead to biodiversity conservation by giving environment project staff an entry point into the community and improving community interest in managing natural resources.
2. Less cleared forest for subsistence farming means that demands for food will be met by more efficient agricultural producers and practices.
3. Increased income will change forest attitudes and behaviors because people are getting more income from nature.
4. Short-term payments and programs are sufficient to induce lasting land use change.
5. Conservation incentives will be considered competitive for participants compared to agricultural practices on their land.

ER 2.2.1 Effective economic incentives in place for natural resource conservation and management.

1. Sustainable forest management can be done within the framework of a conservation enterprise, with economic benefits for local communities and no adverse effects to the environment.
2. NGOs and the private sector can help form business alliances, reduce the barriers to markets and profits, and assure equitable partnerships.

ER 2.2.2 Farmers and indigenous communities and market actors implement and scale up sustainable practices.

1. Intra-regional exchanges are useful to generate confidence and plant the seeds for future commercial agreements.
2. Training processes strengthen skills amongst organizations and actors and lead to adoption of sustainable practices.
3. Women and disadvantaged groups will be included in planning, decision-making, and implementation of the enterprise.

ER 2.2.3 Strengthened linkages between local communities with markets and increased commercialization of products.

1. Private sector will be effectively engaged in promoting non-conventional products.
2. There will be sufficient demand for purchasing non-conventional products.
3. Business partners will provide critical expertise, experience, investments, and a secure market for goods and services.
4. Financial management and marketing skills will lead to enterprise success.

IR 2.3: Approach to adopt strategic natural resource management practices by relevant stakeholders

ER 2.3.1 Access and use of transparent data solutions by relevant stakeholders.

1. E-learning, combined with peer-to-peer visits and accompanied by digital literacy programming, will reinforce the attractiveness of forest-based livelihoods and adoption of best management practices.
2. An E-learning platform will help a group interested in developing a núcleo forestal better understand the concept and technical steps in forest management planning and how to navigate regulatory requirements and approval process.
3. Strengthening the technical capacities of territorial entities and environmental authorities, aimed at adjusting and updating territorial planning and zoning instruments, serves to reduce land-use conflicts and increase institutional capacities for adequate planning of the territory with the inclusion of environmental criteria for reducing deforestation and mitigating climate change.

ER 2.3.2 Improved and expanded monitoring for forest protection, restoration, and connectivity by stakeholders

1. Participatory monitoring platforms will serve as a tool for the GoC to verify compliance with Natural Conservation Contracts (CCNs) as well as for departmental actors and programs working with farmers or indigenous communities who have signed *Acuerdos de Conservación*.
2. Discussions between *Monitoreo Comunitario Participativo* (MCP) participants and CARs will be useful to establish mutually beneficial working relations to allow CARs to extend their presence and understanding of what is taking place on the ground.

3. Supporting interoperability between MCP networks, other local monitoring platforms (e.g., for Community-Based Sustainable Forest Management (CBSFM) plans and REDD+ initiatives) and IDEAM's system will be useful to expand monitoring.
4. The strengthening of initiatives by local system actors, such as *observatorios*, to consolidate monitoring and information sharing among Indigenous communities is a means of strengthening the governance of their territories, centered on Jurisdicción Especial Indígena (JEI) and prevention of incursions by outsiders.
5. Monitoring initiatives with indigenous communities can elevate the importance of data access and dialogue for decision-making at the *resguardo* and regional level for a variety of actors, as required under IR 2.4.

IR 2.4: Approach to effectively engage relevant stakeholders in environmental governance

1. Intersectoral coordination for the simultaneous containment of the agricultural frontier and deforestation is a concurrent strategy, both for the stabilization of the population, and for the control and prevention of deforestation on the large reserve forest areas of Law 2/1959, protected areas, strategic forest ecosystems and wasteland nuclei containing forests.
2. There is sufficient public and private sector interest and commitment to engage in public-private partnerships, and sufficient capacity to engage farmer-based organizations.
3. Relevant stakeholders will have sufficient interest and capacity to participate and benefit from these partnerships.
4. The articulation of traditional knowledge, the strengthening of community organizational structures, social cohesion, and community-institutional dialogue, within the framework of sustainable forest management, will allow empowerment, democratic participation, forest governance and social appropriation of knowledge, around the use, conservation, and protection of forests.

ER 2.4.1 Increased effective participation of relevant stakeholders in development planning.

1. Effective environmental governance will require all three local systems to assess and make changes to their policies and practices.
2. The contractor's Social and Behavior Change Communications (SBCC) approach will incorporate both a top-down and bottom-up approach — from system to individual and vice versa— to ensure societal shifts that elevate the importance of combating deforestation and biodiversity loss and reinforce links between communities and public institutions.

ER 2.4.2 Increased public awareness and support for a sustainable vision of the Amazon region.

1. Identifying stakeholders and participants who can serve as local champions to lead mobilization, such as members of comités de ganaderos who participate in radio programs like Asociación para el Desarrollo Campesino ADC's ongoing “Momento Agropecuario”, which presents firsthand messages regarding livestock reconversion, animal health, and sustainable production, among other topics, will lead to increasing public awareness.

2. The environmental governance of local communities can be strengthened through the management of information and knowledge to consolidate a culture of co-responsibility for the care and sustainable use of forests.

AA EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND INDICATORS

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The purpose of the evaluation of AA is to assess whether the outcomes and impacts laid out in the ToC are achieved over time. The evaluation questions for this outcome-based PE are shown in Table 6, Column 2. The baseline evaluation includes an assessment of the current state of these outcomes and impacts that the Activity is focused on. These baseline assessment questions are shown in Table 6, Column 1.

TABLE 6. BASELINE AND MIDLINE/ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

THEME AND COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTION	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTION
<i>Effect of AA on deforestation prevention and prosecution</i>	<i>1. What is the current state of deforestation prevention and prosecution?</i>	<i>1. How has the AA activity influenced deforestation prevention and prosecution?</i>
Component 1.1. Improved government response to deforestation prevention and prosecution	1.1. What is the current state of coordination mechanisms or networks across GoC staff that address deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.2. What is the current state of law enforcement institutions to address deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.3. What is the current state of government procedures and processes related to deforestation prevention and prosecution?	1.1. To what extent did the AA activity improve coordination mechanisms or networks across GoC staff that address deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.2. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to address deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.3. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen procedures and processes related to deforestation prevention and prosecution?
Component 1.2. Generation and sharing of tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution	1.4. What is the current state of tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.5. What is the current state of information sharing on deforestation prevention and prosecution?	1.4. Did the AA activity improve tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.5. Did the AA activity improve sharing of information or data (from tools) on deforestation prevention and prosecution?
Component 1.3. Improved capacity of stakeholders to participate in confronting deforestation	1.6. What is the current state of public awareness and participation in confronting deforestation (e.g., forest monitoring and reporting)? 1.7. What is the current state of safety of public participation in confronting deforestation?	1.6. To what extent did the AA activity lead to increased public awareness and participation in confronting deforestation (e.g., forest monitoring and reporting)? 1.7. To what extent did the AA activity increase the safety of public participation in confronting deforestation?
<i>Effect of AA on forest conservation, forest management, and biodiversity</i>	<i>2. What is the current state of forest conservation, forest management, and biodiversity?</i>	<i>2. How has the AA activity influenced forest conservation, forest management, and biodiversity?</i>

TABLE 6. BASELINE AND MIDLINE/ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

THEME AND COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTION	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTION
Component 2.1. Strengthened land management and administration	2.1. What is the current state of land management and land administration?	2.1. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen land management and land administration?
Component 2.2. Sustainable livelihood alternatives to deforestation	2.2. What is the current state of access to sustainable agriculture, economic incentives, or market-based conservation activities that result in sustainable livelihoods? 2.3. What is the current state of adoption of forest friendly livelihood strategies and/or forest harming livelihood strategies? 2.4. What is the current state of commercialization of sustainable products and access to these types of markets?	2.2. Did the AA activity improve access to sustainable agricultural practices, economic incentive programs, or market-based conservation activities? 2.3. Did the AA activity lead to adoption of sustainable livelihood strategies and/or reductions in livelihood strategies that are harmful to forests and biodiversity? 2.4. Did the AA activity increase commercialization of sustainable products and access to these types of markets?
Component 2.3. Adoption of natural resource management practices	2.5. What is the current state of use of best practices related to natural resource management? [1.6. What is the current state of use of forest monitoring networks?]	2.5. Did the AA activity lead to changes in best practices related to natural resource management? [1.6. To what extent did the AA activity increase forest monitoring and reporting?]
Component 2.4. Stakeholder engagement	2.6. What is the current state of confidence and trust across relevant actors? 2.7. What is the current ability of leaders to engage in environmental governance?	2.6. Did the AA activity improve confidence and trust across relevant actors? 2.7. Did the AA activity improve the ability of leaders to engage in environmental governance?
Long-term impacts of AA	3. What are the current conditions? 3.1. What is the current state of deforestation and biodiversity loss? 3.2. What is the current state of human wellbeing?	3. What are the long-term outcomes of the AA activity? 3.1. What are the effects of the AA activity on reducing deforestation and biodiversity loss? 3.2. What are the effects of the AA activity on human wellbeing?

INDICATORS

Based on the Evaluation Questions (Table 6) and the Evaluation Roadmap, the evaluation team developed 26 indicators to monitor progress toward Objective 1 (Table 7) and 18 indicators to monitor progress toward Objective 2 outcomes (Table 8). Indicators were developed to monitor both objective and subjective (perceptions) information, and for each indicator, the evaluation team laid out whether it was expected to be achieved in the short- (0-2 years), medium- (3-4 years) or longer-term (>=5 years). Additionally, 19 indicators were developed to monitor progress toward long-term impacts on forest conservation and biodiversity, as well as human wellbeing (Table 9).

OBJECTIVE I

TABLE 7. OBJECTIVE I EVALUATION INDICATORS (26 TOTAL)

COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	SHORT-TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-4 YEARS)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)		
I.1. Improved government response to deforestation prevention and prosecution	ER 1.1.1. Improved coordination mechanisms among government and other relevant stakeholders regarding deforestation	Coordination mechanisms or networks established and operational to address deforestation (1.1.1.1)	X				
		Active use of coordination mechanisms or networks by GoC staff to address deforestation (1.1.1.2)		X			
		Satisfaction by law enforcement and other actors that coordination mechanisms or networks are operational and functioning to address deforestation (1.1.1.3)				X	
	ER 1.1.2. Strengthened capacity of enforcement institutions to respond to deforestation	GoC staff trained in capacities, tools, databases, or networks, that facilitate deforestation prevention and prosecution (1.1.2.1)	X				
		Specialized prosecutors dedicated to deforestation (prosecution) in place (1.1.2.2)			X		
		Specialized units or staff dedicated to deforestation monitoring or enforcement (prevention) in place (1.1.2.3)			X		
		Specialized authorities dedicated to administrative sanctions (Law 1333 of 2009) against deforestation (prevention) in place*			X		
		Satisfaction by law enforcement and other actors that there is sufficient capacity to effectively prevent and prosecute deforestation (1.1.2.4)				X	
		ER 1.1.3. Improved processes for investigating and prosecuting deforestation and ER 1.1.4 Established system for secure filing and following up of complaints	Formal documents exist that outline regulations and enforcement procedures (manuals, ID guides) on deforestation at national, municipality, and community level (1.1.3.1)	X			
			Arrested persons associated with deforestation crimes (1.1.3.2)			X	
	Convicted persons associated with deforestation crimes (1.1.3.3)				X		
	Persons subject to administrative sanctions associated with deforestation crimes*				X		

TABLE 7. OBJECTIVE I EVALUATION INDICATORS (26 TOTAL)

COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	SHORT-TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-4 YEARS)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)
		Systems for secured filing and following up of complaints on illegal deforestation in place (1.1.3.4)		X	
		Satisfaction by law enforcement or other state actors that there are sufficient procedures in place to investigate and prosecute deforestation crimes (1.1.3.5)			X
	ER 1.1.1-ER 1.1.4	Satisfaction and confidence by civil society actors that there is fairness and transparency in the GOC's efforts to prevent and prosecute deforestation crimes (1.1.4.1)			X
1.2: Generation and sharing of tools and data to effectively investigate, prosecute, enforce, and convict deforestation crimes	ER 1.2.1. Agile, real-time information systems are in place and maintained	Real-time or near real-time deforestation alert systems established and maintained by GOC institutions or other actors (1.2.1.1)	X		
	ER 1.2.2. Sharing of environmental crime information improved	User-friendly information based on real-time or near real-time deforestation alert systems shared across GoC and other actors at all levels (1.2.2.1)		X	
		Capacity (GIS and remote sensing knowledge) and resources to use real-time or near real-time deforestation alert systems by GOC institutions and actors at all levels (1.2.2.2)			
1.3: Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to participate safely and actively in confronting deforestation	ER 1.3.1. Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to actively raise public awareness of environmental crimes and their consequences	Perception that civil society should be involved in confronting deforestation (1.3.1.1)	X		
		Civil society has information/knowledge on deforestation monitoring and reporting pathways (1.3.1.2)		X	
		Active forest monitoring groups in place/forest monitoring occurring by civil society (1.3.1.3)		X	
		Active reporting of illegal deforestation activities by civil society (1.3.1.4)			X
	ER 1.3.2. Improved capacity of indigenous peoples to manage their territories	Safety and capacity to monitor and report on illegal deforestation activities by Indigenous peoples (1.3.2.1)			

TABLE 7. OBJECTIVE I EVALUATION INDICATORS (26 TOTAL)

COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	SHORT-TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-4 YEARS)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)
	consistent with their cultures				
	ER 1.3.3. Improved safety of relevant stakeholders to denounce environmental crimes	Safe reporting schemes in place for reporting on illegal deforestation by civil society (1.3.3.1)		X	
		Satisfaction with the safety of reporting and monitoring schemes for illegal deforestation by civil society (1.3.3.2)			X
		Satisfaction with the government's response to reports of illegal deforestation made by civil society (1.3.3.3)			

*Indicators added after collection of baseline evaluation data

OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 8. OBJECTIVE 2 EVALUATION INDICATORS (18 TOTAL)

COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	SHORT-TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-4 YEARS)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)	
2.1 Strengthened land management and administration for forest conservation	ER 2.1.1. Demonstrated approach for effective land administration	Use of Natural Conservation Contracts / Contratos de Conservación Natural (CCN) (2.1.1.1)		X		
		Use of Territorial planning instruments; Planes de Vida (Indigenous communities only) or Planes de Manejo (all) (2.1.1.2)		X		
		Use of Land use planning instrument: Environmental management plans (forest or biodiversity plan) (2.1.1.3)		X		
2.2 Sustainable alternatives to deforestation promoted	ER 2.2.1 Effective economic incentives in place for natural resource conservation and management	Market-based conservation opportunities or economic incentive programs operating in target areas (2.2.1.1)	X			
		Participation in sustainable agriculture approaches including agroforestry and silvopasture (2.2.2.1)		X		
		Participation in market-based conservation approaches related to forestry and wood products, which might include, but is not limited to: improving timber production, obtaining a logging permit, or reporting a livelihood or income source related to forestry/timber (2.2.2.2)				X
		Participation in market-based conservation approaches related to non-timber forest products, which might include, but is not limited to: improving production of non-timber forest products, or reporting a livelihood or income source related to non-timber forest products (2.2.2.3)		X		
		Participation in nature-based tourism or reporting a livelihood or income source related to nature tourism (2.2.2.4)				X
2.2 Sustainable alternatives to deforestation promoted	ER 2.2.2 Farmers and indigenous communities and market actors implement and scale up sustainable practices	Participation in economic incentive schemes in the form of PES, REDD+ or Conservation Agreements (other similar programs) to improve forest conservation or management (2.2.2.5)		X		

TABLE 8. OBJECTIVE 2 EVALUATION INDICATORS (18 TOTAL)

COMPONENT	OUTCOMES	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	SHORT-TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-4 YEARS)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)
	ER 2.2.3 Strengthened linkages between local communities with markets and increased commercialization of products	Satisfaction with market access related to sustainable livelihoods such as silvopasture or agroforestry, forest-based or non-timber forest products, or economic incentive programs (2.2.3.1)			X
2.3 Adoption of strategic natural resource management practices by relevant stakeholders	ER 2.3.1 Access and use of transparent data solutions by relevant stakeholders	Knowledge of best practices and tools related to natural resource management, including but not limited to: sustainable agriculture (silvopasture and agroforestry), reforestation, forestry-based livelihoods, non-timber forest products, nature tourism, economic incentive programs, land use planning instruments, territorial planning instruments, use of fire, and general biodiversity improvements (2.3.1.1)	X		
		Knowledge acquired through an e-learning platform (2.3.1.2)		X	
		Knowledge acquisition by women (2.3.1.3)		X	
		Adoption of best practices and tools related to natural resource management (not monitored elsewhere) (2.3.1.4)		X	
	ER 2.3.2 Improved and expanded monitoring for forest protection, restoration, and connectivity by relevant stakeholders	See 1.3 for indicators			
2.4 Relevant stakeholders engage effectively in environmental governance	ER 2.4.1 Increased effective participation of relevant stakeholders in development planning	Confidence and trust between civil society and public authorities (2.4.1.1)			X
		Confidence and trust between civil society and non-state actors (2.4.1.2)			X
		Engagement in environmental governance by state and non-state actors (2.4.1.3)		X	
		Perceptions of leaders on their environmental leadership capacity and safety (2.4.1.4)		X	

LONG-TERM IMPACTS

TABLE 9. EVALUATION INDICATORS FOR LONG-TERM IMPACTS (19 TOTAL)

LONG-TERM IMPACT	INDICATOR (WITH LINK TO MAIN TEXT FINDINGS IN PARENTHESES)	LONGER-TERM (>=5 YEARS)	
3.1 Reduced deforestation and biodiversity loss	Remote sensing analysis of changes to forest habitat state/loss: Percent forest loss (3.1.1.1) Deforestation rate (3.1.1.2) Heat points (3.1.1.3)	X	
	Forest fragmentation/connectivity: Largest patch index (3.1.2.1) Class area (3.1.2.2) Euclidean next neighbor (3.1.2.3) Connectance index (3.1.2.4) Simpson's diversity index (3.1.2.5) Simpson's evenness index (3.1.2.6)	X	
	Forest degradation: Normalized difference vegetation index (3.1.3.1)	X	
	Perceived changes to forest and biodiversity (3.1.4.1)	X	
	Remote sensing analysis of drivers of deforestation: Pasture (3.1.5.1) Crops (3.1.5.2) Coca (3.1.5.3)	X	
	Perceived threats and drivers of deforestation (3.1.6.1.)	X	
	Participant self-reported behaviors related to threats to forest and biodiversity (3.1.7.1)	X	
	3.2 Human wellbeing	Objective wellbeing, including self-reported income (3.2.1.1)	X
		Subjective wellbeing (3.2.2.1)	X
		Ecosystem services (3.2.3.1)	X

ANNEX 2A. SUPPLEMENTAL ANALYSIS: QUALITATIVE DATA AND REMOTE SENSING DATA

QUALITATIVE DATA

QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
Transversal	A.1.	Actores	Actores privados	Refiere a cualquier mención de actores privados, por ejemplo: empresas, academia, organizaciones de la sociedad civil no comunitarias (por ejemplo, Fundación Picachos)
Transversal	A.2.	Actores	Actores públicos	Refiere a cualquier mención de actores estatales, por ejemplo: autoridad de tierras (INCORA, INCODER, ANT), parques nacionales naturales, alcaldías municipales, gobierno departamental, corporaciones autónomas regionales (CAR's), defensoría del pueblo, procuraduría, personerías municipales, contraloría.
Transversal	A.3.	Actores	Actores comunitarios	Refiere a cualquier mención de organizaciones comunitarias de base, por ejemplo: Juntas de Acción Comunal (JAC), veedurías ciudadanas, organizaciones campesinas, organizaciones de mujeres, organizaciones de jóvenes, organizaciones de víctimas, organizaciones étnicas.
Transversal	A.4.	Actores	Actores armados	Refiere a cualquier mención de actores armados, tanto estatales como no estatales, por ejemplo: ejército nacional, policía nacional, grupos guerrilleros, grupos paramilitares, delincuencia común, etc.
Transversal	A.5.	Actores	Actores de cooperación internacional	Refiere a cualquier mención de organismos de cooperación internacional, por ejemplo: USAID, Banco Mundial, GIZ (Cooperación Alemana), Cooperación Holandesa.
Transversal	B.1.	Conservación de los bosques o pérdida de bosques en el área	Episodios de deforestación	Refiere a narraciones puntuales de casos de deforestación, tanto pasados como presentes. Por ejemplo: "en X lugar se está talando bosque", "en Y lugar ya no hay bosque", "en Z lugar la empresa J taló toda la montaña".
Transversal	B.2	Conservación de los bosques o pérdida de bosques en el área	Motores de la deforestación	Refiere a las actividades económicas, sociales o culturales que inciden en que se deforeste, por ejemplo: ganadería, exploración y explotación de hidrocarburos, incentivos a partir de programas de titulación del Estado, minería legal, minería ilegal, cultivos de uso ilícito, siembra de monocultivo, explotación maderera,
Transversal	B.3.	Conservación de los bosques o pérdida de	Consecuencias de la deforestación	Refiere a las consecuencias, reales o potenciales, de la deforestación: sequías, deslizamientos, pérdida de especies nativas, afectación del paisaje, acaparamiento de tierras.

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
		bosques en el área		
Transversal	B.4.	Conservación de los bosques o pérdida de bosques en el área	Cambios identificados a partir del Acuerdo Final	Refiere a las percepciones de las personas sobre cómo cambió la pérdida o conservación de bosques, por ejemplo: la deforestación aumentó, la deforestación disminuyó, la deforestación está igual. Incluir consideraciones sobre las causas de los cambios.
Transversal	B.5.	Conservación de los bosques o pérdida de bosques en el área	Iniciativas para la conservación de bosques	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre programas (públicos o privados) dirigidos a conservar o proteger los bosques. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
Transversal	C.1.	Conservación de especies de fauna	Episodios de pérdida de biodiversidad	Refiere a narraciones puntuales de casos de pérdida de biodiversidad, tanto pasados como presentes. Por ejemplo: "en X lugar ha disminuido la población de la especie Y", "en Y lugar ya no se ve K animal", "en Z lugar ya no se pesca, porque ha disminuido la población de la especie".
Transversal	C.2.	Conservación de especies de fauna	Motores de pérdida de biodiversidad	Refiere a las actividades económicas, sociales o culturales que inciden en que se pierda la biodiversidad, por ejemplo: ganadería, exploración y explotación de hidrocarburos, incentivos a partir de programas de titulación del Estado, minería legal, minería ilegal, cultivos de uso ilícito, siembra de monocultivo, deforestación, fragmentación (parches chiquitos).
Transversal	C.3.	Conservación de especies de fauna	Consecuencias de la pérdida de biodiversidad	Refiere a las consecuencias, reales o potenciales, de la pérdida de biodiversidad: afectaciones culturales, pérdida de medios de vida, seguridad alimentaria, pérdida de servicios ecosistémicos (polinización).
Transversal	C.4.	Conservación de especies de fauna	Cambios identificados a partir del Acuerdo Final	Refiere a las percepciones de las personas sobre cómo cambió la pérdida o conservación de biodiversidad, por ejemplo: la pérdida de biodiversidad aumentó, la pérdida de biodiversidad disminuyó, la pérdida de biodiversidad está igual o no sabe.
Transversal	C.5.	Conservación de especies de fauna	Iniciativas para la conservación de especies	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre programas (públicos o privados) dirigidos a conservar o proteger las especies de fauna. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
01	D.1.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Estado actual de tenencia de la tierra en la zona	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre la tenencia de la tierra en el municipio, departamento, región. Incluye todo lo relacionado con formalidad/informalidad de la tenencia, disponibilidad de tierra (existencia de baldíos), existencia de títulos, fórmulas para probar la posesión (por ejemplo, certificados de sana posesión).

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
O2	D.2.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Conflictividad asociada a la tenencia de la tierra	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre conflictos asociados a la tenencia de la tierra, por ejemplo: ocupación de bosques o zonas de reserva forestal que no pueden ser formalizados, conflictos en límites o linderos de predios o municipios, conflictos sobre el uso correcto de la tierra, conflictos por la afectación de recursos naturales asociados a las actividades económicas desarrolladas sobre la tierra (por ejemplo, contaminación por explotación minera o de hidrocarburos).
O2	D.3.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Programas de formalización o dotación de tierras adelantados	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas o privadas) para otorgar títulos a las personas que ya están ocupando los predios, o iniciativas para darle tierra a personas sin tierra, por ejemplo: programas de formalización de la Agencia Nacional de Tierras, Nuestra Tierra Próspera, USAID, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, etc. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	D.4.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Iniciativas para mejorar ordenamiento territorial	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas o privadas) para fortalecer el ordenamiento territorial o la zonificación del municipio, departamento o región, por ejemplo: iniciativas de catastro multipropósito, mejoramiento de los Esquemas de Ordenamiento Territorial o semejantes. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	D.5.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Uso de Acuerdos de Conservación para manejo de bosques	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas o privadas) para implementar Acuerdos de Conservación para el manejo de bosques, por ejemplo: Corazón de la Amazonia, Programa Desarrollo Local Sostenible en Parques Nacionales. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	D.6.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Uso de planes de vida para manejo de bosques	Refiere a cualquier mención en la cual se relacionen los Planes de Vida de las comunidades indígenas con iniciativas de conservación y manejo de bosques. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	D.7.	Gestión y administración de tierras	Uso de esquemas de derechos temporales para manejo de bosques	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre esquemas distintos a los Acuerdos de Conservación que concedan derechos de uso asociados al cuidado de bosques, por ejemplo: pagos por servicios ambientales, Contratos de Conservación Natural. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	E.1.	Esfuerzos de conservación	Programas que pagan a las personas por	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas o privadas) en las que a las personas les pagan por conservar los bosques. Incluir aspectos descriptivos

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
		con enfoque de mercado	proteger el bosque	sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	E.2	Esfuerzos de conservación con enfoque de mercado	Programas que promuevan actividades alternativas de medios de vida sostenibles	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas o privadas) para que las personas adopten actividades más sostenibles, por ejemplo: sistemas agroforestales o silvopastoriles. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	E.3.	Esfuerzos de conservación con enfoque de mercado	Acceso a mercados específicos o empresas que ayuden a promover la protección del bosque y la conservación de la biodiversidad	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas de mercado o de empresa asociadas a la protección del bosque y de la biodiversidad, por ejemplo: ecoturismo, madera o productos forestales no maderables como el cacao o el asaí. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	F.1.	Redes comunitarias para el monitoreo de bosques	Existencia y funcionamiento de redes comunitarias	Refiere a cualquier mención de iniciativas de la comunidad asociadas al monitoreo de los bosques. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
O2	F.2	Redes comunitarias para el monitoreo de bosques	Actividades que desempeñan las redes comunitarias	Refiere a la descripción de las actividades que las redes comunitarias de monitoreo de bosques adelantan, por ejemplo: levantamiento de información, conceder premisos, elaborar y socializar reportes.
O2	F.3.	Redes comunitarias para el monitoreo de bosques	Razones de la participación de las comunidades en seguimiento y denuncia de deforestación	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre por qué las comunidades participan, o no, en actividades de monitoreo para la protección de bosques.
O2	F.4.	Redes comunitarias para el monitoreo de bosques	Seguridad para la participación de las comunidades en seguimiento y denuncia de deforestación	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre consideraciones asociadas a la seguridad en relación con la participación en actividades de monitoreo. Incluye menciones a si se considera que la actividad ha sido o es peligrosa, por qué sería peligrosa, o por qué no. Incluir menciones de los actores asociados a las percepciones de seguridad/inseguridad descritas.
O2	G.1	Construcción de planes sobre conservación y pérdida de bosques y fauna en el Amazonas	Actores que deberían participar	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre los actores (privados, públicos) que deberían participar en la construcción de planes sobre conservación y pérdida de bosques y fauna en el Amazonas.
O2	G.2.	Construcción de planes sobre	Espacios de interacción	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre la existencia de espacios de interacción para que los diversos actores (públicos y privados) reflexionen sobre la

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
		conservación y pérdida de bosques y fauna en el amazonas	existentes actualmente	conservación y pérdida de bosques y fauna en el Amazonas. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento. Por ejemplo: mesas de concertación territorial, mesas de hidrocarburos.
Transversal	H.1	Referencias geográficas	Espacios geográficos concretos	Refiere a la descripción sobre actividades o fenómenos que han ocurrido o están ocurriendo en zonas concretas. Por ejemplo: "en el municipio X se han adelantado iniciativas de pagos por servicios ambientales", "La zona Y está absolutamente deforestada".
OI	I.1.	Mecanismos de coordinación	Espacios de coordinación de actores involucrados	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre espacios (formales, informales, académicos) para coordinar la respuesta frente a la deforestación ilegal. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	I.2.	Mecanismos de coordinación	Herramientas de coordinación de actores involucrados	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre instrumentos (programas digitales, documentos, lineamientos de coordinación, protocolos) para garantizar la coordinación de los espacios de respuesta a la deforestación ilegal.
OI	J.1.	Monitoreo, prevención, judicialización	Actividades de prevención de deforestación ilegal	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre procesos (de iniciativa pública o privada) dirigidos a prevenir la deforestación. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	J.2.	Monitoreo, prevención, judicialización	Actividades de judicialización de deforestación ilegal	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre procesos (de iniciativa pública o privada) dirigidos a judicializar la deforestación. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	J.3.	Monitoreo, prevención, judicialización	Documentos que orienten monitoreo, prevención, judicialización	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre documentos que orientan la forma de monitorear, prevenir o judicializar la deforestación ilegal. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	J.4.	Monitoreo, prevención, judicialización	Capacitaciones para mejorar capacidad de monitoreo, prevención y judicialización	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas (públicas, privadas, internas, externas) dirigidas a fortalecer y mejorar las capacidades de los actores y autoridades involucrados en el monitoreo, prevención y judicialización de la deforestación ilegal. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	K.1.	Datos e información sobre deforestación	Fuentes de datos y sistemas de monitoreo	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre fuentes de datos o sistemas de información (pública o privada) que monitorean y reportan información. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa,

TABLE 10: QUALITATIVE CODEBOOK

REGISTRO	NOMENCLATURA	CATEGORIA	VARIABLES	DESCRIPCIÓN
				lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	K.2.	Datos e información sobre deforestación	Sistemas para dar seguimiento a denuncias de deforestación	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre la existencia de sistemas para hacer seguimiento a denuncias sobre deforestación. Incluir aspectos descriptivos sobre cómo funciona (quién participa, lidera, financia, diseña, evalúa). Excluir aspectos positivos o negativos de su funcionamiento.
OI	L.1.	Participación de actores locales	Registro de actividades de coordinación con comunidades	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre iniciativas, experiencias o programas para que los actores y las autoridades involucradas en la prevención y la judicialización de la deforestación ilegal coordinen sus actividades con comunidades/pueblos indígenas. Incluir consideraciones sobre por qué existen, por qué no, cómo funcionan. Excluir fortalezas y debilidades.
OI	L.2	Participación de actores locales	Seguridad para la participación de las comunidades en seguimiento y denuncia de deforestación	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre si las comunidades locales pueden participar de forma segura y eficaz en el seguimiento y la denuncia de la deforestación ilegal a los medios de comunicación o las autoridades. Incluir cualquier mención sobre percepciones de seguridad/eficacia/acceso de las comunidades a espacios de monitoreo y denuncia.
Transversal	M.1.	Percepciones sobre los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Fortalezas de los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre aspectos positivos de los mecanismos, procesos, redes, iniciativas dedicadas a prevenir, monitorear, judicializar la deforestación o pérdida de biodiversidad.
Transversal	M.2.	Percepciones sobre los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Debilidades de los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Refiere a cualquier mención sobre aspectos negativos de los mecanismos, procesos, redes, iniciativas dedicadas a prevenir, monitorear, judicializar la deforestación o pérdida de biodiversidad.
Transversal	M.3.	Percepciones sobre los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Recomendaciones sobre los mecanismos/ redes/ procesos	Refiere a cualquier recomendación asociada a los mecanismos, redes y procesos existentes o que podrían existir para prevenir y controlar la deforestación o pérdida de biodiversidad.
Transversal	N.1.	Contexto	Contexto	Refiere a menciones sobre el contexto del municipio o la región que puedan informar las variables de interés del proyecto.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS MATRICES

The following matrixes show the most relevant quotes from each type of actor (civil society⁴³/State⁴⁴/International Cooperation⁴⁵) at the local⁴⁶ or national level⁴⁷ for the main topics of the interview instruments in each of the departments: Guaviare (San José del Guaviare), Meta (Villavicencio), Putumayo (Mocoa) and Caquetá (Florencia). Cells in gray indicate that there was no information reported on that topic in that area/by that particular stakeholder. The quotes are organized into six sections:

1. What are the deforestation events in each department? What are their drivers?
2. What are the perceptions about trainings, tools, and networks to prevent and prosecute deforestation?
3. What are perceptions about the safety of stakeholders' reporting on deforestation?
4. What are perceptions of the government's ability or capacity to prevent and prosecute deforestation?
5. What are the perceptions of the capacity of the state to provide and protect property rights?
6. What are the perceptions about access to markets and economic incentives to promote forest conservation?

⁴³ Actors that do not belong to the State or Government and represent civil society interests such as academia, non governmental organizations, foundations, Juntas de Acción Comunal, etc.

⁴⁴ Actors that represent the State or Government on the municipal, departmental or national level.

⁴⁵ Actors that work on the municipal or departmental level.

⁴⁶ Actors that work on the municipal or departmental level.

⁴⁷ Actors that work on the national level.

I. WHAT ARE THE DEFORESTATION EVENTS IN EACH DEPARTMENT? WHAT ARE THEIR DRIVERS?

CIVIL SOCIETY (DEFORESTATION EPISODES)

TABLE 11. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. [...] y entonces algo que ya habían definido en la Junta que era que al señor se le había dicho que no quemara eso era pero una extensión muy grande, fue y encontró que estaban quemando o sea todavía no se estaba levantando la llamarada, pero ya el campesino muy hábil, ya había prendido fuego en varias partes, fue y lo apago y pensábamos que no nos íbamos a dar cuenta esperen que. Finalmente no se si lo habrán sancionado pero eso era hartos, es que es de aquí o no es de aquí [...] el problema es que al Caquetá está entrando mucho comprador de fincas, que no viven en el Caquetá".</p> <p>2. "[...] es más esa vía esa carretera de Florencia a Puerto Rico que no está terminada ni nada de eso, hubo un problema con el consorcio no sé, quitaron todos los árboles pero no sembraron uno, creo que ellos estaban tenían un problema por eso yo creo que Corpoamazonia les habría aplicado una, pero para qué la sanción para nada, no sembraron un árbol, créame que no lo hicieron y ahí estamos, y cortaron hartos".</p> <p>3. "Una vez fui a dictar una charla a una junta a Vereda [...] y justamente había un señor que le gustaba talar los árboles, y entonces yo empecé a hablar de eso mire que la comunidad [...] ese señor me sacó machete, dijo pues que sí yo iba a decir eso le que dijera a él cómo es que iba entonces a financiar la comida, le dije: pero es que usted no necesita tumar 5 hectáreas para sembrar, en una hectárea perfectamente usted puede sembrar yuca, plátano [...] la comunidad empezó a decir: es que él es el que va, tumba los árboles de allá de la quebrada, es que ese es él va y quema".</p> <p>4. "Actualmente lo que sí podemos decir es que hay como un contubernio porque la deforestación no para, y lo único que estamos diciendo nosotros es: no deforesten, hagamos un programa amazónico hagamos esto [...] El campesino cuando hablamos de deforestar, hablamos de que él utiliza la motosierra claro utiliza todo los equipos normalmente el campesino, porque no ha habido inversión estatal y construye su casa de madera, construye su fogón de leña pero de ahí a decir yo voy a. un campesino no deforesta 10 hectáreas, no es capaz de deforestar 10 hectáreas ¿Por qué?, porque su economía no le da para hacerlo, o sea no le da para hacerlo, lo que pasa es que el tema de la deforestación parte porque la gente dice que cuando hay talas, que hay quemas, grandes quemas pues que campesino va a ser una quema de 500 hectáreas o sea, no hay un campesino que queme 500 hectáreas, y es lo que nosotros decimos aquí no se trata, es que es muy diferente al que tiene 500 hectáreas y solamente es un dueño, a que sean 500 hectáreas pero es que hay 300 familias, y ahí es donde nosotros les decimos no apunten ahí, apunten realmente a ese que está sacando y tiene licencias y está saliendo por el Bajo Caguán".</p> <p>5. "[...] comenzaron a entrar otros actores al territorio y es lo que llamamos nosotros los grandes deforestadores reales.</p> <p>ENTREVISTADOR (04:53): ¿Y quiénes son esos grandes deforestadores?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (04:56): Los que hoy en día, por el sector del Núcleo Uno, por el sector del Núcleo cinco y seis, están comprando grandes extensiones de tierra cerca al lado de la franja y lo que es hoy Ley segunda, grandes extensiones de tierra, uno: para el tema de cultivar coca dos: la ganadería extensiva, porque hay harta ganadería extensiva y pues el tema de la tala de bosques está pasando por todo el bajo Caguán legal, autorizada por Corpoamazonia, ¿Quiénes son esos deforestadores?, gente que no es campesina, que no ha venido no estaba en el territorio y llegó a comprar las fincas allá, en esas zonas donde antes estaban habitadas por las FARC".</p>			

TABLE 12. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] en la Amazonía colombiana, en los 6 departamentos que representamos pues ha habido pérdida de bosques por diferentes motivos; una por el aumento de la población; otro por el tema de quemadas de los bosques; lo otro es por la ganadería extensiva".</p> <p>2. "la quema de los bosques como le dije hace rato, la quema de los bosques, hay algunos que queman el bosque, pues nosotros hemos tratado como de mitigar, hablar, hacer charlas con los compañeros ganaderos, porque cuando ellos queman, pues eso, cuando queman lo que ellos talan, digámoslo así, pues la candela, el fuego avanza no, en el monte".</p> <p>3. "Entonces yo tumbo bosque, meto un par de personas allí, les doy un par de vacas. Eso para mí no es ganadería. Les doy un par de vacas y a la vuelta de unos años pues vendo esa tierra y ahí la ve de una forma muy fácil el dinero y las actividades. Y el dinero bien sea del narcotráfico, de la minería o del mismo proceso de acaparamiento de tierras porque ahí estoy lavando el dinero a la vuelta de unos años con unos posibles sujetos de reforma agraria o unos sujetos que están en condición de vulnerabilidad y pues que es muy fácil reclamarle al Estado que les formalicen la tierra, por lo menos que no los expulsen y empiecen a vender los títulos de propiedad o ... los títulos no, las posesiones de esa tierra [...] y lo que hay es una dinámica muy importante de, para mí principalmente de lavado de activos y acá ... (inaudible 05:18) en una franja muy claramente definida de bosque, particularmente la preocupación está sobre Caquetá, Sur del Meta y Norte de Guaviare. Hacia el Putumayo no tanto, no tengo muy claro porque".</p>	<p>1. "[...] la gente lo normal aquí es que anualmente ellos dicen: vamos a rozar o vamos a tumbar cierta cantidad de monte y le meten candela, que para sembrar maíz, pero ya esas siembras se acabaron porque la coca acabó con todo eso, hoy en día se está medio regenerando pero el daño ya está hecho, y el tema de la ganadería esto sí va es muy, muy grave y eso lo tenemos nosotros [...] grandes extensiones de tierra para una vaca".</p> <p>2. "la otra lucha que estamos dando también es por la explotación de hidrocarburos [...] ha generado bastante entonces aunque no se quiera aceptar de parte de la institucionalidad, eso genera deforestación porque se está acabando con los bosques, en una parte donde está la deforestación en una zona de San Vicente [...] que es un Municipio yo creo que con Solano, de los Municipios que más tiene biodiversidad, allá hay explotación petrolera, entonces lo que cuentan los campesinos es que el agua, la contaminación, los árboles se van secando".</p> <p>3. "[...] aquí se ha levantado la minería ilegal, pero la minería legal o ilegal es igual de dañina, el problema es que la legal es controlada pero la legal quien controla ya tenemos por ejemplo: fuentes hídricas como el río San José contaminados con mercurio, el tema de los pescadores, ciertos ríos ya contaminados, el río Caquetá [...] ahora en esta última etapa se ha hecho algunas detenciones pero de campesinos, de campesinos colonos que no se les ha presentado otras alternativas".</p> <p>4. "[...] todos los planes de desarrollo están ajustaditos inclusive lo de los 16 municipios del Caquetá para extracción minera, de hidrocarburos, hidroeléctricas, agronegocios y se va ajustando toda la parte jurídica para que eso se facilite".</p>	<p>1. "Desde mi conocimiento lo que se viene implementando es una deforestación voraz en todo el territorio, tanto por cultivos ilícitos, también por la extracción maderera. En el caso del municipio de Mocoa en muchas de las zonas la tala de los bosques para extraer carbón, también para la venta de la madera".</p> <p>2. "[...] la ganadería necesita desmonte, terrenos limpios para la siembra de sus potreros y eso permite que la gente haga la deforestación en los territorios donde se van a implementar estos sistemas productivos. Lo mismo la coca, que más que todo es el daño por el tráfico que hacen con ella, más no por la mata porque la mata no hace daño, que si fuera bien orientada podríamos tener una gran industria a través de la hoja de coca".</p> <p>3. "[...] lo que van a destruir es demasiado grande, es toda esa montaña que ustedes ven allá, todo eso verdedito es lo que se van a comer ellos. No únicamente es el cobre, oro, los demás minerales, como 5 o 6 minerales que hay ahí o sea, detrás de eso viene todo lo demás".</p>	<p>1. "[...] siempre por temas culturales los campesinos tienen la costumbre de que tumban una hectárea o 2 y allí siembran sus Vancouver, también para el tema de la coca históricamente desde hace muchas décadas, se ha venido deforestando para sembrar plantaciones de coca, pero nunca habíamos tenido los niveles de deforestación tan elevados como los últimos 6 años".</p> <p>2. "Estos sitios donde se está deforestando en grandes cantidades, lo que se dice y lo que se cuenta porque digamos uno tampoco tiene la verdad absoluta sobre el tema, es que son actores externos a la región que han llegado y que lo que quieren es o acaparar tierra o construir potreros para allí cultivar ganado, producir ganado, pero como le digo, eso son las versiones que uno escucha, entonces van más asociados hacia eso, porque ni siquiera la madera, diría uno es que hay una riqueza en madera y el tema es sacar madera, no, eso normalmente le echan es candela".</p>	

Civil Society (deforestation consequences)

TABLE 13. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] me preocupa también es el desconocimiento y la falta de atención y de preocupación de la ciudadanía colombiana en general por lo que allí está pasando, es decir, salvo estos días que surgieron noticias en prensa que por los incendios en el Guaviare, entonces que la calidad del aire en Bogotá, de resto es como si no preocupara a nadie que estuviéramos ese bosque a esa tasa tan alta de deforestación. Y eso me preocupa porque entonces sí a la gente no le inquieta, pues no hay ciudadanos que empujen o le griten o le alcen la voz a los políticos y a los gobernantes y entonces pues ellos se ocupan en sus otras preocupaciones".</p>	<p>1. "Y de hidrocarburos también, minería e hidrocarburos hay un tema y el tema grave es son los respel, porque eso queda en el territorio. Nosotros aquí ya tenemos respel ahí en San Vicente y aquí en Florencia...".</p> <p>2. "[...] lo estamos viendo en territorio y aquí está comenzando a llegar otra situación que es el tema de las hidroeléctricas y las hidroeléctricas que pasa que pues van a hacer posiblemente embalses, son PCH, por lo menos, el Río Guayas, destinado a desaparecer, por qué le van a hacer dos túneles de desviación y entonces eso debilita el cause".</p>		<p>1. "Entonces sí claro la pérdida de fauna es enorme, y en algunas regiones se ha empezado a evidenciar otro fenómeno y es que por ejemplo, se han venido presentando casos que no se presentaban antes, y es donde los felinos están apareciendo cerca de las viviendas, a los potreros y se llevan los terneros, los que saben del tema y conocen del tema dicen es porque ya los animales no tienen su espacio natural [...] Y ahí entra otro conflicto y es que el señor dueño de sus becerros no quiere perderlos entonces hacerle cacería y matar el felino porque es el que se le está llevando los becerros".</p>	

Civil Society (Changes identified as a result of the Final Peace Agreement)

TABLE 14. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "Desde que se firmó en algunos departamentos de la Amazonía [...] pues ha habido pérdida del bosque por el tema de la ganadería, por el tema de la minería".</p> <p>2. "Y surtido el Acuerdo de Paz o incluso previo antes de que se suscribiera, se empezó a vivir en buena del país pero estamos hablando de esa zona, un ejercicio distinto, unas dinámicas distintas en el territorio y suscrito el acuerdo se fueron consolidando las dinámicas positivas en el sentido de repliegue de la guerrilla y sus estructuras armadas y por tanto de la capacidad</p>	<p>1. "[...] hay que reconocer que de una u otra manera las FARC tenían cierta autoridad en la región y tenían cierto poder, y una de las cosas que ellos controlaban mucho era precisamente la deforestación, entonces a la gente inclusive que quemaba que hacía, que acababa con el medio ambiente la castigaban, hoy en día no [...] hoy con la firma del Acuerdo de Paz pasa todo lo contrario, las disidencias o los actores armados que hay en estos momentos, pues son actores armados que giran en torno al narcotráfico".</p> <p>2. "[...] después de la firma del Acuerdo de Paz al no existir, al no dársele cumplimiento a la parte del copiamiento de los sitios donde estaba la guerrilla por parte del estado, que consistía en</p>	<p>1. "En si no conozco bien el impacto, pero sí se viene implementando la ganadería y eso ha permitido que la deforestación aumente. Dentro del acuerdo de paz se ha tratado de implementar algunos aspectos de mantener y conservar la Amazonía, pero no ha sido posible".</p>	<p>1. "[...] antes de la firma donde tenemos allí la presencia de la guerrilla y controlaban ellos esos territorios que es donde está la selva donde ellos permanecían, pues ellos controlaban, pues si uno le puede llamar control a eso, digamos ellos hacían presencia en el territorio y no cualquiera podía llegar a ese territorio a hacer lo que quisiera, entonces tenía que hablar con ellos, pedir permiso, y digamos que la guerrilla no sé si por política de ellos o por convicción, no sé por qué pero</p>	

TABLE 14. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>o la injerencia del rol de las actividades que se desarrollaran ahí, lícitas o ilícitas. Y eso duró un tiempo, entonces un repliegue y cuando entregan las armas, pues una desmovilización de esas estructuras y una concentración de ellas, entonces el control que ejercían de actividades lícitas e ilícitas, pues ya no lo estaban desarrollando, salvo las disidencias que empezaron a (inaudible 03:06) inmovilizar y las que se fueron consolidando nuevamente, y eso permitió un ejercicio distinto de (inaudible 03:15) armada que se desarrolla es distinta a la de antes, más que un ejercicio de control territorial es distinto, es muy asociada a las actividades a la extracción de rentas de actividades económicas, lícitas o ilícitas porque las lícitas, la extorsión y de las ilícitas pues un porcentaje o lucrarse directamente de ello".</p> <p>3. "Con la guerrilla había un control territorial y ya geográficamente había un cierto límite geográfico en el río Guaviare, en la parte Sur del Meta, río Guaviare, sí, la guerrilla ejercía una influencia sin duda pero también cierto límite geográfico. Pero lo que vaya pasando del río Guaviare hacia abajo ahí caso que no hay Estado que lo contenga. Entonces si ese frente de deforestación no se detiene me preocupa ya es enormemente cómo lo vamos a poder contener porque por lo menos hay ese Estado allí. Entonces ahí hay una preocupación muy grande lo que ... porque si eso no se contiene de allí hasta Brasil no hay nada, pues no hay mayor capacidad de contención".</p>	<p>la asistencia integral es decir: no solamente fuerza pública, sino el tema social, la inversión social [...] pues las disidencias y los grupos al margen de la ley que todos, y por esto nos han amenazado por decir esto no, pero todos están al servicio del narcotráfico".</p> <p>3. "Ahorita está el pelado trabajando en la NASA. El me manda todo lo... que publica, él... hizo esa correlación y entonces, conflictos con más de 25 muertos y deforestación. Y te cuento que encontró lo siguiente, qué... a medida que aumentaban los conflictos, se iba aumentando la deforestación. Pero, encontró que para los últimos años, después de los acuerdos los puntos de las conflictividades eran mucho más profundo de la selva y mucho más esparcidos".</p> <p>4. "Realmente fue una dependencia, las comunidades campesinas durante tantos años, viviendo y conviviendo con las FARC fue una dependencia absoluta, incluso las FARC se convirtió en que sí había un problema se solucionaba con las FARC, esa seguridad con ningún otro grupo o con ningún otro sector, las FARC eran eso, las FARC solucionaba problemas, las FARC solucionada hasta cuestiones familiares y en los pueblos pues eso era lo que hacían, se hacía en ese tiempo.</p> <p>Después de que las FARC salen del Proceso de Paz toda esa selva donde ellos convivían todo el tiempo pues ya no había nadie, ¿A dónde iban?, no hay Inspección de policía no hay nada, corregimientos totalmente, digamos que el territorio quedó totalmente a merced del que llegara, y por eso a partir de ahí el campesino siguió viviendo de costumbre con sus Juntas de Acción Comunal, pero comenzaron a entrar otros actores al territorio y es lo que llamamos nosotros los grandes deforestadores reales".</p>		<p>no dejaban tumbar, y ponían unos controles ahí".</p> <p>2. "Entonces sí hay una relación directa entre la desmovilización y la aparición de la deforestación en grandes cantidades, y pienso que es debido a eso, el territorio se quedó sin ese actor, el estado no controló, hoy día no controla".</p>	

Civil Society (Forest conservation initiatives)

TABLE 15. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "Pues en este momento lo que yo sé es estamos trabajando con Visión Amazonía, pues tampoco no ocupa todas las comunidades indígenas, toda la Amazonía pues ha llegado hasta ciertas comunidades, en ciertas comunidades pues hemos llevado talleres, hemos hablado sobre la protección, la conservación de los bosques en las comunidades indígenas; en temas de seguridad alimentaria también hemos llevado procesos, hemos firmado convenios".</p> <p>2. "Nosotros tumbamos el monte digámoslo así, puede ser media hectárea, una hectárea, pues apenas esté bien la yuca o lo que tenemos sembrado en el espacio de lo que tenemos pues nosotros lo dejamos un año para que vuelva y se de esos árboles nuevamente en la... donde se había tumbado por unos 5 años 7 años, pues cuando vuelva otra vez a los 7 años pues se puede, se utiliza nuevamente el terreno, entonces eso es el manejo que se ha venido dando, no es que nosotros hemos destruido el bosque no, nosotros tenemos un manejo como pueblos indígenas; pero también hemos reunido... nuestros padres se reúnen con nosotros, nuestros abuelos, nos comentan que es importante que conservemos nuestro territorio porque ahí es donde está la medicina tradicional, ahí está el pensamiento del pueblo indígena no, eso es nuestro como le decimos eso es nuestro restaurante, nuestro éxito, ahí es donde conseguimos todo lo que es la carne del monte, pues las pepas del monte, lo que consumimos como</p>	<p>1. "[...] los esfuerzos que han salido de aquí es de la comunidad, no de la parte institucional [...] le voy a contar: nosotros en el año 2020, a través de una convocatoria que hizo el Ministerio del Interior para las Juntas de Acción Comunal, nosotros nos presentamos a esa propuesta y sembramos, no sembramos 5000 para que voy a hablar 'paja', sembramos 4000, los otros 1000 los repartimos, bueno son 5000, esos árboles, nosotros los pedimos a una Corporación que hay en Piamonte Cauca, no está aquí en el Caquetá, yo les decía porque no están acá, entonces ellos me decían es que falta apoyo institucional, entonces nos hacemos es donde hay apoyo institucional y de allá trajimos los árboles".</p> <p>2. "[...] no existe pues que diga la institucionalidad, hay jornadas que hacen de arborización sí claro, pero por allá muy esporádicas y no el sector privado, no conozco que sea, es más esa vía esa carretera de Florencia a Puerto Rico que no está terminada ni nada de eso, hubo un problema con el consorcio no sé, quitaron todos los árboles pero no sembraron uno, creo que ellos estaban tenían un problema por eso yo creo que Corpoamazonia les habría aplicado una pero para qué la sanción para nada, no sembraron un árbol".</p> <p>3. "Otro tema es que los recursos más malgastado son los de 180.000.000 de arboles. Oiga, cuando el Presidente Duque dijo eso aquí, ahí... sí que me dieron ganas de llorar y ahoritica, entonces, todos se ponen a sembrar 2.000 árboles y va pa la cuenta, el otro siem... Entonces, alguna vez le dije a alguien, dónde están los registros de, dónde están esos árboles sembrados, el mantenimiento que le van a hacer y a ver si de aquí a un año están los 2.000 o hay 2.100 o hay ya nada [...] Eso hay mejor dicho por todos lados y todas las</p>	<p>1. "Programas netamente no los tengo claros en este momento, programas aislados que la gente la siembra de los árboles, las reservas campesinas que se han implementado, donde se puedan preservar los animales, ha habido propuestas por ese sentido, pero concretamente no he notado".</p> <p>2. "Desde las JAC las propuestas que realizamos es en unión con las demás organizaciones sociales. Porque no somos una organización que verdaderamente tengamos, tenemos la gente, pero no tenemos el potencial para incidir ante una instancia gubernamental los recursos para llevar algún proyecto. Entonces nos hemos unificado en otras organizaciones y a través de nuestra organización lo que tratamos es de fomentar las comisiones ambientales. No ha sido fácil pues no hemos contado con el apoyo de la institucionalidad".</p>	<p>1. "[...] han venido fortaleciéndose muchos programas de conservación, de protección, de educación, de tratar de alguna manera recuperar o de mitigar o de evitar que esas acciones de deforestación se sigan ejerciendo. Entonces allí han aparecido diferentes programas que le apuntan a eso, y varias instituciones que han venido también con recursos territoriales, pero también con recursos de cooperación internacional, han venido trabajando en temas de conservación y de protección de nuestros bosques".</p>	

TABLE 15. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>pueblos indígenas sí, porque de ahí dependemos nosotros, entonces eso es como la importancia de lo que los abuelos nos han hablado en ese sentir, entonces y en algunos casos pues nosotros hacemos una siembra de algunos árboles pues que identifican nuestros abuelos".</p>	<p>instituciones tienen, pero efectivos yo no sé".</p> <p>4. "Entonces, hubo Escuela de Selva I y desafortunadamente, eso lo maneja un compañero de doctorado. Pues el... reto primero, fue comprar 600 tablets y a las tablets le metieron 7 módulos y los 7 módulos son 7 carretazos de profesores que lo echaron ahí. ENTREVISTADOR (00:33:12): O sea, era un tema de formación o de capacitación. ENTREVISTADO (00:33:15): Sí, pero es que hay capacitación efectiva y hay capacitación y.. pues, tablets a sitios donde no hay energía, dónde no hay y entonces, uno dice y la gente feliz porque le dan".</p> <p>5. "ENTREVISTADO (35:37): Yo diría que conozca, precisamente que conozca como tal oficialmente no, porque, por lo que les digo o sea se han vuelto unos hermetismos esos programas, o sea uno sabe que han llegado programas, llega uno hasta enterarse de que hay un programa, pero de ahí al fondo de que lleguen a las comunidades no llegan, siempre lo manejan como por decir algo, estamos nosotros cuatro acá, y la comunidad allá, es decir: lo manejan los cuatro los que estamos acá, pero la comunidad no sabe está que en ese programa".</p>			

State actors (deforestation episodes)

TABLE 16. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] no se ha visto un comportamiento que diga que se cambia la deforestación, en términos generales, cada año se va incrementando más a partir de las cifras del ideam hasta el año pasado. el año pasado hubo 171 mil hectáreas deforestadas en 2019, 158 mil; en 2018, 197 mil; es decir, la deforestación no ha parado, lo que sí se ve es un comportamiento de cambio, posiblemente debido a movilización de actores que lo causan, que se va paseando por todo el territorio nacional hasta hace un tiempo lo evidenciamos fuertemente en el norte del chocó hasta que dejaron peladeros completos".</p>			<p>1. "[...] entre febrero-marzo aparecen con el cuento, ponerle fuego, quemar, pero entonces en noviembre diciembre es donde más se hace la tumba para el tema de que la madera se seque, entonces necesitamos hacer conocer eso".</p> <p>2. "[...] vereda cubay, aquí por el lado de la paz, un señor llegó a tumbar 200 hectáreas y llegó a afiliarse a junta de acción comunal, el presidente vino preocupado y me dijo porque él sabía y había trabajado y dijo: “yo no puedo, ese man vaya a trabajar a tumbar no y a nosotros que llevamos toda la vida aquí y vamos a perder nuestra tierrita, pero yo no le puedo decir al señor que no lo afilio porque mis límites están abiertos” [...] el presidente vino aquí y yo me fui con el coronel con mi general rodríguez [...] me consiguió mapa y me dijo: “entonces coloquemos está coordenada acá, tan, tan” y yo aquí le certifique y le dije: “señor presidente de junta de acción comunal su vereda va hasta tal coordenada, tal, tal, acogiéndonos a eso, usted no puede afiliar a nadie que este por fuera porque se mete en problemas”, y él fue y le dijo: “mire señor qué pena yo no lo puedo afiliar, yo no puedo”, “¡ay! hermano entonces yo de todas formas voy a tumbar”, allá fue el ejército y le dijo: “señor usted está tumbando donde no es”, lo capturó, capturó a unas personas ahí, pero tuvo el respaldo de la comunidad".</p>	<p>1. "[...] por temas administrativos el programa se demoró en iniciar y cuando nuevamente se fue a retomar el tema se le hizo un seguimiento a las familias y de las 100 un porcentaje importante habían hecho deforestación, 3 hectáreas, 10, 15, habían bastantes de a 1, de a 2 que es para cultivo [...]."</p> <p>2. "[...] hemos hecho recorridos, fuimos en carro hasta granada, mesetas, san juan, la julia, de la julia nos fuimos para san juan de lozada y vimos toda esa deforestación en la macarena que da uno tristeza, usted sabe. allá hay carreteras bien hechas, lo único que falta es un puente por el guayabero y eso ya quedaría para ir uno allá como una machera, pero eso tiene que protegerse, y es el tema también aquí, del tema de la guerrilla y esas tales disidencias, eso está gravísimo, esa es la gente que paga para que deforesten".</p> <p>3. "ya hablamos de unas primeras dinámicas de deforestación, se crea la trocha ganadera que la forja la guerrilla en su momento después de esa zona de despeje que atraviesa totalmente esa zona del parque nacional natural sierra de la macarena y nuestros 2 distritos de manejo integrado, macarena norte y macarena sur y pues esta actividad es incompatible con el uso, nosotros a raíz de eso de manera articulada emitimos una resolución entre ministerio, parques nacionales y con macarena donde se solicita de manera administrativa la inhabilitación de esa vía que no fue muy tenida en cuenta de acuerdo a los resultados".</p>

State actors (deforestation drivers)

TABLE 17. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] la praderización, que es la conversión de áreas de bosque natural a nuevas áreas de pastos e introducidos, dedicados o no a la ganadería, es decir, con combinación de bosques a pastos, esa es la primera causa de deforestación en el país. [...] la implementación de malas prácticas de ganadería extensiva [...] la implementación de los cultivos de uso ilícito, principalmente cultivos de coca [...] la ampliación de la infraestructura vial no planificada, eso quiere decir básicamente accesos terrestres que no cumplen con la normatividad ambiental [...] y eso también tiene un efecto doble [...] la facilidad que se presenta a los otros agentes de deforestación, de acceder a las áreas de bosque natural [...] la minería o la extracción ilícita de minerales [...] principalmente de oro de aluvión, que no cumple con ninguna normatividad ambiental".</p> <p>2. "[...] la tala ilegal, que es básicamente el aprovechamiento forestal que no tiene un permiso de aprovechamiento generado por una autoridad ambiental [...] de hecho en la Amazonía colombiana, principalmente no se aprovecha la madera si no se quema directamente en el sitio [...] También tenemos la ampliación de la frontera agrícola sin los permisos específicos, es decir, no planificada, básicamente ampliación de sistemas productivos que no cuentan tampoco con un licenciamiento ambiental y que no tienen en cuenta reglamentaciones como la frontera agropecuaria determinada por la UPRA y el Ministerio Agricultura".</p> <p>3. "[...] es muy fácil deforestar, entonces yo tumbo una hectárea y tumbo otra hectárea en donde el estado no hace un monitoreo satelital, donde el estado no ve que es lo que está pasando, o donde los grupos armados ni siquiera dejan entrar a la corporación autónoma regional y no pasa nada, la informalidad entonces es un ambiente que prepara estas zonas para que ocurra de todo y dentro de eso la deforestación".</p> <p>4. "[...] en lo que tiene que ver con reserva forestal del Ley Segunda en Guaviare ha pasado que hay un factor clave de si yo sustraigo zona de reserva forestal, inmediatamente esas son zonas que se deforestan</p>	<p>1. "Sumado a eso, eso es una economía circular, porque llega la persona invade el espacio deforesta, cultiva pero también esa madera la vende, no la logró vender, la quemo la volví carbón y sale, entonces me pagan por deforestar, ganó por la madera y arranco a sembrar y al lado entonces también deforesto, pero no para cocaína sino para ganado porque con ese ganado me gano ese lugar, y cuando aquí no me entra después lo muevo para allá, el ganado se va moviendo es una economía la locura y por eso es que esta".</p>	<p>1. "Primero, y lo vemos de esa manera, es nuevamente la expansión de cultivos ilícitos en el Departamento, creo que ese incremento en este momento se desborda en el Departamento nuevamente, y entendiendo eso, nosotros hemos evidenciado que esa deforestación masiva en el Departamento y sobre todo en estos municipios son considerables, lo decimos con mucha responsabilidad, la Amazonía se está acabando, y uno podría ser dramático para decir esta situación pero es la realidad".</p>	<p>1. "[...] ¿y cuánto vale una tierra en la periferia dónde no tiene dueño? tú vas y dices: "Yo quiero este pedazo de tierra", lo coges y te lo compras muy barato y haces una finca de 50, 40 a hectáreas y hoy con el desarrollo que ha tenido el departamento pues estamos más cerca de Bogotá, entonces pues la pregunta es obvia no, se llama capitalización".</p> <p>2. "[...] está frontera se va agrandando, amparada en las personerías jurídicas de las juntas de acción comunal ¿Por qué? porque cuando yo llego aquí y entonces hago mi caminito a través de la junta de acción comunal entonces yo tengo que hacer el puentecito, mover las vigas y entonces llamo a la junta de acción comunal [...], entonces empieza ampliarse está frontera ambiental".</p> <p>3. "[...] yo creo que la ganadería el 80, 90 percent de nuestras familias campesinas viven de... pues de ese ganado que tienen en su finca, entonces se acostumbraron a eso a tener ganaderías a sabiendas que hemos sido claros y los suelos del Guaviare son netamente forestales [...] En segundo lugar lo colocamos en la posesión de tierras [...] hoy desde el acuerdo de paz empezaron a llegar muchas gentes extrañas, yo digo que empresarios de todo Colombia y están invirtiendo en el Guaviare ¿y qué es lo más fácil de invertir?, comprar esos</p>	<p>1. "[...] en el meta se presentan bastantes casos de talas pero dos hectáreas, 3, pero muchísimas personas, pero ellos lo hacen por su tema de la yuca el plátano".</p> <p>2. "[...] las economías ilícitas son muy difíciles de contrarrestar, una persona tiene un chip de una economía ilícita un ingreso alto una muy poca esfuerzo físico, y buscar esa transición de que ahora le toca hacer mil cosas más, y recibir solo un 10 por ciento de lo que recibía antes".</p> <p>3. "[...] hay mucha gente que quema, tumban, entonces allá cuando talan ellos llaman, buscan los árboles más grandes y los dejan de últimas para que arree los otros, entonces ellos empiezan a picarlos todos y de últimas tumban uno grande, entonces ese se lleva a los demás, y espera a que se seque y lo quema, ellos queman la madera, entonces ellos dicen, no es que la gente va y me trae que picó por ahí porque en una de las piezas que sacó todavía ahumado, entonces yo les digo, no le ven el valor de la madera".</p> <p>4. "Sí una, o dos hectáreas, son unos parchecitos</p>

TABLE 17. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>porque pierden todas sus características y toda su especialidad de ser áreas de interés ambiental, entonces cuando no hay ninguna protección y las personas que están ocupando esas áreas o si las personas que hacen la solicitud de sustracción de esas áreas la logran y entonces se convierte un área que es no zona de reserva forestal sino un predio que ya no es baldío, sino es propiedad privada".</p> <p>5. "[...] ese tema de los baldíos y las propiedades de la tierra es esa visión política, digo político electoral y política de gestión territorial alrededor de las vías [...] cuando ustedes ven el ritmo de la deforestación se dan cuenta que detrás de las vías, cuando van esas vías, al lado de esas vías se abren parches de deforestación, eso tiene un sentido económico lógico y es que la especulación de la tierra, la idea de tener tierras alrededor de las vías es capitalizar esos terrenos alrededor de que yo puedo sacar más rápido el ganado, al lado de que yo tenga una finca al lado de la carretera para un acceso mucho más inmediato y demás".</p> <p>6. "[...] mientras nosotros no tengamos unas cadenas legales de suministro de producto de recursos naturales, pues siempre va a existir el tema del manto de duda sobre el resto de cosas. Miren qué fácil sería si en este momento tuviéramos una cadena de madera legal que pudiéramos garantizar desde el Estado una plataforma anteriormente era papel, si ustedes nos preguntan, todos los días había falsificaciones, había cifras incrementadas, se cambiaban las rutas, el mismo salvoconducto era clonado, es decir, la misma impresión que debía ser única la imprimían varias veces. A veces montaban los esquemas en los computadores y compraban impresoras a color, o sea, el control a la tala y al aprovechamiento de los bosques siempre ha sido un factor determinante para el tema de la deforestación [...] El ministerio asigna unos cupos y las corporaciones dan los permisos y después tienen que acudir a la Fiscalía, a la Procuraduría, a la Policía, todas las vías para que las mismas corporaciones controlen porque nos tienen que denunciar: "Mire esta corporación está sacando más madera de la permitida o están dando los estudios y los mapas para dar las concesiones y los permisos forestales de aprovechamiento persistente", es bien</p>			<p>bosques que o no tienen dueños, o son tierras baldías, los ha tomado algún colono, un campesino y pues él se dedica a feriarlas sí, entonces él se las vende a alguien y ese alguien le parece bien pagarle a 200 a 500 mil la hectárea entonces se compran 1000 hectáreas, y tenemos registros de una persona talando 200, 300, 500 hectáreas en un año, entonces eso es lo que nos ha elevado esos índices de deforestación, uno va y pregunta y definitivamente el pequeño campesino, el pequeño productor no es el gran talador, es aquella persona que de afuera llega [...] En tercer lugar nosotros, vemos el tema de vías no es mentira, es cierto que donde hay una vía empieza el 'parche' llamamos nosotros, o sea donde hay una vía empiezan a deforestar, no ven otra forma sino esa es la forma de llegar rápido, entonces llegaron, está la vía que es la que nos ayuda como a tener mejor conectividad y todo eso, pero la gente la utiliza es para seguir avanzando hacia esos frentes de colonización y seguir deforestando"</p> <p>4. "[...] ya hay otras acciones como los cultivos ilícitos, donde teníamos un programa muy bonito, que lo llamo bonito era el Programa Nacional de Sustitución de Cultivos Ilícitos el PNIS [...] entonces un programa que de pronto crearíamos que en dos años hubiera llegado muy bien, y ya lleva como cuatro, cinco años y no se les ha cumplido, entonces eso ha</p>	<p>chiquitos, pero es que si uno viera uno o dos parchecitos multiplicados por miles de personas que están con unas necesidades insatisfechas, porque eso también en muchas áreas se hablan que la deforestación está muy de la mano con la pobreza y esas necesidades insatisfechas".</p> <p>5. "Frente a eso identificamos como un método de lavado de activos, también relacionado al acaparamiento de tierras, entonces estos grupos, al margen de la ley lo que hacen es primero pagan a campesinos o a personas para que deforesten, después invierten en la infraestructura de ese predio, de esa zona y posterior a eso le dan el ganado a un tercero, a una persona, a un campesino para que le cuide y le mantenga su ganado. Posteriormente ellos buscan vender estos predios y obviamente a partir de la venta de las cabezas de ganado, legalizar lo que son un poco de sus ingresos".</p>

TABLE 17. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
importante porque esos permisos tienen que ser controlados".			ayudado a qué, a que la gente dijera: "no, yo me voy a seguir talando y sembrando", y eso realmente hicieron, creemos que las cifras hablan de 4000 a 6000 nuevas hectáreas de coca otra vez en el departamento".	
7. "[...] si ustedes miran el mapa de los llamados hoy arco de deforestación, pues es la zona que ha sido receptora de todo el desplazamiento forzado de otros lados. Además de esto que ya vimos y es el tema de donde se han concentrado las disidencias, entonces pues váyale sumando al mapa y eso nos da un panorama bastante desolador".				

State actors (deforestation consequences)

TABLE 18. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
		I. "[...] cuando hacemos sobrevuelos por el municipio de Puerto Leguizamo, lo evidenciamos, ya esa deforestación masiva está afectando todo el ecosistema acá de la Amazonía, y eso lastimosamente es un tema de política pública que debe nuevamente reformarse con Corpoamazonia, sabemos de los informes del seguimiento a los POMCA y todas las cosas que hacen desde la corporación, pero sí sería importante saber cuál es ese grado de afectación que tiene la Amazonía, me refiero al Departamento del Putumayo".		I. [...] le dije: "venga revíseme este predio, le enviamos la ubicación, el señor ya con su mapa y todo, dijo no, ese predio si no está dentro de parques, pero es que estamos también bloqueando por deforestación" los del ICA, es por ese tema, porque está dentro del área protegida o por focos de deforestación entonces les bloquean las vías y no puede mover [...] la guía de movilización, de mover el ganado".

State actors (Changes identified as a result of the Final Peace Agreement)

TABLE 19. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
I. "[...] creo que en la Amazonía la salida de las FARC generó un reto asociado a las tierras y es la propiedad de la tierra en Colombia, cuando hablamos de propiedad de la tierra en Colombia hablamos de propiedad de	I. "Fuera de eso atrás de esta gente se ha dicho, porque no hay prueba como tal que tiene que haber alguien muy fuerte para que esté pagando	I. "[...] si bien hay unos acuerdos, unos acuerdos que ya cumplieron 5 años, nosotros atendemos en las comunidades del sector rural, y precisamente la reclamación que hacen ellos es el no cumplimiento de esos acuerdos, todo el	I. "[...] hoy nos dicen que estamos en la ilegalidad, o sea nos dicen el Estado nos dio legalidad y ahora nos dicen que estamos en la ilegalidad que tenemos que salirnos de ahí, ¿Quién creó el	

TABLE 19. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>la tierra fértil y con vocación económica, esa necesidad de tierra con vocación económica, impulsó a mi sentir que la presión de las comunidades y no solamente de las comunidades sino de ciertas organizaciones llevasen a que se organizaran invasiones muy premeditadas para adquirir tierras en función de sectores ganaderos y sectores palmeros, o inclusive de fincas, eran incentivos no solo de un producto económico sino también de una zona de distorsión de acumular tierras y demás".</p> <p>2. "cuando estaban las FARC habían trochas, la trocha ganadera, una serie de trochas ligadas a unas vías principales que eran legales y demás, pero eran trochas usadas para temas militares y de salida de base de coca, esas rutas eran unas rutas pequeñas porque además de eso le servían a las FARC como mecanismo de protección porque con la espesura de la selva esas vías les permite transitar siendo protegidos por la misma característica geofísica de ese territorio [...] Entonces con la salida de las FARC la gestión territorial comenzó a tener un desorden institucional en cómo gestiono yo las vías carreteables y las vías que interconectan los municipios de esa zona y que no solamente interconectan los municipios de esa zona, sino que también interconectan las fincas con los municipios de la zona [...] antes teníamos un territorio selvático con algunas vías donde podían transitar personas y productos y conectar municipios y el desorden institucional de la gestión territorial, de la gestión de las vías, estoy hablando del Ministerio, de las agencias de infraestructura de todo</p>	<p>para generar esas deforestaciones tan fuertes, que esos no son simples colonos ni campesino que se les ocurrió, venga tumbemos porque ellos no tienen ni el dinero ni la capacidad en maquinaria para hacer esas deforestaciones tan fuertes. Hay un refrán hartísimo que dicen acá: es que se fue la guerrilla y entonces ellos sí cuidaban, ellos no cuidaban no porque fueran ambientalistas sino porque era su medio para salir a esconderse en el momento que sentían que venían (Inaudible 06:32), entonces lo hacían por táctica de guerra, más no por cuestión ambientalista, entonces digo que es hartó, porque es como si hubiéramos hecho un daño generando el Proceso de Paz y no, eso no es así".</p>	<p>tema de sustitución de cultivos ilícitos, no es posible que el Departamento en este momento tenga un incremento de más del 60 o 70 por ciento, hay un informe técnico que se va a presentar creo que finalizando el año, pero no hay avances, precisamente en estas garantías que requieren las comunidades, obviamente cuando nosotros hablamos y lo digo y no es reservado, cuando nosotros hablamos de deforestación, precisamente cuando tratamos el tema, de inmediato pasamos a ser actores de ese conflicto, y entendamos que ese tema de cultivos ilícitos es lo que está generando en este momento la activación de grupos armados al margen de la ley, que quieren seguir dominando de alguna manera estos corredores que ellos ya tenían estructurados con las antiguas FARC, y todos los grupos armados acá en el Departamento, pero la deforestación doctor ... es algo, mejor dicho, que se está, en este momento, incrementando a unos niveles que son muy considerables y que se deben revisar".</p> <p>2. "El tema del acuerdo ha servido mucho para poder articular estrategias que vayan en contra de esas actividades de deforestación, pero lastimosamente, la percepción de este tiempo, o sea desde el año pasado, se ha visto que quizás de pronto no se está cumpliendo con el tema de los acuerdos porque hay grupos que no permiten el desarrollo de esta clase de iniciativas en esas zonas más deforestadas, digamos la problemática que se tiene en Guzmán, la problemática que se tiene en Leguizamo en el parque La Paya. El acuerdo sirvió, pero en este momento el tema de las disidencias, yo quiero hacerme entender, de las disidencias y el grupo de los de Sinaloa, están limitando el desarrollo de esas iniciativas que por cooperación han llegado a nuestro territorio, y que estaban enmarcadas dentro del acuerdo de paz para disminuir todo ese efecto de deforestación</p>	<p>conflicto hoy en medio de esa paz con legalidad? el Estado, entonces hoy el Estado puso a las comunidades con los Nukak, en una situación de conflicto".</p> <p>2. "[...] partidos comunes dijeron: "nosotros cuando estuvimos en las armas protegimos el bosque, a ustedes les quedó grande [...] y hoy la realidad y es que esas devastación de la selva no la estamos haciendo nosotros, los campesinos, nosotros no tenemos la capacidad para tumbear 500, 600, 200 hectáreas, no la tenemos, hay factores externos que están llegando al departamento de alguna manera y están propiciando está devastación y hoy los que estamos asumiendo ese costo jurídico político y social se llama la comunidad y las instituciones que estamos aquí presentes".</p> <p>3. "En el momento que se firma el proceso de paz, podemos entrar nosotros a las áreas donde no se nos estaba permitido, y entonces las comunidades ven a la CDA como un problema, porque pues ya llegamos a enseñarles, nosotros primero vamos y les enseñamos que existen unas normas [...] les decimos qué es lo que hacemos, que hay que pedir para una concesión de agua cuando se monta una represa, que hay que pedir en un poblado, hay que tener mucho cuidado con esos vertimientos de esas aguas negras, para las aguas de consumo también hay que pedir permiso, bueno y llegamos con todo esto y pues a las comunidades que nunca hemos hecho presencia, cuando llegamos a hablarles de esto pues no les</p>	

TABLE 19. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>ese tema de control de vías no tuvo una acción preventiva y una acción de regulación de esas vías de la mano también de unos intereses políticos serios y graves que son de expandir vías por ocurrencia propia, o sea es expandir vías".</p> <p>3. "[...] no han llegado esas oportunidades y si no llegaron esas oportunidades, pues la gente unos terminaron en disidencias o nunca salieron y otros se han acogido realmente al proceso de paz. Pero usted mira, en este momento y todo lo que hay deforestación, dicen: ¡ah no fue disidencias! Pero también a partir de incidencias de los departamentos de donde ha salido el tema de minería, el tema de cultivos ilícitos, pues han ido a terminar en estas zonas, además con la posibilidad de, de paso quedarse con los predios. Si bien las personas algunas por la misma composición y forma de tenencia de la tierra y la propiedad del Estado, porque finalmente son baldíos que no estaban bien alinderados pues termina disfrutando de las vacas que engorda, de los productos forestales que está sacando, también de la minería y de todo lo que puede arrasar [...] No se les dejó en las ciudades donde se pudieran poner a vender minutos, se dejó en el bosque ¿que hay en el bosque? Pues árboles para cortar y eso es lo que ha ocurrido, pero si ustedes miran, los programas que ha tenido el gobierno, porque el gobierno no es de hoy, que recibe cooperación internacional, eso lo ha recibido, pero toda la vida ha recibido esa cooperación".</p>		<p>en la Amazonía, entonces sí sirvió pero le ha dado pie también a otros grupos, en estos 2 últimos años a que de pronto no se permita el desarrollo de esas actividades como usted quisiera".</p>	<p>gusta [...] Entonces sale la guerrilla, llega el acuerdo de paz y todo el mundo se dedicó y ahí están las cifras, se dedicó a tumbar los bosques, a intervenir esas áreas especiales, a intervenir los nacimientos, los cauces, los ríos, los caños, las quebradas, y entonces empieza esa catástrofe ambiental que hoy nos está afectando y que nos está dejando con mal nombre".</p>	

State actors (Forest conservation initiatives)

TABLE 20. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
		<p>1. "Yo le quiero complementar algo, nosotros como Gobernación nos hemos venido vinculando con Corpo en el tema de algunas reforestaciones, y ellos vienen manejando un proyecto con Natura Amazonas, donde ellos sí hacen monitoreo, se está haciendo un tema de siembra y monitoreo de estos árboles, que se dice bueno se va a establecer, creería que a través de Natura Amazonas ellos vienen haciendo un tema de monitoreo y de establecimiento, creería que sí existen operadores que vienen apoyando en ese monitoreo, uno desconoce pero creería que sí lo están haciendo".</p>		<p>1. "El proyecto Edén, es como un ecosistema donde hubo un tema de minería, donde hubo un tema de extracción y lo recupera, entonces dos domos gigantes, no sé si ya lo han escuchado y eso es lo estamos trabajando con el Instituto Humboldt y con la embajada británica sí, creo en Escocia, el primer proyecto, hay en Costa Rica, hay en Australia, y próximamente vamos a tener acá en Colombia en el departamento del Meta, precisamente como en Puerto Gaitán, que es donde se extrae o donde ha sido pues como el tema del petróleo. Este es un tema turístico, de investigación, de conservación un proyecto también muy grande que se viene para el departamento y que es bueno".</p>

International cooperation (deforestation episodes)

TABLE 21. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] aquí los municipios con más altas tasas de deforestación y todos lo sabemos son caque..., San Vicente del Caguán, Cartagena del Chaira y Solano, sobre todos los dos primeros son los que más puntan en deforestación, luego, le sigue Solano y pues el tema acá es muy complejo".</p>			

International cooperation (deforestation drivers)

TABLE 22. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] de Solano y de Cartagena, la gente dice, "Bueno, sí, la coca y que otra alternativa hay, porque detrás de la coca está la ganadería" (inaudible 00:04:16) y dicen "Bueno, y después de la ganadería qué otra alternativa nos dan".</p> <p>2. "[...] el vehículo para legalizar esos recursos, porque es que es como para blanquear (inaudible 00:09:22) de los ilícitos, esos grandes poderosos que llevan estos recursos al territorio, esto el campesino defores, les pagan por deforestar, pero (inaudible 00:09:37) eso es algo ilícito (inaudible 00:09:40) el tema de la ganadería".</p>			

TABLE 22. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

FLORENCIA

MOCOA S.J. GUAVIARE VILLAVICENCIO

3. "[...] en este momento, esta es una de las rutas de deforestación, la franca movilización de la frontera agropecuaria [...] si usted va a estos territorios, realmente el tema de la cultura forestal, cómo que se aprovecha madera, no hay cultura forestal".

International cooperation (Changes identified as a result of the Final Peace Agreement)

TABLE 23. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

FLORENCIA

MOCOA S.J. GUAVIARE VILLAVICENCIO

1. "[...] después del Acuerdo de Paz, la deforestación se siguió, se exacerbó. Porque cuando antes del Acuerdo de Paz, la deforestación ya venía incrementándose y eso se previó en los modelos posconflicto, de qué la deforestación sí o sí se iba a aumentar".

2. "Las expectativas sobre todo y yo hablo desde comunidades de los planes de desarrollo (inaudible 00:01:55) ejercicio construido con las comunidades, ellos están esperando que eso que acordaron, se empiece a cumplir, hay avances pero no son significativos y eso también se traduce en que el Estado todavía no tiene una presencia efectiva y eso también pues, (inaudible 00:02:10) municipios como San Vicente del Caguán, sobre todo en estos parques que limitan con la Macarena, el tema de la deforestación es muy fuerte en esas zonas".

International cooperation (Forest conservation initiatives)

TABLE 24. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

FLORENCIA

MOCOA S.J. GUAVIARE VILLAVICENCIO

1. "Aquí en el Caquetá y sabemos (inaudible 00:04:56) nacional, está dinamizando acciones importantes a través de Visión Amazonía son procesos de largo aliento, eso no es de un (inaudible 00:05:05) donde usted ya comenzó un proyecto y solucionó los problemas".

2. "O sea, eso tiene que ser procesos de 20 años por lo menos, Visión Amazonía le está apostando a que ya unos, algunos enfoques de trabajo a través de los núcleos de desarrollo forestal, aquí en el Caquetá hay dos que es Nueva Ilusión y Ortullo, nosotros..., estamos tratando de fortalecer iniciativas conexas frente al tema de manejo forestal sostenible (inaudible 00:07:48) acompañar mucho a las comunidades para decirles, "Oye, el bosque es una alternativa de desarrollo económico".

II. WHAT ARE THE PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TRAININGS, TOOLS, AND NETWORKS TO ATTACK AND PROSECUTE DEFORESTATION?

Strengths of mechanisms/networks/processes to attack and prosecute environmental crimes

TABLE 25. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>1. "Con la Ley 2111 se facilitan ciertas cosas y es por ejemplo que ya existe una línea por lo menos desde la investigación, de poder investigar la deforestación, entonces ya uno más o menos con la concepción que tiene ya sabe cómo probar que sí hubo o no hubo deforestación y ahí vuelvo y digo lo de las imágenes satelitales, lo de las visitas de campo, los sobrevuelos con la Fuerza Aérea, con el apoyo de otras entidades y poder diferenciar eso".</p> <p>2. "[...] se crean unos tipo penales bien interesantes que son por ejemplo el de baldíos, el de financiación a la deforestación, el de Ecocidio, una serie de puntos que son muy importantes porque a nivel probatorio facilitan también hacer esa lectura de los que se denominan el hombre de atrás y no solamente llegar a ese nivel de llegar a la persona que está ocupando sino poder tener más elementos o más facilidades para explicarle a un juez porque una persona tiene o no tiene responsabilidad [...] es que ... fue el que puso a ese campesino allá, por eso cometió el delito de ilícito aprovechamiento, los abogados son personas que difícilmente entienden esas realidades sociales sino más como y eso qué tiene que ver con el código penal. Entonces ya cuando uno puede decirles a ellos como no, es que esta persona financió esa deforestación entonces sí bien no estaba allá físicamente en el territorio, no estaba allá físicamente deforestando ni estaba allá físicamente con las vacas sí</p>	<p>1. "Algo que de pronto no se habló y que va en el ... de todo esto, de la Sentencia de la 4360, que es la Amazonía sujeta de derecho, nosotros vamos de la mano también, hay unos acuerdos que se tiene que cumplir, incluso se creó un plan de acción con Corpo, pues como todo ese tema va de la mano, el tema de evitar la deforestación en nuestro territorio, eso ellos también lo manejan. Todo el tema de la cartografía, la información, lo que dijo ..., son ellos, nosotros en Corpoamazonia es un apoyo, nosotros si bien acá hay un sistema de información geográfica, yo diría que la cartografía más actualizada en territorio la tiene Corpoamazonia, de ahí todo el trabajo que realizaron con las determinantes ambientales que nos han permitido para tenerlas en cuenta e inclusive en la elaboración del plan integral de cambio climático el PIC, eso también fue una herramienta que se construyó con el apoyo del PNUD, que lo lideró Corpoamazonia y que nosotros estuvimos también haciendo ese acompañamiento en las diferentes mesas que se desarrollaron, entonces eso también es bueno como tenerlo en cuenta".</p> <p>2. "[...] nosotros a parte de la resolución que les dije la 490 del 2010, tenemos la resolución 672 2016-2017 donde inhabilitamos unas vías de nuestras áreas de conservación y preservación de nuestro Distrito de Manejo Integrado Macarena Norte y este año la resolución 0051 de febrero inhabilita las vías de Mapiripan, por ejemplo Mapiripan en estos momentos era el parche más grande bosque que teníamos, y de un momento a otro vías, de dónde no había hace 2 años, o sea se ve la línea, parche, parche, línea, parche".</p> <p>3. "[...] está trabajando la Rama Judicial y el Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, para contar con un sistema único del sistema de información de gestión judicial lo denominamos el SIUJ que allí sí vamos a tener ese detalle de proceso a proceso [...] Entonces con este lo que ya lo que se va a lograr es tener muchísimo más</p>	<p>1. "Sí se han hecho yo sí he escuchado y he sabido y he participado de muchas de formaciones, sí se han hecho en varios niveles, a nivel nacional y local, en el ... preventivo y judicial, por ejemplo en el caso nuestro en el impulso de estos proyectos de cooperación no solo con USAID sino con otros países también se ha procurado fortalecer la capacidad policial judicial para recopilar prueba, entender la prueba, entender esas dinámicas que les estoy explicando yo en (inaudible 42:26) que es no entender la deforestación como solamente la tala de bosques sino como eso entre un mercado criminal incluso sino entre varios mercados criminales, las tierras, los árboles, la minería, la coca, las vías, los contratos que se dan alrededor de eso, entonces entender esas dinámicas es un reto".</p> <p>2. "Sí, también está haciendo el país esfuerzos y precisamente se han hecho varios webinarios y cursos a las diferentes entidades, al personal que ha propuesto buscando capacitarlos, en este momento se está terminando un webinar en el cual participan todas las entidades involucradas en el tema de Conaldef y en el tema de control, allí qué se ha tratado como decir: "Oiga, mire para el que no sepa qué es la deforestación venga yo lo ilustro", y se está haciendo con la ayuda de universidades, muy buenas universidades en este país, el ejercicio y han participado los que realmente saben del tema de deforestación, los</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se encuentra una fortaleza en el ... conceptual que permite la ley 2111 (tipos penales) para orientar mejor las acciones de investigación y judicialización; por ejemplo, la categoría penal de financiación de la deforestación permite rastrear responsabilidades más allá del acto de deforestación en los "hombres de atrás". • Se menciona que algunas Corporaciones sí ejercen un buen control ambiental a partir de la aplicación de las leyes 2811 y 1333 • ...s como la Sentencia 4360 permiten la organización de esfuerzos en planes de conservación (Plan integral de Cambio Climático, con apoyo del PNUD). • Se mencionan capacitaciones con agencias de cooperación internacional para mejorar las capacidades policiales judiciales para enfrentarse a delitos ambientales. • Se han realizado otras capacitaciones virtuales (webinarios) sobre asuntos básicos de deforestación para las entidades que participan

TABLE 25. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
patrocinó a esa persona para que lo hiciera".	<p>detalle de lo que podemos tener hoy en día pues porque allí vendrá el registro de las actuaciones ahora sí, por cada uno de los procesos, entonces cuando yo voy registrando lo que voy haciendo en cada proceso voy contando a la vez esta información de detalle que se requiere sí, hay es donde voy a ir señalando esas particularidades, este es un sistema pues que obviamente no se tiene de un momento a otro es de largo plazo, estamos avanzando ya se tienen las respectivas contrataciones, hay un grupo de trabajo en la entidad que está dedicado pues a atender esta temática en particular, y se están identificando todas esas variables todo ese contenido temático que debería tener este nuevo sistema".</p> <p>4. "[...] lo que sí desde la Procuraduría y es a lo que se refería a la doctora ..., nosotros estamos bastante preocupados y hemos hecho seguimiento a las políticas implementadas por el ente rector de la política, que es el Ministerio de Ambiente y lo que hemos visto es que a veces se ve afectado porque el Sistema Nacional Ambiental no ha ido como al unísono de esas políticas para responder, si ustedes me preguntan al día de hoy algunas buenas corporaciones porque hay unas muy excelentes, son las que hacen el control y aplican la normatividad, aplican el 2811, la 1333 son como proactivas en todo este tema".</p>	que están allí metidos en el tema de deforestación y ahí seguimos todos los días capacitándolos en ese tema".	en CONALDEF con la ayuda de universidades.

Weaknesses of mechanisms/networks/processes to attack and prosecute environmental crimes

TABLE 26. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
I. "[...] yo hice por ahí un pequeño análisis en la CDA de algunas investigaciones que están tratando y sí, ahí hay unas investigaciones pero obviamente no avanzan, van a paso tortuga, por todo lo que conocemos no, pues tenemos	I. "[...] estas medidas que estamos tomando aquí de la Ley 2111 son medidas desesperadas, son medidas desesperadas porque estas medidas hoy no están realmente atacando el	I. "En eso estamos trabajando, en hacer las capacitaciones, en hablar con las juntas [...], pero qué es lo que pasa, hay una doble condición si yo llego y soy el patrón y le digo: "venga hermano usted sentado y yo tengo	• Es reiterada la apreciación de que las acciones se centran en el rol del campesino, una parte menor del eslabón del delito que termina sufriendo

TABLE 26. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>abogados, unas personas tienen abogados, tiene recursos para defenderse, en cambio un campesino de estos a ellos los capturaron y seguramente los van a condenar".</p> <p>2. "[...] hay como unos 20 focos que ya saben, que ya saben dónde están, cuánta área están quemando, pero no se hace nada, digamos que eso le corresponde es a la fuerza militar, entonces tienen helicópteros, tienen la tropa y no se están tomando acciones".</p> <p>3. "Cuándo se emitió la Sentencia 4360, el 4 de abril del 2018, el 5 de abril, Parques Nacionales hizo resolución, por la cual, se judicializaría a todo el que estuvieran en los parques, como que si estuvieran esperando lo uno pa hacer lo otro. Y entonces, eso salieron las listas de campesinos... de dónde salió la lista... salió de la caracterización que hizo parques con los... campesinos.</p> <p>Entonces, ahí no hay... nada para trabajar con...el Estado, se está creando confianza otra vez, pero, por ejemplo, yo tengo una lista de 40 ya judicializados ahí".</p> <p>4. "[...] la articulación puede funcionar también con las Corporaciones Autónomas para los peritos, Fiscalía tienen en estos momentos debilidades en términos de cantidad de peritos y de investigadores especializados en estos temas, entonces tiene que recurrir frecuentemente a los peritos de las corporaciones para poder cumplir con ese requerimiento técnico de poder decir esto es deforestación, esto no fue deforestación, esto fue causado, esto no fue causado".</p> <p>5. "[...] yo creo que hay una fragilidad causada por el nivel de criminalización y militarización de los territorios, yo creo y eso también lo digo a título personal que ha sido una política muy sesgada poner en blanco y negro las dinámicas que ocurren allá en la Amazonía y es de que todo tiene que tener acción militar, si bien las</p>	<p>problema de la raíz, lo que se están atacando son las hojas, entonces estamos tumbando es hojas, entonces mostramos positivos con hojas y la raíz está cada día más gruesa y más fortalecida, mire cogiendo campesinos".</p> <p>2. "¿alguna vez recibieron ustedes algún documento de Corpoamazonia o de alguna de las entidades responsables donde por ejemplo se les explicaba qué procedimientos hay? ¿O cómo funcionan? ¿Recibieron algún tipo de documento? No sé, donde se den cuenta los procesos de todas estas cosas, de información. ENTREVISTADA (00:18:16): ¿... tú has sabido algo?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (00:18:17): No, de mi parte la verdad todo este tiempo que yo he estado trabajando aquí en la Gobernación, y que hemos de pronto en algunas ocasiones trabajado con la Corporación, pero no, no hemos recibido el documento o el reporte sobre el proceso de judicialización, no".</p>	<p>trabajo, entonces venga y les pago para que me tumben la selva", y usted dice: "pues yo voy a tumbar la selva pero eso no es mío entonces a mí porque me van a hacer algo", y desafortunadamente al que cogen es al que la está tumbando no al que pagó para que la tumbaran"</p> <p>2. "[...] si han habido capacitaciones, que faltan capacitaciones completamente, falta muchísimo porque en este instante Fiscalía Carece de profesionales especializados en esos temas, investigadores especializados en esos temas, como Fiscales nosotros tenemos equipos de Fiscales que han venido trabajando esos temas desde hace varios años, pero aun así hay un reto importante en formaciones, pero sí se han trabajado".</p> <p>3. "[...] si conozco que se han ido haciendo implementado capacitaciones a nivel nacional y a nivel local con las comunidades, creo que lo que se puede mejorar es el enfoque, y es un enfoque también de construir la política pública alrededor de la administración de los territorios selváticos y también creo que se pueden hacer muchas más cosas alrededor de concientización de las comunidades, son prácticas muy arraigadas, la apertura de monte es una práctica muy arraigada allá, o sea la gente a veces ni siquiera mide las consecuencias de eso porque ven que la selva es muy grande".</p> <p>4. "Yo lo digo con mucha responsabilidad doctor, pienso que eso se debe de alguna manera reestructurar, si bien las corporaciones han sido objeto de reestructuraciones, de revisiones en todo el tema de competencias, es más, conocemos algunas iniciativas legislativas frente a buscar otros mecanismos de protección al medio ambiente en estas regiones, no conocemos cómo hacen estos temas, pero sí es necesario que todos estos procesos se fortalezcan, desde el gobierno nacional con una política pública clara frente a</p>	<p>el peso mayor de la judicialización. Se percibe que las leyes afectan sobre todo al campesino.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se considera que el enfoque institucional se centra demasiado en la militarización y la criminalización de los territorios, en detrimento de otros enfoques. • Se percibe una falta de eficiencia y eficacia en tanto se menciona que las investigaciones no avanzan y que las autoridades tienen ubicados los focos de deforestación pero no actúan. • Actores de gobiernos regionales y locales mencionan que no han sido capacitados sobre asuntos de delitos ambientales y deforestación. • La Fiscalía tiene debilidades en la falta de peritos y personas especializadas en el tema.

TABLE 26. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>acciones militares y judiciales porque yo pertenezco a una entidad judicial de alguna manera ayudan a que la respuesta mitigue un poco la deforestación, no es la única respuesta que puede haber".</p> <p>6. "¿Cuál es el problema hasta antes de esta nueva ley?, no sé no he oído el primero que hayan recogido con la nueva ley, efectivamente haciendo el operativo recogían esta gente, se la subían para Florencia se incautaban las motosierras, muchas se encontró también maquinaria amarilla toda la cosa, pero estos pobrecitos campesinos los traían a que aguantaran hambre 72 horas y a veces no tantos".</p> <p>"6. "[...] alguna vez de pura desocupada cogí un dato que tú vea la mano de datos estadísticos de Artemisa de X cantidad de área recuperadas como dice la doctora ..., con la especificidad que cuando ya Artemisa funciona es porque ya hay un Hotspot, hay un hueco gigante entonces ellos recuperan el hueco, el tema es: nosotros no podemos seguir recuperando huecos ¿Por qué? Porque esos huecos no nos sirven a nosotros, nosotros tenemos es que recuperarlos no huecos, en control de los no huecos para evitar que se vuelvan huecos, entonces los datos nos daban que por hectárea eran 500 y pico de 1000 de pesos por hectárea recuperada en los operativos de Artemisa, mientras que un programa de recuperación de áreas queda el sector ambiental lo que coordina el sector ambiental les daba 200 mil pesos a la gente entonces uno dice: "haber un momentico, yo le pago a este man, con lo que yo le pago un mes me recupera dos hectáreas y media y con lo que yo le doy a Artemisa y todo el desgaste institucional y las quejas de la comunidad internacional frente a eso es dos veces y medio", entonces nos toca a nosotros repensar ese esquema [...] Entonces sin duda alguna la capacidad institucional es bajísima allá, de todos los sectores, o sea, desde las corporaciones,</p>		<p>todo este impacto ambiental que sufre la Amazonía, y si bien hablamos del pulmón del mundo pues que no sean solo programas porque aquí hay que hablar también de toda esa afectación en el tema del calentamiento global, que se siente acá en el Departamento de Putumayo, y la verdad es que uno queda impactado doctor, se lo digo con mucha responsabilidad, sobre la afectación que tiene en este momento la Amazonía colombiana".</p> <p>5. "ENTREVISTADOR (00:18:42): ¿Y los han capacitado en temas de deforestación o de crímenes ambientales? ¿Han recibido algún tipo de capacitación en esos temas?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADA (00:18:53): No señor, lo que uno ha escuchado, el año pasado por la emisora, que hubieron personas que estuvieron judicializadas por esos delitos ambientales, pero de ahí a que nos hayan capacitado no".</p>	

TABLE 26. STATE

PROCESOS DE JUDICIALIZACIÓN	RECURSOS O DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	CAPACITACIONES SOBRE MONITOREO, PREVENCIÓN O JUDICIALIZACIÓN	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>policía ambiental que nosotros también hemos insistido en el fortalecimiento de la policía ambiental en estas áreas es muy baja o nula, la misma Procuraduría, la misma Fiscalía tiene problemas para llegar allá a esas áreas".</p>			

III. WHAT ARE PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE SAFETY OF STAKEHOLDERS REPORTING ON DEFORESTATION?

Security for community participation in deforestation monitoring and reporting (according to state actors)

TABLE 27. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>1. "[...] el tema de amenazas y riesgos a líderes sociales ha sido un tema, digamos, de bastante controversia. De hecho ahorita hay dos representantes de un consejo comunitario en Yurumanguí del Pacífico, ahí en Buenaventura que están secuestrados desde hace un par de meses y que hacen parte de la red de monitoreo comunitario nuestra".</p> <p>2. "[...] en el sistema monitor tenemos un componente de alertas tempranas de deforestación, generamos reportes trimestrales y semanales y esa información se la suministramos a las comunidades que están disponibles. En algún momento nosotros pensábamos, por ejemplo, que ellos no remitieran sus alertas de deforestación y demás, pero en algún momento eso también</p>	<p>1. "Sí podría ver riesgos sí estar como ellos, como se cree que tiene que haber gente atrás muy fuerte.</p> <p>ENTREVISTADOR 1 (31:22): O sea el tema de la denuncia por ejemplo, a la Fiscalía de deforestación es un tema que de pronto no es tan sencillo</p> <p>ENTREVISTADA (31:32): No, no es tan sencillo y lo otro es que debe ser en flagrancia para que prospere, entonces aún más difícil".</p>	<p>1. "Lastimosamente la gente no denuncia, precisamente por toda la conflictividad, sobre todo la que vivimos allá en el sector rural, la gente no denuncia, la gente espera la actuación de las instituciones, y eso ha sido algo que nosotros queremos fortalecer también en territorio, en coordinación con la Fiscalía, todos esos delitos ambientales que tengan esa instancia para que la gente pueda denunciar pero el contexto de conflictividad en este momento en el Departamento no da</p>	<p>1. "[...] nosotros como autoridades ambientales, hablo de autoridades ambientales en el departamento del Meta hay 2, está parques y estamos nosotros, y tristemente nosotros somos la única figura del Estado que conocen las personas y conocen esta figura del Estado como esta figura que: "no venga, no tale" de pronto eso nos ha dado a nosotros históricamente unos eventos bastante tristes, en estos momentos estamos en la conmemoración del primer año del asesinato de nuestro compañero de la Macarena que fue el 3 de diciembre, adicional a eso han habido varias pérdidas por parte de parques".</p> <p>2. "En el componente de deforestación nosotros hemos tenido unas particularidades y es la vulnerabilidad que tenemos todos los funcionarios, entonces nosotros hemos tenido casos por como por ejemplo Mapiripán que en estos momentos es el segundo municipio con mayor deforestación en el departamento que los funcionarios de la alcaldía nosotros les decimos que si pueden realizar esa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existen garantías para las denuncias de la comunidad. Los procesos de denuncia, especialmente física, dejan a los denunciantes en evidencia. • Se menciona que la asociación con instituciones encargadas de tratar asuntos ambientales pone en peligro a las personas (técnicos amenazados, colaboradores secuestrados, líderes identificados). • Los funcionarios también, por la visibilidad de sus acciones institucionales, se ponen en riesgo y son amenazados. 	

TABLE 27. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO	SÍNTESIS DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>propició que algunos líderes fueran identificados como que estaba suministrando la información al gobierno nacional y que eso estaba tomando operativos de control de deforestación entonces lo que hicimos fue colocarlo voluntario, el que pueda hacerlo lo hace, el que no lo pueda hacer por cuestiones de seguridad, no lo hace y eso no, ni limita su participación en la red, ni limita su participación en procesos de capacitación o de disponibilidad, de apoyo".</p> <p>3. "[...] otro panorama es el que le cuento de acercarse ya a la Fiscalía y poner en conocimiento que el nivel de seguridad es más relativo porque implica ir, transportarse, ponerse en evidencia de la gente, qué puede estar ahí poniendo ojos en donde no deben y ya el nivel de inseguridad es más alto, aquí hay sistemas de seguridad que también pueden favorecer ese tema de denuncias físicas".</p>	<p>garantías para que la gente denuncie".</p>			<p>primera labor, evidenciar sí, sí o no hay afectación y lo que nos indican es que por orden público ellos no pueden salir, entonces: "no que vaya CORMACARENA que nosotros no podemos ir porque estamos en riesgo". Nosotros estamos más en riesgo porque nosotros somos más objetivo que ellos, hemos recibido panfletos en algunos municipios donde dice que está prohibido realizar algún tipo de atención o de acercamiento con instituciones como CORMACARENA entonces esas también te lo puedo pasar, todo eso lo tenemos documentado, creo que ustedes pidieron un montón de cosas, entonces cosas como esas".</p> <p>3. "también ellos perciben como esa vulnerabilidad relacionada con deforestación, ahorita con el proyecto visión Amazonía, el proyecto definió la contratación de unos técnicos en los municipios la idea es que fueran personas de territorio, personas conocedoras del territorio y la labor de ellos era verificar, ellos tienen que decirnos que sí hay y sí es pertinente que vengan o no, a raíz de eso ya nos renunciaron algunos muchachos porque no comprendían que tenían a áreas deforestadas y esa parte, entonces ya les dio susto, ellos renunciaron de una. Por ejemplo, el municipio de la Macarena, el proyecto visión Amazonía no, o sea ahora está retomando, pero cuando empezó 2017, 2018 no se pudo contratar, los funcionarios que estuvieron allá renunciaron y no hemos vuelto, no volvimos a tener ese apoyo en esas zonas por lo mismo".</p>	

TABLE 28. SECURITY FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEFORESTATION MONITORING AND REPORTING (ACCORDING TO CIVIL SOCIETY) CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO	SÍNTESES DE HALLAZGOS POR CATEGORÍA
<p>1. "[...] lo que pasa es que la misma gente también le da miedo porque la misma... el mismo gobierno también o la autoridad que tiene que ver con eso pues también a veces manda esa información a los mismos grupos ilegales, a veces dice: "mire que tal persona vino a hacer esto", pasó un caso con una comunidad que llamaba Chorro Bocon en Guainía ellos fueron y denunciaron, cuando subieron... o sea vinieron, bajaron a la ciudad a hacer las denuncias, cuando... mientras que estaba allá en la ciudad ya tenían los grupos ilegales ya tenían la información allá quienes fueron quienes son los que vinieron a hacer las denuncias, cuando llegaron allá casi los matan digámoslo así, casi los matan y la comunidad tuvo que reaccionar, entonces en esta parte también hay algunas autoridades indígenas ya el miedo para hacer esas denuncias".</p> <p>2. "De pronto recibir la denuncia pero sin colocar el nombre de la persona, sin tomarle la foto quién es la persona que está haciendo la denuncia por que ahoritica imagínese en Putumayo, en Amazonas mataron 7 líderes indígenas, por el mismo trabajo que se está llevando a cabo".</p>	<p>1. "Es un riesgo porque en estos momentos ustedes los actores ilegales vienen promocionando, fomentando la deforestación a través de siembra coca sí, de siembra de coca, entonces se constituiría en un riesgo porque la Red consistiría en no permitir la deforestación, entonces ahí se entraría en contradicción con esos actores".</p> <p>2. "Una vez fui a dictar una charla a una junta a Vereda por allá a una comunidad que había como cinco veredas y justamente había un señor que le gustaba talar los árboles [...], ese señor me sacó machete, dijo pues que sí yo iba a decir eso le que dijera a él cómo es que iba entonces a financiar la comida".</p> <p>3. "[...] tan pronto la comunidad denuncia y como la denuncias se han es con los cómo se llama, con los mismos funcionarios que tienen que ver con el tema ambiental, pues que pasa, que en muchas ocasiones estos funcionarios delatan a quien ha hecho la denuncia o no pasa a mayores".</p> <p>4. "[...] yo tengo documentos en los cuales en Cartagena del Chaira, en el 2010, en el 2000, en el 2016, mire 2016, la comunidad denuncia que hay deforestación y tal y escriben y describen y firman a mano, la junta de acción comunal, ASOJUNTAS y yo qué pasó, todos amenazados, qué hizo la Personera como en el 2017 en enero, hizo una reunión con todos y que y cuál fue el formato de qué llenó la personera, dice, "Peligro de deforestación de 120.000 hectáreas", documentos que yo tengo. Y entonces qué pasó y entonces, se fue la burbuja ambiental y CORPOAMAZONIA y Visión Amazonía, hicieron una reunión de, a la única que no invitaron fue a mí".</p>		<p>1. "No, de manera segura no, digamos que de hecho las comunidades no denuncian es por los grados de inseguridad que hay en el sector rural, tú no te puedes exponer, y las comunidades no se exponen, las comunidades les dan pesar mirar que tumben 100 hectáreas o 200 pero nadie va a ir a denunciar eso, porque nadie te brinda seguridad, entonces la gente su seguridad es quedarse callado, yo no he visto nada, yo no sé nada, yo no conozco a nadie, no tengo ni idea".</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se reitera que no hay seguridad para que las comunidades denuncien, en parte porque funcionarios de instituciones filtran las denuncias a los grupos ilegales. • Muchos prefieren no denunciar puesto que no se brinda seguridad para hacerlo. • Los asuntos de conservación y denuncia pueden poner en confrontación a actores comunitarios entre sí. • Puesto que no se perciben acciones efectivas para combatir la deforestación, las comunidades se pueden desalentar de denunciar.

IV. WHAT ARE PERCEPTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTS ABILITY OR CAPACITY TO PREVENT OR PROSECUTE DEFORESTATION?

Existence and operation of community networks (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 29. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] en tema de Visión Amazonía, pues nosotros estábamos analizando por estamos en evaluación del proyecto del Piva pero no vimos ese... ese qué... no nos mencionaron ¿cómo se dice? el seguimiento de monitoreo, nada de eso, entonces nosotros tenemos una... ahorita una propuesta y lo vamos a proponer ahorita [...] solicitando si existe ese monitoreo en las comunidades indígenas, porque la verdad nosotros no lo conocemos si, nunca nos han mencionado".</p>	<p>1. "[...] don Antonio hace parte de una [de las mesas territoriales], yo lo he apoyado he estado en las reuniones con ellos, formamos varias en los Municipio, pero más que todo fue por el tema de la explotación minero energética, entonces quedamos aquí en Florencia hay una departamental, en el sur funciona la mesa sur por la defensa de la vida no sé qué, hacia el norte nosotros tenemos en los Municipios, en varios Municipios creamos los Comités Ambientales, que en últimas prácticamente esos Comités Ambientales no solamente funcionan para defendernos de la arremetida de la política de hidrocarburos sino también en temas ambientales en general".</p> <p>2. "[...] digamos que el proyecto tiene una hipótesis y es que el monitoreo debía hacerse desde las comunidades, como vive usted eso.</p> <p>ENTREVISTADA (00:54:31): El gobierno mató esa posibilidad [...] Porque resulta que antes de los acuerdos, Parque Nacionales y los campesinos de Tinigua y de Picachos está, tenían unos acuerdos, estaban, ellos hicieron una caracterización y todo eso y en los acuerdos se llegó a que las personas conservaban el 70 por ciento y trabajaban el 30 por ciento del área de la finca. Bueno, se hizo el trabajo y resulta que llegaron a la conclusión de para colocar un sistema productivo en cada finca se necesitan \$50.000.000, pues Parques dijo, que habían 5.000.000. Entonces, los campesinos dijeron, "Somos pobres, pero no miserables" [...] uno de los campesinos qué fue judicializado, me dijo eso [...] Cuando se emitió la Sentencia 4360, el 4 de abril del 2018, el 5 de abril, Parques Nacionales hizo resolución, por la cual, se judicializaría a todo el que estuvieran en los parques, como que si estuvieran esperando lo uno pa hacer lo otro. Y entonces, eso salieron las listas de campesi... de dónde salió la lista... salió de la caracterización que hizo parques con los... campesinos. Entonces, ahí no hay... nada para trabajar con...el Estado, se está creando confianza otra vez".</p> <p>3. "Sí... mire la misma comunidad, inclusive le dicen a los que deforestan no lo hagan [...] eso es y. los y hay veces hasta las mismas comunidades lo denuncian".</p>	<p>1. "[...] usted conoce a través de las redes de JAC hay grupos que monitoreen los temas de deforestación, que miren cómo está el tema de los bosques?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (00:20:51): No, no tenemos [...] en cuanto a las JAC tenemos la parte ambiental, pero no se toca a profundidad como usted dice una reunión de debate y todo eso. Eso es lo que hemos querido, que estas comisiones que tienen las JAC se fortalezcan, sean capacitadas para tratar esos temas con movilidad, propuesta que hemos pasado a Corpoamazonia, pero no hemos sido escuchados. Ahora estamos viendo con la gobernación a ver si logramos algo".</p>	<p>1. "No, la pregunta es no, aunque sé que en Calamar hay un grupo de jóvenes, o hay una organización que tengo entendido la mayor parte de sus integrantes son jóvenes, que están trabajando en eso, que nacieron con ese fin, y con ese propósito se organizaron, de trabajar el tema de conservación, de protección y eso, pero digamos que una red de monitoreo para el tema de hacerle seguimiento a los bosques yo diría que no. Esta iniciativa de Calamar yo no sé hasta donde vayan, qué tanto hayan avanzado, qué tan organizados estén en ese sentido, pero redes no [...] Creo que ellos nacieron allá como una iniciativa de un grupo de jóvenes, y en el camino fueron encontrando apoyos, creo que hoy tienen apoyo sobre todo con cooperación".</p>	

Activities performed by community networks (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 30. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. "De la junta, sí ellos dicen vamos, este año por ejemplo: en algunas juntas este año solamente no se va a permitir quemar, sí usted va a quemar tiene que pedir permiso a la Junta".</p> <p>2. "[...] nosotros estamos haciendo o hemos querido estamos tratando de hacer nuestro propio mapa, el mapa de las comunidades estamos tratando de hacer del núcleo uno hasta el núcleo 19 un mapa, usted sabe que hacer ese mapa no se hace sí no lo hacemos nosotros que vivimos allá, porque nosotros queremos andarlos vereda a vereda, entonces obviamente que quien lo andamos es cada comunidad nos responsabilizamos, usted arma su mapa y usted arma su mapa".</p> <p>3. Nosotros la forma de monitorear realmente ha sido por medio de los presidentes de Junta sí principalmente [...] Normalmente los primeros lunes de cada mes, otros son los segundos días de cada mes, los primeros días de cada mes, hay reunión de Juntas siempre, eso es sagrado, siempre se dan reuniones y obviamente hay también después de esas reuniones de cada mes, están las reuniones de núcleo, donde se reúnen los 10 presidentes de Junta o los 20 presidentes de Junta con el coordinador del grupo, para informar todas las necesidades de todas las veredas que estén planteadas".</p>	<p>1. "Esporádicamente hacemos las denuncias cuando vemos la destrucción de parte del bosque, pero a veces uno tiene problemas [...] A mí me pasó algo, podría ser cómico, ahorita con la reconstrucción de Mocoa vienen destruyendo una cantidad de bosque, ustedes van a ver todo eso que están construyendo, son moles de cemento que a futuro no van a detener el río sino que le van a dar mayor velocidad al río y más que eso va a tener colmatación. [...] Entonces eso se va a descolmatar y va a llegar un momento en el que el río se le va a venir con más fuerza. Yo vivo al lado del río, a 5 metros del río y nosotros atrás tenemos un bosque, ellos meten las máquinas y van destruyendo los bosques, entonces yo tomo la foto y se la mando al director de la corporación y le digo: "hermano están destruyendo ese bosquecito que nos ayuda a medio a detener el río y acá no hay policía, no hay Corpoamazonia, no hay nada, en cambio un campesino que tumba un árbol le llega toda la fuerza militar a detenerlo y acá nada". Y el tipo se me emberracó por eso, que eso era grosería. Entonces hay esa situación".</p>		

Reasons for community participation in deforestation monitoring and reporting (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 31. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. "[...] todavía hoy no hay esa sensibilidad, pareciera que sí, pero no es cierto, todavía no está a la altura de decir es que yo esté árbol lo voy a cuidar, es sagrado, no está todavía en la altura".</p> <p>2. "Pero es tratando de mostrar de que la gente en sí, sí hay de alguna manera un apoyo la gente conserva, porque la gente realmente no quiere talar montaña, parece que la gente no tiene una visión, o sea no hay alguien que lo conduzca sí aquí hay un actor armado quien va a conducir la gente el actor armado".</p>		<p>1. "[...] yo creo que de pronto falta de conciencia, yo creo que no lo considerábamos como que es un espacio que necesitamos crear, que hay necesidad de hacerlo, digamos nunca ha sido un tema de motivo de conversa entre las organizaciones y eso. El tema ambiental en Guaviare realmente se vino a trabajar fuertemente en los últimos años".</p>	

Stakeholder coordination spaces (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 32. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>I. "[...] somos las comunidades es decir la Mesa Campesina, hay una Mesa de Concertación Campesina que es la que ahorita en este momento se clareó y se fortaleció hace un año cuando movilizamos más de 3000 campesinos a Cartagena y volvimos acá a Florencia, y de ahí se dio lo del Paro y nosotros estuvimos en el paro, y de ahí pues regresamos esa Mesa de Campesinos, pues también nos estrellamos cuando ya casi nos iba a quedar la invalidez, porque bueno estábamos defendiendo, ¿Porque defendíamos tanto la Amazonía?, realmente es una situación compleja, pero de ahí parte o sea realmente parte de que el Campesino neto, el campesino que ha sido de allá que ha estado todo bajo sus costumbres no es el deforestador como tal".</p>				

Illegal deforestation prevention activities (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 33. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>I. "[...] por eso es que estamos tan organizados en estos momentos tratando de pedir de que la solución no es la violencia, o sea la manera violenta por medio del plan hemos dicho: esa no es la solución porque lo que está generando es más violencia, mire el solo hecho de capturar 20 en el Municipio de Cartagena del Chaira, en esa fecha se triplicó la deforestación, porque se vuelve una vaina ya no de hacerle entender a la gente, sino que es que estamos hablando de educación y de falta de entenderse cómo está el panorama realmente del campesino como tal".</p>				

Illegal deforestation prosecution activities (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 34. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. "[...] sabemos por ejemplo: que han detenido gente sencillamente por transportar una guadaña, una guadaña es una herramienta de trabajo de cualquier campesino, que no necesariamente es para [...] una guadaña no perdón una motosierra".</p> <p>2. "Hace poco estuvimos en el Municipio del Caguán y yo les mostraba a un periodista que llegó ahí abierto, le dijimos vea: ¡mire cómo están pasando la madera!, pero es que pasa todos los días usted puede pasarse con la cámara y mira las grandes extensiones de madera saliendo por el río de forma legal, y usted haga el ejercicio y salga de Sardinata que es del otro lado del río de Cartagena, usted se va con una volqueta con 20 estantillos cortados de la casa porque va a construir la casa, inmediatamente la Marina se los quita, hay ley para el campesino que va a sacar eso, o sea toda la ley está ahí, pero las grandes extensiones de madera, las grandes extensiones digamos del ganado que está saliendo sigue saliendo común y corriente por Cartagena o sea es una economía que ahí sigue totalmente y sale".</p> <p>3. "El plan Artemisa, como solución a esa situación de deforestación, llegó capturó más de 20 campesinos en Cartagena del Chairá, bueno alrededor de Cartagena del Chairá de los 20 campesinos ninguno era deforestador ninguno, y al lado estaba el deforestador y era lo que les decíamos nosotros a la Fiscalía y a ellos: no apunten donde no está el deforestador está bien el campesino por lógica debe estar ahí pero enseguida suyo, está un gran hacendado con grandes cantidades de tierra y ustedes no lo tocan ni siquiera le llaman o dicen: ¿Por qué, cómo consiguió usted esa tierra? y sí es verdad que satelitalmente está grabado y referenciado pueden darse cuenta que esa tierra de 500 hectáreas, hace menos de dos años que está ahí".</p>			

Documents that guide monitoring, prevention, prosecution, etc. (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 35. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. "Cuándo se emitió la Sentencia 4360, el 4 de abril del 2018, el 5 de abril, Parques Nacionales hizo resolución, por la cual, se judicializaría a todo el que estuvieran en los parques, como que si estuvieran esperando lo uno pa hacer lo otro. Y entonces, eso salieron las listas de campesinos... de dónde salió la lista... salió de la caracterización que hizo parques con los... campesinos.</p> <p>Entonces, ahí no hay... nada para trabajar con...el Estado, se está creando confianza otra vez, pero, por ejemplo, yo tengo una lista de 40 ya judicializados ahí".</p>			

Existence and operation of community networks (according to State and Cooperation)

TABLE 36. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>1. "[...] Fundación Picachos es otra organización, una ONG a nivel regional que ha implementado varios procesos de acuerdos conservación, incentivos hacia la conservación, ellos pueden tener información y si no estoy mal, ellos han implementado acciones de monitoreo comunitario".</p> <p>2. "En Visión Amazonía, yo sé que ellos tienen en cuenta el tema del monitoreo comunitario, se han hecho (inaudible 01:10:53) acciones para fortalecer capacidades posiblemente sí, pero en la práctica sus núcleos todavía están en proceso de... gestación. O sea, ya cuentan con estudios de prefactibilidad, ya tienen los (01:11:09) de factibilidad, no (inaudible 01:11:11) los inventarios, acciones de mejora creo que ya están por la autoridad ambiental, pero ya el ejercicio de monitoreo comunitario, todavía no han llegado hasta allá".</p>	<p>"Hay programas que se han articulado desde Corpoamazonia, hay unas redes, sobre todo en el tema rural con las comunidades indígenas, con las JAC también, no sé si la experiencia hasta el momento sea positiva, no conozco el resultado o el balance de estas experiencias, pero sí hay unas redes que precisamente reportan todo el tema de impacto ambiental".</p>		<p>"Para el tema de flora hay unas asociaciones, que vienen desde tiempo atrás como por ejemplo CORPOAMEN que es una corporación ambiental, y creo que esa surgió en el ... de la protección al área de manejo especial de la Macarena que inicialmente también fue el sentir de la creación de esta corporación, estas no se puede desconocer la presencia de unas comunidades organizadas en territorio, en estos momentos que se diga que se tiene una relación directa de monitoreo de forestación estas comunidades organizadas con nosotros no existe, hemos buscado estrategias de ver cómo podemos apoyar nosotros a algunas organizaciones, a raíz de eso fue que surgió lo de asoepro que es el plan de manejo y aprovechamiento forestal de la Macarena ASOPERPRO es una asociación que lleva más de 10 años en territorio, no es como nos creamos hoy para apoyar una comunidad no, ellos llevan mucho tiempo y por eso fue una de las comunidades elegidas para hacer la formulación de ese plan de manejo y aprovechamiento forestal y adicional a eso hay otros proyectos que en el ... de nuestro plan de acción se están haciendo para apoyar esas comunidades".</p>

Stakeholder coordination spaces (according to State and Cooperation)

TABLE 37. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] el Consejo [Nacional de Lucha Contra la Deforestación, Conaldef] tiene un reglamento que adapto propio y en ese reglamento está lo que se denomina el protocolo de control de la deforestación, dentro de este protocolo está inmerso el tema de generación de información, que es lo que hace el IDEAM, el Consejo Nacional está conformado por Presidencia de la República, Alta Consejería para la</p>	<p>1. "[...] en el 2017 arranca aquí una cosa que se formó aquí que se llama: La Burbuja Ambiental, donde están: ejercicio, Policía, Fiscalía, Alcaldías, Gobernación, Sinchi, IDEAM, Procuraduría, Contraloría, están casi todas las instituciones, antes de la pandemia nos reuníamos sagradamente todos los martes [...] Se creó el espacio, en la brigada todos llegábamos allá, para el 2018 y</p>	<p>1. "Sí debemos fortalecer precisamente toda esta articulación institucional, porque no es simplemente entregar informes de toda esa afectación sino saber cómo nosotros podemos empezar a trabajar como institución, Corpoamazonia con su misionalidad, nosotros desde la</p>		<p>1. "[...] hay otra mesa, la mesa de diálogo para la deforestación es por procuraduría, la otra mesa es en seguimiento al CONPES 4021 de deforestación y esa mesa está relacionado estrictamente con vías, entonces ese es uno de los puntos, pero venga, cómo se procede, porque nosotros decimos se destruye acá y es como si hubiera un hueco entonces ellos van a</p>

TABLE 37. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCHA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>Seguridad Nacional, Ministerio de Ambiente, Fiscalía General de la Nación, Procuraduría y de acuerdo a los temas que se vayan a tratar, se convoca también al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ministerio de Transporte, Cancillería, Ministerio de Minas, de acuerdo a la dinámica de deforestación que se vaya a tratar. Es en ese Consejo en donde a partir de la información y de los informes que nosotros presentamos formalmente a través de esa coordinación que se toman las decisiones, en ese proceso de toma de decisiones, el liderazgo no están en el IDEAM, está en el Ministerio de Ambiente, quien es el secretario técnico de esa instancia."</p> <p>2. "[...] eso está en cargo de la oficina TICs del Ministerio de Ambiente. Como le digo, en ese tablero de control que estamos trabajando con ellos, la idea es que el Ministerio tenga la capacidad de generar esa estadística de cuántos acuerdos de conservación de bosques hay, sea IFA o sea la denominación que tengan, cuántas hectáreas de bosque están cubiertas bajo esos acuerdos y cuál ha sido el comportamiento de la deforestación en esos sitios. En eso estamos trabajando con la oficina TICs del Ministerio".</p> <p>3. "Ese segundo escenario de ARTEMISA es una iniciativa también ministerial, no en cabeza del Ministerio de Defensa, perdón, no en cabeza del Ministerio de Ambiente, sino en cabeza del Ministerio de Defensa y es una decisión más militar, eso no es de Fiscalía, hay que diferenciar que ARTEMISA no es de la Fiscalía, es una campaña de las Fuerzas Militares, es diseñada por las Fuerzas Militares y ejecutada por las Fuerzas Militares, entonces en el ... de la articulación que tiene ARTEMISA con Fiscalía es que ellos</p>	<p>19 hubo una reducción de la deforestación porque el compromiso del ejército y el reporte que todos llevábamos, se organizaban las cosas y salía el operativo, que se logró parar mucho, incluso en ese momento el General Parra, logro gestionar recursos con los dueños, para apoyar el campesinado allá y trancar un poquito la deforestación, un apoyo muy fuerte, vino la pandemia pues ahora virtual no ha sido tan, pero sí seguimos reuniéndonos, seguimos trabajando, cada quien trae perspectivas nuevas de situaciones nuevas entonces ha sido muy bueno, y de reforestar, el ejército generó su vivero para poder reforestar".</p> <p>2. "Y por ejemplo: en algún momento en la Burbuja ambiental, ¿Ustedes tuvieron la posibilidad de hablar con actores comunitarios?, eso era importante para la Burbuja ambiental.</p> <p>ENTREVISTADA (27:33): Claro, porque poder hablar con un presidente de la Juntas de Acción Comunal a que transmitiera lo que nosotros estábamos pensando cómo lo estábamos viendo, y más importante aún escucharlos, porque es desde aquí nos queda fácil, párese allá, el escucharlos ha sido muy importante en ese sentido y quien trabaja muy bien, eso ha sido Visión Amazonía y la misma Gobernación con los Alcaldes el manejo con ellos".</p> <p>3. "Bueno, esta burbuja ambiental la lideraba la corporación Burbuja Ambiental, en esta participaban diferentes instituciones como eran la Policía, el Ejército, la Fiscalía, Parques si no estoy mal, y nosotros como Gobernación. Ellos hacían diferentes operativos en la cuestión de lo de maderas más que todo, entonces</p>	<p>gobernación también, articulando todo el trabajo con los 13 municipios, y siempre solicitándole al gobierno nacional el acompañamiento directo, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, todo ese tema de sustitución de cultivos acá en el Departamento que ya lo vemos lastimosamente como una problemática recurrente, y eso está generando violencia acá en el Departamento, está generando desplazamientos, confinamientos también en el sector rural, y de alguna manera no está dando garantías precisamente para que la gente logre migrar de los cultivos ilícitos a esa sustitución que el gobierno quiere replantear acá en el Departamento, de tal manera que si necesitamos fortalecer esa articulación con la corporación y con todas las entidades que tenemos que ver con toda esa problemática de deforestación en el Putumayo".</p>		<p>hacer una por el lado, si nosotros vamos a sembrar nosotros nos exponemos en territorio, son cosas que nosotros la verdad somos civiles en áreas de conflicto, o sea, y por eso de cierta manera llega esa sentencia qué dice un momento, o sea, esto no es solo de las autoridades ambientales, dónde está el resto, ese auto 0022 que exhorta, perdón, el auto del 22 de agosto que exhorta un montón de gente, la directiva presidencial 010 que a otro montón, la directiva de procuraduría 004 que dice, venga ustedes qué están haciendo, dónde está Ministerio de Transporte, dónde están los diferentes Ministerios, las diferentes entidades, entonces eso me parece que ha sido una influencia".</p> <p>2. "Yo realmente siento que a veces tantos comités es muy difícil que se trabaje articuladamente y adecuadamente, entonces por ejemplo, lo que nosotros no hemos hecho convocatoria para el SIGAP como ente institucional de flora y fauna, pero igual creo que cuando está más activo tampoco es que nos pusiéramos con funciones puntuales, y decir mire esta actividad va a trabajar articuladamente con esta y vamos a ejecutar esas actividades este año y tenemos unos compromisos y vamos a mostrar los resultados de los compromisos entonces creo que a veces dentro de los mismos comités a veces falta una articulación más contundente entre las instituciones para ser más activos los mismos, yo creo que sí hay que reforzar un poquito más, tenemos que cumplir con dos comités al año, o cada 6 meses</p>

TABLE 37. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>dentro de su misión de controlar el territorio ingresan a esas zonas donde se está cometiendo conductas, no llamemos hasta el momento delitos, sino conductas delictuales que son por ejemplo la tala, la quema, la invasión, cuando se coordina con Fiscalía se coordinan que es solamente para la fase de judicialización, es decir, ellos como policía nacional capturan personas y las ponen a disposición de los Fiscales para que los judicialicen ante un juez [...] también esa campaña tiene otros espacios de articulación ya con las corporaciones también dentro de su misión administrativa y sancionatoria para hacer esas intervenciones más pequeñas en ciertos territorios, contar con los peritos de las corporaciones que también facilitan conceptos a la Fiscalía y esos conceptos son utilizados dentro del ... procesal".</p> <p>4. "Hay otros ejercicios de articulación también con fundaciones que prestan el apoyo y la asesoría en conocimiento, dan conceptos, dan herramientas, también hay articulación con Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro, hemos estado haciendo también gracias a USAID valga la cuña, unos acercamientos con ellos para conocer un poco más sobre el tema de las notarías, ahí hay muchas cosas por hacer, no quiero criticar el ejercicio pero sí quiero decir que de alguna manera se ha visibilizado que desde el punto de vista de las notarías no es muy claro cómo puede manejarse los baldíos, cómo pueden desde las notarías entender esas dinámicas de tierras alrededor de baldíos, porque sabrán ustedes que con el tema de tierras un predio adquiere valor cuando se legaliza el título, un predio sin título es tierra de nadie, cuando yo tengo un papel que me dice esto es propiedad de ... un ejemplo, pues ya puedo tranzarlo en el mercado</p>	<p>ellos hacían sus diferentes operativos y dieron algunos resultados, pero entonces ellos eran como más restrictivos, nosotros como Gobernación, en ocasiones nos fue muy difícil acompañarlos en los diferentes operativos que ellos hicieron, pero en las diferentes reuniones nosotros participábamos activamente pues dando nuestros puntos de vista y conceptos que nosotros manejábamos desde acá desde la Gobernación".</p>			<p>hacemos el comité y cumplimos sino que sea más activo".</p> <p>3. "Los municipios tienen espacios para tratar los temas ambientales no, los municipios juegan un papel demasiado importante porque pues el tema de la institucionalidad lo primero que va a ver el ciudadano o el campesino o la persona que trabaja es la alcaldía, es muy lejos la Gobernación, es muy lejos la Corporación, entonces ese es como el primer filtro, manejamos entonces frente al tema de seguridad cuando se manejan, se hacen consejos de seguridad por el tema de las talas, nosotros somos invitados o el tema de las quemas o por parte de bomberos, tenemos un comité en el que nosotros realicemos parte, pero así que yo vaya a todos los municipios y me sienta con la gente a hacer una reunión no, con las agendas ambientales si lo estamos realizando si, ahí si invitamos a presidentes de juntas, hablamos con ellos, miramos las situaciones o con las mismas asociaciones que también se tienen en los municipios".</p>

TABLE 37. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
legal y eso ya sube el valor muchísimo, esa es la especulación de tierra".				

Stakeholder coordination tools (according to State)

TABLE 38. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] el sistema de monitoreo de bosques genera información a alta resolución utilizando imágenes de alta resolución dispuestas a través de la Embajada de Noruega que se llama las imágenes Planetscope es una constelación, unos satélites unos 180 dando vueltas por el planeta y que genera una cobertura diaria de imágenes de más o menos entre 3 y 5 metros de resolución depende el producto que uno utilice y con estas imágenes de alta resolución nosotros hacemos un seguimiento mensual de las áreas bajo acuerdos de conservación, específicamente del IFA de Incentivo Forestal Amazónico".</p> <p>2. "[...] como parte de las acciones del control de deforestación en el ... de Conaldep con Procuraduría General de la República estamos generando una base de datos de áreas deforestadas utilizando nuestras bases de datos de media resolución con productos Landsat y Sentinel, utilizando estas imágenes Planetscope para tener un registro más o menos de los últimos 5 años de que ha ocurrido con las áreas deforestadas y cuál ha sido su dinámica con una información mucho más detallada y mucho más digamos a la mano, no está disponible para todo el país pues porque digamos, el esfuerzo necesario para generar una capa de superficie de bosque a 3 metros de resolución es muy amplio, no tenemos los recursos económicos para hacerlo, no es imposible, pero pues no tenemos el recurso financiero para poderlo hacer, quisiéramos hacerlo pero no ha sido posible, entonces solamente lo estamos haciendo para los principales núcleos activos de deforestación, que es otro de los productos que nosotros generamos".</p> <p>3. "[...] hay otro programa de cooperación que se llama el GEF Corazón de la Amazonía, son unos recursos de Banco Mundial a través de la ventana del GEF, de los proyectos que se generan cada 3 o 4 años. Este proyecto GEF Corazón de la Amazonía viene desde el año 2015 y a través del sistema de monitoreo y del equipo de monitoreo del SINCHI, a través de una herramienta que se llama Moscal, ellos también están haciendo seguimiento a otro conjunto, son diferentes, no hay un doble pago a un mismo beneficiario, a otro conjunto de predios también de la Amazonía colombiana, si no estoy mal son cerca de otros 800 predios que están siendo también monitoreados ya no por el sistema monitorador que es el IDEAM, sino por el SINCHI, a través de esta herramienta que ellos han desarrollado".</p> <p>4. "[...] digamos que el Consejo tiene un reglamento que adapto propio y en ese reglamento está lo que se denomina el protocolo de control de la deforestación, dentro de este protocolo está inmerso el tema de generación de información, que es lo que hace el IDEAM, el Consejo Nacional está conformado por Presidencia de la República, Alta Consejería para la Seguridad Nacional, Ministerio de Ambiente, Fiscalía General de la Nación, Procuraduría y de acuerdo a los temas que se vayan a tratar, se convoca también al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ministerio de Transporte, Cancillería, Ministerio de Minas, de acuerdo a la dinámica de deforestación que se vaya a tratar. Es en ese Consejo en donde a partir de la información y de los informes que nosotros presentamos formalmente a través de esa coordinación que se toman las decisiones".</p>				

TABLE 38. STATE

NACIONAL

FLORENCIA MOCOA S.J. GUAVIARE VILLAVICENCIO

5. "También hay articulación con otras entidades como el ICA, de cara también a esa necesidad de entender el mercado ganadero, el año pasado firmamos un convenio con ellos en el ... de diálogos dentro del proceso con USAID porque es importante entender todo el mercado ganadero que existe en esa zonas, como les indico, si es un sector económico que está interviniendo allá tenemos que saber por lo menos cuántas vacas están en ese territorio y saber dónde están, hay veces que las vacas pasan de parques nacionales a zonas que están fuera de parques nacionales y se impide el rastreo, pero sí hay muchos casos en lo que las vacas permanecen entre parques nacionales, entonces ha sido un ejercicio más de herramientas investigativas a través del ICA de poder tener todos esos registros de vacunación, y poder tener toda esa información para entender dónde están las vacas en la Amazonía, si están dentro de una zona protegida, si son vacas que están en una zona de sustracción, que son legales, todos esos mecanismos".

Illegal deforestation prevention activities (according to State)

TABLE 39. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] nosotros somos una delegada que está centrada aquí en Bogotá, digamos como delegada para asuntos ambientales y agrarios, que tenemos un grupo técnico y jurídico, pero también tenemos nuestros procuradores judiciales, ambientales y agrarios en región. Ellos son como nuestros brazos en territorio y por eso digamos que eso digamos que contribuye a la gestión tanto preventiva como de intervención que se hace en estas áreas, en los departamentos".</p> <p>2. "[...] la capacidad institucional es nula, digamos que en estos días que estuvimos en un foro en Guaviare nos dábamos cuenta la CDA es una corporación que tiene como de planta 10 funcionarios y pues uno sabe que es un territorio complejo, digamos que la cooperación ha tratado de apoyar con el fortalecimiento institucional contratando personal para esto, pero las corporaciones allá hay que decirlo, no tienen ni la capacidad humana, ni técnica de llegar muchas veces a estas áreas tan alejadas para estar ahí en el día a día y evitar antes de que ocurra pues estos procesos de deforestación".</p>	<p>1. "En este punto de la organización lo nuestro es preventivo y es intervención judicial, porque entonces nosotros entramos con las acciones constitucionales en Pro y en defensa de la deforestación, acciones populares, acciones de tutela, en el preventivo sería como estar en la Burbuja, el asistir a todas las mesas, el recepcionar muchas veces denuncias y canalizarlas o por la Burbuja o directamente a la Alcaldía, que paso o con Corpoamazonia, que Corpoamazonia también está en la Burbuja: venga hay ésta denuncia ¿sabían? No, no sabíamos, vengan entonces para dentro de 15, 20 días nos vamos a visitar el punto donde están denunciando esta afectación, ese es el trabajo que hemos hecho nosotros".</p>	<p>1. "O sea nosotros hacemos la parte de educación ambiental en la parte de sensibilización, hacemos esa otra parte que de pronto no somos restrictivos pero sí hacemos el acompañamiento, en el tema de educación ambiental digamos así en escuelas, en plazas de mercado, en diferentes sitios para también sensibilizar a la comunidad entorno a lo que es la parte de todas las normas de judicialización entorno a deforestación, tráfico de fauna, eso también lo hemos hecho, desde acá como Gobernación en apoyo a esas actividades que realizan directamente los otros".</p>	<p>1. "[...] hay unas cadenas de prevención que parte por las juntas de acción comunal, que ya les explico un poco porque nosotros no solamente nos hemos propuesto quejarnos sino proponer soluciones, soluciones que no les gusta al Estado, está la CDA que juega un papel importante y hay que decirlo, porque es un papel que ha estado bien fundado porque además los que han estado trabajando allí son hijos del departamento sí, entonces lo que pienso yo es que aquí no hay es una cadena de protección, o sea, realmente nosotros no tenemos en el departamento del Guaviare un proceso protector claro, o sea, no tenemos esa ruta de protección. Entonces no tener esa ruta de protección nos hace de que todos tratemos de hacer acciones encaminadas a la protección pero sin un hilo conductor claro, ese hilo conductor no está claro, estamos intentando construirlo todos proponemos, todos hacemos; pero no hay un derrotero claro que nos diga: "este debe ser, o este es el camino concertado acá para proteger la Amazonía y para reforestar", estamos en ese proceso".</p>	<p>1. "ENTREVISTADOR (19:06): Una preguntita, cuando tú hablas de inhabilitar las vías ¿qué implica eso? ENTREVISTADA I (19:11): Nosotros emitimos los actos administrativos y remitimos a los diferentes entes, entonces esa fue una muy buena pregunta que hizo el procurador este año con la resolución 0051 porque él decía: "por qué no van y las destruyen, las vías", y nosotros: "no, ahí nosotros defendemos de inteligencia, de Fiscalía y de la operatividad del ejército" entonces ha sido bien neurálgico, ahorita estamos en la mesa 3.8 ya les confirmo, que es la mesa donde se está hablando".</p>

Illegal deforestation prosecution activities (according to State)

TABLE 40. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] la deforestación no necesariamente responde a esas dinámicas de tráfico de madera sino que también responde a la dinámica de acaparamiento de tierras y de invasión de baldíos, entonces antes de que se hiciera la nueva Ley, la Ley 2111 la necesidad comenzó a surgir alrededor de cómo podemos nosotros tipificar eso, hay otro delito que es el de invasión de (inaudible 36:16) entonces ahí el reto es identificar quiénes están dentro de parques y por qué, quiénes están dentro de un resguardo y porqué, 1. "[...] la deforestación no necesariamente responde a esas dinámicas de tráfico de madera sino que también responde a la dinámica de acaparamiento de tierras y de invasión de baldíos, entonces antes de que se hiciera la nueva Ley, la Ley 2111 la necesidad comenzó a surgir alrededor de cómo podemos nosotros tipificar eso, hay otro delito que es el de invasión de (inaudible 36:16) entonces ahí el reto es identificar quiénes están dentro de parques y por qué, quiénes están dentro de un resguardo y porqué, y ahí comienza a complicarse un poco la cuestión y a ver muchas zonas grises alrededor de lo que puede ser una reacción de la Fiscalía, porque si bien al principio uno puede ver muy claro un sentido económico, es que claro, estoy sacando madera, transportándola en un cerradero para que después se convierta en un mueble, ahí ya identificamos un mercado criminal específico y es el tráfico de madera, pero cuando comenzamos nosotros a saber que es que la gente se estaba quedando en la Amazonía y que estaban construyendo cosas en la Amazonía, se comienza la Fiscalía a preguntar, de cara al código penal es un delito porque es la invasión y cualquier persona que invada una zona protegida incluso más grave, luego de deforestarla y de otro delito que es el daño de recursos naturales".</p> <p>2. "Ese escenario normativo implica un reto para la Fiscalía y es que el paradigma de investigación que ha variado un poco y espero yo desde mi visión ya más personal mejor alrededor de entender la criminalidad no desde el punto superficial de quiénes están talando, quiénes están quemando y quiénes están ocupando, sino entender la criminalidad de quiénes están atrás y ahoritica hay unas herramientas más útiles a nivel probatorio para ello".</p> <p>3. "Nosotros lo que es a la Alcaldía de Miraflores, Alcaldía de Calamar, al alcalde de El Retorno, a la Gobernación tenían unas sanciones muy altas dictaminadas por un juez de Bucaramanga y ya pues nosotros lo que entramos es como a actuar a lo del</p>	<p>1. "Sí lo han trabajado mucho y ¿Cuál es el problema?, que la unidad como tal no existía, entonces de pronto aquí había una unidad un Fiscal, pero ese Fiscal no solamente tenía los delitos ambientales sino también tenía era de homicidios de hurtos de no sé qué, y obviamente los otros delitos tiraban mucho, y la ocupación de él era más hacia ese lado, pero a pesar de todo eso se dio la Operación Artemisa, que es la que todo el mundo dice: terrible como nos llegan más sinos, (Inaudible 15:21) pero había que hacerlo, estaba dentro de la competencia de ellos, no se logró hacer a través de la Dirección Regional del Caquetá, sino a través de Medellín entonces llegaron y salieron nuevamente, entonces eso es lo que se ha hecho ya judicializado, ¿Cuál es el problema hasta antes de esta nueva ley?, no sé no he oído el primero que hayan recogido con la nueva ley, efectivamente haciendo el operativo recogían esta gente, se la subían para Florencia se incautaban las motosierras, muchas se encontró también maquinaria amarilla toda la cosa, pero estos pobrecitos campesinos los traían a que aguantaran</p>	<p>1. "Desde mi experiencia en varias reuniones que participé, las instituciones que asistían, además también se convocaban algunos madereros, entonces se hacían las reuniones, como les dije anteriormente, la corporación era la que lideraba este evento por decirlo así, y ella era la que organizaba todo entorno a las instituciones, cada institución dependiendo de sus funciones participaba y hacía lo suyo, por lo menos en la cuestión de la Policía y el Ejército, ellos acompañaban porque la Policía y el Ejército creo que tienen algo relacionado con la parte ambiental, la Fiscalía ya era en el proceso de judicializar a quien encontraran de pronto talando o con madera ilegal que no tuviera algún salvoconducto, esa era la forma como ellos trabajaban por decirlo así, y como les digo la corporación era la encargada de liderar este proceso en cuanto a los operativos, que ellos llamaban así, lo llamaban operativos en campo".</p>	<p>1. "[...] por hacer positivos entonces nos habían levantado 7 personas como 14 personas del Río Inírida en una situación muy confusas, que me presume de la buena fe de la gente y los chicos que llegaron de la pandemia de Medellín a estudiar, llegaron por accidente al punto donde estaban los helicópteros en una canoa y los cogieron y los metieron a la cárcel, "paz con legalidad" y ahoritica dice que deforestaron 500 hectáreas de bosque ¡por Dios!"</p> <p>* "[...] son medidas desesperadas porque no están atacando realmente el centro ¿dónde aquí ha habido una medida de aseguramiento para un terrateniente que todos los conocemos, que</p>	<p>1. "[...] nosotros ahorita con cooperación internacional con una agencia que es GGGI logramos crear una aplicación única en el país para el tema de las denuncias anónimas, y lo anexamos con el IDEAM, entonces cuando llega el reporte por la aplicación el IDEAM confirma vía satélite, nos confirma si ha recibido, si es cierto y de pronto así podemos empezar a debatir y no poner en riesgo a la población o a la comunidad, eso también ha sido como importante".</p> <p>2. "[...] mucha de la comunidad también hace poquito hubo una mesa de diálogo para la deforestación y las comunidades también decían: "venga, si ven ustedes a un corrupto, a una persona ustedes no van y le queman la casa, nosotros estamos tratando de subsistir y van y nos queman la casa, o sea, cuál es el mensaje" entonces ahí viene esa otra después de las vías, esa otra causa que nosotros identificamos de pronto a menor escala y como esa tala para generación de cultivos, ahí ya vemos que esos parchecitos ya</p>

TABLE 40. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>cobro, pero todo ese proceso lo hace es la Fiscalía sí, entonces multas algunos sí han pagado, algunos sí han sido juiciosos a nivel ya de cuando se llega un proceso penal a un campesino, es muy difícil a un campesino puro sí, porque ese campesino no... pues digamos que nunca hemos podido coger al infractor, al que comete el delito, llamémoslo al dueño de esas 500 hectáreas que se deforestan por decir algo, porque es difícil, o sea, él es el que paga y cuando uno coge, coge es al campesino, al campesino raso. Entonces cuando ya la Fiscalía lo llama ese campesino pues uno dice bueno: ¿Qué hacemos?, agrandamos este personal en la cárcel o ¿Qué hacemos? O cuando se imponen esas multas un campesino puro pues no va a pagar 100, 200 millones, entonces digamos que ahí estamos".</p> <p>4. "[...] el tema es que mientras la fiscalía se demora años en establecer todas esas cadenas, pues hay pequeñas afectaciones que con esa metodología que lo que implica la metodología de la priorización de la Fiscalía es dejar un poco como digo yo el rabo al aire que Colombia no tiene un sistema judicial fuerte, que es un sistema judicial que solamente reporta si no estoy mal las últimas estadísticas solamente un 4 porciento de eficiencia en casos, en resolución de casos; Pero si ustedes me preguntan siempre han sido los casos emblemáticos, entonces el caso es tan grave que toca todo el mundo, entonces la Fiscalía se pone a la tarea pero no contamos con un cuerpo judicial grande que nos pueda apoyar en este tema, ¿Eso qué quiere decir? que no podemos dejarle solamente a la Fiscalía esa tarea, nos toca a todos [...] Entonces sin duda alguna la capacidad institucional es bajísima allá, de todos los sectores, o sea, desde las corporaciones, policía ambiental que nosotros también hemos insistido en el fortalecimiento de la policía ambiental en estas áreas es muy baja o nula, la misma Procuraduría, la misma Fiscalía tiene problemas para llegar allá a esas áreas".</p> <p>5. "Bueno, pues hasta el día de hoy no conocemos estadísticas que nos puedan decir aparte de unas cuantas personas capturadas en estos operativos, resultados de fondo, el ganado siguen los parques a pesar de que los operativos se hicieron hace muchos años, sigue llegando a los parques, o sea que eso no se desincentivo, no ha habido ningún personaje ni ninguna cuenta hasta este momento que uno pueda decir: "¡Ah! es que ya por lo menos sabemos quién financiaba eso", siguen abriéndose vías, entonces hay algunos desde el territorio que siempre".</p> <p>6. "Y también pues teniendo en cuenta que muchas veces hay focos desafortunadamente que como que no se puede generalizar todas las comunidades porque ha sido una tendencia</p>	<p>hambre 72 horas y a veces no tantos".</p>		<p>sabemos quiénes son?"</p>	<p>son más pequeños".</p>

TABLE 40. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>en los últimos tiempos y es decir que la comunidad ya todo está percutida pues por actividades ilegales y que por eso hay que tomar determinaciones como las de Artemisa y llegar allá con estos operativos y acabar con las personas que están haciendo estas prácticas ilegales; pero también hay que entender que en una comunidad que no es esa y que sí quiere que estos proyectos realmente lleguen a feliz término y contribuyan tanto para vivir ellos como para subsistencia como para el protección del medio ambiente. Entonces creo que también es como una generalización que han hecho de que las comunidades están buscando otras cosas que si lo hay, pero no toda".</p>				

Documents that guide monitoring, prevention, prosecution, etc. (according to State)

TABLE 41. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] la articulación surge de otros espacios voy a referirme al de Fiscalía y es que desde el año 2018 nosotros diseñamos una estrategia contra la deforestación en la Amazonía, esa estrategia salió justo un mes antes de ser emitida la sentencia 4360 el 5 de marzo del 2018, la sentencia es del 5 de abril de 2018, ahí comenzó la Fiscalía a proyectar una estrategia desde lo judicial partiendo desde esa misionalidad que es investigar y es lograr identificar cuáles pueden ser esas responsabilidades que existen detrás de la deforestación [...] y es esos intereses criminales de acaparar tierras, de controlar el sector ganadero en la Amazonía, de favorecer el sector político que va a tomar decisiones alrededor de mis intereses, o los intereses de esas personas".</p> <p>2. "Con la Ley 2111 se facilitan ciertas cosas y es por ejemplo que ya existe una línea por lo menos desde la investigación, de poder investigar la deforestación, entonces ya uno más o menos con la concepción que tiene ya sabe cómo probar que sí hubo o no hubo deforestación y ahí vuelvo y digo lo de las imágenes satelitales, lo de las visitas de campo, los sobrevuelos con la Fuerza Aérea, con el apoyo de otras entidades y poder diferenciar eso".</p>			<p>1. "[...] en el ... del cumplimiento de la Sentencia 4360 [...] el gobernador Nebio saca una resolución que es la 059 del 2019 dónde obliga a (00:55:35) entre las instituciones, y entonces ordena crear la coordinación de control de deforestación".</p> <p>2. "[...] estas medidas que estamos tomando aquí de la Ley 2111 son medidas desesperadas, son medidas desesperadas porque estas medidas hoy no están realmente atacando el problema de la raíz".</p>	

Training to improve monitoring, prevention and prosecution capacity (according to State)

TABLE 42. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "Sí se han hecho yo sí he escuchado y he sabido y he participado de muchas de formaciones, sí se han hecho en varios niveles, a nivel nacional y local, en el ... preventivo y judicial, por ejemplo en el caso nuestro en el impulso de estos proyectos de cooperación no solo con USAID sino con otros países también se ha procurado fortalecer la capacidad policial judicial para recopilar prueba, entender la prueba, entender esas dinámicas que les estoy explicando yo en (inaudible 42:26) que es no entender la deforestación como solamente la tala de bosques sino como eso entre un mercado criminal incluso sino entre varios mercados criminales, las tierras, los árboles, la minería, la coca, las vías, los contratos que se dan alrededor de eso".</p>	<p>1. "Inicialmente en la Burbuja sí se dieron capacitaciones para ejército, Armada Nacional y Fuerza Aérea [...] Las hacíamos en conjunto, entraba la Procuraduría, entraba la Defensoría, entraba Fiscalía, porque ellos se quejaban, muchas veces llegaban a hacer una captura, y los entregaban y ¡ay no!, usted lo hizo mal, entonces en esas cosas se capacitaron pero eso fue en el 2018, 2018 y 2019".</p> <p>2. "¿Y usted ya dentro del ámbito de la Procuraduría han recibido capacitaciones sobre temas de deforestación?, pues no sé aquí o en Bogotá</p> <p>ENTREVISTADA (23:45): Sí, virtuales en su momento aquí estuvo el Reino Unido, y Noruega apoyaron esas cosas [...] En información muy buena".</p>	<p>"Desde la gobernación se han adelantado varias capacitaciones, se hace desde la secretaría técnica, la de desarrollo agropecuario y medio ambiente, y nosotros a través de la coordinación con el sistema de gestión del riesgo de desastres también hemos avanzado con todos los temas de incendios forestales, todo el tema de protección a las microcuencas pero necesitamos el apoyo del gobierno nacional porque esto debe fortalecerse, y sabemos que el impacto es inminente en este momento en el Departamento del Putumayo".</p>	<p>* "En eso estamos trabajando, en hacer las capacitaciones, en hablar con las juntas, en hablar con las comunidades, la ley lo hemos trabajado muchísimo, pero qué es lo que pasa [...] desafortunadamente al que cogen es al que la está tumbando no al que pagó para que la tumarán".</p>	<p>"[...] cuando tenemos un hallazgo de madera igual cómo ubicar, el hallazgo de maquinaria cuando no encuentra personas, también tenemos caso de movilización tanto con documento como sin documento, porque a veces nos pueden presentar pero venga este documento es vigente, sí está movilizando a la hora que es, y también tenemos acá un apartado para el tema de fauna, dentro de las mismas capacitaciones, uno de los primeros temas que se dice es, venga nosotros como autoridad ambiental no manejamos toda la fauna, hay una fauna doméstica que no es competencia de la autoridad ambiental y hay una fauna silvestre, entonces lo primero que decimos en el componente de Fauna es qué es Fauna doméstica y qué es fauna silvestre y ahí siguen los pasos como los dio la doctora Helena, básicamente igual brindamos un peritaje, existe cuando hay delito se escogen los dos caminos, el camino penal, cuando es delito y nosotros igual realizamos nuestro proceso administrativo ambiental, iniciamos nuestro proceso, el concepto técnico que nosotros emitimos desde la autoridad ambiental se vuelve parte de ese expediente, de ese material probatorio en esa parte penal, el concepto que nosotros emitimos es el que da inicio o es con el que se inicia ese proceso si tienes o no sustento para abrir un acto administrativo que inicie la investigación administrativa, entonces esa es la articulación que nosotros manejamos, con Fiscalía hemos tenido varios procesos y la capacitación continua está en físico pero también sabemos que todos los muchachos tienen su celular entonces esta misma guía está en versión digital para WhatsApp en digital, o sea lo más liviana posible porque sabemos que ellos también necesitan espacio dentro de sus celulares entonces también dentro de nuestras capacitaciones las enviamos de manera".</p>

V. WHAT ARE THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO PROVIDE AND PROTECT PROPERTY RIGHTS?

Current land tenure status in the area (according to Civil Society)

TABLE 43. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>1. "[...] pues es un problema que ha habido en todos los departamentos no solamente ahí, pues si hablamos específicamente de eso, pues ahí hay que hacer mucho trabajo, de pronto a sanear algunos... a través del saneamiento de los resguardos o ampliación de resguardo, porque es importante para ese departamento que tienen la idea es, pues nosotros hemos hablado en la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Nacional de Territorios Indígenas, estamos trabajando en eso porque miramos, ha habido solicitudes de ese departamento donde nos solicita que se amplíe resguardos sobre sus problemas que hay en ese departamento".</p> <p>2. "Es altamente informal y altamente desconocida, porque (inaudible 20:48) franja del territorio particularmente no tiene información catastral. De hecho, creo que en casi todo el Guaviare si no en todo no hay información catastral. Es decir, tú le preguntas a la Agencia de Tierras, "dígame dónde están los baldíos de la nación" ni idea, no hay mapa de baldíos. Y esas zonas del país, Guaviare me acuerdo, pues en otras entidades donde he trabajado, Guaviare tiene un parche blanco muy grande (inaudible 21:15) de desconocimiento, no hay formación catastral. Caquetá tiene un gran vacío. Putumayo no me acuerdo. Y el Sur del Meta sí debe tener una mucha mejor información".</p> <p>3. "Y, por el otro es, así tengamos la formación pues la información es muy alta en el país y entonces la falta de formación catastral más la alta informalidad, lo que te dan es pie para</p>	<p>1. "Hay mucha informalidad, o sea hay mucho bandido, pues a raíz del Acuerdo de Paz, en el punto uno que está lo de la titulación de tierras [...] ha sido muy lento ese proceso que yo sepa no [...] porque es que el tema es ese que Caquetá ha sido declarado casi la gran mayoría, en zonas de reserva forestal, y ustedes saben que no van a dar titulación, entonces lo primero que crearon fue que ampliaron la reserva que había, eso ya no permite que la mayoría de los de Solano por ejemplo: Solano parte de Cartagena parte de San Vicente, pues no va a ser posible esa titulación [...] aquí todavía se maneja la sana posesión, la sana posesión y el certificado de la Junta".</p> <p>2. "Identifiquen las zonas así sea que esta lleve 10 años, pero es un campesino que lleva ahí 10 años, legítimemos que esa zona, ese mapa que el gobierno ha hecho ya no es actualizado, nosotros hacíamos una prueba y hay veredas que el gobierno ni siquiera sabe que existen que son veredas ya consolidadas, entonces la única forma es que esas zonificaciones se hagan por la gente, es la única solución para frenar, sí se hace bien, porque sí se hace sin tener en cuenta a la comunidad, ahí sí la franja va a perderse, porque nosotros sabemos de qué ellos miran desde el 1.100.000 que es lo más cerca que han llegado de los mapas sí, pero no han llegado a la realidad".</p> <p>3. "Es informal, totalmente informal, es decir: el 80 por ciento del territorio está en Ley Segunda, solamente la franja que está en zonas que dicen que es para sustracción es la franja del río, pero de ahí para allá son tierras, llevan años, llevan años porque son veredas que han invertido hasta, ha habido inversión pues de las entidades con el tema de escuelas, centro de salud cierto, pero en</p>	<p>1. "En general en la tenencia de la tierra lo que hemos notado es que la gente, muchos no tienen títulos de sus tierras, más que todo en las zonas rurales. Y han estado exigiendo a través de la implementación de los acuerdos de paz que se titule la tierra. Eso es lo que se ha venido trabajando y se han hecho propuestas frente a ello".</p>	<p>1. "[...] acá es relativamente muy fácil tener tierra, no necesita, bueno, dependiendo la cantidad que usted quiera es relativamente fácil o complicado [...] si lo que quiere es 5 o 10 hectáreas pues es relativamente muy fácil conseguir las en esos sitios donde va el corte [...] eso es totalmente .0.0.0informal, eso es baldíos de la nación, simplemente usted va y los coge, ahí no hay tenencia, y la transferencia de propiedad, porque hay, lógicamente el comercio de tierra, es a través de un documento informal que hacemos nosotros, una hojita o la mano, una máquina o el computador, llamamos compraventa y bueno, "yo le vendo 100 hectáreas que tengo en potrero" y ya, pero no hay ningún tipo de formalización, de hecho digamos que es una de las enormes debilidades que tienen los municipios del Departamento, y es que el catastro es muy poco [...] la gran mayoría de los predios de los municipios no tienen ningún tipo de formalización".</p> <p>2. "[...] eso va en contravía de los intereses del propio municipio porque si no tienen eso caracterizado y formalizado pues no van a tener un precio correcto. Que esa podría ser otra de las razones que muchos consideran para venir a conseguir tierra acá, si tú tienes 50, 100, 200 hectáreas y no tienes que pagarle nada a nadie por eso, en otros Departamentos seguramente el impuesto por tener 100 hectáreas te cuesta un mundo de plata, acá no, acá hay fincas de 100 hectáreas, las que están formalizadas, que pagan anualmente 20.000, 50.000 pesos, porque no hay actualización, la</p>	

TABLE 43. CIVIL SOCIETY

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>una usurpación de tierras muy fácilmente realizable por diferentes actores. O incluso si no quieren robársela fraudulentamente de mala fe, pues uno va ahí ... un campesino va y coloniza porque no hay quien esté defendiendo esa tierra, no hay quien esté preocupándose por eso, y sin eso títulos de propiedad, pues es muy fácilmente que la transen, que compren jueces. Hoy ya es más difícil que la titulación de la propiedad por parte de un Juez por prescripción adquisitiva de dominio, pero no obstante estas cosas se siguen dando y la falta de formación y de títulos pues lo que es una ... es un campo propicio para esas actividades como fraudulentas".</p>	<p>cierta manera esa zona está muy poblada, pero toda población no ha sido mediante de forma formal, todo es informal, para gente ha llegado como cuando llegan las situaciones en los pueblos eso es, y ha sido producto de eso, producto de la misma situación de violencia"</p>		<p>formalización que hay es de por allá hace 30, 40 años".</p>	

Current land tenure status in the area (according to State)

TABLE 44. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>I. "[...] en donde tu declaras un parque o un resguardo indígena ya hay una formalidad de alguna manera sobre de quién es esa tierra, a quién pertenece, entonces área de parques nacionales pues le pertenece al Estado y es administrada directamente por la autoridad ambiental de los parques que es parques nacionales naturales, los resguardos entonces ahí ya el resguardo indígena tiene todo el orden y toda la potestad de que esa tierra es de esa colectividad, o también los territorios colectivos de las negritudes ahí también se entra a ver que estos territorios colectivos tienen clara la tenencia de la tierra que es del territorio colectivo, entonces</p>		<p>I. "En este momento el gobierno nacional, departamental y todos los municipios tienen ese reto, lastimosamente el Departamento del Putumayo en todo el tema de titulación, en todo el tema de legalización de predios ha estado rezagado, tenemos algunas herramientas del orden nacional y precisamente debemos fortalecer todo el proceso de legalización de títulos en el Departamento, acá la falsa tradición en este</p>	<p>I. "¿cómo se comercializa la mayoría de los precios aquí? con documento de compraventa bajo principio de la tenencia de buena fe, entonces yo voy, está finca tiene 200 hectáreas, yo le compré a usted las 200 hectáreas, en compraventa y luego hago trámite con el Incora, (inaudible 00:05:22) Incoder... [...] y entonces eso facilita un poco más la acaparación de tierras [...] ¿hoy quiénes están en los extremos? mucha gente que todavía tenía los alientos y sabía cómo se hacía colonización y entonces vendió barato o caro este pedazo que ya había construido y había trabajado y tenía el potrero y todo ese tema, se lo vendió a alguien".</p>	<p>I. "La verdad de nuestro territorio y no solo en el meta sino en toda Colombia es que la propiedad rural no está ordenada, aparte de que no está ordenada la misma y como dije al principio de la entrevista, la misma dinámica de colonización de acá ha generado que la tenencia sea más una forma de meterse a un terreno aparentemente válido, las mismas figuras que existieron en su momento de figuras agrarias impulsaron usted vaya y métase al terreno, la presencia de grupos al margen de la Ley, la dinámica histórica del sur del departamento del meta, relacionada con los grupos al margen de la Ley influye en que no exista una</p>

TABLE 44. STATE

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>esas áreas ya uno sabe que quieres hacer un proyecto y en el proyecto uno de los requisitos es mostrar la tenencia de la tierra".</p> <p>2. "15 millones de hectáreas en el país en donde solo está la figura de Zona de Reserva Forestal de Ley Segunda y allí hasta el momento no ha habido una ruta de decir, es del país, pero hay gente viviendo y si esa gente quiere hacer algo en esas zonas, pues qué ruta debe seguir para montar un proyecto productivo y pedir un crédito al banco agrario, eso no existe, no hay la forma porque hay un vacío jurídico sobre la tenencia de la tierra en estas áreas, hay un vacío jurídico sobre la tenencia de la tierra allí y al fin y al cabo eso nos lleva a que haya también mucha informalidad [...] se diseña toda una estrategia que se llama contratos de conservación natural para dar una respuesta ahora sobre la ruta de regularización de la tierra".</p> <p>3. "[...] lo que ellos piensas es, esta tierra ha sido mía por muchísimo tiempo y a mí nadie me la va a quitar y yo he vivido sin un título, o sin un derecho de uso pro mucho tiempo y a mí nadie me lo va a quitar, entonces se normaliza también esa informalidad sobre la tenencia de la tierra, porque son territorios lejísimos donde el Estado nunca llega, donde para llegar a un predio de esos tienes que montar muchas veces en caballo, caminar y demás entonces ellos dicen, estas áreas a quién le va a interesar, yo quiero seguir viviendo como he venido viviendo y tienen sus fincas, con su cultivo de cacao o su pan y ya, yo vivo en la informalidad y vivo bien así, como nadie me molesta".</p>		<p>momento digamos que es una constante en todo el Departamento, y eso precisamente ha afectado tanto la inversión pública como dar ese tránsito también a la legalidad por parte de la sociedad civil sobre todo en el sector rural. Necesitamos reforzar todo ese tema con la Agencia Nacional de Tierras, con la Agencia de Desarrollo Rural también con la ADR, y mirar todas esas herramientas jurídicas a través de unos mecanismos jurídicos que permiten avanzar en la legalización pero que las instituciones también brinden esas garantías, necesitamos avanzar, estamos rezagados también en el tema de legalización de predios acá en el Departamento".</p>	<p>2. "[...] yo culpo al Estado, al gobierno porque no sé porque habla de una reforma agraria y no la vemos, arrancando desde la legalidad de la tierra, entonces se logró titularle a muchas familias campesinas, creo que Calamar está en un 80 por ciento, Retorno en un 65 por ciento de titulado y San José del Guaviare está en 40 por ciento titulado, del área sustraída que es lo que podemos titular que son más o menos unas 480, 492 mil hectáreas que son las que son sustraídas con el 1985".</p> <p>3. "[...] entonces el tema de legalidad de la tierra, existen sí unos títulos, muchas, muchas familias están metidas en resguardo, tenemos el tema del Resguardo Indígena Nukak más de 800 familias metidas en ese resguardo por un tema también mal hecho del INCORA, INCODER en sus tiempos, muchas de las familias están metidas en ley segunda, reserva forestal donde la gente, los viejos, los de antes tenían muy claro por donde iba esa línea, pero ya los jóvenes de hoy se han ido posicionando de esas tierras pues no respetan nada de eso".</p>	<p>adecuada tenencia de la tierra, por esa misma ausencia de figuras del estado".</p> <p>2. "Ese es uno de los problemas que más tiene el departamento, y es que yo creo que casi más de la mitad del departamento no tiene título de propiedad sobre la tierra, todo y la parte donde más tenemos tema de tala y deforestación todo eso se maneja por carta venta o se maneja porque el presidente junta dice que vive ahí la persona, entonces pues ha sido complicado, primero por el tema del acaparamiento de tierras y de esas colonias que llega a conquistar esas tierras que de pronto no eran de nadie y que eran parte de un bosque, que eran parte de algún vecino y ha sido difícil, porque entonces lo que hacen y ustedes saben que las juntas de acción comunal llevan un libro no, esta persona entró a la junta de acción comunal en tal año, en tal mes y hace parte y tiene tal predio. Hemos notado que por ese tema de la titularidad llegan colonos, amenazan o compran a presidentes de junta y entre los mismos libros de acción comunal le van anexando, si, como si fueran parte del tipo de situaciones, pues hay un subregistro, cuando Parques Nacionales habla de cuál es el registro que tienen las personas que viven en el parque, pues ellos van a tener un registro completamente equivocado a lo que tienen las demás personas sí, primeramente porque por esa situación del tema de los predios. Pues el tema de la legalidad, por ejemplo en el sur del Meta a duras penas tenemos el título de propiedad en cascos urbanos y en algunas escuelas de los municipios".</p>

Conflicts associated with land tenure (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 45. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA
Civil Society	<p>1. "[...] la idea es seguir trabajando, buscar cómo podemos ayudar a ello no, a través de las instituciones del Estado, de pronto comprar no, territorio para ellos y ayer hablábamos con los delegados, no solamente allá hay mucha organización ilegales, también la gente le da miedo de hablar de su problemática y eso es lo que a veces nos da como ese... como se puede decir..., esa barrera para que la gente no actúe, para que ellos no hablen de sus problemáticas, la gente le da miedo hablar sobre eso".</p>	<p>1. "[...] mire, el ejemplo que tenemos en el Meta, menonitas, 35.000 hectáreas de los menonitas, yo creo que eso es, que eso es el ejemplo que debería tener toda la institucionalidad y alguien se puso a estudiar el origen de todos esos predios y llegaron a predios quitados a indígenas, precios comprados a paramilitares. Entonces, cuando encienden todas esas máquinas en Puerto Gaitán, toda esa demanda eléctrica que ellos tienen, en Puerto Gaitán se baja la energía".</p> <p>2. "[...] los temas de corrupción que ya se han denunciado que... hay y el te, mire, resulta que si usted, algún día llega a entrar por tierra aquí, a la vía Neiva, ahí a mano derecha, todo eso está construido, eso es ilegal. Primero, a 30 metros del río eso no debe haber nada y segundo, a no sé de cuanta distancia de una... vía nacional, también hay que guardar unos metros, cuánto [...]. La anterior Procuradora Ambiental y Agraria, ella hizo la demanda a todos... tenían que desocupar, pero cómo se fue [...] nada más eso resulta que en la misma vía, va a mano derecha hace algunos años hubo una señora que mandó matar un niño de una familia por tema de tierras, eso no se visibiliza ni nada".</p>
State	<p>1. "[...] siguen estando en la misma zona que ha dicho la Ley que está delimitada como una zona de reserva forestal de Ley Segunda y lo que reclaman es un título de propiedad sobre esos predios, esos predios que son predios baldíos no adjudicables de la nación, entonces se crean nuevos conflictos por el acceso a la tierra, pero también las principales pretensiones de quienes están en esa situación, por ejemplo, son la sustracción que te venía hablando, la sustracción traería más deforestación [...] Entonces hay que entrar a equilibrar que las personas pues de alguna manera se le pueda reconocer el derecho sobre esa tierra, pero a la vez hacerlos responsable de que la producción que hagan ahí sea una producción sostenible, una producción que también le apueste a la conservación".</p> <p>2. "[...] en ese ... de la informalidad con la situación que hay en nuestro país eso también se presta para que haya un aumento en los cultivos ilícitos con la siembra de coca y cultivos ilícitos, y también para que haya otras actividades ilícitas asociadas, la transformación de la coca, laboratorios o ganadería donde no debe haber ganadería porque supuestamente esas áreas está prohibido tener ganadería extensiva".</p>	<p>1. "[...] hay otro asunto que en la parte que se está dando la deforestación están los Parques Nacionales, y resulta que cuando esto empezó a poblarse y demás, pues el INCORA y el MAS, generaron unas titulaciones muy abiertas y muy, sin el sentido de protección ambiental, sino: 'buenísimo que usted explote, buenísimo que usted saque un producto para nuestra economía y demás', entonces eso se fue abriendo y se fue abriendo, cuando ya entra la cuestión ambiental y se pone en el centro, esto es un Parque Nacional tenemos que darlo, el gobierno no hace lo mismo que hace cuando otorga los polígonos de explotación minera, el subsuelo es mío y boto, sí tenía títulos, sino tenía títulos sí llevaba 100 años sino, no importo. Entonces ese es el conflicto que está habiendo ahorita nos están sacando y nosotros llevamos tanto tiempo aquí, nosotros sí tenemos unos títulos, y ese es el conflicto que tenemos y ellos sí han generado una deforestación, pero es que es una deforestación con bendición y ahorita entonces, eso es lo que se están haciendo en las mesas en las que... pongamos un punto medio, tenemos que organizar eso y para poder parar la deforestación que no se siga abriendo frontera agrícola, pero también tampoco irnos de frente contra ellos, y ahorita que salieron los nuevos tipo de delito penal de deforestación, dice: por Dios un poquito, un poquito, en esa parte también se están definiendo zonas de reserva campesina y ha habido unos conflictos fuertes por Indígenas porque ellos son parte de nuestros territorios también".</p>

TABLE 45. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA
International Cooperation	<p>1. "[...] lo que le comentan a uno las comunidades, es que detrás de eso hay grandes... y esos grandes esto utilizan al campesino, le dan unos recursos, deforestan, están allí en el... sitio donde prestan por un tiempo, pero pues quién va a tener esa, esas áreas son acaparadores de tierra, ese es el fenómeno y todo el mundo lo sabe [...] cómo el vehículo para legalizar esos recursos, porque es que es como para blanquear (inaudible 00:09:22) de los ilícitos, esos grandes poderosos que llevan estos recursos al territorio, esto el campesino defores, les pagan por deforestar, pero (inaudible 00:09:37) eso es algo ilícito (inaudible 00:09:40) el tema de la ganadería".</p> <p>2. "Estos municipios voy a hablar específicamente de Cartagena del Chaira y Solano, son municipios sobre todo Solano, gran parte de su territorio está en reserva de Ley Segunda, pero si usted ya empieza a mirar la zona de reserva de Ley Segunda, hay muchas áreas que ya están antropizadas completamente por muchas dinámicas, campesinos, economía lícitas, ilícitas, por el tema de la coca, la ganadería como vehículo para entrar allí. Pero, ahí temas de comunidades que históricamente llevan mucho tiempo, ya dentro de la reserva de Ley Segunda y ellos plantean bueno, cómo nos pueden formalizar, Cómo podemos acceder a un tema de formalización de la comunidad rural".</p>

Land formalization or land endowment programs advanced (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 46. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOYA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
Civil Society	<p>1. "[...] con eso lo llevan para que el Alcalde firme la sana posesión, porque la sana posesión la firma el alcalde, pero el alcalde la da es bajo sí la Junta lo primero es: eso no es obligatorio entre las Juntas, pero aquí en el Caquetá se maneja porque, ¿Quién otro puede dar esa certificación?".</p> <p>2. "Nosotros lo que le hemos dicho: lleguen allá y verán que ustedes se encuentran con veredas con caños con puentes, con escuelas, y ahí es donde nosotros les decimos: déjenles que la misma comunidad les muestren el mapa y hagamos una situación, logramos un acuerdo como se dice un pacto, pero hagámoslo de que a partir de ahí de esa última Vereda hacia acá se va a proteger los estados, seamos como la zona de amortiguación ahí es la única forma, por qué</p>	1. "No, más que todo la implementación de la tierra para los resguardos indígenas, donde sí se les ha facilitado que tengan sus propiedades, les han facilitado algunos territorios que el gobierno ha comprado y les ha entregado [...] para la población campesina no conozco que tengan ese mismo proceso".		

TABLE 46. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
		<p>porque la gente primero va a cuidar lo que el estado le entrega por derecho, ustedes viven aquí, es su territorio esto es lo suyo, dije de lo contrario liberan la ilegalidad como hasta el momento han estado viviendo esas comunidades la gente, simplemente lo que va a ser es seguir, como eso no les valió porque esto no está legal, y sí le dicen que Ley segunda peor, y sí le dice usted, esto está metido casi en el Chiribiquete peor".</p>			
State	<p>"[...] a través de la Alta Consejería para la Estabilización la Consejería del Consejero Archila, se está promocionando, no sé si ustedes lo han escuchado, los contratos de conservación natural, que es una forma de formalización de la tenencia de la tierra en zonas de reserva forestal en todo el país. Y nosotros estamos haciendo unos pequeños pilotos con los datos del sistema de monitoreo y el mismo esquema del IFA en áreas como Tierra Alta y a otros sectores del país, y la idea es hacer un seguimiento efectivo de que estas formalizaciones no generen o no se configuren en un sentido perverso a la conservación de las áreas de bosque natural".</p>		<p>1. "[...] uno ha hecho la gestión respectiva pero el tema son los recursos, la agencia no tiene, nosotros como Gobernación los recursos son limitados, se han tocado puertas pero pues. Porque siempre es un trabajo, hace unos años en el 2016, se implementó un programa de formalizar para sustituir, en unos municipios acá en el Departamento que estaban con el programa Guardabosques, algo similar a lo que se está viviendo en estos momentos, donde se entregaron diferentes títulos a familias que se incluyeron dentro del programa de Guardabosques y que salieron beneficiados en el programa de formalizar para sustituir, fue muy de la mano".</p>	<p>1. "[...] hoy incluso aquí en San José del Guaviare todavía se hace adjudicación en venta de baldíos de la nación, ¿Qué es esa figura? esa figura es una figura que tienen los concejos municipales, cierto para adjudicar baldíos en predios urbanos, entonces aquí todavía hay terrenos donde la mejora es del usuario del particular y la tierra es del Estado y entonces bajo un proceso de adjudicaciones en venta el municipio adelanta un proceso para adjudicarlo, pues adjudicarlo ese bien al... porque es bien del municipio [...] eso todavía figura en el Retorno, en Calamar y en San José algunos predios".</p> <p>2. "Digamos que aquí los esfuerzos que ha habido, es el que hizo el Incora bajo la titulación y hoy lo que hace la ARN con todas las dificultades que tiene en su proceso que eso no es desconocido para nadie, es ahí un tema bastante complejo".</p> <p>2. "Se habla de un proceso de paz, de una reforma agraria y desaparecieron la Agencia Nacional de Tierras, hoy dependemos de Villavicencio, creo que manejan cinco, seis departamentos y solo hay cinco</p>	

TABLE 46. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
			<p>funcionarios, cuando antes habían 30 funcionarios de planta en la regional Amazonía que dependía el Guaviare directamente, entonces yo culpo al Estado, al gobierno porque no sé porque habla de una reforma agraria y no la vemos, arrancando desde la legalidad de la tierra, entonces se logró titularle a muchas familias campesinas, creo que Calamar está en un 80 porciento, Retorno en un 65 porciento de titulado y San José del Guaviare está en 40 porciento titulado, del área sustraída que es lo que podemos titular que son más o menos unas 480, 492 mil hectáreas que son las que son sustraídas con el 1985"</p>	
			<p>3. "[...] la reforma agraria pusieron un PAC, un punto de atención ahí donde lo único que pueden hacer porque son funcionarios de excelente calidad, pero lo único que pueden hacer es recibirle una solicitud a alguien y de ahí ya vamos desde el 2012 y no entregamos un solo título, 1000 títulos quedaron por entregar y esta es la fecha que no los han entregado desde el 2012, pues porque no han tenido una política de reforma agraria seria, hace falta la Agencia Nacional de Tierras en esa zona, pero pues no le han puesto cuidado a algo tan insignificante que eso para empezar a tener la legalidad de esos terrenos".</p>	
<p>International Organizations</p>	<p>1. "[...] toda esa zona de la Amazonía, lo que es extremadamente informal y el Acuerdo de Paz, dejo claramente que un tema importante (inaudible 00:14:26) lo que veníamos desarrollando hace 15 días el tema de la zonificación ambiental participativa, es un tema</p>			

TABLE 46. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCHA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>de (inaudible 00:14:31) ambiental, para (inaudible 00:14:33) en unas áreas estratégicas de conservación, de producción sostenible, identificar áreas por el tema de... formalización de la propiedad rural, esto, si esto se construye con las comunidades".</p> <p>2. "en la zona del piedemonte caqueteño ahí hay una mayor formal, formalización de la propiedad rural, pero todavía falta avanzar mucho, muchas zonas ya donde los (inaudible 00:16:22) cuentan con título o pre o escrituras, pero todavía falta, faltan procesos de formalización a, por ejemplo, (inaudible 00:16:29) que fueron sustraídas legalmente hace tiempo, que eran de la reserva de Ley Segunda, muchos (inaudible 00:16:34) en que pudieran tener escrituras, pero otros no".</p> <p>3. "[...] con todo este paro nacional que hubo qué fue, paro nacional del primer semestre, aquí en el Caquetá hubo un tema muy concreto que llamaron los Diálogos de Altamira y [...] fueron una reivindicación a las comunidades campesinas donde negociaron con el gobierno nacional frente a unos temas estructurales, están en el Acuerdo de Paz y allí aparece esto, el tema de la titulación de tierras. Entonces, ellos pidieron, nos pidieron el apoyo para en una primera fase, generar diálogos para avanzar con el proceso de, cómo podría ser un proceso participativo para avanzar con la zonificación (inaudible 00:25:06) participativas en estos, y no los municipios, los que son Cartagena del Chairá, Solano, Puerto Rico y Montañita".</p>			

Initiatives to improve land use planning (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 47. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE
Civil Society	<p>1. "[...] en algunos departamentos no tienen el ordenamiento territorial, entonces yo creo que es importante trabajar en eso, la verdad no hay un ordenamiento territorial, por ejemplo, en.... Entonces estamos buscando también [...] recursos para llegar a los departamentos y hacer un ordenamiento territorial, reunirse con las autoridades indígenas, preguntarles a ellos o dar ideas, cómo podemos hacer el ordenamiento territorial en cada departamento, en la Amazonía colombiana".</p>	<p>1. "[...] todos los Municipios del Caquetá no todos, no generalizo, puedo decir que el 99.9 por ciento tienen problemas limítrofes, estos son de aquí, y le pagan aquí sí, entonces por qué porque no hay una actualización de los esquemas".</p> <p>2. "[...] yo sé que hubo algo que se presentó una propuesta, lo hizo misión verde, se presentó una propuesta para hacer el Reordenamiento territorial, pero no se hizo, se hizo un estudio porque eso lo pagaron hasta ahí fue, cuando quieren gastarse algo se inventan unas vainas, dígame para que hacer estudio, sí tenían era que haberlo hecho [...] no me acuerdo, pero se hizo un estudio, fue con recursos internacionales".</p> <p>3. "Ahora hay una esperanza, la gente está comenzando a creer ahorita en el tema de la zonificación está sonando a la gente le está sonando la zonificación, tanto así que la gente ahorita dice: sí eso es real, o sea a la gente le estamos diciendo es 100 por ciento tenemos que conservar no podemos deforestar, no podemos hacer eso, y eso es ir en contradicción de unos grupos que sí están empezando a deforestar, y para nosotros nos estamos ganando ese título de que se da la zonificación".</p>		<p>1. "Digamos que en catastro multipropósito lo que hay es lo que está plasmado en los acuerdos, y una expectativa que había de financiación con unos recursos internacionales del gobierno británico si no estoy mal, que iba a poner una plata para realizar eso en muchas regiones del país, pero no más, inclusive en algunas regiones hemos planteado que al municipio, a los municipios les ha faltado liderazgo en términos de tener voluntad real de querer avanzar en que se implemente y desarrolle todo el tema del catastro multipropósito, uno ahí lo que entiende sin necesidad de ponerse a escudriñar mucho es que no hay voluntad porque eso implica cobrarle a la gente, que posteriormente los grandes finqueros tengan que empezar a pagar más, o más no, pagar lo que realmente deberían pagar por esa tierra que tienen".</p> <p>2. "¿ha habido ejercicios de planeación predial para la conservación y manejo forestal? De los predios.</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (00:37:41): Digamos que en el reciente pasado no, digamos era una actividad que no era como relevante, importante, que no era de primera línea ni para el municipio ni para el Departamento, entonces puntualmente no existía. A raíz de la sentencia 4360, coge digamos más forma, por la exigencia de la misma sentencia entonces ya se empezó a trabajar más en ese tipo de ejercicios de planificación y de conservación y eso, y la misma sentencia ha hecho que las comunidades también obtengan más información sobre la problemática, las consecuencias y todo eso".</p>

TABLE 47. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE
State	<p>1. "[...] tu identificas al usuario en potencia, primero con la caracterización socioeconómica, y ya si ves que es viable, entonces va todo el equipo incluyendo los topógrafos a cada uno de los predios a hacer una caracterización un poco más detallada y a hacer la caracterización física del predio, levantamiento topográfico, el levantamiento de linderos para ver en sí de qué área estamos hablando y cuál es la delimitación del predio, y esto hay que hacerlo con la persona allá en su predio caminándolo a caballo como sea en la circunstancia porque ellos son los que saben de mi predios parte acá, llega a este palo, luego por este camino hasta este otro y los topógrafos van haciendo todo el levantamiento y la toma de coordenadas entonces así de preciso tiene que ser para evitar y ojalá también con el vecino para evitar que esos linderos queden mal y que luego haya un conflicto porque le titularon, le dieron un derecho de uso, por un pedazo de tierra que no era de él".</p>		<p>"El Departamento del Putumayo avanza un poco el tema de ordenamiento territorial, en eso debemos reconocer nosotros que la corporación ha venido haciendo seguimiento, Corpoamazonia, en todos los temas de ordenamiento territorial, algunos municipios, sobre todo los fronterizos necesitan reforzar todo el tema, me refiero por ejemplo a municipios como Puerto Leguizamo, Puerto Asís, San Miguel, porque sí requieren ese acompañamiento sobre todo en materia de fronteras, que es un tema que necesita también ese fortalecimiento institucional, pero en ordenamiento territorial nosotros tenemos el contexto, creo que avanzamos bien, pero hay otros actores que necesitan de alguna manera reformular todo el ordenamiento territorial en el Putumayo".</p>	<p>1. "[...] nosotros entendimos que los límites del área los teníamos nosotros, entonces nosotros dijimos, entonces quiere decir hoy que los límites reales los tiene la comunidad, los conoce la comunidad, pero no la institucionalidad y entonces presentamos un proyecto que se llamaba así, construcción de los límites veredales con el ánimo de cerrar la frontera de deforestación en el departamento del Guaviare".</p> <p>2. "[...] esos cuadritos que estaban ahí apareció quién los hizo, la gobernación del Guaviare bajo una consultoría [...]. Y entonces mostraron las fotos donde reunían a los presidentes y les mostraban unos mapas satelitales y les decían que por aquí era, que por aquí era, firmaron actas [...] entonces nos tocó cambiar todo el discurso de que si habían límites porque estaban aprobados y entonces dijimos: "no los reconocemos" [...] "conciliémoslo", entonces vamos a validar los límites, entonces no que vamos a aterrizarlos al sitio, vamos a validarlos y vamos a hacer los planos veredales al lado de validar esos límites hacemos los planos validados y el proyecto hoy está con certificado de concordancia por 7 mil 100 millones de pesos y está en este momento en el DNP para el tema de viabilidad y que pueda pasar a un catastro".</p>

TABLE 47. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE
International Organizations		<p>1. "[...] ese plan de zonificación ambiental, un tema del Acuerdo de Paz, ustedes lo pueden mirar claramente, punto 1.1.10, reforma rural integral y qué quiere el plan de zonificación ambiental, permitir actualizar y caracterizar el uso (inaudible 00:29:48), ampliar el inventario de las áreas que deben tener un manejo ambiental especial, todas esas áreas estratégicas, en esas áreas definidas por el acuerdo que son los (inaudible 00:30:01) son como más de 170 municipios serían objeto de ese plan de zonificación ambiental".</p> <p>2. "Qué otro fin persigue el plan de zonificación ambiental, delimitar la frontera agrícola y esto es súper clave, (inaudible 00:30:50) hasta dónde va la frontera agrícola y dónde arrancaría la frontera de manejo sostenible, frontera forestal".</p> <p>3. "En las experiencias que desarrollamos en Valparaíso, Albania y Curillo, si buscamos eso de que listo, mire, qué es para conservar, qué es para restaurar y qué es para producir sosteniblemente, lo que buscábamos era que el productor (inaudible 00:57:51) diversificación, (inaudible 00:57:55) pero hay que buscar a través de esa zonificación o esa zonificación Predial participativa".</p>		

Use of Conservation Agreements for forest management (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 48. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
Civil Society		<p>1. "Parque Nacionales y los campesinos de Tinigua y de Picachos está, tenían unos acuerdos, estaban, ellos hicieron una caracterización y todo eso y en los acuerdos se llegó a que las personas conservaban el 70 por ciento y trabajaban el 30 por ciento del área de la finca. Bueno, se hizo el trabajo y resulta que llegaron a la conclusión de para</p>	<p>1. "¿Ha oído del uso de acuerdos de conservación en la región, para conservar y manejar bosques?"</p>		

TABLE 48. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
		<p>colocar un sistema productivo en cada finca se necesitan \$50.000.000, pues Parques dijo, que habían 5.000.000. Entonces, los campesinos dijeron, "Semos pobres, pero no miserables", así tal cual, porque lo tengo, uno de los campesinos que fue judicializado, me dijo eso".</p> <p>2. "[...] sí ha habido acuerdos de conservación sí ha habido, pero entonces no se ha generalizado, Corpoamazonia intentó llegar a Cartagena y a estos sectores, bajo el tema de hacer una zonificación en el territorio pero entonces no fue bien recibida [...] Porque ella lo estaba haciendo como diciendo: esta es la línea sí ustedes están por acá quedan por fuera y sí ustedes están por acá, esto solamente es la zonificación para los que están en la línea, y entonces cuando le preguntábamos pero ¿Cuál es la línea, de donde parte la línea?, entonces ellos no nos sabían decir tampoco porque ellos no conocían la línea, entonces les decíamos porque es que la línea es imaginaria o sea es decir: no existe, porque la única forma de que exista es que parta de lo que ya hay, sí ya hay un predio ahí partamos del predio que ya hay o sea de ahí para allá se conserva, porque ya usted no puede decir vamos a hacerlo desde aquí donde ya está deforestado".</p>	ENTREVISTADO (00:08:25): No".		
State	<p>I. "[...]en el ... de Visión Amazonía se diseña un incentivo que se llama el IFA Incentivo Forestal Amazónico, básicamente hay un reconocimiento económico por el compromiso de comunidades locales en la conservación de las áreas que están bajo su posesión, por así decirlo, entre comillas fincas, aunque no hay predial, no hay predios formalmente establecidos en muchas áreas de Amazonía colombiana, pero en esas posesiones se establece digamos un acuerdo en el cual a través de la entrega de un incentivo, se cubre el</p>		<p>I. "Nosotros desde la gobernación y en el Plan de Desarrollo establecimos una ruta también precisamente para brindar asistencia técnica a las comunidades, a las JAC, a los cabildos también, y hemos de alguna manera articulado con las entidades del gobierno nacional, con la Agencia de Tierras, la Agencia de Desarrollo Rural todos estos procesos de</p>	<p>I. "Entonces a nosotros sí nos ha funcionado, hoy tenemos vinculadas 708, 716 familias vinculadas al programa de conservación de bosques, sé que las alcaldías también tienen un programa de quienes se metan a los proyectos productivos de</p>	

TABLE 48. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>área de bosque natural que está allí digamos conservado".</p> <p>2. "[...] el sistema de monitoreo de bosques genera información a alta resolución utilizando imágenes de alta resolución dispuestas a través de la Embajada de Noruega que se llama las imágenes Planetscope es una constelación, unos satélites unos 180 dando vueltas por el planeta y que genera una cobertura diaria de imágenes de más o menos entre 3 y 5 metros de resolución depende el producto que uno utilice y con estas imágenes de alta resolución nosotros hacemos un seguimiento mensual de las áreas bajo acuerdos de conservación, específicamente del IFA de Incentivo Forestal Amazónico [...] Actualmente tenemos cerca de 900 predios en los cuales desde diciembre del año 2019 estamos haciendo seguimiento mensual de qué ocurre en esas áreas bajo acuerdos de conservación. Se tiene la expectativa con este programa Visión Amazonía de ampliar esto a una media de cerca de 2500 predios de aquí al año 2023".</p> <p>3. "[...] un acuerdo de conservación que le van a orientar sobre qué usos hacer pero que también lo van a tener, le van a brindar una seguridad jurídica sobre esa tenencia de la tierra, le dan como con todo derechos y deberes, es un tipo de concesión que le hace el estado a estas personas que están ahí, pero también de reconocimiento a esa ocupación y tenencia que han venido haciendo sobre mucho tiempo y contratos de conservación natural, entonces con esto temas de impulso al desarrollo de uso sostenible, a través del acceso a la tierra y acuerdos de conservación, lo que</p>		<p>legalización que se han avanzado en el municipio, sabemos que hay unas sentencias de orden constitucional, entendemos que para las comunidades indígenas también hay un tratamiento diferencial frente a todo el tema de los resguardos indígenas, pero sí tenemos una estructura desde el Departamento que nos permite hacer seguimiento y seguir buscando esa articulación con el gobierno nacional".</p> <p>2. "En el tema de acuerdos de conservación sé que el Ministerio de Ambiente y a través de Corpoamazonia vienen haciendo un trabajo en el municipio de Puerto Leguizamo, y en el alto Putumayo en Santiago, que vienen trabajando muy de la mano, y sé que eso se va a dar si es que ya no se viene dando, ya vienen haciendo un trabajo bien adelantado, y creería que eso es como una de las experiencias que se va a dar acá en territorio".</p>	<p>ellos y quienes hagan acuerdos de conservación de bosques, los meten en esos proyectos, conozco la alcaldía de San José y la gobernación del Guaviare que tienen programas, tienen acuerdos de conservación bajo esa figura, "yo lo meto en los proyectos pero usted se compromete a firmarme acuerdos de conservación", y no tanto a firmar sino empezar a convencerlos esto no es de un año, esto no es de un día, no es de una semana, yo digo que un incentivo que logremos a unos 10 años le vamos cambiando el chip a las familias".</p>	

TABLE 48. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOCHA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	<p>busca como te digo es llegar a zonas de reserva forestal de Ley Segunda".</p> <p>4. "[...] desde mitad de año del 2020 entonces iniciamos con el diseño de esa estrategia de implementación, primero la fase de alistamiento que debe tomar un buen tiempo y después entramos con una fase de ejecución, y la ejecución es ejecución de los componentes, entonces principalmente es ejecución de los derechos de uso, de los contratos de derechos de uso que se suscriben con la agencia nacional de tierras, la otra parte es la celebración de acuerdos de conservación que se hacen con la autoridad ambiental o el Ministerio de Ambiente, en este caso están promovidos por el Ministerio de Ambiente y ese es como el respaldo institucional".</p>				
International Organizations		<p>1. "Sé que hay muchas iniciativas al respecto, Visión Amazonía, Fondo Patrimonio también lo ha implementado, también es su momento Fondo Acción, no me acuerdo el proyecto hacia la zona de (inaudible 00:43:23), eso lo hizo la Fundación Picachos, (inaudible 00:43:27), cómo experiencias pilotos (inaudible 00:43:31) y no puedo hacer sobre los resultados. Además son experiencias recientes".</p> <p>2. "En el caso, de la paz que fue el proyecto que yo trabajé, entonces dinamizamos acuerdos por conservación pero amarrado a unos modelos de negocio que se estaban implementando en Albania, Curillo y Valparaíso.</p> <p>Qué pasa que en Albania apoyamos (inaudible 00:44:03) una asociación de mujeres campesinas que hacen todo el tema del trato de (inaudible 00:44:09) se apoyó todo el tema de industrialización de unos negocios, pero detrás de eso se logró generar unos acuerdos de conservación en las fincas de las mujeres</p>			

TABLE 48. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	que hacían parte de la asociación, para conservarla en sus predios [...] Lo mismo hicimos en Curillo y Valparaíso con unas pequeñas asociaciones de cacaocultores, de beneficiario (inaudible 00:44:34), lo que se hacía era que el apoyo que les brindábamos, por detrás unos acuerdos voluntarios para conservar (inaudible 00:44:45) y allí, pues el pacto era unos ejercicios de planificación predial".			

Use of life plans for forest management (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 49. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
Civil Society	I. "[...] hay algunas comunidades que ya tienen escrito, pues ellos, ellos tienen una estructura, ellos, por ejemplo, si hablamos un ejemplo, resguarda el Pajuil, ellos tienen plan de vida, tiene una estructura organizativa, por ejemplo, va el gobernador del Cabildo, va a las autoridades indígenas, nosotros le llamamos capitanes, de ahí vienen los consejos de ancianos, de ahí viene, pues tiene el reglamento interno, ahí tienen lo que ellos piensan a futuro pues lo dejan escrito ya ahí, pues ahí tienen de todo. Esa es como la estructura de ellos, pero hay comunidades que no lo tienen todavía, lo tienen oralmente. Entonces yo creo que es bueno ayudarle a esos compañeros para que devuelvan un documento".			

TABLE 49. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
State				<p>I. "Sí, nosotros tenemos en Guaviare unos resguardos estamos empezando con ellos, unas áreas muy pequeñas y se les están dando incentivos, ese incentivo se le da al capitán bajo un acta y ellos se distribuyen eso entre todas las familias sí, tenemos en Guainía sí tenemos muchos mejores, mayor amplitud de resguardos porque pues casi todos son resguardos y pues eso, eso es como lo de Guaviare más que todos son colonos pero sí hay algunos resguardos que estamos trabajando con ellos".</p>	
International Organizaitons		<p>I. "A TNC [...] ellos trabajan mucho con comunidades indígenas, conozco mucho en el municipio de Solano, ellos ahí en los resguardos muy grandes, creo que ahí (inaudible 00:45:56), ustedes pueden tener mayor información al respecto [...] de vida, de planificación, sé que ellos están avanzados en un acuerdo (inaudible 00:46:12) un acuerdo intercultural, campesinos e indígenas, para reducción de la deforestación, estuvieron reunidos la semana pasada en Solano".</p>	<p>I. "Los indígenas tiene sus planes de vida, que nos conozca a profundidad no, pero ellos sí tienen sus planes de vida".</p>		

Use of temporary rights schemes for forest management (according to Civil Society, State and Cooperation)

TABLE 50. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
Civil Society		<p>"Esos derechos de uso solamente se han dado en ese núcleo uno, no se han dado en ningún otro lado [...] Realmente, nosotros estuvimos nosotros leímos y mostramos a las comunidades lo del tema de derechos de uso, incluso leímos la partecita esa que es figurita, para explicar, porque nos reunimos con la gente para explicar vea: señores, ustedes va a tener derecho a préstamos, es por cinco años, por diez años dependiendo cómo se haga el contrato, pero realmente la aceptación de los Derechos de uso, no es que sea bien visto por dos razones una: porque la gente dice bueno, sí yo soy el dueño de la tierra, porque ahorita tengo un contrato como sí no fuera el dueño de la tierra . De pronto esos Derechos de uso, puede aplicar para la gente de cinco años, es muy probable que esa gente todavía no se sienta tan arraigada y dicen: bueno son cinco años no más, hagámoslo por 10 años voy a tener 15 años, pero que sea una aceptación esos Derechos de uso no.</p>		<p>1. "No, todavía no hay y al día de hoy digamos que ha habido una polémica de un rechazo fuerte de las comunidades, digamos no por la figura del contrato de uso sino más bien por falta de socialización, de conocimiento, en el sentido de que la agencia expidió esas resoluciones y estableció que ese era un mecanismo para formalizar de alguna manera esos predios baldíos, pero nunca le contaron eso a la gente, nunca le contaron eso a los campesinos, y un día llegaron hace no mucho, 6 meses, llegaron a decir que había que firmar unos contratos de derechos de uso y pues la gente "¿y eso qué es? ¿Por qué?", y con unos términos allí de tiempo, de temporalidad, de restricciones y toda la gente "yo llevo aquí 40 años, yo hice esto, es lo único que tengo en la vida, usted ahora me viene a decir que yo le firme y que solamente por 10 años, y después de los 10 años ¿qué voy a hacer?" "No pues que no hay problema, yo se lo renuevo", ¿quién me garantiza eso?".</p> <p>2. "[...] hoy día hay un gran rechazo para los contratos de los derechos de uso, porque hay mucha desinformación, ya raíz de esa desinformación entonces también ha habido mucha estigmatización de la figura, entonces lo que se ha vendido es "no firme eso porque le van a quitar su propiedad, eso es porque por allá hay petróleo y hay oro y hay esmeraldas y entonces lo van a dejar unos añitos pero después le van a quitar su tierra, no firme eso".</p>	

TABLE 50. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
State	<p>1. "[...] qué es contrato de conservación natural para tener todo el contexto, es una estrategia hasta ahora, estamos haciendo la transición hacia fortalecerla y ver si lo podemos consolidar como un programa en el país, pero es una estrategia que llega predio a predio en este tipo de áreas de interés ambiental para primero darle acceso a la tierra, a las personas, no formalizar porque formalizar es dar título sino regularizarle la tierra como un documento que ahorita es el contrato de derecho de uso, ahorita entramos en detalle sobre qué es esto y también entra a fomentar esos usos sostenibles de la tierra con acuerdos de conservación".</p> <p>2. "[...] con el beneficiario veamos cual es el mejor incentivo, hay gente a la que le interesa el pago por servicios ambientales, un pago mensual de la plata que no es gran plata pero que le ayuda a sostenerse para que también ellos garanticen esa conservación, o hay gente que le interesa es que se le pongan insumos y materiales para hacer un proyecto productivo más robusto, o para poner una planta transformadora para hacer una asociación con todos de así".</p> <p>3. "[...] la gran lección que nosotros tenemos con esto ahorita estamos teniendo muchas campañas en contra, desinformación, también lo que hemos identificado en los</p>				<p>1. "Para empezar a mirar propuestas como las que estamos diciendo donde están las 800 familias, para empezar a mirar la legalidad de mucha gente que está en ley segunda, hoy existe un tema que me parece como bueno, tendrá sus cosas malas pero me parece en sí en términos generales bueno, lo de este tema de..., digamos tienen un piloto en Calamar, de contrato por uso, contratos de uso es un programa bueno, digamos que esas propuesta hay que fundamentarlas porque les podemos, esa propuesta le dice a las familias: "venga le entrego sus tierra a 10 años, en 10 años le renuevo, pero va a tener unas condiciones y esas condiciones tendrán que ver con la conservación del bosque, la conservación del recurso hídrico, la ampliación a más coberturas forestales, la reconversión ganadera, el tema de crédito y fortalecimiento del proyecto productivo, acabar con los cultivos ilícitos", bueno todo eso tiene ese componente que le estoy mencionando".</p>

TABLE 50. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
<p>territorios es que se está usando esta población campesina como instrumentos para hacer política en este momento electoral del país, prometiéndole, no esos de los derechos de uso no les va a funcionar, nosotros más bien vamos a hacer una demanda contra el estado para que les den títulos y no sé qué [...] también la gente tiene temor porque cometimos el error de llegar como equipo fraccionados, entonces solo la ANT les habló de tierras y el derecho de uso y eso pues a la gente es para qué si eso no me va a cambiar nada, sino un papel ahí, yo no quiero eso, en vez de haber llegado desde el inicio con estos contratos de conservación natural usted va a tener el impulso y muchas oportunidades para desarrollar usos sostenibles".</p>				
<p>4. "[...] con Amazon Alive también decimos, apoyemos a los operadores que están ahorita en campo en terminar de hacer esos procesos bien, en ganar confianza de los beneficiarios, en explicarles que más allá del derecho uso, esto les va a abrir muchas oportunidades y que nosotros los vamos a acompañar en esas oportunidades en fortalecerles la generación de ingresos para apuntarle a la conservación, para apuntarle a mejorar su calidad de vida, pero también la conservación de esas áreas de interés ambiental, entonces la idea es que Amazon Alive entre a ver cómo complementa las</p>				

TABLE 50. CIVIL SOCIETY, STATE AND COOPERATION

	NACIONAL	FLORENCIA	MOCOA	S.J. GUAVIARE	VILLAVICENCIO
	acciones que se están haciendo para la meta actual pero también que trabaje en otras familias desde ceros".				
International Cooperation		<p>1. "Sí les cuento lo siguiente y es algo que vimos en los talleres, las comunidades ven ese instrumento con muchos, con mucha precaución, porque ese tema de derechos de uso son constantes y pueden tener una duración entre 1 y 10 años, qué hay un tema claro, unos compromisos en términos de... que a usted le van a dar un contrato para estar en estas áreas bajo... cumplimiento de unos... compromisos, pero eso finalmente, no va a garantizar la tenencia".</p> <p>2. "Si esta cultura de derechos de uso, puede tener un poco más, porque es que el campesino vive intranquilo, o sea, un contrato de (inaudible 00:49:22) y después de 20 años que va a pasar, bueno, lleva 40 años sin papeles y dirá, bueno, un contrato finalmente, será que me significa, no me significa (inaudible 00:49:33) es que el campesino, realmente está reclamando es tener claridad (inaudible 00:49:37) clara y efectiva sobre la tierra".</p>			

VI. WHAT ARE PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES TO PROMOTE FOREST CONSERVATION?

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

	CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Programas que pagan a las personas por proteger el bosque	<p>1. "[...] esto está entre Misión Verde Amazonía y la red Caquetá Paz, a mí me pareció bueno el proyecto, el proyecto es que le prestan al campesino una cantidad de plata, y solamente paga creo que es muy poco el porcentaje de pago del crédito, pero sí el campesino se compromete a cuidar tantas hectáreas de bosque le hacen una rebaja".</p> <p>2. "Contratos no se han visto, ahorita lo que se viene implementando es la siembra de árboles por el gobierno nacional. Pero como dicen los campesinos: "pues yo salgo perdiendo y el trabajo lo regalo". No recuerdo ahorita, que sembrar 10,000, ni sé qué tantos árboles y les pagan ni sé cuánto y luego quién los conserva, quién los mantiene, todo eso dice el campesino, pues no da resultado".</p> <p>3. "Sí, se están implementando y se han implementado, hay varias iniciativas, pero no recuerdo ahora exactamente, algunos con recursos de cooperación internacional, creo que con Visión Amazonía, pero sí, y hay familias que ya están recibiendo recursos y otros que están en proceso de ingresar a ese tipo de programas".</p> <p>4. "En el departamento del Guainía Ciprogress ya lleva como 11 años, prácticamente las mismas comunidades indígenas ellos dicen que han venido engañando. Ya llevamos 11 años y todavía no hemos visto ni un peso económico en nuestras comunidades, dicen ellos, porque cuando ellos... que cuando ellos llegaron al departamento llegaron diciendo de que iban a dar un incentivo mensualmente a cada uno de los miembros de las comunidades indígenas y eso se (inaudible 00:22:41) [...] Pero hay unos, por ejemplo lo del Vaupés ya han hecho un comunicado a las instituciones, haciendo saber que esas empresas nunca han llegado a consultar con las comunidades indígenas, sino de pronto llaman a algunos, algunos</p>	<p>1. "[...] yo era secretario de gobierno en el retorno y las comunidades dijeron: "páguenos a \$3000000 hectárea y nosotros arrancamos la coca y denos a los finqueros un subsidio mínimo y nosotros cuidamos el bosque" y ellos llamaron en esa época llamaron familias guardabosques [...] después de cuántos años dijo: "hagamos una sola erradicación y paguémosles la coca", un fracaso hoy [...] no se financio presupuestalmente y entonces no tenía la plata y entonces hoy el no tener la plata llevo a unos incumplimientos".</p> <p>2. "Sí señor, nosotros en la corporación manejamos 2 iniciativas, la de pago por servicios ambientales y el incentivo forestal amazónico, es con recursos del programa visión Amazonía y lo tenemos concentrado en 5 municipios por el tema de deforestación, Macarena, Uribe, Puerto Rico, Vista Hermosa y Mapiripán, de estos 5 municipios en el único que no hemos podido trabajar más de un año es Uribe por el tema de orden público, en los demás municipios sobre todo en Macarena se hizo un trabajo de acercamiento de los actores del territorio".</p> <p>3. "[...] según las condiciones de lo que uno le pueda dar de incentivo y también de las necesidades de lo que uno identifique y lo que la persona quiere uno le puede dar cosas para hacer restauración, le puede dar un PSA y/o les puede dar un proyecto productivo sostenible, entonces se le puede dar una de las 3 o las 3 dependiendo de todas las condiciones que entran a jugar ahí, y de lo que más aplique para la persona".</p> <p>4. "No conozco, yo en eso que he dicho, que nosotros tenemos que aterrizar todos estos temas, por ejemplo hay un tema que se habla de captura de carbono, de todo ese ejercicio que pagan por eso, que no sé qué, eso hasta el momento es como el chiflón, nadie lo conoce, nadie lo ha visto, es intangible, mientras que las cosas sean intangibles nadie le apuesta a eso".</p> <p>5. "[...] sí necesitamos de alguna manera fortalecer todo ese tema de programas desde la gobernación, no lo tenemos específicamente, y es algo que se debe</p>	<p>1. "[...] las comunidades están necesitando repu... respuestas a corto plazo o a mediano plazo, pero a veces los organismos tardan en llevar esa respuesta, las expectativas que se generan por el tema del pago, el tema de la captura (inaudible 00:52:03), generar toda una cultura, porque la gente, es que me van a pagar por el oxígeno y eso es una gran mentira, detrás de eso hay acaparadores o... de personas mal habidas que están o ilegales, qué están aprovechando de eso, para pedir las escrituras de las, los campesinos para hacer cosas no santas".</p> <p>2. "Lo que está haciendo Visión Amazonía eso es algo pues, un poco más, por el tema de RED, que si están los fondos, eso lo administra gobierno nacional, llega a Visión Amazonía, lo implementa, tiene el incentivo forestal amazónico que lo están implementando, yo sé que Hay comunidades que están recibiendo pagos por estos incentivos que está dinamizando Visión Amazonía, qué hay, esto, apoyos también en temas productivos para generar otras economías están fortaleciendo capacidades en temas de manejo forestal sostenible y ahí va Visión Amazonía".</p>

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
<p>de los líderes, lo manda a firmar y ya con eso dicen que ya tiene el aval de las comunidades indígenas".</p> <p>5. "¿Usted conoce algún programa que se haya hecho en la región como que se les pague a la gente por conservar, como que hayan pagos por servicio ambiental o esos programa Red que hay ENTREVISTADO (40:16): [...] en el único sitio donde se ha hecho este tipo de situaciones en el núcleo uno, sí se ha hecho y la contradicción de ese piloto por llamarlo así, es que se hizo no más con la mitad de esa comunidad, la otra mitad se sintió como cuando uno dice no es que solamente usted, no es que el programa no da para más, pero entonces no se buscó una estrategia pues teniendo en cuenta que era el núcleo uno, entonces realmente se entró en un choque y se entraron en unas vainas porque incluso van a ver cambios de directivos porque se comenzó ya una disputa ya entre comunidades por el tema de que porque a esta gente sí, y a estos no, entonces yo sí voy a deforestar porque sí a mí nunca me van a tener en cuenta, pero eso realmente en esa zona sí van a ver el tema de deforestación en esa zona el nivel de deforestación es muy poco".</p>	<p>revisar porque con el programa de sustitución de cultivos ilícitos precisamente, el PNIS establece esa primera instancia, programas de reforestación con estas comunidades, con estas familias, pero que lastimosamente no ha sido de buen recibo, o sea me refiero a que de repente se debe reestructurar el tema presupuestal, conozco que en algunos municipios estos programas tienen una primera instancia y creo que hay proyectos de 3, 4.000.000 de pesos, que de alguna manera no solucionan la problemática de estas familias que quieren entrar al programa, pero que es lo que tenemos en este momento, y nosotros desde la gobernación hemos insistido, a que las familias logren esa migración hacia lo mismo, que es atender los programas de reforestación del PNIS inicialmente".</p> <p>6. "Bueno en el departamento del Caquetá la conservación de los bosques se está dando, se está iniciando a través de pagos por servicios ambientales, en el Municipio que más se empezó a trabajar es aquí en Florencia, pero nuestra deforestación fuerte está en Puerto Rico, y en San Vicente del Caguán, donde eso no se ha iniciado [...] Cuando uno va entrando pasa el arco y ya empieza esta parte, esa parte es de bosque de niebla, pero estaban empezando a ver ya brotes de deforestación de atrás, es muy útil porque no es tan caliente, entonces se dan otro tipo de cosas, y la Alcaldía a través de la Secretaría de Ambiente, lograron organizar a toda esta gente, además de que utilizaban para lavar camiones, le están dando palo por servicios ambientales, están reforestando y están cuidando, porque se está dando casi legal además y ahí hay bastante biodiversidad, y entonces se ha protegido muchísimo esa parte de ahí".</p> <p>7. "El tema de conservación del bosque mire que es otra estrategia muy buena en donde quiero invitar a todo el mundo, es que aquí todos tenemos que intervenir en eso, yo quiero invitar a todo el mundo a qué, a que se meta con la figura de conservación de bosques, mire que nosotros la CDA, yo era alcaldía hace dos años atrás, y criticábamos mucho el programa ¿Y porque lo criticaba?, yo lo criticaba porque es que le daban en una año a una familia \$150.000, creo que cuando eso se llamaba el tema de Banco 2, cuando le iba muy bien, las empresas privadas les giraban a ellos</p>	

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Programas que promuevan actividades alternativas de medios de vida sostenibles	<p>\$600.000 a algunos le giraban un millón, pero bueno \$150.000 en el año entonces decimos nosotros: nos parece que no es un programa serio para que una familia diga: “vea yo me voy a poner a vivir de cuidar este bosque con \$150.000 pesitos en el año”. Entonces la directora tomó muy bien esa iniciativa ha hecho una muy buena gestión, con el programa de Visión Amazonía lograron convencerlos para que no fueran \$150.000 en el año, sino que fueran \$300.000 mensuales”.</p> <p>8. “[...] otro proyecto que también casualmente está Nubia coordinando es uno que tiene que ver con todos los proyectos que se plantean a nivel nacional para contribuir digamos a que las comunidades como pago por servicios ambientales, floristería comunitaria, todo esto, ¿pero qué pasa y que hemos evidenciado desde la Procuraduría? que estos proyectos se desarrollan en el papel aquí en los escritorios en Bogotá y cuando se llega a los territorios pues la implementación no se está dando y no están cumpliendo con el objetivo para el que se han planteado o por el contrario se dice este proyecto va a funcionar durante x tiempo y lo que terminan haciendo es ir a contarle a la comunidad que se va a hacer eso, pero realmente no se implementa”.</p>	
	<p>1. “[...] se han fomentado algunos proyectos, creo que eso ha sido la Fundación Picachos, pero miren como es la cosa, se han preocupado más son ONG y fundaciones aparte de la institucionalidad sí, pero no directamente la institucionalidad”.</p> <p>2. “Entonces se viene trabajando, sobre todo en los últimos años se ha fortalecido mucho el tema de la reconversión ganadera, todo lo silvopastoril ahí vamos. Hay experiencias muy chéveres o sea, los primeros que iniciaron, los juiciosos, los más comprometidos y convencidos hoy tienen una granjas excelentes, de modelo. Y ellos dicen que hoy día trabajan mejor, se matan menos y económicamente les va mejor que lo que hacían antes. Y han reforestado un poco de tierra y reciben unos pesos por el incentivo”.</p>	<p>1.. “[...] se ha trabajado bastante en eso, sí harto, de hecho yo creo que el departamento ha avanzado en el sistema (inaudible 00:18:54) ha crecido duro el tema”.</p> <p>2. “Nosotros todos los procesos que hacemos en torno a ganadería de ahora en adelante van hacia la ganadería regenerativa, que es una combinación de manejo, de reforestación”.</p> <p>3. “[...] nos ha ido bien, hemos podido ingresar no solo con el programa de pagar por conservar sino tema de viveros comunitarios, el tema de las estufas, ganadería sostenible, en lo de los agroforestales, entonces la gente ve que la corporación cambió la visión, cambió la dinámica que no solo llegaba a su tema de sancionatorio sino que ahora es más humana”.</p> <p>4. “Sí señora, nosotros la misma autoridad ambiental, nosotros hemos promovido, tenemos más de 4000 hectáreas establecidas desde el 2012, 10-12, 4000</p>

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
<p>3. "Han participado en programas para eso, lo que sí ha pasado con esos programas silvopastoriles en cierta manera lo que ha frenado es que eso está quedando como en las haciendas, no están quedando o sea usted no sé eso sería una investigación no más, pero sí en algún momento hubiera la oportunidad de una imagen, yo le podría mostrar esas haciendas cómo se manejan pero vaya usted al ladito y no mira eso, entonces esos programa prácticamente lo cogen, sí ha habido, el programa por ejemplo: el de la vaca lechera que es un man que tiene allá una gran finca, y allá sí buenísimo funciona, pero para en sí la comunidad no o sea allá se está manejando algo distinto es decir: los programas están llegando, pero no están beneficiando al grueso de la población campesina si me hago entender, al gruesa de la comunidad campesina no está siendo beneficiado, el que está siendo beneficiado sí, o sea los programas llegan fulano, fulano, ustedes porque tienen las condiciones porque no es muy tengo todo".</p> <p>4. "La base fundamental son los predios palmeros, entendido predio palmero como el predio, como un todo donde pueda haber cultivo de palma y áreas destinadas a otras cosas o ... e incluso a conservación, porque estamos en el conteo, pero yo me atrevería a decir que podemos tener en palma más de 50.000 hectáreas en conservación, pero estamos en ese registro. Y entonces lo que buscamos es en la promoción de mejores prácticas es un, primero; si van a empezar un mejor diseño de la plantación y que tenga un diseño de la plantación, respete los bosques de galería, tenga en cuenta cercas vivas, la interacción con otros parches de bosques o con otros parches que se estén dando en el entorno que no necesariamente son de bosque, pero si el cultivo ya está establecido es cómo gestionarlo de la mejor manera y que pueda ser más armónico y pueda ir mitigando efectos que pues puedan haber sido adversos por un diseño inadecuado hace, pues en el momento en que se hayan establecido. Estamos avanzando pero todavía ese camino está más crudo en cómo integrar eso al entorno más allá del predio palmero, porque puede ser que uno</p>	<p>hectáreas de esas 2800 fueron en modelos agroforestales que incluyen caucho, entonces ya hoy las familias ya hay familias que están aprovechando el caucho que están sacando y viviendo de esto, que es una especie arbórea, o sea además de que es protectora es productora. Entonces eran los modelos agroforestales que incentivábamos nosotros con una gran ventaja que el ingeniero John Jairo Moreno, a través de recursos naturales que ese programa es de ellos se da el orgullo de decirlo, usted se sienta con él y él la lleva, los lleva ustedes a mostrarle esas plantaciones forestales que nosotros tenemos, o sea porque existen sí, porque están grandes, porque no se perdió el material, no se perdió es esfuerzo, yo creo que un 10, 15 porciento de esas 4000 y algo de hectáreas se perdieron pero para nosotros eso no es mucho al esfuerzo que vale al implementar un modelo de estos y lograr que llegue a esas alturas y a esa recuperación de esos suelos, y a que sea productivo".</p> <p>5. "También con los temas de la alcaldía, la alcaldía también ha implementado unos modelos de San José, también implementó unos modelos de reconversión ganadera, conocemos de unos modelos que implemento la gobernación y muchos de esos tampoco es que no hayan hecho nada, hay muchos que se pueden ir a ver a campo y que están funcionando".</p>	<p>tratando de imitar al bosque".</p>

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

	CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
	<p>tenga dentro del predio palmero una cosa maravillosa pero si alrededor de eso está hecho un desastre, pues al final no hizo nada".</p> <p>5. "En algunos lugares y en algunos casos incluso se combina con cercas de especies forestales, hay algunas plantaciones incluso. De hecho, en el Sur del Meta en Mapiripán hay un cultivo muy bonito que tiene en el diseño de su plantación porque lo hicieron desde el principio no solo tiene áreas de sabana conservadas, incluso dentro de la plantación no solo en el entorno sino también en torno a los bosques de galería ahí hay una franja entre el cultivo de la palma y el bosque de galería, y en otros lugares tiene no solo la distancia ya no me acuerdo cuántos metros, creo que son como 11 metros, 10, 11 metros entre el bosque de la galería y la palma sino que también tiene un cordón de especies forestales nativas. Entonces hay arreglos de diferente tipo y tu puedes ver diferentes expresiones y esos son pues arreglos agroforestales".</p>		
Acceso a mercados específicos o empresas que ayuden a promover la protección del bosque y la conservación de la biodiversidad	<p>1. "[...] el tema de Banito, la marca Banito en San José del Fragua, cuándo presentaron la marca fue en el Andinos Plaza, hombre, eso lo han debido hacer aquí, mucho más, pero lo hicieron allá, pues me imagino que será porque tendrán clientes, porque trndran, pero... yo creo que esos procesos los tienen que deselitizar, volverlos más de la gente, para que la gente los acoja, los sienta suyos".</p> <p>2. "Acá en el departamento no es que haya industria, pero sí hay iniciativas, por ejemplo la utilización de la hoja de coca para transformarla en muchos otros productos. Hay un grupo indígena que ha avanzado en eso y está exportando producto y decían: "nos hace falta es hoja de coca para poder producir los diferentes productos".</p> <p>3. "En este momento está una feria en Bogotá, donde hay campesinos, hay gente que ha avanzado en la parte de producción y están exponiendo una cantidad de productos. Entonces es la semana expo no sé qué se llama y ahí está participando Putumayo. Porque sí hay gente que viene</p>	<p>1. "[...] aquí hay una asociación que compra productos [...] amazónicos, pero entonces todo tiene talanqueras no, ¿Por qué? porque eso se recogía a través de las comunidades indígenas, entonces ahoritica ya vino todo el tema de protección que es que no le paga nada (inaudible 00:19:52) que no se les paga el jornal completo, que entonces la seguridad social y entonces ahí empieza a dañar todos los procesos".</p> <p>2. "¿hay empresas que apoyen estos procesos?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (18:25): Nosotros por lo menos con el tema de visión amazonía, como es un tema netamente a preservar, obvio ellos con esos recursos apalancan algún sistema productivo que tengan, el tema de nosotros lo manejamos acá a través de negocios verdes, con algunos emprendimientos en específico y más que todo están acá como de Granada a Villavicencio, en Macarena se tiene, hay una asociación de unas mujeres campesinas que trabajan con Asaí, ellas tiene la mayoría de la cosecha la hacen en una vereda se llama San Juan de Caquetania y la Tunia, entonces ellas a través de un cooperante internacional</p>	<p>1. "Selva Negra, creo que se llama, en Valparaíso, era una asociación que hacía presencia en un sector hacia el sur de Valparaíso trabajaba caucho y pues encontrar esa tipología de asociación en el resto de Valparaíso no la había, nos interesaba porque otro coso, otro punto importante nosotros no partíamos desde cero y queríamos partir de acci... de... procesos que ya se habían implementado y hay que decirlo, lo que se apoyó en cacao y caucho, partimos de avances que ya había generado un programa de USAID que se había implementado en esos municipios [...] a nivel regional frente a temas de productos verdes, la autoridad ambiental CORPOAMAZONIA, cuenta con un sello que se llama Amazonía, Esencia de Vida, pues ella es un referente, no. En términos de madera, aquí en el Caquetá el departamento también por la autoridad ambiental cuenta con este</p>

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
<p>transformando de la naturaleza muchas clases de producto y necesitan darse a conocer, porque ya hay shampoo, los mismos alimentos, hay diferentes clases de productos acá, pero poco son poco conocidos".</p> <p>4. "[...] la otra línea que viene tomando fuerza es el tema del turismo, también a partir de los acuerdos, porque realmente antes de...</p> <p>ENTREVISTADORA (00:05:49): ¿La gente no venía?</p> <p>ENTREVISTADO (00:05:50): ¿Qué turismo? Era la familia de uno que venía cada año a visitarlo a uno, no más. El turismo fue después del acuerdo, ya se empezó a conocer más el tema de las culturas, a valorarse más lo que hay ahí. Aunque todavía no sabemos realmente qué es lo que pasa con esas culturas o sea, no conocemos y no valoramos la riqueza que hay ahí. Pero se viene trabajando y ha habido mucho apoyo institucional y de cooperación para temas de eso, de capacitar estas personas, de informarlas, de organizarlas para los servicios turísticos".</p> <p>5. "Sí, hay alguna asociaciones, fundaciones, por ejemplo el tema del turismo ecológico hay algunos indígenas que ya están promoviendo eso, pues conserva lo que usted acaba de mencionar y llevan a los estudiantes del Sena, van y le dicen: este es este, la importancia de este es esta, esta es medicina tradicional, este sirve para tomar, que esto, en tema de maderables hay que cuidarlo, la misma CDA ha estado ahí pendiente, aunque no ha hecho el trabajo como tal, pero si ha estado pendiente y sobre eso también motivando y dictando charlas sobre la conservación del tema maderables, del tema del bosque".</p> <p>6. "[...] el tema de o sea sí ha habido iniciativas, lo que pasa es que esas iniciativas no han dejado avances porque como que no sé si es que para lo que viene destinado llega hasta cierto límite o no sé qué habrá pasado, pero lo que sí nosotros podemos identificar como comunidades es que siempre llega como por fases y se pierde en la</p>	<p>les dieron 120 millones para que se tecnifiquen y se les ha hecho la cadena, los enlazaron para que ellas vendan su asai pero tienen que hacer el tema de registro, bueno están en ese proceso con el Invima".</p> <p>3. "La realidad es que se debería apoyar o empoderar a las comunidades, ahorita se vienen proyectos relacionados con extensión forestal, ahorita hay uno con GYC si no estoy mal, ese que les estaba diciendo de páramos y bosques es de la USAID dice en apoyo con Ministerio de Ambiente y desarrollo sostenible, y el de extensión forestal me parece que es una salida para que ellos empiecen a empoderarse de cuánto vale su madera, que un árbol, en serio, un árbol 2000, 3000, y solo un bloque de madera puede valer 90 mil pesos, ya transformado, entonces otra de las acciones que también la corporación está apoyando es buscar un centro de transformación de madera en la Macarena".</p> <p>4. "Lo otro es que nosotros como Secretaría de Agricultura estamos impulsando la cadena del bambú y la guadua, sobre todo la guadua, este departamento tiene unos municipios y tiene zonas donde se da mucha guadua, ya hay un ensayo en la altillanura...de guadua, eso genera una serie de buenas expectativas, porque sirve primero para mantenimiento de zonas de humedales, de bosques, sirve para la construcción, naciendo una vez ella siempre a reproducirse, artesanías, el bambú sirve para producir etanol, celulosa, hay bambú que sirven para alimentación".</p> <p>5. "Bueno, hace muchos años se hacía las iniciativas en el tema productivo, y que es lo que no se ve, o sea se llegaba como proyecto, se establecía pero no se garantizaba un tema de comercialización, en lo que se viene realizando en estos momentos es lo contrario, la idea es de que se busque esa comercialización de esos productos, para que sea de verdad algo económico a los productores y que dejen de alguna manera no solamente el tema de la deforestación sino el tema también de la parte de los cultivos ilícitos, entonces lo que se ha buscado con esos proyectos que se tienen en camino y que algunos ya se están desarrollando en territorio es eso, buscarle la comercialización, garantizar que ese producto ya tenga el mercado asegurado que eso les da confianza también a los productores de seguir fortaleciendo esa oferta y esa</p>	<p>tema de, cómo se llama, del incentivo frente al tema del aprovechamiento legal de la madera, eso se llama el Pacto Intersectorial por la Madera Legal, aquí se llama Acuerdo Departamental por la Madera Legal y lo que ellos hacen es brindar un reconocimiento a las empresas que cuentan con buenas prácticas donde garantizan que los productos maderables que están comercializando son legales[...] Por el tema de cacao, se habla mucho de la certificación de origen, de buenas prácticas, sé que por ejemplo, ahorita hay un proyecto de la Universidad Nacional que están dinamizando con Sacha Inchi en algunos municipios del departamento del Caquetá, pues Sacha Inchi, pues qué es una especie amazónica con muy alto potencial frente al tema de producción de aceite con, rico en Omega 6 y alto valor nutricional y, e, ya están dinamizando con unas iniciativas en unos municipios, San Vicente del Caguán es uno de ellos."</p>

TABLE 51: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

CIVIL SOCIETY	STATE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
<p>primera fase hasta ahí llega, si me entiendes, vamos a hacer tal proceso de avance llegó la primera fase, y de ahí no se vuelven a escuchar a los 4 o 5 ya viene otro programa. Entonces digamos no hay que echar toda la culpa a las inversiones, también tiene mucho que ver la comunidad que no sembró cacao porque dijo no, eso no es rentable o los precios que daban en ese momento para incentivar a la gente no fue lo mejor sí, entonces pues la gente dice: pues yo para qué voy a sembrar cacao y no me van a pagar eso sí, otro también por el uso del suelo, el uso del suelo para el cacao no daba la calidad que debería dar, entonces esas cosas también jugaron en el papel de Chocaguan para no tener la rentabilidad".</p> <p>7. "En Colombia ya a nivel global hay un reconocimiento positivo y distinto al de los países asiáticos. Entonces hoy tenemos certificado alrededor del 30 por ciento de la producción de aceite en estándares internacionales y yo creo que el 100 por ciento de ese aceite que tenemos hoy certificado se reconoce como certificado, y eso qué quiere decir, que alguien, un comprador paga un sobreprecio por ese aceite, reconoce que es aceite, reconoce en ese aceite unas condiciones distintas, y buena parte de ello se va para los mercados de exportación [...] no me interesa competir con las certificaciones internacionales, yo no quiero competir, pero lo que sí quiero es que las certificaciones cuestan, cuestan no solo tiempo sino un montón de dinero certificarse, ¿por qué? porque entre otras piden un poco de consultores expertos y que hagan un montón de diseños y de estudios y eso cuesta [...] Entonces el tema es cómo lo hago de forma más masiva, cómo masifico la palmicultura colombiana en sostenibilidad y pueda tener un resguardo en origen Colombia en términos de sostenibilidad. Entonces el café de Colombia muy reconocido por suavidad y aroma, vacanísimo, chévere, pero lo que nuestra apuesta es que el aceite de palma de Colombia sea reconocido por sus atributos de sostenibilidad".</p>	<p>demanda que exista de productos, dígame Asaí, porque usted sabrá que ese es un producto que están trayendo mucho material de Brasil, entonces lo que se ha querido ver esa importancia también, y que sea un gana-gana no solamente de uno sino de todos, de igual manera el cacao".</p> <p>6. digamos que a través de Visión Amazonia en el pilar tres que es el agroambiental, ellos están fortaleciendo mucho el tema de transformación de Caucho y el tema de subproductos del bosque, con las dos nosotros tenemos conexión, le hemos autorizado los permisos y vamos de la mano sí, es como de las pocas empresas organizaciones campesinas, que le da a un orgullo ir a una reunión de ellos cuando está la asamblea en pleno, porque ya la gente habla de conservar bosques sí, y mire que a esas familias no les estamos dando incentivo, pero sí ellos se sienten orgullosos porque muchos de ellos tienen en sus fincas por ejemplo, Palmas de Moriche, Palmas de Seje y Palmas de Azaí sí. Ellos más o menos hablan de 200 a 300 toneladas que procesan en el año y todo eso es para sacar pulpas, pulpas de Seje, Azaí y Moriche, y esas pulpas muchas de ellas se están utilizando para el tema de los Omegas, 3, 6, 9, para sacar aceites y bueno para consumir el fruto como un jugo normal para la pulpa, entonces esas empresas son negocios verdes que nosotros llamamos, son incentivadas por Visión Amazonía, por cooperación internacional y que nosotros le jugamos a eso".</p>	

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

A summary of the secondary information consulted for the AA strategic areas is presented below.

IR 1.1: IMPROVED GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION

IR1.1_Q1 What are the current conditions in terms of capacity, use of tools and data management for crime reporting, and use of coordination networks in combating environmental crimes?

Guaviare

- In November last year, 16 people were legally apprehended. They allegedly committed environment-related crimes: Deforestation and illegal mining. In the same operation, three clandestine roads were shut down. In Guaviare, at least 1.200 hectares of a Forest reserve were incinerated.
- The National Prosecution's office (Fiscalía general de la Nación) announced a new Special Unit (Unidad contra la deforestación) against deforestation and crimes against the environment. This special unit will operate from San Jose del Guaviare.

Caquetá

- Local strategies in Caquetá include: Regional environmental management Plan (2020-2023) from CorpoAmazonia which aims to strengthen both institutional and civil actors, as well as systems of information in the region. Additionally, the early alerts programme is part of the System of Forest Monitoring by the IDEAM, which allows the automatization of early forest fires alerts. State-of-the-art of deforestation in Caquetá (2021).
- The General Attorney's Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación) created a Round table of Community Dialogue against Deforestation, looking to coordinate institutional responses with those of the local networks.

Meta

- Local press reports on the creation of an App that would allow to safely report deforestation actions in the department of Meta. This is currently being done in collaboration with police and prosecution officers.
- EDLD or Strategies Against Deforestation is a strategy that includes the presence of armed forces, and the articulation of those with official environmental and social actors. Other collaboration efforts are the South of Meta Alliance, which executed the operation Artemisa."

Putumayo

- Putumayo is one of the main departments where the System of Forest and Carbon monitoring is used. The system also allows to standardise and condense data, to avoid duplicity in identification and regulation of official information about forests and its uses.

- REDD+ designed a tool to monitor coca crops as a marker of deforestation. This showed a correlation between the dynamics of drug smuggling and environmental crime in the region. Which could also guide alternative policies to crop substitution activities. "

National level

- “It’s extremely important to prioritise the synergy between state agents in order to preserve and protect natural resources”. Environmental crimes that affect citizen security in Colombia: case studies on deforestation and lumber trafficking (2010).
- According to Crisis Group, if Colombia wants to improve the outcomes against deforestation, it’s mandatory to improve data recollection and conciliation. There’s not enough information influx and collaboration between state agents and local authorities.

IRI.1_Q2. What are the main perceptions of stakeholders – government agencies, non-governmental agencies, etc—in terms of the effectiveness of combating environmental crimes?

Guaviare

- The author argues that the incongruence between national legislation and the current state of affairs in the region is consequence of a different set of factors: 1) The environmental regulation doesn’t take into account the social processes involved 2) The state sends inconsistent signals about what activities are “allowed” and which ones are not. Deforestation, environmental justice and the post-peace accord: Case of study North-west of Guaviare (2018)
- One of the programmes that has been proved to combat deforestation in Guaviare has been the 'Pago por Servicios Ambientales' (Payment for environmental services), which aims to pay local families in exchange for the protection of specific forest areas.

Caquetá

- Press reports show positive results due to the use of the Monitoring System of Forests, which has improved the level of control and data monitoring in Caquetá and Guaviare as well
- The Ministry of the Environment has recently highlighted the decrease of deforestation in Caquetá. Vision Amazonia and other entities are executing forest development models, collaborating with local families."

Meta

- Local press shows that the department continues to be affected by deforestation despite the efforts. The most impacted park is the Tinigua Park. It also reflects that naming protected areas seems inefficient and a measure that continues to fall short.
- In November 2021, according to IDEAM, there was a decrease of 34 percent of the deforestation rates compared to that same period of last year. CorMacarena’s director has led the combat against deforestation with the collaboration of Asocars (Association of Autonomous regional corporations for sustainable development).

Putumayo

- According to [CorpoAmazonia](#), community involvement is a key component of the fight against environmental crime. As it is the case of Leguizamo, a municipality that has extended an open dialogue with locals to take part in the policy development process.
- [CorpoAmazonia reports](#) community's views on the ineffectiveness of combating deforestation and illegal mining. In response to this, the Environmental Bubble has been created. It's a set of cohesive actions and measures to effectively charge and prosecute the responsible actors.

National level

- As the special units haven't been able to effectively combat environmental crime, they have opted for more radical interventions". However, [Insight Crime](#) believes that integral strategies must include financial alternatives for regional population, as a dissuasive tool against illegal activities. Militarist approaches have limited effectiveness per-se against deforestation.
- According to the [Conservation and Sustainable development foundation](#), four of the protected Natural National Parks have been affected by deforestation in the past two years. In this sense, scholars believe that more importantly than convicting people, training judicial officials and strengthening the state presence are key factors to improve the effectiveness of combating deforestation.

IRI.1_Q3 What are the main factors (external arising from the sector context, stakeholder attitudes/behaviors, or existing government policy and capacity) that currently contribute to or hinder progress in environmental crimes prevention and prosecution at national, department, and municipal levels?

Guaviare

- The prevention of environmental crimes has been affected by the use of legal tools that, in the eyes of the community, lack legitimacy due to the absence of a coherent and cohesive set of CLEAR and defined rules. The lack of coherence has hindered the production of a departmental project, focused on the forest and its ecological importance. [Deforestation, environmental justice and the post-peace accord: Case of study North-west of Guaviare \(2018\)](#)
- Even in the few cases where the community reports environmental crimes, there's no support from the local authorities. This inaction sends the wrong message, which is one of the main aims of criminal justice: [Dissuasion and prevention.](#)"

Caquetá

- There's no unified criminal and socio-economic policies - as an example: The Colombian Government obtained a loan from the World Bank in 1968 to promote the "development" in the Caquetá region of the Amazon Forest. The project included a phase I and 2, aiming to develop productive systems in the Amazon; it included campaigns inviting the locals to move to the forest and start "productive projects" such as extensive livestock farming, under the promise of legalizing land

ownership. Economic and political analysis of deforestation in the conflict-affected regions of Colombia (Cases of Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare), 2020.

- Illegal economies, like the trade of groceries and commodities in exchange of wood, pushes the communities to source from the forest, even if it's from a protected areas. The prosecution of direct actors doesn't attack the root issue and the higher levels of the criminal chain."

Meta

- Prevention of deforestation is hindered by the active role that the FARC dissidents are currently playing in the local context. They're exercising territorial control, banning and intimidating public officers working towards environmental conservation.
- Deforestation activities are systematically carried to secure areas to grow illegal crops such as coca. Equally, extensive livestock and illegal wood trade are activities that are constantly threatening and serving as perverse incentives to commit environmental crimes."

Putumayo

- The local government points out the growth of extensive livestock as one of the key factors in deforestation. Additionally, illegal crops have also affected protected forest areas.
- According to 2019 data, there's also an economic logic behind deforestation. Especially in Putumayo, the illegal wood sourcing has a commercial end. This takes locals with unmet needs to deforest, even if there's knowledge around its illegality."

National level

- The current regulations have promoted a model of restrictions and conservation around natural resources, which affects the economic value of the forest. At the same time, it creates a perverse incentive for illegal extraction and deforestation for establishing pastures. Furthermore, the criminal policy around deforestation is complex and tends to clash, generating mixed signals and messages about conservation, and the sustainable use of resources. Economic and political analysis of deforestation in the conflict-affected regions of Colombia (Cases of Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare), 2020.
- The confluence of a multiplicity of factors that contribute to deforestation hinders the possibilities to effectively tackle it. As an example, the Artemis Operation was heavily criticized for targeting farmers instead of going after bigger illegal structures.

IR 1.2: GENERATION AND SHARING OF TOOLS AND DATA TO EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATE, PROSECUTE, ENFORCE, AND CONVICT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

IR1.2_Q1. What are the current conditions in terms of use of tools and data management for monitoring illegal deforestation activities using real-time information systems or other tools in the region?

Guaviare

- The author elaborated his own data due to the lack of thereof. The work does give hints of how data could be produced, which was a geographical and community-inclusive elaboration. The main source of information is the IDEAM Remote Sensing-forest Monitoring System. Deforestation, environmental justice and the post-peace accord: Case of study North-west of Guaviare (2018)
- The dispersion of local and regional data is palpable. The Institute of Geography Agustin Codazzi also studies the land in Guaviare, through a tool called “General studies of soils and zoning of grounds in Guaviare”. The aim of these is to determine the forest zones that should remain as such, and which zones can be economically exploited.

Caquetá

- Press reports show positive results due to the use of the Monitoring System of Forests, which has improved the level of control and data monitoring in Caquetá and Guaviare as well.
- The Carbon Monitoring System, which works nationally, has shown that communities in Caquetá are exploiting soils that have forest vocation - meaning that the systems are not productive and also damaging.

Meta

- The region’s main monitoring system is under the IDEAM system, which recently reported an increase in deforestation, with an annual increase of 8 percent (2018). Estimates believe that 70 percent of deforestation is concentrated in the departments under study.
- Meta is included in the monitoring system of particular areas carried by the FCDS (Foundation for conservation and sustainable development), the system shows an important focus in the National Natural Park Tinigua. The monitoring studies forest burning through aerial photography and fire detection data.

Putumayo

- In Putumayo the REDD+ also used the model of correlation between coca crops and deforestation. This monitoring system implies the analysis of data afterwards, using a cost-/benefit model.
- The project Monitoring of the Andean Amazon works from satelital images, which aims to offer an overview of the state of forests. The processing of said data recently concluded that one of the main reasons for the lost of forest in the region has been: The extensive livestock activities, as well as the transformation of land distribution in a post-conflict context.

National level

- Due to the evident deforestation, in 2020, the National Government created the “Zonas Futuro” (Future Zones) that aim to preserve and defend the environment, more specifically in relation to the protection of forests. Environmental crimes that affect citizen security in Colombia: case studies on deforestation and lumber trafficking (2010).

- The monitoring system controlled by the IDEAM hasn't been properly used, neither have been the early alerts of deforestation. State agencies have disorganized piles of data, without a cohesive policy of its management.

IRI.2_Q2. What are the main factors (external arising from the sector context, stakeholder attitudes/behaviors, or existing government policy and capacity) that currently contribute to or hinder the use of real-time deforestation alert systems and other data systems to monitor illegal deforestation?

Guaviare

- Some of the “protected lands” such as Forest Reserve Zones (ZRF), that have been categorized as such by the Ley Segunda Bill of 1959, are not constantly updated. Therefore, most part of the protected areas have been transformed without it being taken into account by the represented cartography and the baselines. Economic and political analysis of deforestation in the conflict-affected regions of Colombia (Cases of Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare), 2020.
- The study mentions trimestral flights over the areas under study, in order to obtain information about deforestation status. The monitoring systems in place fall short of the needs to identify and act in collaboration from the relevant stakeholders: Authorities, communities and NGOs.

Caquetá

- Even with the hot spot identification system, linked with the monitoring done by the IDEAM, authorities such as CorpoAmazonia have to ask national institutions to respond to emergencies. It shows the lack of communication and collaboration, as well as a regular conduct to process alerts and monitoring data.
- The atomization of monitoring systems and data is present still in the local levels. The environmental and productive policy instruments, as shown by this paper, shows different authorities handling and gathering data.

Meta

- According to the monitoring system used by the IDEAM, the main focus of deforestation between the years 2018-2022 is the South region of Meta. Despite the continuous monitoring, in collaboration with NGOs and programmes like Vision Amazonia, the deforestation has accelerated in the region. However, the alert system hasn't been used as much in Meta as it has been in Guaviare.
- The CONPES 4021 established that the Monitoring system of satellite images solely on international cooperation resources which makes it unstable. It has two main challenges: Financial stability and technical development.

Putumayo

- Some satellite systems have poor resolution, which makes it more difficult to distinguish the areas where deforestation is taking place, as well as what kind of activities are being led in those areas. The Hotspot project executed by Amazon Team, shows the aim to improve current patterns and monitoring system with better resolution, making information more accessible.

- Even when the data is gathered, it's not always easy to access or to make sense of it. The primary data doesn't have an established institutional path to be studied, and different interpretations could potentially clash.

National level

- The REDD+ report shows the atomization of the different tools and alert systems that are on place, to name a few: National policy of climate change (PNCC), Colombian strategy of low carbon emissions, Strategy and action plan of biodiversity, Forest policy, National Plan of ecological restoration, rehabilitation and recovery of degraded areas and so on. Legislation and action are dispersed, which hinders both the system that monitors deforestation, as well as the functions of each authority.
- Apart from the IDEAM monitoring systems, there are other different institutions that study data about deforestation in the Amazon Forest. There have been inconsistent data from different monitoring systems - such as the MAAP and FCDS data. The interpretation of gathered data seems to clash, hindering the possibility of a consolidated picture about the state of the forest.

IR 1.3: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS TO PARTICIPATE SAFELY AND ACTIVELY IN CONFRONTING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND DEFORESTATION

IR1.3_Q1. What are the current conditions in terms of community capacity building, presence of active community monitoring networks, public awareness, and safety of civil society to participate in environmental crimes prevention and prosecution?

Guaviare

- The geographic location of the region has favoured the proliferation of illegal group activities. However, there are fundamentally two key community networks: CONSEA and CMDR. Additionally, there are more local-based networks such as JAC, Asojuntas and others.
- In response to the Constitutional Court sentence, the CDA (Corporation for the sustainable development of the North and east Amazon) has opened different dialogue spaces for local and national level authorities to generate and plan solutions against deforestation. This is an articulated institutional response, aiming to improve the administrative response (including crime prevention and prosecution).

Caquetá

- The 'environmental bubble' (burbuja ambiental) is led by the military. It aims to educate the community through soldiers, who act as environmental managers.
- As crime prevention program, the Foundation for sustainable development and conservation seeks the reduction of deforestation and consequent implementation of sustainable development models, specifically in the PNN Chiribiquete. This initiative includes stakeholders and communities in the process of territorial planning.

Meta

- A Roundtable of Forest talks has been lead by the Ministry of environment in collaboration with Amazon Vision and CorMacarena. From 55 round of talks, there were 13 proposals from institutional and community levels. The dialogue was held with a wide range of actors such as local authorities, social leaders, farmers, researchers and private company representatives.
- Local press reports that families have been gathering around prevention of deforestation. Regional programmes have been paying locals for environmental services, aiming to reduce illegal crops, an activity that often times is behind environmental crimes.

Putumayo

- One of the main community networks have been the Mesas Forestales (round tables for the forests). The spaces have been designed to foster dialogue and build more institutional trust.
- Local women have been playing a key role in the conservation the Amazon Forest. Especially, indigenous women have been working on monitoring and managing forest protection. “Corazón Amazonia” is one of the projects that is currently taking place.

National level

- Global witness numbers state that Colombia was the country with the highest number of Killed environmental defenders in 2019.
- Environmental defenders are scarcely supported by the state, often left alone to protect the Amazon Forest.

IRI.3_Q2. What are the main perceptions of civil society actors – including the media, JACs, community leaders, community monitoring networks, households, etc.—in terms of the safety and ability to confront environmental crimes and the effectiveness of environmental crimes prevention by the government?

Guaviare

- In terms of the ability to confront environmental crimes, communities face dilemmas when deforestation activities are the only option for their subsistence. This makes prevention harder, when their basic needs aren’t covered or considered by governmental policies.
- Local press reports that the power-dynamics have changed due to the post-conflict context. Even with the territorial control of FARC in certain regions, that meant that they could oversee and even protect certain parts of the forest. Without a hierarchical order, dissidents and drug smuggling gangs have taken their place, and communities believe that has left the forests without that protection.

Caquetá

- The community, according to PID Amazonia, has deemed institutional policies ineffective. Hence the locally based initiatives, aiming to transform the territory and seek sustainable alternatives that can co-exist with the forest's well-being.
- As the community deemed official efforts are insufficient, they have been proposing plans with three key elements: Local research, sustainable and locally based economic models and intercultural accords, including all the actors present in the territory.

Meta

- The Governor of Meta has recently stated the region's commitment against deforestation with the CONPES 4021 as their main route. However, local press points out that deforestation increased during the first trimester of 2021 despite institutional efforts.
- Local communities point out that drug smuggling, and extensive livestock, continue to threaten not only forests but also their own security. They also add that, local governments seem to have “done nothing” to stop these violent phenomena.

Putumayo

- According to the local communities, one overlooked aspect of deforestation it's the impact on food security, which hasn't been effectively addressed.
- Death threats against social leaders and human rights advocates in the region, hinder the possibility of establishing monitoring and institutional points in protected areas, according to INDEPAZ.

National level

- Experts in the field list the pandemic as one of the causes of the increase in deforestation. The lack of governance has also deemed ineffective the institutional efforts against environmental crime. Despite the health and economic crisis, the national government has to regain control of specific problematic areas.
- Environmental activists and journalists discuss the militarist approach the national government has against deforestation. The Artemis operation hasn't been able to target the structures behind the deforestation activities carried by small-scale farmers. Additionally, the inability to resolve the land distribution issues is also at the heart of environmental crime.

IRI.3_Q3. What are the main factors (external arising from the sector context, stakeholder attitudes/behaviors, or existing government policy and capacity) that currently contribute to or hinder progress in civil society participating safely and actively in confronting environmental crimes?

Guaviare

- In the field, CdR points out, there's no state control. With various illegal armed groups around, they threaten both the actual possibility of governance, and the safety of those who oppose to environmental crimes and damage.
- In the particular case of Guaviare, according to InfoAmazonia, anonymous sources denounced they were “terrified” of the Governor. At the time, the local authorities were allegedly linked with paramilitary groups. Therefore, this mines the trust between institutions and communities, hindering the possibility of a transparent flow of communication around environmental crimes.

Caquetá

- The post-conflict has enhanced the issues around land grabbing and illicit armed group activity. New illegal actors have emerged after the FARC guerrilla was removed from some areas. Therefore, unsafe conditions in rural areas hinder civil society participation. State-of-the-art of deforestation in Caquetá (2021).
- Illegal economic actors push locals to squat abandoned fields to make them productive, which are usually protected or deforested areas. Additionally, this illegal use of force, prevent the communities from confronting/not taking part in environmental crimes.

Meta

- The dynamics of violence and intimidation are generating not only deforestation spotlights, but also displacing the locals. In time, this doesn't allow the community to build networks to confront environmental crimes.
- The indigenous communities have a particular struggle when it comes to actively participating in confronting environmental crime: Language and cultural barriers. The press reports the difficulty in accessing legal aid or communicating with the authorities.

Putumayo

- Violent displacement of communities averts locals from reporting environmental crimes, including deforestation.
- As the COVID-19 pandemic imposed quarantines, illegal economies didn't stop. With criminal groups and drug smuggling cartels, the prevention and environmental protection has turned into a high-risk activity, which is enhanced by the lack of coordination within institutions.

National level

- There are various associated factors with the increase of deforestation - which in time hinders the safe participation of civil society in confronting it- this includes: Land hoarding, wood trafficking and illegal crops. These phenomena imply the convergence of illegal armed groups and illegal economies, Environmental crimes that affect citizen security in Colombia: case studies on deforestation and lumber trafficking (2010).

- Education and debate community tables are tools that are aimed to guarantee locals to safely participate in the actions to combat deforestation. In 2015, a cooperation plan between national authorities and NGOs outlined a path for community participation, ensuring both education on environmental issues and its legal implications.

IR 2.1: STRENGTHENED LAND MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION FOR FOREST CONSERVATION

IR2.1_Q1. What are the current conditions in terms of public land administration, use of CCNs, use of Conservation Agreements, and use of Planes de Vida in the region? How do these conditions (positively or negatively) influence forest conservation and management?

Guaviare

- According to Circular 050 de 2018 from Guaviare department government, all projects to be executed in Guaviare will have to comply with forest and water source conservation agreements.
- In 2020, 45 families in the rural area of the municipality of San José del Guaviare, signed the Voluntary Agreement for Conservation, Restoration and Non-Deforestation. This is part of the strengthening process from the Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico – CDA. The CDA is expected to monitor the process.
- There are strong conflicts over land tenure and occupation in the Barrancón resguardo from the Jiw indigenous group. The indigenous people report that they have been confined by settlers and the military.

Caquetá

- According to the Sinchi Institute's Forest Conservation Agreement Monitoring Module, as of January 2021, there were 1992 properties with 24 associations with signed conservation agreements. The total area under conservation by associations is 1,360,933 ha, of which 599,192.8 ha correspond to conserved forest.
- Land use and land tenure is informal and is crossed by dynamics of exploitation and armed conflict. Land problems can be traced back at least a hundred years.
- By 2019, 141 natural conservation agreements had been signed in Cartagena del Chairá. These agreements were preceded by an approach to the communities that took about four years. Sinchi identified, through the previous land planning exercise, that nearly 95 percent of the farmers in Cartagena del Chairá do not have land titles.
- During 2020, the Heart of the Amazon project, which is part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, was working to strengthen institutional and community forest governance, conserve forests, and promote sustainable management and use in the region.

Meta

- In 2021, 25 farmers located in the municipalities of Vistahermosa, San Juan de Arama and Puerto Rico signed agreements for the conservation, restoration and enrichment of stubble, covering 1,000

hectares of forest in the south of the department of Meta. The agreements were signed with the Corporation for Environmental Defense and Sustainable Development in the AMEM (Corpoamem). The participants were accompanied by Cormacarena and the ICA.

- In 2018, farmers from Cubarral (Meta) signed 20 agreements for participatory ecological restoration and sustainable systems in the Sumapaz National Natural Park and its buffer zone. For its part, Parques Nacionales Naturales committed to deliver inputs and materials, training, accompaniment and monitoring.

Putumayo

- Putumayo is an area characterized by high informality in land tenure. This informality originated in the state colonization programs of the 1960s.

National

- During 2020, Vision Amazonia accompanied 15 municipalities in four Amazonian departments to make adjustments to the Territorial Planning Schemes - EOTs.
- According to the Ideas for Peace Foundation, the main challenges for the implementation of the Natural Conservation Agreements are, among others: (i) the construction of an institutional vision and the definition of clear responsibilities; (ii) the availability of information to design, implement and monitor the agreements; (iii) the implementation of Payments for Environmental Services as retribution; (iv) the relocation of families outside protected areas, as part of the agreements.

IR2.1_Q2. What are the main perceptions of stakeholders – government agencies, non-governmental agencies, community leaders, households, etc.—in terms of tenure security and land rights?

Guaviare

- The problems of informality in the municipality, derived in part from colonization processes, are accentuated by the overlap with Indigenous Reservation zones (Nukak). This generates conflicts of recognition between indigenous and peasant subjects.
- The Territorial Training and Reincorporation Area located in Guaviare is in a forest reserve zone. According to the corregidor of the area, this is a contradiction on the part of the State, as it should not allow leases on areas that cannot be titled.
- According to Olmes García, president of Asojuntas de El Capricho, the origin of deforestation is the non-compliance with the Peace Accords, since the government invited the peasants to abandon illicit crops, but did not support them, which led to an increase in extensive cattle ranching.

Caquetá

- Sinchi Institute has explained that the institutions “that guided the colonization process, such as Incora, were in part responsible for the reproduction of models that would later be defined as inappropriate, non-viable, and unsustainable in the Amazon”.

- According to Eucario Bermúdez, leader and president of the JAC of Cartagena del Chairá, in the case of Caquetá it is possible to identify two types of settlers: those who arrived at the end of the 1980s due to the coca boom, who are not interested in formalizing their land, and those who arrived earlier, who are interested in legalizing their land.

Meta

- It seems that the struggle for land titling has ceased to be one of the aspirations of the settlers and one of the banners of their spokespersons and of the political parties in the region. This is in contrast to the push in the 1980's when the existence of the La Macarena reserve prevented the titling of colonized land.

Putumayo

- The presence of oil exploitations makes the adjudication of baldíos in the department impossible, given the restrictions imposed by Law 160 of 1994. As a result, as explained by an official of the Secretariat of Agriculture of Valle del Guamuez, there are entire villages that cannot overcome informality and therefore do not have access to credit or productive projects.
- **IR2.1_Q3.** What are the main factors (external arising from the sector context, stakeholder attitudes/behaviors, or existing government policy and capacity) that currently contribute to or hinder progress in strengthening land management and administration, land tenure security and land rights, use of CCNs, use of Conservation Agreements, and use of Planes de Vida in the region?

Caquetá

- The communities claim that the institutions have deliberately blocked the formalization and expansion of the Peasant Reserve Zones. They also demand the revision of the Forest Reserve Zone, which structurally affects access to land in the region.

Meta

- The absence of a tax culture, the criminalization of coca cultivation, the precarious state social action, fumigations with glyphosate, the presence of the guerrillas and the mobility of rural land ownership on the margins of the institutional framework explain why peasants tend to lose interest in the titling of their land.

Putumayo

- According to INCODER, informality in Putumayo is preserved by two factors that hinder the State's action for the adjudication and regulation of titles: (i) the persistence of the armed conflict and (ii) the dynamics of illegality surrounding the coca economy.

IR 2.2: SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES TO DEFORESTATION PROMOTED

IR2.2_Q1. What are the current conditions in terms of market-based conservation approaches and adoption of sustainable livelihoods in the region? How do these conditions (positively or negatively)

influence forest conservation and management? How do these conditions (positively or negatively) influence human well-being conditions?

Guaviare

- During the year 2021, the Sinchi Institute and the Amazon Vision program delivered two plants (Asaí and latex) for sustainable production to two peasant associations in Guaviare. The participant associations commit to take care of the forest in exchange for technical assistance to move towards a sustainable forestry economic development model.
- During 2022, the Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo has worked with the association of community action boards of Capricho (Asocapricho) on community forestry initiatives with 110 families. As part of the exercise, they have conducted training on the recognition, use and management of priority species, as well as exchanges of experiences.

Caquetá

- Since the year 2020, The Nature Conservancy has been carrying out an initiative to generate sustainable productive initiatives in Caquetá. The initiative involves 150 families of rural producers and 5 indigenous communities in the implementation of sustainable agroforestry and silvopastoral production systems, and the development of management plans at the local (farms, resguardos) and regional levels.
- In 2021, SENA promoted the "Bambuzonía" initiative, which seeks to support the diversification of livelihoods in Caquetá through the use of bamboo. It is expected to promote people's knowledge about the management, construction and use of guadua as a sustainable resource.

Meta

- In 2020, through the "Alianza Sur del Meta" program, a network of nurseries was established to initiate restoration processes. In addition, the program developed a payment for environmental services schemes that was planned for three years.
- In 2020, the Secretary of the Environment of Meta and Cormacarena initiated payment for environmental services schemes for the El Duda region in the municipality of Uribe. It is expected that the exercise will be supported by the National Natural Parks and that there will be a constant dialogue with the community to understand the reasons behind deforestation.

Putumayo

- In the year 2022 in the lower Putumayo area, in the midst of a context of retaking of power by illegal armed groups, a farmers' association (ASOPARAÍSO) is promoting the cultivation of asaí as an alternative to coca. Two years ago, they received support in science and technology and are now integrating the management and conservation of the Amazon Forest into their production scheme. The farmers recently identified that there is a market for asaí in Bogotá and around the world, while in Putumayo it is still unknown.

IR2.2_Q2. What are the main perceptions of stakeholders – government agencies, non-governmental agencies, private sector actors, community leaders, households, etc.—in terms of access to market-based conservation approaches?

Guaviare / Caquetá / Meta

- According to a report presented by KMPG, the State has promoted an unsustainable economic model with regional and sectoral policies that create a perception that the forest has no value. In addition, there are major obstacles to implementing economic activities in the forests, so the activities that remain are those that are not sustainable, such as cattle ranching. Despite the above, there are initiatives such as Visión Amazonía, SINCHI, ONF-Andina, which are considered successful initiatives for environmental conservation, as they have created a forest economy around forest conservation.
- Some relevant actors have stated in public media that unsustainable alternatives, such as the planting of African palm monoculture, are an alternative for farmers in the region, which generates contradictory messages between conservation and development.

IR2.2_Q3. What are the main factors (external arising from the sector context, stakeholder attitudes/behaviors, or existing government policy and capacity) that currently contribute to or hinder providing market-based conservation approaches?

Guaviare / Caquetá / Meta

- According to the study presented by KPMG, the current regulatory framework promotes unsustainable land use patterns. For example, the limitations imposed by the environmental standard eventually favor other agricultural development initiatives (through the subtraction of forest reserve areas) as opposed to conservation.
- The processes usually focus on the role of farmers as producers of primary goods, without considering their insertion into the production chain through the creation of value-added goods.

Guaviare / Caquetá / Meta/ Putumayo

- According to the work carried out by the SINCHI Institute, the strengthening of enterprises through the transfer of technology is fundamental in areas such as the development or improvement of processes, products and packaging, to meet manufacturing requirements; socio-organizational strengthening through participation in events and business rounds; strengthening production, to ensure the provision of raw materials in accordance with the vocation of land use.
- The main bottlenecks to exploiting the potential of non-timber products are difficulties in obtaining licenses for harvesting and transporting the fruits; difficult access to harvesting areas; illegal logging; lack of information on the potential supply of fruits throughout the department; lack of infrastructure for storage and post-harvest handling; lack of access to technologies and trained personnel; lack of knowledge of the products in the domestic market.

REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS

DEFORESTATION DRIVERS

According to the “Situation Analysis” developed as a part of the AA evaluation design⁴⁸, cattle ranching, agriculture, and coca crops were identified as relevant deforestation drivers in the Colombian Amazon and thus were the focus of the baseline assessment.

Pastures was the predominant transformed coverage in all areas and corridors, accounting for more than 1.5 million ha, which is approximately 30 percent of the AA geographies. Thus, cattle ranching/land speculation are the main activities that AA must face to reduce deforestation. Agriculture was the second deforestation driver in extension; however, it only occupies 2 percent of the AA areas. Finally, the coca crops had a surface that does not even reach 0.01 percent.

In agreement with the previous indicators, area EF and its corridor have the most transformed landscapes, including the largest surfaces of the three proxy categories considered. This denotes the long history of human–nature interaction in this territory. In area C, the second most transformed, proxy coverages are mostly in the plain terrain. This could be a manifestation of the environmental restrictions imposed by steeped Andean slopes. In areas A, B and D the deforestation drivers are also distributed in the marginal jungle plains, adjacent to the mountain transition, along an axis SW – NE with extensions to the southern regions, following the mayor rivers courses.

Area G is the less transformed area. There, drivers are distributed as a continuation/expansion of the transformed land polygons from area EF, at its northern boundary. However, areas A and G showed the high relative abundance of coca crops.

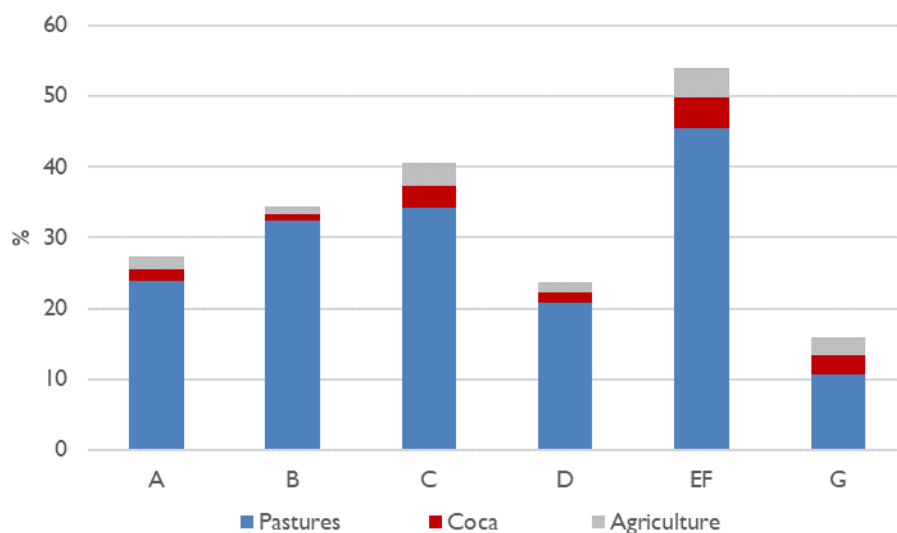


Exhibit 24: Deforestation drives (2018) a percentage of the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA).

⁴⁸ Jones, K., Andrade, C., Rodríguez, P., Velasquez, M., Molina, E., Panqueva, J. D., ... Rodríguez, J. (2021). Amazon Alive Evaluability Assessment; Final report. USAID/Colombia Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activity (MEL). Bogotá D.C., Colombia.

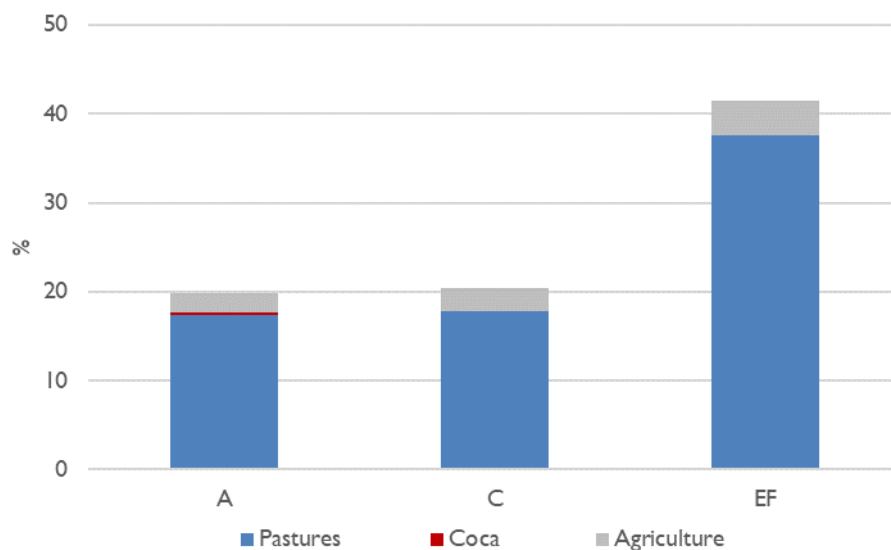


Exhibit 25: Deforestation drivers (2018) as a percentage of the Amazon Alive priority corridors, with implementation starting in the first semester of 2022 (A, C, EF).

PASTURES

TABLE 52. PASTURES SURFACE (2018) IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA). (HA: HA *1000)

ID	PASTURES	
	HA	%
AAPA_A	398.64	23.91
AAPA_B	393.23	32.43
AAPA_C	326.96	34.14
AAPA_D	121.30	20.75
AAPA_EF	337.06	45.54
AAPA_G	31.50	10.67

TABLE 53. PASTURES SURFACE (2018) IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF).

ID	PASTURES	
	HA	%
CoA	52,734.90	17.38
CoC	16,576.26	17.77
CoEF	50,468.51	37.52

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 54. AGRICULTURE SURFACE (2018), AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

AAPA	PASTURES	
ID	HA	%
AAPA_A	28.31	1.70
AAPA_B	11.66	0.96
AAPA_C	30.64	3.20
AAPA_D	8.84	1.51
AAPA_EF	31.20	4.22
AAPA_G	7.82	2.65

TABLE 55. AGRICULTURE SURFACE (2018) AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION CORRIDORS FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022, AT THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (A, C, EF)

CORRIDOR	AGRICULTURE	
ID	HA	%
CoA	6,481.62	2.14
CoC	2,394.79	2.57
CoEF	5,254.57	3.91

ILLICIT COCA CROPS

TABLE 56. AREA IN COCA CROPS (2020), AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA), HA: HA/1000

AAPA	COCA CROPS	
ID	HA	%
AAPA_A	2.43	0.15
AAPA_B	0.06	0.00
AAPA_C	0.04	0.00
AAPA_D	0.07	0.01
AAPA_EF	0.20	0.03
AAPA_G	0.80	0.27

TABLE 57. AREA IN COCA CROPS (2020) AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

CORRIDOR	COCA	
ID	HA	%
CoA	1023.94	0.34
CoC	3.40	0.00
CoEF	39.89	0.03

FOREST – COVER AND LOSS

DEFORESTATION RATE

The entire country, the departments where AA will be implemented, the Priority areas, and the first year corridors, all had positive deforestation rates during the last decade (Exhibit 25). Except for Priority area and corridor C, AA geographies showed higher deforestation rates than the country and those departments where the AA will have direct influence, reaching values close to 2 percent (Exhibits 26-28). Indeed, all corridors had similar but higher deforestation rates than their corresponding AAPA, and the country, ranging between 0.09 percent to 4.13 percent (Exhibits 26-28-14). These results are not surprising given that corridors were selected to be located in deforestation nodes.

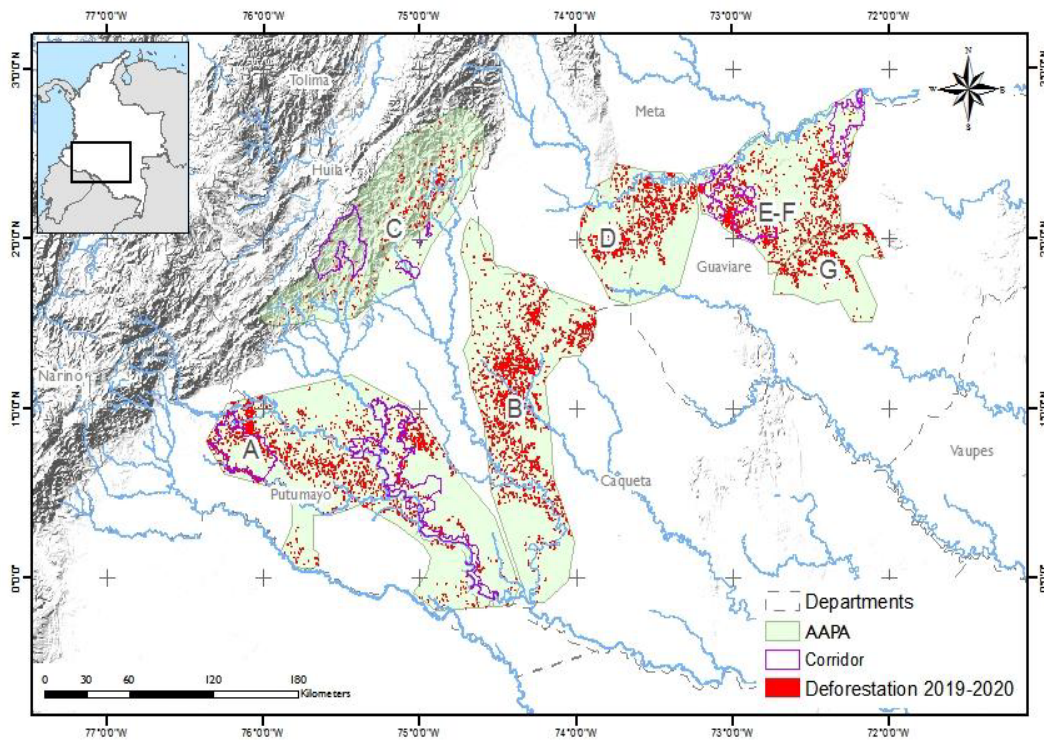


Exhibit 26: Deforestation during 2019-2020 (baseline period) in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA) and corridors, with implementation starting in the first semester of 2022 (A, C, EF).

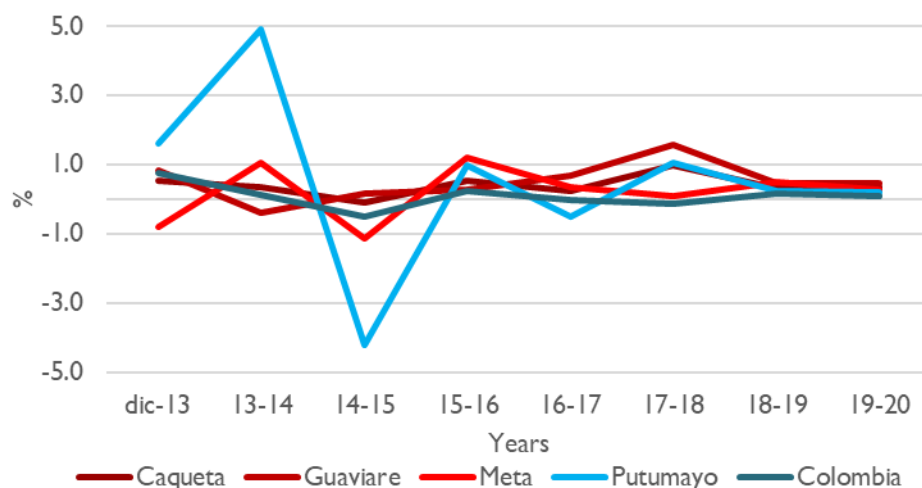


Exhibit 27: Deforestation rates (2012/2020) in the Amazon Alive implementation departments and Colombia.

TABLE 58. DEFORESTATION RATES (2012 - 2020) IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	DEFORESTATION							
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
A	0.82	0.65	0.49	0.84	0.97	1.48	0.53	0.77
B	1.02	1.16	1.39	1.84	3.12	3.03	1.82	1.75
C	1.19	0.09	-0.70	-0.10	-2.47	-0.19	0.03	0.07
D	1.48	0.34	0.73	0.96	2.36	2.62	1.41	1.77
E-F	2.38	0.02	0.69	1.17	2.60	3.25	1.316	1.27
G	2.27	-0.77	0.20	0.32	1.36	2.99	2.06	1.65

TABLE 59. DEFORESTATION RATE (2012 - 2020) IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	DEFORESTATION							
	2012 -2013	2013 -2014	2014 -2015	2015 -2016	2016 -2017	2017 -2018	2018 -2019	2019 -2020
CoA	1.00	0.00	0.40	0.80	1.10	1.50	0.60	0.80
CoC	1.20	-0.10	11.10	-5.60	-12.40	-2.80	6.30	0.10
CoE-F	2.40	0.00	0.90	1.30	4.40	4.40	1.20	1.30

FOREST COVER

The low percentage of forest cover (<40 percent) in Priority area EF, can be related with the influence of the transformation/development axis represented by the Guaviare River and the city of San José del Guaviare. This helps to understand the high deforestation rates (>1 percent) and small forest proportion found in these units. At this point, however, additional analyses should be performed (out of the scope of this report), considering the influence of savanna-like environments, typical of the Orinoquian ecosystems, abundant in the Meta department.

TABLE 60. FOREST COVER (2010-2020) IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS. HA: HECTARES * 1000

ID	FOREST (HA)									
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	1,186.84	1,166.95	1,153.19	1,142.32	1,134.23	1,120.23	1,104.07	1,079.34	1,070.50	1,057.67
B	830.88	794.49	782.11	768.061	751.15	728.782	690.89	654.11	632.04	610.76
C	570.23	553.74	542.37	541.48	548.20	549.196	572.85	574.63	574.31	573.63
D	449.51	438.94	430.31	428.33	424.08	418.473	404.70	389.39	381.11	370.77
E-F	405.88	382.86	365.24	365.08	359.94	351.284	332.017	307.976	298.311	288.874
G	273.77	273.77	267.05	269.33	268.74	267.8	263.774	254.935	248.838	243.96

TABLE 61. FOREST COVER (2010-2020) IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF). HA: HECTARES * 1000

ID	FOREST									
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CoA	211.22	206.24	203.3	202.18	200.83	198.44	195.09	190.53	188.62	186.05
CoC	70.02	64.28	63.14	69.53	59.19	64.4	76	78.64	72.8	72.72
CoE-F	81.07	74.89	71.61	71.34	70.15	68.42	62.5	56.62	55.02	53.28

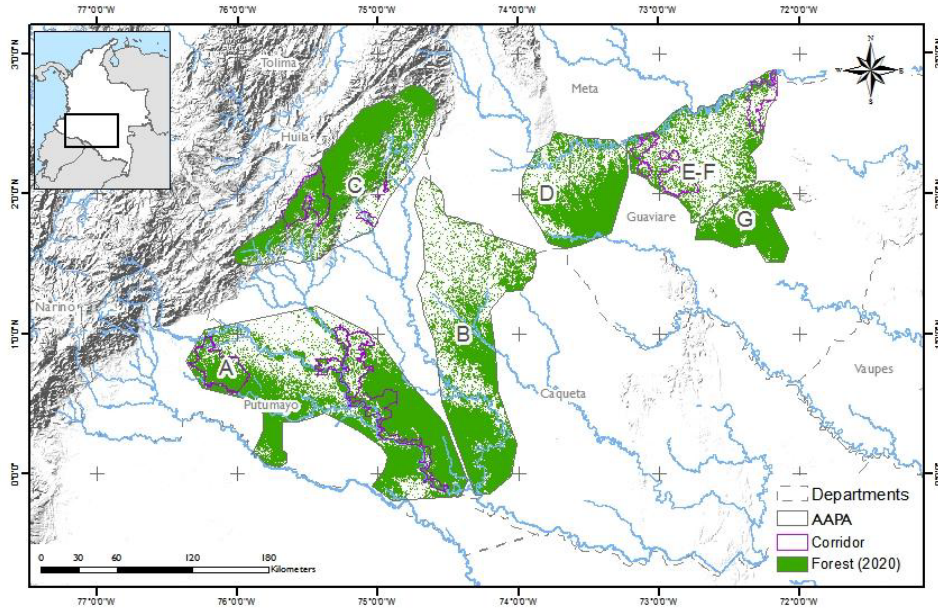


Exhibit 28: Forest cover in 2020 in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA).

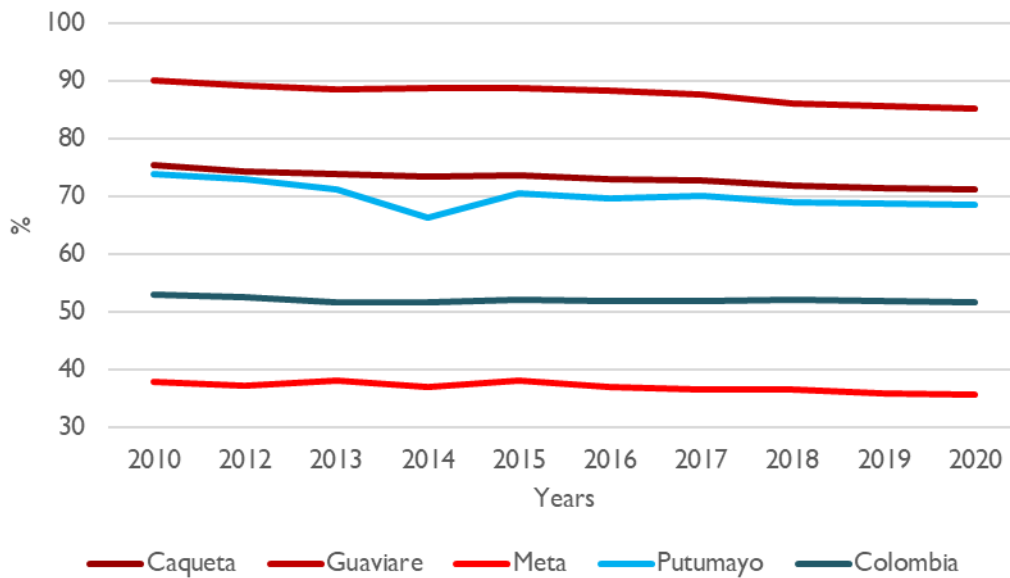


Exhibit 29: Percentages of forest cover (2016-2020) in the Amazon Alive implementation departments and Colombia.

Anomalous behavior of Putumayo in the period 2013-2016, can be related to reduced data quality because problems in satellite data recording and interpretation. Indeed, for the period, the Putumayo region showed the highest percentages of “No information” pixels in the IDEAM’s forest cover layer (Table 58).

TABLE 62. “NO INFORMATION” PERCENTAGE REPORTED IN IDEAM’S FOREST – NO FOREST CARTOGRAPHY, FOR THE AA IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENTS

ID	2013	2014	2015	2016
Caquetá	0.99	1.07	0.70	0.79
Guaviare	0.47	0.04	0.03	0.00
Meta	0.61	1.51	0.21	1.16
Putumayo	1.63	6.09	1.54	1.91

FIRES/HEAT POINTS

A “heat point” (HP) is defined as a thermic anomaly on terrain (fires or potential fires). This indicator was included because of the current dynamics developed in the arc of deforestation, where human-induced fires are commonly employed by deforestation agents to clean the terrain of the cut vegetation. In this sense, heat points provide information about active deforestation when forest is the dominant coverage. However, this kind of practice is also performed traditionally by indigenous communities to plant their crops (slash & burns chagras). On the other hand, fires are also commonly used as a management practice for pastures, so heat points are common in forest and non-forest areas, and their distribution do not coincide exactly with the deforested lands.

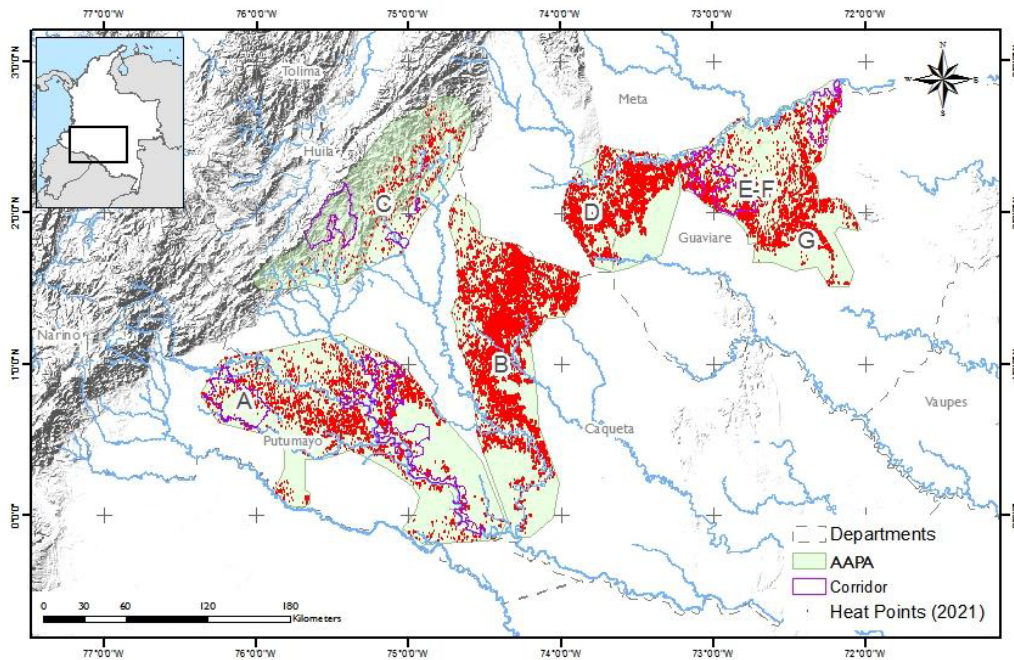


Exhibit 30: Heat points (2021) in the Amazon Alive Prioritized Areas (AAPA) and corridors with implementation starting in the first semester of 2022 (A, C, EF), for the first semester of 2022.

TABLE 63. HEAT POINTS IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITIZED AREAS (AAPA), 2000-2022

ID	HEAT POINTS												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	⁴⁹ 2022 ⁵⁰
AAPA_A	410	571	635	542	682	547	3667	2953	4631	1519	6663	3240	3411
AAPA_B	672	803	739	927	938	721	7124	4800	8717	3752	10415	7070	19575
AAPA_C	153	93	77	104	163	76	936	517	779	352	1093	477	468
AAPA_D	285	307	146	260	475	313	2239	2076	4001	3022	4950	3319	7995
AAPA_EF	517	387	212	390	484	248	2220	2055	4044	3203	4210	3292	3693
AAPA_G	74	68	53	49	86	38	267	343	1276	1200	2170	1759	1927

TABLE 64. NUMBER OF HEAT POINTS (2000-2021) IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

CORRIDOR	HEAT POINTS												
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CoA	89	98	113	111	100	64	614	492	800	272	1195	608	650
CoC	4	4	4	1	6	3	17	10	14	19	26	7	4
CoEF	139	107	100	92	136	70	497	587	1075	938	1062	667	720

FOREST – HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND CONNECTIVITY

Landscape metrics account for the deforestation process evidenced in all the AA geographies, which has led to the generation of high spatial heterogeneity. PA and ENN standard deviation values indicate considerable variation in the size and distribution of the analyzed forest and no forest patches.

Differences between areas and corridors also show the predominant variability and the importance of local dynamics.

LARGEST PATCH INDEX (LPI)

TABLE 65. LARGEST PATCH INDEX, LPI (2020), IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	LPI	
	NO FOREST	FOREST
AAPA_A	32.22	23.61
AAPA_B	34.32	19.13

⁴⁹ Partial Data

⁵⁰ Partial Data

TABLE 65. LARGEST PATCH INDEX, LPI (2020), IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	LPI	
	NO FOREST	FOREST
AAPA_C	32.22	53.11
AAPA_D	28.93	48.08
AAPA_EF	57.01	8.26
AAPA_G	8.07	80.05

TABLE 66. LANDSCAPE PATCH INDEX (LPI) YEAR 2020, IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	LPI	
	NO FOREST	FOREST
CoA	10.03	27.40
CoC	8.05	76.99
CoEF	22.31	6.72

PATCH AREA (PA)**TABLE 67. PATCH AREA, PA (2020), IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA). MEAN VALUES ARE PRESENTED IN HECTARES.**

ID	NO FOREST		FOREST	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
AAPA_A	103.06	6983.77	165.03	6772.28
AAPA_B	270.31	9098.45	114.91	4086.58
AAPA_C	83.40	4555.78	110.61	7063.03
AAPA_D	141.54	4368.47	223.49	6909.99
AAPA_EF	130.34	7170.66	48.05	986.62
AAPA_G	32.29	632.68	574.02	11455.67

TABLE 68. PATCH AREA INDEX FOR 2020, IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	NO FOREST		FOREST	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
Co_A	52.13	949.92	133.85	2497.76
Co_C	38.68	387.05	280.18	4565.10
Co_EF	113.21	1548.56	39.05	337.22

EUCLIDEAN NEXT NEIGHBOR (ENN)

TABLE 69. EUCLIDEAN NEXT NEIGHBOR (ENN) FOR 2020, IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	NO FOREST		FOREST	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
AAPA_A	174.32	258.29	190.54	158.24
AAPA_B	178.52	262.49	199.20	163.25
AAPA_C	174.15	273.55	167.75	152.31
AAPA_D	189.92	428.22	155.63	112.62
AAPA_EF	123.80	99.65	150.70	103.66
AAPA_G	178.39	312.39	126.02	97.05

TABLE 70. EUCLIDEAN NEXT NEIGHBOR (ENN) FOR 2020, IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	NO FOREST		FOREST	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
CoA	157.10	188.53	144.90	110.39
CoC	269.15	430.37	170.75	178.03
CoEF	116.86	90.34	129.20	89.63

CONNECTANCE INDEX (CONNECT)

TABLE 71. CONNECT INDEX (2020), IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	CONNECT	
	NO FOREST	FOREST
AAPA_A	0.01	0.01
AAPA_B	0.04	0.01
AAPA_C	0.02	0.01
AAPA_D	0.05	0.04
AAPA_EF	0.03	0.01
AAPA_G	0.05	0.27

TABLE 72. CONNECT INDEX (2020), IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	CONNECT	
	NO FOREST	FOREST
Co_A	0.05	0.05
Co_C	0.12	0.30
Co_EF	0.17	0.06

SIMPSON'S DIVERSITY INDEX (SIDI)

TABLE 73. SIDI INDEX FOR 2020, IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	SIDI
AAPA_A	0.46
AAPA_B	0.50
AAPA_C	0.48
AAPA_D	0.46
AAPA_EF	0.48
AAPA_G	0.29

TABLE 74. SIDI INDEX FOR 2020, IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	SIDI
CoA	0.44
CoC	0.33
CoEF	0.48

SIMPSON'S EVENNESS INDEX (SIEI)

TABLE 75. SIEI INDEX FOR 2020, IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA)

ID	SIEI
AAPA_A	0.93
AAPA_B	0.75
AAPA_C	0.72
AAPA_D	0.48
AAPA_EF	0.95
AAPA_G	0.58

TABLE 76. SIEI INDEX FOR 2020, IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	SIEI
CoA	0.89
CoC	0.49
CoEF	0.96

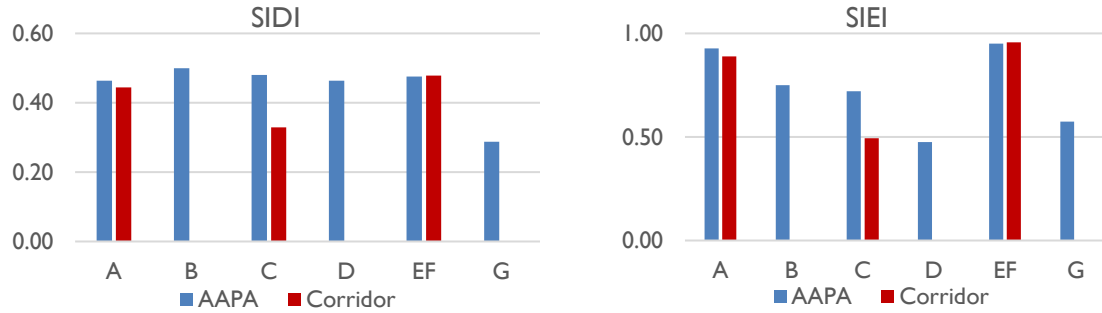


Exhibit 31: Simpson's Diversity Index, SIDI 2020 (left) and Simpson's Evenness Index, SIEI 2020 (right) in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA) and its implementation corridors.

SUMMARY

Although our landscape metrics must be read as a whole, the contrast of forest and non-forest results for each indicator, gives additive information about the grade of transformation of a given unit. Thus, it could be said that area EF and its corridor have almost the worst possible combination of factors. There, the evidence of a transformation process comes from: a) non-forest is the dominant coverage, b) forest patches are, on average, smaller than the non-forest ones, c) the largest forest patch is smaller than the no forest counterpart, d) the mean distance between forest patches is shorter, and e) the probability that two forest pixels were at less than 100m each other is very low (Table 77). On the other hand, area G and corridor C, those with better conservation state among AA geographies, have a better combination of metrics. In this case: a) forests are the dominant coverage, b) the largest patch corresponds to the forest category, c) in general, the forest patches are bigger than the no forest ones, d) the distance between forest patches is shorter than between no forest patches, and e) the connectivity probability is more than 25 percent (Table 77).

TABLE 77. EXAMPLES AAPAS WITH THE EXTREME COMBINATIONS OF STRUCTURAL FACTORS DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE FRAGMENTATION/CONNECTIVITY

ID	LPI		PA		ENN		CONNECT	
	NO FOREST	FOREST	NO FOREST	FOREST	NO FOREST	FOREST	NO FOREST	FOREST
AAPA_EF	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
AAPA_G / CoC	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+

FOREST – HABITAT DEGRADATION

NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX (NDVI)

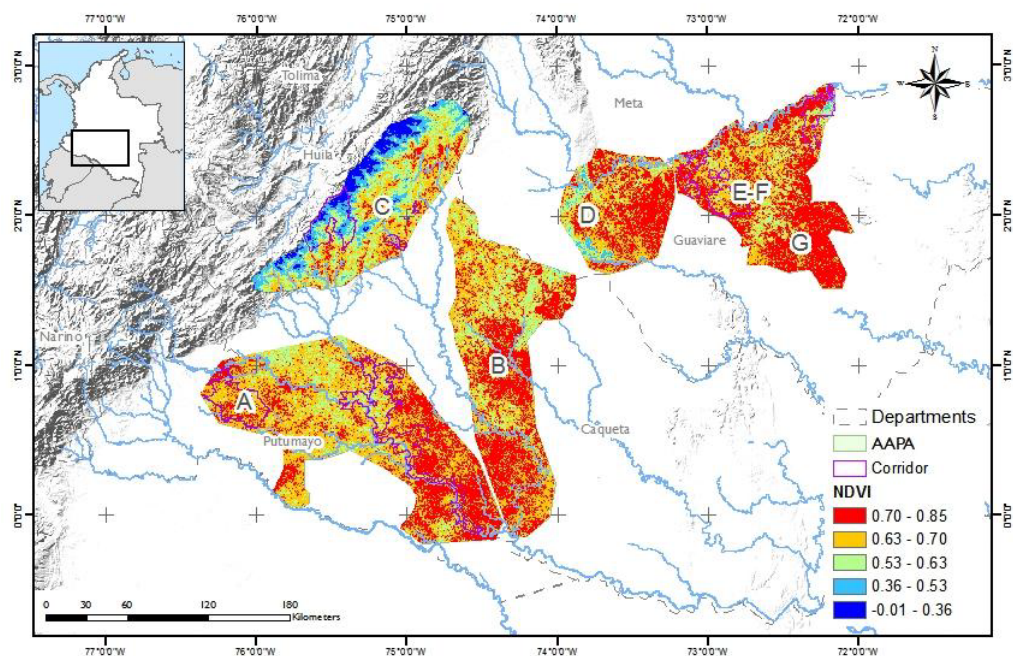


Exhibit 32: Mean NDVI (2020) in the Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA) and corridors with implementation starting in the first semester of 2022 (A, C, EF).

TABLE 78. MEAN NDVI (2020) IN THE AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY AREAS (AAPA), AND CONTROLS⁵¹

ID	AAPA		CONTROL	
	MEAN	STD	MEAN	STD
A	0.67	0.07	0.70	0.03
B	0.68	0.06	0.72	0.03
C	0.57	0.13	0.61	0.08
D	0.68	0.06	0.70	0.02
EF	0.68	0.07	0.74	0.02
G	0.72	0.04	0.73	0.03

⁵¹ Control areas correspond to measurements made in 10,000ha polygons located in areas of 100% forest cover (according to the 2020 IDEAM forest no forest layer)

TABLE 79. MEAN NDVI (2020) IN AMAZON ALIVE PRIORITY CORRIDORS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION STARTING IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2022 (A, C, EF)

ID	NDVI	
	MEAN	STD
CoA	0.67	0.06
CoC	0.49	0.14
CoEF	0.68	0.07

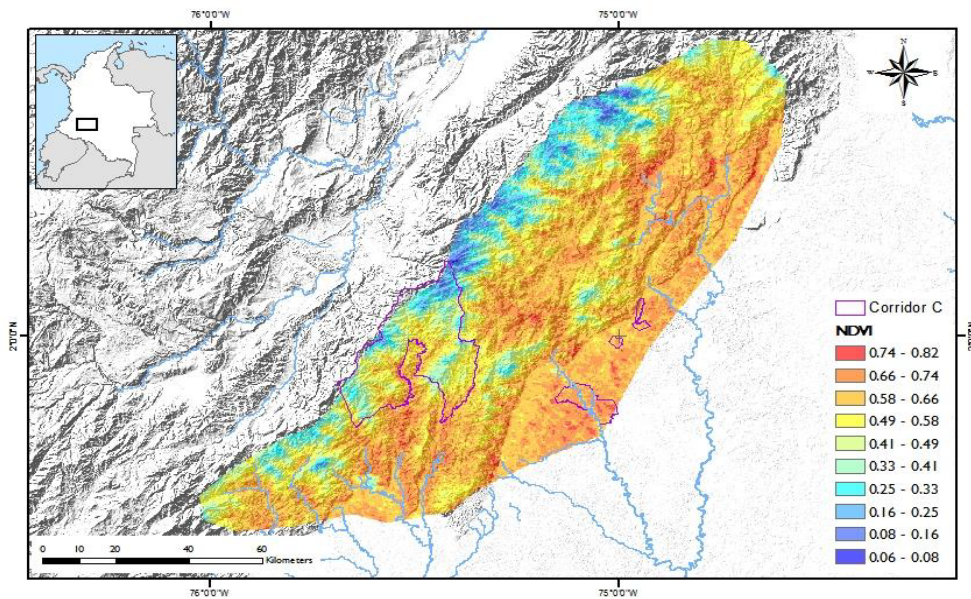


Exhibit 33: Mean annual NDVI values (2020) for the AAPA_C.

LIMITATIONS FOR PRIORITY AREA C

Priority Area C showed the lowest mean NDVI values because of the spectral response obtained from Andean sectors (Exhibit 33, Table 79). In these geographies, although the NDVI is capable to minimize the effects of cloudiness, the complex topography creates limitations. Without the implementation of topographical rectification procedures, the evaluation of forest degradation in Andean sectors, throughout this spectral index, could be problematic. Differences in forest structure, typical of altitudinal gradients⁵² are also a source of NDVI variation⁵³. Field data on foliar/vegetation cover, vegetation density by strata, the aspect, slope, and altimetry, at different points of pristine and transformed forests,

⁵² Asner, G. P., Anderson, C. B., Martin, R. E., Knapp, D. E., Tupayachi, R., Sinca, F., & Malhi, Y. (2014). Landscape-scale changes in forest structure and functional traits along an Andes-to-Amazon elevation gradient. *Biogeosciences*, 11(3), 843–856. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-843-2014>

⁵³ Freitas, S. R., Mello, M. C. S., & Cruz, C. B. M. (2005). Relationships between forest structure and vegetation indices in Atlantic Rainforest. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 218, 353–362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2005.08.036>

would help to calibrate the raw NDVI values, to have a better interpretation of forest degradation trends in this priority Area.

ANNEX 2B. SUPPLEMENTAL ANALYSIS: QUANTITATIVE DATA

PARTICIPANT SURVEY

SECTION B

QUESTION: 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206

TABLE 80. SURVEY RESPONSES – MULTIPLE QUESTIONS

	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How many usual residents are in the household?	236	4.10	207	3.87	29	5.72
How many men (18 years and older) reside here?	236	1.46	207	1.44	29	1.59
How many women (18 years and older) reside here?	236	1.18	207	1.17	29	1.24
How many children and youth (ages 0-17) reside here?	236	1.39	207	1.19	29	2.86
How many older adults (age 60 and over) without paid work reside here?	236	0.21	207	0.23	29	0.10
Outside of your household members, how many workers reside and/or prepare/take your meals here?	236	0.20	207	0.23	29	0.03

QUESTION: 208

TABLE 81. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF ____ TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?

ANSWER	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Head of Household	236	69.49	207	70.53	29	62.07
Spouse/Partner	236	25.00	207	24.64	29	27.59

TABLE 81. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF ____ TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?

ANSWER	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child	236	4.66	207	4.35	29	6.90
Stepchild	236	0.42	207	0.48	29	0
NA	236	0.42	207	0	29	3.45

QUESTIONS: 209, 213

TABLE 82. SURVEY RESPONSES – MULTIPLE QUESTIONS

	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
Can you tell me your age (years)?	236	46.03	207	47.45	29	36.10
In the last 12 months, how many months did ____ live in this vereda or reservation (Number)?	236	10.97	207	10.85	29	11.82

QUESTION: 213.1

TABLE 83. APPLY QUESTION 213.1 IF IN 213 EQUALS SIX MONTHS OR LESS

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	NA %
Do you have ____ other place of residence?	21	95.24	4.76	0	21	95.24	4.76	0	0	– *

*Percentages calculated with the number (N) that answered six months or less in question 213.

QUESTION: 210

TABLE 84. SEX

	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
QUESTION	N	FEMALE %	MALE %	N	FEMALE %	MALE %	N	FEMALE %	MALE %
Sex	236	34.32	65.68	207	33.82	66.18	29	37.93	62.07

QUESTION: 211

TABLE 85. EDUCATION

	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS				
QUESTION	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN			
What is the highest educational level achieved?	236	None	2.12%	207	None	2.42%	29	None	0%
		Incomplete elementary school	26.27%		Incomplete elementary school	26.57%		Incomplete elementary school	24.14%
		Completed elementary school	16.10%		Completed elementary school	17.87%		Completed elementary school	3.45%
		Incomplete high school	15.68%		Incomplete high school	14.01%		Incomplete high school	27.59%
		High school completed	15.25%		High school completed	12.08%		High school completed	37.93%
		Undergraduate degree Incomplete	6.78%		Undergraduate degree Incomplete	7.25%		Undergraduate degree Incomplete	3.45%
		Undergraduate degree completed	13.98%		Undergraduate degree completed	15.46%		Undergraduate degree completed	3.45%
		Complete postgraduate course	3.81%		Complete postgraduate course	4.35%		Complete postgraduate course	0%

QUESTION: 212

TABLE 86. IS IT OR IS IT RECOGNIZED AS...?

ANSWER	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	236	32.63	207	36.71	29	3.45
Mongrel	236	44.07	207	48.31	29	13.79
Indigenous	236	16.95	207	7.73	29	82.76
Black	236	0.42	207	0.48	29	0.00
Afro	236	0.85	207	0.97	29	0.00
NA	236	5.08	207	5.80	29	0.00

QUESTION: 214

TABLE 87. WAS ___ BORN IN THIS MUNICIPALITY?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Was ___ born in this municipality?	236	37.71	62.29	207	35.27	64.73	29	55.17	44.83

QUESTION: 214.1

TABLE 88. IN WHAT YEAR DID ___ MOVE TO THIS MUNICIPALITY?

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
In what year did ___ move to this municipality?	147	1993.51	134	1992.99	13	1998.92

*Mean calculated with the number (N) who answered "NO" in question 214 (N overall=147).

QUESTION: 215**TABLE 89. OVERALL**

QUESTION	N	WHAT IS THE OCCUPATION TO WHICH YOU DEDICATE THE MOST TIME?
Agriculture for self-consumption	236	22.88 %
Agriculture for sale in markets	236	38.98%
Day laborer / daily labor / (agricultural activities)	236	1.69%
Salaried employee of a private company (includes being a farm worker with work agreements equal to or greater than one month).	236	3.39%
Government employee	236	3.39%
Day laborer / day laborer / laborer (non-agricultural)	236	1.69%
Self-employed worker (artisan. fisherman. hunter)	236	5.08%
Employer (not self-employed)	236	4.24%
Pensionado	236	0.42%
Traditional Physician	236	0.42%
Traditional authority	236	0.85%
Community leader	236	15.68%
Agriculture for self-consumption	236	0.42%
Agriculture for sale in markets	236	0.85%

TABLE 90. PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	WHAT IS THE OCCUPATION TO WHICH YOU DEDICATE THE MOST TIME?
Agriculture for self-consumption	207	20.77%
Agriculture for sale in markets	207	40.10%
Day laborer / daily labor / (agricultural activities)	207	1.93%
Salaried employee of a private company (includes being a farm worker with work agreements equal to or greater than one month).	207	3.86%
Government employee	207	3.86%
Day laborer / day laborer / laborer (non-agricultural)	207	1.45%
Self-employed worker (artisan. fisherman. hunter)	207	5.80%
Employer (not self-employed)	207	4.83%
Pensionado	207	0.48%
Traditional Physician	207	15.46%
Traditional authority	207	0.48%
Community leader	207	0.97%

TABLE 91. INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	WHAT IS THE OCCUPATION TO WHICH YOU DEDICATE THE MOST TIME?
Agriculture for self-consumption	29	37.93 %

TABLE 91. INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	WHAT IS THE OCCUPATION TO WHICH YOU DEDICATE THE MOST TIME?
Agriculture for sale in markets	29	31.03 %
Day laborer / day laborer / laborer (non-agricultural)	29	3.45 %
Traditional authority	29	3.45 %
Community leader	29	6.90 %
Household trades	29	17.24 %

SECTION C**QUESTION: 301****TABLE 92. HOUSING**

QUESTION	HOUSE
What is your type of housing?	100.00%

*100% of the people who gave an answer (N=234 –two missing values–)

QUESTION: 302**TABLE 93. OVERALL**

QUESTION	N	CONCRETE, CEMENT OR CONCRETE SLAB	CLAY ROOF TILES	ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES	METAL ROOFING TILE OR ZINC SHEET	WASTE MATERIAL (CLOTH, CARDBOARD, CANS, PLASTIC, OTHERS)
What is the main construction material of the roof of your home	236	2.54	0.85	3.81	92.37	0.42

TABLE 93. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	CONCRETE, CEMENT OR CONCRETE SLAB	CLAY ROOF TILES	ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES	METAL ROOFING TILE OR ZINC SHEET	WASTE MATERIAL (CLOTH, CARDBOARD, CANS, PLASTIC, OTHERS)
PEASANTS						
What is the main construction material of the roof of your home	207	2.90	0.97	4.35	91.30	0.48
INDIGENOUS						
What is the main construction material of the roof of your home	29	0	0	0	100.00	0

*All values are percentages

QUESTION: 303**TABLE 94. WHAT SOURCE OF ENERGY OR FUEL DO YOU USE FOR COOKING?**

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Electricity	236	0.85	99.15	207	0.97	99.03	29	0	100.00
Petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, alcohol	236	0	100.00	207	0	100.00	29	0	100.00
Propane/LPG gas (in cylinder or pipette)	236	61.86	38.14	207	67.63	32.37	29	20.69	79.31
Mineral coal	236	0	100.00	207	0	100.00	29	0	100.00

TABLE 94. WHAT SOURCE OF ENERGY OR FUEL DO YOU USE FOR COOKING?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Firewood, wood	236	78.81	21.19	207	76.81	23.19	29	93.10	6.90
Charcoal	236	1.27	98.73	207	0.97	99.03	29	3.45	96.55
Waste material	236	0	100.00	207	0	100.00	29	0	100.00
Don't know	236	0	100.00	207	0	100.00	29	0	100.00
No answer	236	0	100.00	207	0	100.00	29	0	100.00

QUESTION: 304**TABLE 95. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THAT ARE CURRENTLY WORKING?**

	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM
Television	236	0.70	63.56	207	0.76	68.11	29	0.31	31.03
Power generator (motor plant, solar panels, etc.)	236	0.25	21.61	207	0.25	21.73	29	0.21	20.69
Motor pump	236	0.16	15.25	207	0.18	17.39	29	0.00	0
Motorcycle	236	0.64	53.81	207	0.73	61.35	29	0.00	0
Car/Automobile/Van	236	0.17	16.52	207	0.19	18.84	29	0.00	0

TABLE 95. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THAT ARE CURRENTLY WORKING?

	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM	N	MEAN	% THAT REPORTED HAVING THIS ITEM
Radio	236	0.50	45.76	207	0.55	50.24	29	0.14	13.79
Chainsaw	236	0.37	36.86	207	0.41	40.58	29	0.10	10.34
Scythe	236	0.82	70.76	207	0.91	78.26	29	0.17	17.24
Canoe	236	0.11	10.16	207	0.01	1.45	29	0.79	72.41
Outboard motor "peque peque"	236	0.00	0.42	207	0.00	0	29	0.03	3.45
Outboard motor 9 or 15	236	0.02	1.69	207	0.01	0.97	29	0.07	6.89
Outboard motor 40 or 50	236	0.00	0	207	0.00	0	29	0.00	0

QUESTIONS: 305, 306

TABLE 96. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %	NA %
On what step is your household today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	236	9.32	10.59	30.93	19.07	9.32	19.92	0.85
On what step are most of your neighbors and friends today?	236	6.36	8.90	39.83	20.76	9.75	11.44	2.97
PEASANTS								

TABLE 96. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %	NA %
QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %	NA %
On what step is your household today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	207	7.73	11.59	30.43	20.77	9.66	18.84	0.97
On what step are most of your neighbors and friends today?	207	5.31	8.70	39.61	22.71	10.63	9.66	3.38
INDIGENOUS								
QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %	NA %
On what step is your household today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	29	20.69	3.45	34.48	6.90	6.90	27.59	0.00
On what step are most of your neighbors and friends today?	29	13.79	10.34	41.38	6.90	3.45	24.14	0.00

QUESTION: 307

TABLE 97.

QUESTION	OVERALL					PEASANTS					INDIGENOUS			
	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %	NA %	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %	NA %	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %
In general, I would say that the state of the land roads of communication in this _____ (Vereda,	236	38.14	55.93	5.51	0.42	207	41.55	53.14	4.83	0.48	29	13.79	75.86	10.34

TABLE 97.

QUESTION	OVERALL					PEASANTS					INDIGENOUS				
	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %	NA %	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %	NA %	N	POOR %	FAIR %	GOOD %	
indigenous reservation) is															

QUESTION: 308:**TABLE 98. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FROM YOUR HOME TO GET TO:**

QUESTION	OVERALL					PEASANT					INDIGENOUS			
	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED	ON FOOT	NA	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED	ON FOOT	NA	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED	
The nearest market for agricultural products	236	81.36	11.86	3.39	3.39	207	79.23	13.04	3.86	3.86	29	96.55	3.45	

*Values are percentages

QUESTION: 308.1:**TABLE 99. TIME SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION:**

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
Time in minutes (to market)	263	114.92	207	107.40	29	168.62

QUESTION: 309

TABLE 100. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF TRANSPORTATION AND HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FROM YOUR HOME TO GET TO:

QUESTION	OVERALL					PEASANT					INDIGENOUS		
	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED	ON FOOT	NA	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED	ON FOOT	NA	N	MOTORIZED	NON-MOTORIZED
The nearest capital city / town center / municipal seat	236	83.05	10.17	4.66	2.12	207	81.16	11.11	5.31	2.42	29	96.55	3.45

*Values are percentages

QUESTION: 309.I

TABLE 101.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
Time in minutes (to center, town)	263	136.04	207	118.00	29	264.83

QUESTION: 310

TABLE 102.

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO
		%	%		%	%		%	%
During the last 12 months, did the household in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) benefit from government development projects or development projects of non-governmental organizations (private sector or civil society); for example, health programs (other than the usual EPS care), education, housing, agrarian, electricity, infrastructure, etc.?	236	22.88	77.12	207	19.81	80.19	29	44.83	55.17

QUESTION: 311

TABLE 103. WHAT GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR AGENCY PROVIDED THE PROJECTS?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Regional Autonomous Corporations	54	14.81	85.19	0	41	19.51	80.49	0	13	0	100.00	0
Community Action Board	54	1.85	98.15	0	41	2.44	97.56	0	13	0	100.00	0
City Hall	54	14.81	85.19	0	41	17.07	82.93	0	13	7.69	92.31	0
Departmental Government	54	25.93	74.07	0	41	34.15	65.85	0	13	0	100.00	0
National Government	54	11.11	88.89	0	41	9.76	90.24	0	13	15.38	84.62	0
USAID	54	9.26	90.74	0	41	12.20	87.80	0	13	0	100.00	0
TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	54	14.81	85.19	0	41	0	100.00	0	13	61.54	38.46	0
FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	54	0	100.00	0	41	0	100.00	0	13	0	100.00	0
Amazonía Mía	54	18.52	81.48	0	41	19.51	80.49	0	13	15.38	84.62	0
Amazon Vision	54	3.70	96.30	0	41	2.44	97.56	0	13	7.69	92.31	0
SINCHI	54	1.85	98.15	0	41	2.44	97.56	0	13	0	100.00	0
Other	54	29.63	70.37	0	41	21.95	78.05	0	13	53.85	46.15	0
Don't know	54	0	29.63	70.37	41	0	21.95	78.05	13	0	53.85	46.15

*Percentages calculated with number (N) of households that answered YES in 310.

SECTION D

QUESTION 401:

TABLE 104.

QUESTION	YES
In the last 12 months, do the members of this household have or have had farms, lots, land or parcels, used for any purpose in THIS MUNICIPALITY, including land for housing, agriculture or a productive activity (commerce, etc.), regardless of the type of tenure?	100.00

QUESTION 403:

TABLE 105.

QUESTION	HECTARES
What unit of land measurement do you know best?	100.00 %

QUESTIONS: 401.1, 402, 402.2, 404, 404.1, 404.

TABLE 106.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How much land do the members of this household have, either in property or in lease, sharecropping, usufruct, possession, etc.? (Only peasants)	263	1.22*	207	1.39	29	0.00
Within your resguardo, how much land do the members of this household have, either in property or in lease, sharecropping, usufruct, possession, etc.? (Only indigenous)	263	0.24	207	0.00	29	1.93
Outside of your resguardo, how much land do the members of this household have in usufruct, use or exploitation by the family?	263	0.12	207	0.00	29	1
How many (land unit P_403) does this household have?	263	38.04**	207	42.86	29	0.00
How many (land unit P_403) does this household have within the indigenous reservation?***	263	0.15	207	0.00	29	2.47

TABLE 106.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How many (land unit P_403) does this household have outside the indigenous reservation?***	263	0.30	207	0.00	29	1.20

*This question is only for peasants. But, if we take all the plots (across all the plots of indigenous and peasants) we have a total of 372 plots. That gives us a mean, across both groups, equal to 1.58

**Taking into account the total (Q 404.1+Q 404.2) for indigenous.

***Adding both of the indigenous questions, we have a mean of 3.68

QUESTION: 406

TABLE 107.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What is the area of this land, in (land unit P_403)?	339	26.42	281	31.58	58	1.41

*N: total number of plots

QUESTIONS: 407, 408

TABLE 108.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN KM	N	MEAN KM	N	MEAN KM
Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?*	2	25.5	2	25.5	0	–

*Mean for the answers given in KM (N=2)

TABLE 109.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN (MINUTES WALKING)	N	MEAN (MINUTES WALKING)	N	MEAN (MINUTES WALKING)
Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?*	71	27.94	43	27.30	28	28.93

*Mean for the answers given in minutes (walking) (N=71 –Overall–).

TABLE 110.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN (MINUTES MOTORCYCLE OR CAR)	N	MEAN (MINUTES MOTORCYCLE OR CAR)	N	MEAN (MINUTES MOTORCYCLE OR CAR)
Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?*	33	52.48	32	53.97	1	5

*Mean for the answers given in minutes (motorcycle or car) (N=33 –Overall–).

TABLE 111.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN (MINUTES HORSEBACK)	N	MEAN (MINUTES HORSEBACK)	N	MEAN (MINUTES HORSEBACK)
Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?*	4	40	4	40	0	–

*Mean for the answers given in minutes (horseback) (N=4 –Overall–).

TABLE 112.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?*		66.08		69.40		50

* % of “Housing on land” (0 minutes).

QUESTION: 409**TABLE 113.**

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What area of land (hectares) do you currently have dedicated to: I. House/housing	236	0.01	207	0.01	29	0.006

TABLE 113.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANTS		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
2. Other buildings (tents, sheds, barns, stables, yards, processing sheds, etc.).	236	0.02	207	0.02	29	0.00
3. Non-forest crops (permanent, transitory, or mixed).	236	1.48	207	1.71	29	0.34
4. Agroforestry (crops and forests) / Chagra	236	0.97	207	1.16	29	0.09
5. Livestock and pastures without forests	236	8.26	207	9.97	29	0.01
6. Silvopastoralism (pastures and forests).	236	2.66	207	3.17	29	0.18
7. Fish farming	236	0.04	207	0.05	29	0
8. Forests (natural)	236	9.12	207	10.9	29	0.33
9. Forests (plantations / reforestations)	236	0.53	207	0.63	29	0.05
10. Other natural cover (savannas, rivers, streams, lakes, marshes).	236	0.75	207	0.90	29	0.00
11. Unused land (stubble or fallow land, fallow land, etc.)	236	2.50	207	2.94	29	0.00
12. Other	236	0.03	207	2.94	29	0.37

QUESTION: 410

TABLE 114.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	NA	N	YES	NO	NA	N	YES	NO
		%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%
Have you or anyone in your household cut down forest since you settled on the land?	339	27.14	72.57	0.29	281	23.84	75.80	0.36	58	43.10	56.90

QUESTION: 411

TABLE 115. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	PURCHASE	INHERITANCE	POSSESSION	LEASE	TITLING	OCCUPIED A VACANT LOT	SPECIAL ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS	RESOLUTION	OTHER	
How did you acquire the land?	339	62.83	9.73	0.88	3.83	0.59	0.88	0.29	1.18	19.76	
PEASANTS											
How did you acquire the land?	281	75.09	11.74	1.07	4.63	0.71	1.07	0.36	1.42	3.91	
INDIGENOUS											
QUESTION	N	PURCHASE	OTHER								
How did you acquire the land?	58	3.45	96.55								

*Values are percentages

TABLE I 16. INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	OTHER
How did you acquire the land?	Usufruct

QUESTION: 412**TABLE I 17.**

CHARACTERISTIC	OVERALL PLOTS		PEASANT PLOTS		INDIGENOUS PLOTS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
WHAT IS THE FORM OF TENURE OF THIS LAND?						
1. It has a deed/resolution and IT IS registered in the registry office.	339	59.88	281	51.96	58	98.28
2. It has a deed/resolution but IT IS NOT registered in the registry office.	339	1.1	281	1.4	58	0
3. It has a deed/resolution but I DO NOT KNOW if it is registered in the registry office.	339	0.5	281	0.7	58	0
4. It is under an inheritance process, but I live or work on the property.	339	1.7	281	2.1	58	0
5. It has a promise- to- sell title, purchase-sale papers or letter of sale, but no public deed (notary).	339	27.7	281	33.4	58	0
6. Nature Use Agreements (NCAs) with the government.	339	0.5	281	0.7	58	0
7. Lease agreement	339	3.5	281	4.2	58	0
8. Other	339	4.7	281	5.3	58	1.72

*Number (N) is the total of plots across participants.

QUESTIONS: 413, 414

TABLE 118.

CHARACTERISTIC	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	N	YES %	N	YES %
Land is demarcated by physical signs	339	71.68	281	77.22	58	44.83
Land is Overlapped with any type of special environmental protection or management	339	34.51	281	27.40	58	68.97

*Number (N) is the total of plots across participants.

QUESTIONS: 415

TABLE 119.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
In the last 12 months, have household members lost land, either due to natural disasters, displacement or other reasons?	236	15.68	84.32	0.00	207	17.87	82.13	0.00	29	0.00	100.00	0.00

QUESTION: 415A

TABLE 120.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS	
	N	NATURAL DISASTER	DISPLACEMENT	NA	N	NATURAL DISASTER	DISPLACEMENT	NA	N	NA
What was the cause? (Of displacement)	37	94.59	2.70	2.70**	37	94.59	2.70	2.70	0	100.00

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 415

**There is one “other” answer: “fights with neighbors”

*Values are percentages

QUESTIONS: 416

TABLE 122.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Has anyone in the household had any land-related conflict on any land during the last 12 months?	236	1.69	98.31	0.00	207	1.93	98.07	0.00	29	0.00	100.00	0.00

QUESTION: 416A

TABLE 123.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	LAND TITLING CONFLICTS	DISPUTE OVER ROAD EASEMENT	CONFLICTS OVER BOUNDARY MARKERS	NA	N	LAND TITLING CONFLICTS	DISPUTE OVER ROAD EASEMENT	CONFLICTS OVER BOUNDARY MARKERS	NA	N	NA
What type of conflict?	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	4	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0	100.00

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 416

*There is one “other”: “embargo problems”

*Values are percentages

QUESTIONS: 417-422

TABLE 124.

OVERALL

QUESTION	N	IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREE %	TOTALLY AGREE %	DON'T KNOW/NA %
I am certain that I will NOT lose the right to use this land, or any part of it against my will, in the future.	236	0.85	3.39	4.66	46.61	43.22	1.27
The boundaries of my land are clear and respected by THE NEIGHBORS.	236	0.85	2.54	2.54	47.03	47.03	0.00
I am sure that the GOVERNMENT cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	236	1.27	4.24	8.47	38.98	45.76	1.27
I am sure that an EXTERNAL GROUP cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	236	1.69	7.20	9.32	40.68	40.25	0.85
I am sure that NO conflicts will arise over my land in the future.	236	0.85	6.36	10.59	39.83	40.25	2.12
I know more about my land rights now than I did last year (12 months).	236	0.42	2.97	7.20	48.31	40.68	0.42
PEASANTS							
QUESTION	N	IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREE %	TOTALLY AGREE %	DON'T KNOW/NA %
I am certain that I will NOT lose the right to use this land, or any part of	207	0.97	3.38	5.31	45.89	43.00	1.45

TABLE 124.

it, against my will in the future.							
The boundaries of my land are clear and respected by THE NEIGHBORS.	207	0.97	1.93	2.42	45.41	49.28	0.00
I am sure that the GOVERNMENT cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	207	0.97	4.83	8.21	38.65	45.89	1.45
I am sure that an EXTERNAL GROUP cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	207	0.97	6.28	9.66	41.55	40.58	0.97
I am sure that NO conflicts will arise over my land in the future.	207	0.97	5.31	9.66	40.10	41.55	2.42
I know more about my land rights now than I did last year (12 months).	207	0.48	3.38	8.21	48.31	39.13	0.48
INDIGENOUS							
QUESTION	N	IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREE %	TOTALLY AGREE %	DON'T KNOW/NA %
I am certain that I will NOT lose the right to use this land, or any part of it against my will, in the future.	29	0	3.45	0	51.72	44.83	0.00
The boundaries of my land are clear and respected by THE NEIGHBORS.	29	0	6.90	3.45	58.62	31.03	0.00
I am sure that the GOVERNMENT cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	29	3.45	0	10.34	41.38	44.83	0.00
I am sure that an EXTERNAL GROUP cannot	29	6.90	13.79	6.90	34.48	37.93	0.00

TABLE 124.

take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.

I am sure that NO conflicts will arise over my land in the future.	29	0	13.79	17.24	37.93	31.03	0.00
I know more about my land rights now than I did last year (12 months).	29	0	0	0	48.28	51.72	0.00

QUESTIONS: 423. 423.1**TABLE 125.**

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Number of households benefit from projects to formalize or clarify land ownership or use rights (during the last 12 months)	236	13.56	85.59	207	8.21	91.30	29	51.72	44.83
WHAT GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR AGENCY PROVIDED THESE PROJECTS?									
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	32	6.25	93.75	17	11.76	88.24	15	0.00	100.00
2. Community Action Board	32	3.13	96.88	17	5.88	94.12	15	0.00	100.00
3. City Hall	32	9.38	90.63	17	17.65	82.35	15	0.00	100.00
5. National Government	32	0.00	100.00	17	0.00	100.00	15	0.00	100.00
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	32	6.25	93.75	17	5.88	94.12	15	6.67	93.33
9. Amazonia Mia	32	0.00	100.00	17	0.00	100.00	15	0.00	100.00
10. Amazon Vision	32	34.38	65.63	17	0.00	100.00	15	73.33	26.67

TABLE 125.

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
11. SINCHI	32	0.00	100.00	17	0.00	100.00	15	0.00	100.00
12. Other	32	18.75	81.25	17	23.53	76.47	15	13.33	86.67
13. NA	32	3.13	96.88	17	0.00	100.00	15	6.67	93.33

*Calculated Considering the fraction of participants who have accessed these formalization programs (Q 423 = YES)

SECTION E

QUESTION 501:

TABLE 126.

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %
Does your household carry out any agricultural, livestock, livestock, poultry, fish farming or productive forestry?	236	94.92	5.08	207	94.20	5.80	29	100.00

QUESTIONS: 502, 503, 504

TABLE 127. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

RANKED AS FIRST PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Coffee	64	27.12

TABLE 127. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	64	27.12
Cocoa	25	10.59
Banana	19	8.05
NA/Other	19	8.05
Cassava	18	7.63
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	6	2.54
Panelera Cane	5	2.12
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	5	2.12
Handicrafts	2	0.85
Pig farms	2	0.85
Chontaduro	1	0.42
Asaí	1	0.42
Arazá	1	0.42
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.42
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.)	1	0.42
Sacha inchi	1	0.42
Fruit trees	1	0.42
RANKED AS SECOND PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Banana	51	21.61

TABLE 127. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

No second productive activity	33	13.98
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	31	13.14
NA/Other	26	11.02
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	19	8.05
Cocoa	17	7.20
Cassava	16	6.78
Coffee	12	5.08
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	7	2.97
Fruit trees	6	2.54
Pig farms	5	2.12
Panelera Cane	3	1.27
Asaí	2	0.85
Beans	2	0.85
Copoazú	1	0.42
Rubber	1	0.42
Sacha inchi	1	0.42
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.42
Chontaduro	1	0.42
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.)	1	0.42

TABLE 127. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

RANKED AS THIRD PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
No third productive activity	97	41.10
NA/Other	30	12.71
Banana	27	11.44
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	14	5.93
Cassava	12	5.08
Fruit trees	11	4.66
Cocoa	11	4.66
Panelera Cane	7	2.97
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species)	7	2.97
Chontaduro	5	2.12
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	5	2.12
Beans	4	1.69
Avocado	1	0.42
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.42
Canangucho/moriche	1	0.42
Arazá	1	0.42
Pig farms	1	0.42
Mambe	1	0.42

TABLE 128. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

PEASANTS

RANKED AS FIRST PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Coffee	64	30.92
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	64	30.92
Cocoa	25	12.08
NA/Other	17	8.21
Banana	12	5.80
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	6	2.90
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	5	2.42
Panelera Cane	3	1.45
Handicrafts	2	0.97
Cassava	2	0.97
Pig farms	2	0.97
Sacha inchi	1	0.48
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.48
Arazá	1	0.48
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.).	1	0.48
Asaí	1	0.48
RANKED AS SECOND PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%

TABLE 128. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

Banana	37	17.87
No second productive activity	33	15.94
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	30	14.49
NA/Other	24	11.59
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	19	9.18
Cocoa	17	8.21
Coffee	12	5.80
Cassava	9	4.35
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	7	3.38
Pig farms	5	2.42
Fruit trees	3	1.45
Asaí	2	0.97
Panelera Cane	2	0.97
Beans	2	0.97
Rubber	1	0.48
Copoazú	1	0.48
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.48
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.).	1	0.48
Sacha inchi	1	0.48

TABLE 128. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

RANKED AS THIRD PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
No third productive activity	97	46.86
Banana	25	12.08
NA/Other	21	10.14
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	12	5.80
Cocoa	11	5.31
Cassava	10	4.83
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	7	3.38
Panelera Cane	5	2.42
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	5	2.42
Beans	4	1.93
Chontaduro	2	0.97
Fruit trees	2	0.97
Avocado	1	0.48
Arazá	1	0.48
Canangucho/moriche	1	0.48
Pig farms	1	0.48
Mambe	1	0.48
Forest plantations (timber trees)	1	0.48

TABLE 129. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

INDIGENOUS		
RANKED AS FIRST PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Cassava	16	55.17
Banana	7	24.14
Panelera Cane	2	6.90
NA/Other	2	6.90
Chontaduro	1	3.45
Fruit trees	1	3.45
RANKED AS SECOND PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Banana	14	48.28
Cassava	7	24.14
Fruit trees	3	10.34
NA/Other	2	6.90
Panelera Cane	1	3.45
Chontaduro	1	3.45
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	1	3.45
RANKED AS THIRD PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Fruit trees	9	31.03

TABLE 129. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

NA/Other	9	31.03
Chontaduro	3	10.34
Panelera Cane	2	6.90
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	2	6.90
Banana	2	6.90
Cassava	2	6.90

*502, 503, and 504 questions disaggregated. In the next table, the total count across all three questions is presented.

TABLE 130. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

OVERALL PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
No second or third productive activity	130	18.36
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	100	14.12
Banana	97	13.70
Coffee	76	10.73
NA/Other	75	10.59
Cocoa	53	7.49
Cassava	46	6.50

TABLE 130. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	39	5.51
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	19	2.68
Fruit trees	18	2.54
Panelera Cane	15	2.12
Pig farms	8	1.13
Chontaduro	7	0.99
Beans	6	0.85
Forest plantations (timber trees)	3	0.42
Asaí	3	0.42
Handicrafts	2	0.28
Arazá	2	0.28
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.).	2	0.28
Sacha inchi	2	0.28
Canangucho/moriche	1	0.14
Copoazú	1	0.14
Rubber	1	0.14
Avocado	1	0.14
Mambe	1	0.14
PEASANTS PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%

TABLE 130. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

No second or third productive activity	130	20.93
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	99	15.94
Coffee	76	12.24
Banana	74	11.92
NA/Other	62	9.98
Cocoa	53	8.53
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	37	5.96
Cassava	21	3.38
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species).	19	3.06
Panelera Cane	10	1.61
Pig farms	8	1.29
Beans	6	0.97
Fruit trees	5	0.81
Forest plantations (timber trees)	3	0.48
Asaí	3	0.48
Handicrafts	2	0.32
Sacha inchi	2	0.32
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.).	2	0.32
Arazá	2	0.32

TABLE 130. WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR)? DO NOT INCLUDE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS HERE (SUCH AS PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NATURE TOURISM, ETC.).

Chontaduro	2	0.32
Mambe	1	0.16
Canangucho/moriche	1	0.16
Copoazú	1	0.16
Avocado	1	0.16
Rubber	1	0.16
INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS	MENTIONS	%
Cassava	25	28.74
Banana	23	26.44
NA/Other	13	14.94
Fruit trees	13	14.94
Chontaduro	5	5.75
Panelera Cane	5	5.75
Poultry farms/dual-purpose poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)	2	2.30
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or meat)	1	1.15

QUESTION 505.1: 5

TABLE 131.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months have you had cows, bulls, calves, or steers?	236	51.69	43.22	5.08	207	56.52	37.68	5.80	29	17.24	82.76

QUESTION: 506.1

TABLE 132.

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
1. Self-consumption meat	122	9.02	90.98	117	7.69	92.31	5	40.00	60.00
2. Meat sales	122	15.57	84.43	117	15.38	84.62	5	20.00	80.00
3. Self-consumption milk	122	48.36	51.64	117	47.01	52.99	5	80.00	20.00
4. Milk for sale	122	51.64	48.36	117	53.85	46.15	5	0.00	100.00
5. Standing sale	122	72.13	27.87	117	73.50	26.50	5	40.00	60.00

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 505.1

QUESTION: 506.2

TABLE 133.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How many (land unit P_403) of pasture did you use to maintain the total number of cows, bulls, calves, or steers, for all purposes (P_506.1) in the last 12 months?	122	26.66	117	27.73	5	2.66

*Mean calculated with number (N) that answered YES in 505.1

QUESTIONS: 506.3, 506.4, 506.5

TABLE 134.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How many cows, bulls, calves, or steers do you currently own?	122	31.65	117	32.86	5	3.8
How much could you sell all these animals for today?***	122	52,031,352	117	54,048,077	5	4,840,000
What percentage is intended for sale?	122	38.55	117	39.24	5	22.6

*Mean calculated with number (N) that answered YES in 505.1

***Values of this row: COP: Colombian Peso.

QUESTION: 506.6

TABLE 135. IF FOR SALE (506.5>0). TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

TO WHOM WILL YOU SELL IT	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	122	4.10	95.90	117	4.27	95.73	5	0.00	100.00
Producers Association	122	1.64	98.36	117	1.71	98.29	5	0.00	100.00
Intermediaries	122	47.54	52.46	117	49.57	50.43	5	0.00	100.00
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	122	3.28	96.72	117	3.42	96.58	5	0.00	100.00
Agribusiness and/or exporters	122	0.82	99.18	117	0.85	99.15	5	0.00	100.00
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	122	6.56	93.44	117	6.84	93.16	5	0.00	100.00
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	122	4.92	95.08	117	4.27	95.73	5	20.00	80.00
Companies	122	1.64	98.36	117	1.71	98.29	5	0.00	100.00
General Public	122	39.34	60.66	117	38.46	61.54	5	60.00	40.00
Other/NA	122	7.38	92.62	117	5.98	94.02	5	40.00	60.00

*Mean calculated with number (N) that answered YES in 505.1

QUESTIONS: 507: 507.1, 507.2, 507.3

TABLE 136. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
In the last 12 months, did you or any member of your household do any logging or cutting of wood?	236	7.63	87.29	5.08	207	7.73	86.47	5.80	29	6.90	93.10	

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 507.1) was destined for sale?	18	0	16	0	2	0

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 507.1

*Because the mean in 507.2 is equal to 0, 507.3 has no observations in order to calculate it.

QUESTIONS: 508: 508.1, 508.2, 508.3

TABLE 137. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest or produce bee honey?	236	4.24	90.68	5.08	207	2.42	91.79	5.80	29	17.24	82.76

TABLE 138.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 508.1) was destined for sale?	10	50	5	44	5	56

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 508.1

TABLE 139. IF IT IS FOR SALE (508.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Producers Association	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Intermediaries	10	14.29	85.71	5	33.33	66.67	5	0.00	100.00
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Agribusiness and/or exporters	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
Companies	10	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00
General Public	10	85.71	14.29	5	66.67	33.33	5	100.00	0.00

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 508.1 and 808.2>0

QUESTIONS: 509: 509.1, 509.2, 509.3

TABLE 140. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Moriche/ Canangucha?	236	6.78	88.14	5.08	207	5.31	88.89	5.80	29	17.24	82.76	

TABLE 141.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 509.1) was destined for sale?	16	20	11	29	5	0

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 509.1

TABLE 142. IF IT IS FOR SALE (509.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Producers Association	4	25.00	75.00	4	25.00	75.00	0	–	–
Intermediaries	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	4	75.00	25.00	4	75.00	25.00	0	–	–
Agribusiness and/or exporters	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Companies	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
General Public	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 509.1 and 509.2>0

QUESTIONS: 510: 510.1, 510.2, 510.3

TABLE 143. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Asaí?	236	4.24	90.68	5.08	207	4.83	89.37	5.80	29	0	100.00	

TABLE 144.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 510.1) was destined for sale?	10	48	10	48	0	– **

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 510.1

**No indigenous harvested Asaí (number of answers “YES” in question 510 is equal to 0)

TABLE 145. IF IT IS FOR SALE (510.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Producers Association	5	60.00	40.00	5	60.00	40.00	0	–	–
Intermediaries	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	5	40.00	60.00	5	40.00	60.00	0	–	–
Agribusiness and/or exporters	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Companies	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
General Public	5	0.00	100.00	5	0.00	100.00	0	–	–

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 510.1 and 510.2>0

QUESTIONS: 511: 511.1, 511.2, 511.3

TABLE 146. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Copoazú?	236	4.66	90.25	5.08	207	5.31	88.89	5.80	29	0	100.00

TABLE 147.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 511.1) was destined for sale?	11	35	11	35	0	– **

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 511.1

**No indigenous harvested Copoazú (number of answers “YES” in question 511 is equal to 0)

TABLE 148. IF IT IS FOR SALE (511.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Producers Association	4	75.00	25.00	4	75.00	25.00	0	–	–
Intermediaries	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	4	25.00	75.00	4	25.00	75.00	0	–	–
Agribusiness and/or exporters	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Companies	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
General Public	4	0.00	100.00	4	0.00	100.00	0	–	–

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 511.1 and 511.2>0

QUESTIONS: 512: 512.1, 512.2, 512.3

TABLE 149. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Camu-Camu?	236	0	94.92	5.08	207	0	94.20	5.80	29	0	100.00	

*No one harvested Camu-Camu, so questions 512.2, 512.3 don't have any observations in order to calculate them.

QUESTIONS: 513: 513.1, 513.2, 513.3

TABLE 150. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Seje/Mil peso?	236	8.05	86.44	5.51	207	3.38	90.34	6.28	29	41.38	58.62	
QUESTION	N	MEAN		N	MEAN		N	MEAN				
WHAT PERCENTAGE (OF 513.1) WAS DESTINED FOR SALE?	19	28		7	0		12	44				

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 513.1

TABLE 151. IF IT IS FOR SALE (513.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Producers Association	7	14.29	85.71	0	–	–	7	14.29	85.71

TABLE 151. IF IT IS FOR SALE (513.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO
		%	%		%	%		%	%
Intermediaries	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Agribusiness and/or exporters	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
Companies	7	0.00	100.00	0	–	–	7	0.00	100.00
General Public	7	85.71	14.29	0	–	–	7	85.71	14.29

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 513.1 and 513.2>0

QUESTIONS: 514: 514.1, 514.2, 514.3**TABLE 152. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO**

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
	In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest cocoa?	236	30.51	64.41	5.08	207	34.30	59.90	5.80	29	3.45	96.55

TABLE 153.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 514.1) was destined for sale?	71	72.24	71	72.24	0	0

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 514.1

TABLE 154. IF IT IS FOR SALE (514.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	60	1.67	98.33	60	1.67	98.33	0	–	–
Producers Association	60	20.00	80.00	60	20.00	80.00	0	–	–
Intermediaries	60	53.33	46.67	60	53.33	46.67	0	–	–
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	60	5.00	95.00	60	5.00	95.00	0	–	–
Agribusiness and/or exporters	60	1.67	98.33	60	1.67	98.33	0	–	–
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	60	8.33	91.67	60	8.33	91.67	0	–	–
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	60	1.67	98.33	60	1.67	98.33	0	–	–
Companies	60	0.00	100.00	60	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
General Public	60	5.00	95.00	60	5.00	95.00	0	–	–

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 514.1 and 514.2>0

QUESTIONS: 515: 515.1, 515.2, 515.3

TABLE 155. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS				
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household make handicrafts?	236	15.68	78.81	5.51	207	4.83	88.89	6.28	29	93.10	6.90

TABLE 156.

QUESTION	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What percentage (of 515.1) was destined for sale?	37	60.08	10	59.5	27	60.30

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 515.1

TABLE 157. IF IT IS FOR SALE (515.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
Producers Association	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
Intermediaries	34	5.88	94.12	8	25.00	75.00	26	0.00	100.00
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
Agribusiness and/or exporters	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00

TABLE 157. IF IT IS FOR SALE (515.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
Companies	34	0.00	100.00	8	0.00	100.00	26	0.00	100.00
General Public	34	94.12	5.88	8	75.00	25.00	26	100.00	0.00

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 515.1 and 515.2>0

QUESTIONS: 516: 516.1, 516.2, 516.3

TABLE 158. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest coffee?	236	32.63	62.29	5.08	207	37.20	57.00	5.80	29	0	100.00
What percentage (of 516.1) was destined for sale?	N	Mean			N	MEAN			N	MEAN	
	77	91.06			77	91.06			0	..**	

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 516.1

**No indigenous harvested Coffee (number of answers “YES” in question 510 is equal to 0)

TABLE 159. IF IT IS FOR SALE (516.2>0), TO WHOM DO YOU OR WILL YOU SELL IT?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Rural stockpiler	73	1.37	98.63	73	1.37	98.63	0	–	–
Producers Association	73	8.22	91.78	73	8.22	91.78	0	–	–
Intermediaries	73	28.77	71.23	73	28.77	71.23	0	–	–
Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets	73	50.68	49.32	73	50.68	49.32	0	–	–
Agribusiness and/or exporters	73	1.37	98.63	73	1.37	98.63	0	–	–
Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers)	73	0.00	100.00	73	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	73	1.37	98.63	73	1.37	98.63	0	–	–
Companies	73	0.00	100.00	73	0.00	100.00	0	–	–
General Public	73	6.85	93.15	73	6.85	93.15	0	–	–

*Mean was calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 516.1 and 516.2>0

QUESTIONS: 517, 518, 519, 520

TABLE 160. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
In general, I am satisfied with the access my household has to markets where we can sell	236	7.20	18.22	13.98	42.80	12.71	5.08

TABLE 160. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
the products we produce.							
In general, there are private companies where we can sell products produced on our land.	236	11.86	36.02	8.47	28.81	7.63	7.20
In general, there are markets where we can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	236	12.29	40.68	7.63	25.42	5.93	8.05
I know more now about growing crops or raising my animals so that I can get added value in my products, than I did the year before past (12 months).	236	0.85	6.36	5.93	58.05	23.73	5.08
PEASANTS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
In general, I am satisfied with the access my household has to markets where we can sell the products we produce.	207	7.25	17.87	15.46	42.03	11.59	5.80

TABLE 160. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
In general, there are private companies where we can sell products produced on our land.	207	9.18	35.75	9.18	30.92	6.76	8.21
In general, there are markets where we can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	207	10.63	41.55	8.21	25.60	4.83	9.18
I know more now about growing crops or raising my animals so that I can get added value in my products. than I did the year before past (12 months).	207	0.97	5.80	6.76	57.97	22.71	5.80
INDIGENOUS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
In general, I am satisfied with the access my household has to markets where we can sell the products we produce.	209	6.90	20.69	3.45	48.28	20.69	0
In general, there are private companies where we can sell	209	31.03	37.93	3.45	13.79	13.79	0

TABLE 160. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
products produced on our land.							
In general, there are markets where we can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	209	24.14	34.48	3.45	24.14	13.79	0
I know more now about growing crops or raising my animals so that I can get added value in my products, than I did the year before past (12 months).	209	0	10.34	0	58.62	31.03	0

*Values are percentages

QUESTION: 521

TABLE 161.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
During the last 12 months, has your household benefited from productive agriculture, livestock, forestry, or forest harvesting/production projects (timber or non-timber) promoted by the government or any non-governmental	236	19.92	75.00	5.08	207	17.87	76.33	5.80	29	34.48	65.52

TABLE 161.

	OVERALL	PEASANTS	INDIGENOUS
institution? Do not include forest conservation projects here (such as Payments for Environmental Services, nature tourism. etc.).			

QUESTION: 522

TABLE 162. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION, OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	47	10.64	89.36	37	13.51	86.49	10	0.00	100.00
2. Community Action Board	47	2.13	97.87	37	2.70	97.30	10	0.00	100.00
3. City Hall	47	14.89	85.11	37	18.92	81.08	10	0.00	100.00
4. Departmental Government	47	6.38	93.62	37	8.11	91.89	10	0.00	100.00
5. National Government	47	2.13	97.87	37	0.00	100.00	10	10.00	90.00
6. USAID	47	12.77	87.23	37	16.22	83.78	10	0.00	100.00
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	47	8.51	91.49	37	0.00	100.00	10	40.00	60.00
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	47	0.00	100.00	37	0.00	100.00	10	0.00	100.00
9. Amazonia Mia	47	25.53	74.47	37	29.73	70.27	10	10.00	90.00
10. Visión Amazonía	47	8.51	91.49	37	5.41	94.59	10	20.00	80.00
11. SINCHI	47	4.26	95.74	37	5.41	94.59	10	0.00	100.00

TABLE 162. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION, OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS?

	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
Other/NA	47	44.68	55.32	37	40.54	59.46	10	60.00	40.00

*Percentages were calculated with number (N) that answered YES to question 521

SECTION F

QUESTION: 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611

TABLE 163. NORMALLY, HOW MUCH IS THIS HOUSEHOLD'S MONTHLY OR ANNUAL INCOME FROM ?

	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)
Agricultural jobs (e.g. farming, ranching)	214	\$ 1,361,034	\$276	189	\$ 1,478,784.7	\$ 300.32	25	\$ 470,836.67	\$ 95.60
Income from forest use (timber products) or forestry employment (e.g. timber sales, sawmill)	4	\$ 770,417	\$156	2	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 284.27	2	\$ 140,833.33	\$ 28.6
Income from forest use (non-timber products) (e.g. honey, seeds)	17	\$ 166,422	\$34	13	\$ 195,192.31	\$ 39.63	4	\$ 72,916.667	\$ 14.80
Income from forest conservation or restoration (e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services, REDD+)	12	\$ 249,056	\$51	12	\$ 249,055.56	\$ 50.57	0	0	\$ 0
Income from work or employment in nature tourism	9	\$ 1,655,556	\$336	9	\$ 1,655,555.6	\$ 336.16	0	0	\$ 0

TABLE 163. NORMALLY, HOW MUCH IS THIS HOUSEHOLD'S MONTHLY OR ANNUAL INCOME FROM ?

	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)	N	MEAN (COP)	MEAN (USD)
Other non-agricultural work or employment (e.g. microenterprise or salaried employment, informal work)	68	\$ 1,758,431	\$357	61	\$ 1,872,541	\$ 380.22	7	\$ 764,047.62	\$ 155.14
Pensions	8	\$ 1,950,000	\$396	8	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 395.95	0	0	\$ 0
Leases	12	\$ 1,382,917	\$281	12	\$ 1,382,916.7	\$ 280.80	0	0	0
Government subsidies	96	\$ 127,777	\$25	73	\$ 105,530.82	\$ 21.43	23	\$173,340.58	\$ 35.20
Cash assistance sent by family or friends outside the community or vereda.	18	\$ 143,481	\$29	15	\$ 152,177.78	\$ 25.42	3	\$ 100,000	\$ 20.3
Other income.	4	\$2,350,000	\$ 477.17	3	\$3,000,000	\$ 609.15	1	\$400,000	\$81.22
Aggregate Income	236	\$ 2,038,569	\$414	207	\$2,217,985	\$ 450.36	29	\$757,910.9	\$ 153.89

*Values are in \$COP: Colombian peso

*Exchange rate: TRM 22th february : 1 Dollar = 4,924.91 COP

QUESTION: 604.I

TABLE 164.

	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
If 604 is more than 0, for how many (land unit, Q_403) did you receive compensation (in cash or in KInD) for forest protection or restoration (reforestation) (e.g. Payment for Environmental Services)?	12	63.5	12	63.5	0	–

*Calculated with number (N) that answered more than \$0 in 604

QUESTION: 606.I

TABLE 165.

	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
If 606 is more than 0, how many income-generating activities other than agriculture, livestock, or forestry do the members of your household engage in?	68	1.23	61	1.23	7	1.29

*Calculated with number (N) that answered more than \$0 in 606

QUESTION: 612

TABLE 166.

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANTS			INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	NO %
During the last 12 months, did you or anyone in your household receive (approved) credit or financing from outside the household?	236	26.69	73.31	207	30.43	69.57	29	100.00

QUESTION: 613

TABLE 167.

	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
In total, approximately how much has your household received in credit or financing (approved), during the last 12 months?	63	18,900,000	63	18,900,000	0	–

*Calculated with number (N) that answered YES in 612

SECTION G

QUESTION: 701

TABLE 168. I AM GOING TO READ TO YOU SOME PARTICULAR USES OF THE FOREST, PLEASE INDICATE IF THESE USES ARE IMPORTANT OR NOT FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD, ACCORDING TO THE OPTIONS:

"THE FOREST IS IMPORTANT TO ME AND OTHER MEMBERS OF MY HOUSEHOLD AS A SOURCE OR PLACE TO GET:"

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Plants, wildlife, and non-timber forest products such as medicinal plants, food, or seeds for the manufacture of handicrafts.	236	83.90	16.10	0	207	82.13	17.87	0	29	96.55	3.45	0
Timber products from the forest for construction or other uses	236	82.20	17.80	0	207	79.71	20.29	0	29	100.00	0	0
Local climate regulation (rainy or dry seasons)	236	97.88	2.12	0	207	97.58	2.42	0	29	100.00	0	0
Water from natural sources (quantity and quality)	236	98.73	1.27	0	207	98.55	1.45	0	29	100.00	0	0
Spaces for traditional ceremonies	236	45.76	52.97	1.27	207	38.16	60.39	1.45	29	100.00	0	0
Hazard mitigation for natural events, such as floods or landslides	236	86.44	13.14	0.42	207	86.47	13.04	0.48	29	86.21	13.79	0

QUESTION: 702

TABLE 169. IN RELATION TO THE ANSWERS TO THE LAST QUESTIONS, WHERE DO YOU ACCESS THE PRODUCTS AND USES MENTIONED?

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Forests that I manage on my own land	236	78.39	21.61	207	80.19	19.81	29.00	65.52	34.48
Community-managed forests	236	18.22	81.78	207	10.14	89.86	29.00	75.86	24.14
Waste forests, National Parks, or reserves.	236	7.20	92.80	207	3.86	96.14	29.00	31.03	68.97
Other.	236	11.86	88.14	207	13.53	86.47	29.00	0	100.00

QUESTION: 703

TABLE 170. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE INFORMATION OR TRAINING ABOUT: ___? (INFORMATION INCLUDES ANY NEW KNOWLEDGE THAT COMES FROM NEIGHBORS, THE GOVERNMENT, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC. AND TRAINING REFERS TO IN-PERSON OR VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION THAT TEACHES YOU HOW TO DO NEW THINGS)

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
How to obtain forest harvesting permits or develop a forest management plan?	236	31.78	67.80	0.42	207	27.05	72.46	0.48	29	65.52	34.48	0
How to improve timber harvesting?	236	27.12	72.88	0	207	26.09	73.91	0	29	34.48	65.52	0
How to improve the harvesting of non-	236	30.08	69.92	0	207	23.19	76.81	0	29	79.31	20.69	0

TABLE 170. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE INFORMATION OR TRAINING ABOUT: ___? (INFORMATION INCLUDES ANY NEW KNOWLEDGE THAT COMES FROM NEIGHBORS, THE GOVERNMENT, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC. AND TRAINING REFERS TO IN-PERSON OR VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION THAT TEACHES YOU HOW TO DO NEW THINGS)

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds)?												
How to access benefits (in cash or in kind) for forest protection (e.g. Payment for Environmental Services) or forest restoration (e.g. reforestation)?	236	37.29	62.29	0.42	207	37.20	62.32	0.48	29	37.93	62.07	0
How to plant trees in areas dedicated to agriculture or livestock (pastures) (agroforestry / silvopastoralism) or for the recovery of degraded habitats (reforestation)?	236	44.49	55.51	0	207	43.00	57.00	0	29	55.17	44.83	0
How to achieve value-added products for marketing and generate commercial alliances that value conservation (green seals / non-timber forest products)?	236	34.75	63.98	1.27	207	34.78	64.25	0.97	29	34.48	62.07	3.45
How to improve land use for biodiversity conservation?	236	43.22	56.78	0	207	40.10	59.90	0	29	65.52	34.48	0

TABLE 170. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE INFORMATION OR TRAINING ABOUT: ___? (INFORMATION INCLUDES ANY NEW KNOWLEDGE THAT COMES FROM NEIGHBORS, THE GOVERNMENT, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC. AND TRAINING REFERS TO IN-PERSON OR VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION THAT TEACHES YOU HOW TO DO NEW THINGS)

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
How to monitor deforestation in your territory?	236	30.93	68.64	0.42	207	26.09	73.43	0.48	29	65.52	34.48	0
How to denounce deforestation in your territory?	236	33.47	66.10	0.42	207	31.40	68.12	0.48	29	48.28	51.72	0
How to participate in nature tourism projects or jobs?	236	19.07	80.51	0.42	207	18.84	80.68	0.48	29	20.69	79.31	0
How to monitor biodiversity (use of methods such as photo-trapping, visual inventories, based on own knowledge systems, among others)?	236	23.73	76.27	0	207	22.71	77.29	0	29	31.03	68.97	0
How to use and control fire and burns for the management of your crops or your territory?	236	28.81	71.19	0	207	25.12	74.88	0	29	55.17	44.83	0
How to develop land or territorial planning and zoning for biodiversity conservation?	236	25.42	74.58	0	207	23.67	76.33	0	29	37.93	62.07	0
How to participate in a (Forest) Conservation Agreement?	236	39.83	59.32	0.85	207	38.16	60.87	0.97	29	51.72	48.28	0

QUESTION: 704

TABLE 171. WHAT GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR AGENCY GAVE YOU THE INFORMATION OR TRAINING?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	164	19.51	74.39	6.10	137	23.36	70.80	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
2. Community Action Board	164	3.66	90.24	6.10	137	4.38	89.78	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
3. City Hall	164	12.80	81.10	6.10	137	15.33	78.83	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
4. Departmental Government	164	4.27	89.63	6.10	137	5.11	89.05	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
5. National Government	164	3.05	90.85	6.10	137	3.65	90.51	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
6. USAID	164	3.05	90.85	6.10	137	3.65	90.51	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	164	11.59	82.32	6.10	137	0.00	94.16	5.84	27	7.41	22.22	70.37
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	164	0.61	93.29	6.10	137	0.73	93.43	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
9. Amazonia Mia	164	40.24	53.66	6.10	137	43.80	50.36	5.84	27	7.41	70.37	22.22
11. SINCHI	164	3.66	90.24	6.10	137	1.46	92.70	5.84	27	7.41	77.78	14.81
Other	164	8.54	85.37	6.10	137	10.22	83.94	5.84	27	7.41	92.59	0.00
Don't know/NA	164	53.05	40.85	6.10	137	51.09	43.07	5.84	27	7.41	29.63	62.96

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 703

QUESTION: 705

TABLE 172. DID ANY OF THIS INFORMATION OR TRAINING COME TO YOU THROUGH:...?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Radio	164	10.37	83.54	6.10	137	12.41	81.75	5.84	27	0.00	92.59	7.41
TV	164	4.27	89.63	6.10	137	5.11	89.05	5.84	27	0.00	92.59	7.41
Virtual	164	15.85	78.05	6.10	137	16.06	78.10	5.84	27	14.81	77.78	7.41
On-site	164	87.20	6.71	6.10	137	86.86	7.30	5.84	27	88.89	3.70	7.41
Other	164	0.61	93.29	6.10	137	0.73	93.43	5.84	27	0.00	92.59	7.41

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 703

QUESTION: 706

TABLE 173.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Was any of this information or training given to women in your household?	164	49.39	43.29	7.32	137	45.26	47.45	7.30	27	70.37	22.22	7.41

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 703

QUESTION: 706.I

TABLE 174.

	OVERALL		PEASANT		INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
How many women?	81	1.20	62	1.11	19	1.47

*Mean was calculated with the number (N) that answered YES en 706

QUESTION: 707

TABLE 175. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS ON YOUR LAND, IN COMMUNITY FORESTS OR OTHER WOODED AREAS, ON ANY OF THE TOPICS LISTED BELOW?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Developed a forestry/environmental management plan	236	21.61	77.97	0.42	207	16.91	82.61	0.48	29	55.17	44.83	0
Improved timber production	236	20.76	79.24	0	207	15.46	84.54	0	29	58.62	41.38	0
Improved production of non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds).	236	18.22	81.78	0	207	11.11	88.89	0	29	68.97	31.03	0
Planted trees in areas dedicated to agriculture or livestock (pastures) (agroforestry / silvopastoralism) or for the recovery of degraded habitats (reforestation).	236	48.73	51.27	0	207	46.38	53.62	0	29	65.52	34.48	0

TABLE 175. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS ON YOUR LAND, IN COMMUNITY FORESTS OR OTHER WOODED AREAS, ON ANY OF THE TOPICS LISTED BELOW?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Obtained forest harvesting permits	236	3.81	96.19	0	207	2.42	97.58	0	29	13.79	86.21	0
Obtained added value for the marketing of environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	236	3.39	96.61	0	207	2.42	97.58	0	29	10.34	89.66	0
Improved land use for biodiversity conservation	236	49.58	50.00	0.42	207	45.41	54.11	0.48	29	79.31	20.69	0
Monitored the progress of deforestation on their land, in community forests or other forested areas	236	27.54	72.03	0.42	207	21.74	77.78	0.48	29	68.97	31.03	0
Reported deforestation on their land, in community forests or in other forested areas.	236	4.24	95.76	0	207	2.90	97.10	0	29	13.79	86.21	0
Developed nature tourism projects	236	5.08	94.92	0	207	4.35	95.65	0	29	10.34	89.66	0
Monitored biodiversity on their land, in community forests or in other forested areas (use of methods such as photo-trapping,	236	15.25	84.75	0	207	11.59	88.41	0	29	41.38	58.62	0

TABLE 175. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), DID YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS ON YOUR LAND, IN COMMUNITY FORESTS OR OTHER WOODED AREAS, ON ANY OF THE TOPICS LISTED BELOW?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
visual inventories, among others).												
Used fire for the management of their crops or land	236	10.17	89.83	0	207	2.90	97.10	0	29	62.07	37.93	0
Received compensation (in cash or in KIlnd) for forest protection or recovery (reforestation) (e.g. payment for environmental services, REDD+).	236	8.90	91.10	0	207	9.66	90.34	0	29	3.45	96.55	0
Felled trees	236	19.49	80.51	0	207	14.01	85.99	0	29	58.62	41.38	0
Developed zoning and land or territorial planning for biodiversity conservation.	236	25.00	75.00	0	207	24.15	75.85	0	29	31.03	68.97	0
Participated in a Conservation Agreement (of the forest)	236	33.47	65.68	0.85	207	31.40	67.63	0.97	29	48.28	51.72	0
Participated in a community initiative for the consolidation of protected or special environmental management areas.	236	25.42	74.58	0	207	20.77	79.23	0	29	58.62	41.38	0

QUESTIONS: 708

TABLE 176.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	
During the last 12 months, has your household benefited from forest conservation projects (such as Payments for Environmental Services, nature tourism, Conservation Agreement, etc.), tree planting (such as silvopastoralism, reforestation), or other projects such as marketing of environmentally friendly products or forest or biodiversity monitoring?	236	13.98	85.59	0.42	207	13.53	85.99	0.48	29.00	17.24	82.76	

QUESTION: 708.1

TABLE 177. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS?

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS				OVERALL
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	33	0.00	100.00	0.00	28	0.00	100.00	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
2. Community Action Board	33	81.82	18.18	0.00	28	96.43	3.57	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
3. City Hall	33	9.09	90.91	0.00	28	7.14	92.86	0.00	5	20.00	80.00	0.00	

TABLE 177. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS?

	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS				OVERALL
4. Departmental Government	33	3.03	96.97	0.00	28	3.57	96.43	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
5. National Government	33	15.15	84.85	0.00	28	10.71	89.29	0.00	5	40.00	60.00	0.00	
6. USAID	33	18.18	81.82	0.00	28	3.57	96.43	0.00	5	100.00	0.00	0.00	
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	33	24.24	75.76	0.00	28	28.57	71.43	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	33	12.12	87.88	0.00	28	14.29	85.71	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
9. Amazonia Mia (Amazonia Alive)	33	9.09	90.91	0.00	28	10.71	89.29	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
10. Amazon Vision	33	12.12	87.88	0.00	28	14.29	85.71	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
11. SINCHI	33	3.03	96.97	0.00	28	3.57	96.43	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Other	33	3.03	96.97	0.00	28	3.57	96.43	0.00	5	0.00	100.00	0.00	
NA	33	0.00	3.03	96.97	28	0.00	3.57	96.43	5	0.00	0.00	100.00	

*Percentages calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 708

QUESTION: 709

TABLE 178. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
I enjoy it when I don't knock down the forest	236	1.69	1.69	2.97	42.80	50.85	0
I'm the kind of guy who doesn't knock down the forest.	236	0.85	2.12	4.24	42.37	50.00	0.42
I regret if I knock down the forest	236	0.42	0.85	5.51	43.64	49.58	0
I feel guilty if I knock down the forest	236	0.85	2.97	5.93	42.37	47.88	0
The people closest to me would be upset with me if I knocked down the forest.	236	2.54	4.24	7.63	46.61	37.29	1.69
My neighbors would criticize me if I knocked down the forest.	236	2.54	5.51	9.32	47.46	33.47	1.69
I take care of the forest ONLY if I am paid to do so.	236	31.36	45.76	8.47	7.20	7.20	0
I do not cut down the forest for fear of the fines that the environmental authority may impose on me.	236	24.58	37.29	9.75	16.95	11.02	0.42
I can win by conserving the	236	0.85	2.97	3.81	41.10	51.27	0

TABLE 178. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
forest, even if not in an economic way.							
PEASANTS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
I enjoy it when I don't knock down the forest	207	1.93	1.45	2.42	42.51	51.69	0
I'm the kind of guy who doesn't knock down the forest.	207	0.97	1.93	2.42	43.00	51.21	0.48
I regret if I knock down the forest	207	0.48	0.48	5.80	43.00	50.24	0
I feel guilty if I knock down the forest	207	0.97	2.42	4.83	43.00	48.79	
The people closest to me would be upset with me if I knocked down the forest.	207	2.90	4.35	8.21	44.93	37.68	1.93
My neighbors would criticize me if I knocked down the forest.	207	2.90	6.28	9.66	45.41	33.82	1.93
I take care of the forest ONLY if I am paid to do so.	207	31.88	47.34	8.21	6.28	6.28	0

TABLE 178. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
I do not cut down the forest for fear of the fines that the environmental authority may impose on me.	207	25.60	37.68	8.70	16.91	11.11	0
I can win by conserving the forest, even if not in an economic way.	207	0.97	2.90	3.86	39.61	52.66	
INDIGENOUS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
I enjoy it when I don't knock down the forest	29	0	3.45	6.90	44.83	44.83	0
I'm the kind of guy who doesn't knock down the forest.	29	0	3.45	17.24	37.93	41.38	0
I regret if I knock down the forest	29	0	3.45	3.45	48.28	44.83	0
I feel guilty if I knock down the forest	29	6.90	13.79	37.93	41.38	0	0
The people closest to me would be upset with me if I knocked down the forest.	29	0	3.45	3.45	58.62	34.48	0

TABLE 178. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
My neighbors would criticize me if I knocked down the forest.	29	0	0	6.90	62.07	31.03	0
I take care of the forest ONLY if I am paid to do so.	29	27.59	34.48	10.34	13.79	13.79	0
I do not cut down the forest for fear of the fines that the environmental authority may impose on me.	29	17.24	34.48	17.24	17.24	10.34	3.45
I can win by conserving the forest, even if not in an economic way.	29	0	3.45	3.45	51.72	41.38	0

QUESTION: 710

TABLE 179.

QUESTION	OVERALL					PEASANTS					INDIGENOUS				
	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	THERE IS NO DEFORESTATION IN THIS AREA	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	THERE IS NO DEFORESTATION IN THIS AREA	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	THERE IS NO DEFORESTATION IN THIS AREA
In the last 12 months,	236	27.12	55.51	12.71	4.66	207	28.02	57.49	11.59	2.90	29	20.69	41.38	20.69	17.24

TABLE 179.

	OVERALL	PEASANTS	INDIGENOUS
would you say that deforestation in this vereda or reservation has increased, decreased or remained stable (unchanged)?			

*Values are percentages

QUESTION: 711

TABLE 180. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES, IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Large LEGAL industries/productive activities related to mining and petroleum negatively affect forest resources in this area.	236	36.44	57.63	5.93	207	33.33	62.32	4.35	29	58.62	24.14	17.24

TABLE 180. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES, IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
Large industries / LEGAL productive activities related to livestock activity negatively affect forest resources in this area.	236	46.19	47.46	6.36	207	42.03	53.14	4.83	29	75.86	6.90	17.24
Illicit coca cultivation negatively influences forest resources in this area.	236	37.29	56.78	5.93	207	33.33	62.32	4.35	29	65.52	17.24	17.24
ILLEGAL mining activity negatively influences forest resources in this area.	236	30.08	63.98	5.93	207	26.09	69.57	4.35	29	58.62	24.14	17.24
Illegal armed groups negatively influence forest resources in this area.	236	22.46	67.80	9.75	207	20.77	70.53	8.70	29	34.48	48.28	17.24
The expansion and improvement of infrastructure (e.g. roads) has a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	236	28.39	64.83	6.78	207	26.09	69.08	4.83	29	44.83	34.48	20.69
Forest protection is NOT of economic interest to most households in this area.	236	42.37	51.27	6.36	207	41.55	53.62	4.83	29	48.28	34.48	17.24
Forest protection is NOT part of the culture of most	236	36.02	55.93	8.05	207	36.71	57.00	6.28	29	31.03	48.28	20.69

TABLE 180. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES, IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
households in this area.												
The use of fire for crop and land management is a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	236	64.83	30.08	5.08	207	64.25	32.37	3.38	29	68.97	13.79	17.24
Our traditional knowledge systems and authorities for physical and spiritual control over the territory have been weakened.	236	6.36	3.81	89.83	207	0	0	100.00	29	51.72	31.03	17.24

QUESTION: 712

TABLE 181. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
In general, I am satisfied with the government's efforts to combat illegal deforestation in this area.	236	53.81	36.86	9.32	207	56.52	35.27	8.21	29	34.48	48.28	17.24
Government laws and policies for illegal deforestation are clear and easy to understand.	236	60.59	27.54	11.86	207	63.77	25.12	11.11	29	37.93	44.83	17.24

TABLE 181. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
The community should monitor cases of deforestation occurring in the territory.	236	84.32	9.75	5.93	207	84.54	11.11	4.35	29	82.76	0	17.24
The community should report cases of deforestation in the territory.	236	83.47	9.75	6.78	207	83.57	11.11	5.31	29	82.76	0	17.24
I consider there are safe conditions to denounce the occurrence of deforestation in the territory where I live.	236	47.03	45.76	7.20	207	43.96	50.72	5.31	29	68.97	10.34	20.69
If deforestation activities are reported in this area, the government acts on these reports.	236	46.61	37.71	15.68	207	47.34	37.68	14.98	29	41.38	37.93	20.69
If deforestation is reported in this territory, the representative authority of the community or the reservation acts according to the norms defined by the community.*	236	10.17	0	89.83	207	0	0	100.00	29	82.76	0	17.24

*Question only asked to indigenous communities

SECTION H

QUESTIONS: 801, 802, 803

TABLE 182.

	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS		
QUESTION	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %
In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household	236	41.95	57.63	0.42	207	36.71	62.80	0.48	29	79.31	20.69

TABLE 182.

	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
seen individuals of jaguar/tiger or traces of this species (feces, hair, tracks, marks), which is shown in this Figure 001?												
In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household seen individuals of churuco monkeys or traces of this species (feces, hair, footprints, marks), which is shown in this Figure 002?	236	59.75	40.25	0	207	55.07	44.93	0	29	93.10	6.90	
In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household seen individuals of otters or traces of this species (feces, fur, tracks, marks), which is shown in this Figure 003?	236	43.64	56.36	0	207	36.23	63.77	0	29	96.55	3.45	

QUESTIONS: 801.I. 802.I. 803.I**TABLE 183. OVERALL**

QUESTION	N	ABUNDANT	RARE	LOCALLY EXTINCT	DON'T KNOW	NA
According to your knowledge of this territory, the jaguar / tiger, which is shown in Figure 001, is:	236	6.78	26.27	8.90	0.42	57.63
According to the knowledge you have of this territory, churuco monkeys, which is shown in Figure 002, is:	236	32.20	22.03	5.51	0	40.25
According to your knowledge of this territory, the otter, which is shown in Figure 003, is:	236	20.76	19.49	3.39	0	56.36

TABLE 183. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	ABUNDANT	RARE	LOCALLY EXTINCT	DON'T KNOW	NA
PEASANTS						
According to your knowledge of this territory, the jaguar / tiger, which is shown in Figure 001, is:	207	4.83	22.71	9.18	0.48	62.80
According to the knowledge you have of this territory, churuco monkeys, which is shown in Figure 002, is:	207	28.99	19.81	6.28	0	44.93
According to your knowledge of this territory, the otter, which is shown in Figure 003, is:	207	10.63	21.74	3.86	0	63.77
INDIGENOUS						
According to your knowledge of this territory, the jaguar / tiger, which is shown in Figure 001, is:	29	20.69	51.72	6.90	0	20.69
According to the knowledge you have of this territory, churuco monkeys, which is shown in Figure 002, is:	29	55.17	37.93	0	0	6.90
According to your knowledge of this territory, the otter, which is shown in Figure 003, is:	29	93.10	3.45	0	0	3.45

*Values are percentages

QUESTION: 804**TABLE 184. OVERALL**

QUESTION	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	NA
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native	236	21.61	50.85	25.42	2.12

TABLE 184. OVERALL

QUESTION	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	NA
species) has increased, decreased or remained stable (not changed) in your vereda/indigenous reservation?					
PEASANTS					
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) has increased, decreased or remained stable (not changed) in your vereda/indigenous reservation?	207	21.26	51.21	25.12	2.42
INDIGENOUS					
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) has increased, decreased or remained stable (not changed) in your vereda/indigenous reservation?	29	24.14	48.28	27.59	0

*Values are percentages

SECTION I**QUESTIONS: 901.1, 901.2, 902****TABLE 185.**

QUESTION	OVERALL			PEASANT			INDIGENOUS				
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NA %
In this vereda or town center, is there a community action board?	236	85.59	2.12	12.29	217	97.58	2.42	0	29	0	100.00
In this indigenous reservation is there a community or	236	12.29	0	87.71	217	0	0	100.00	29	100.00	0

TABLE 185.

	OVERALL				PEASANT				INDIGENOUS			
general assembly of the reservation?												
Did you or a member of your household attend meetings held by _____ (vereda or reservation) in the last 12 months (1 year)?	236	89.83	10.17	0	217	88.41	11.59	0	29	100.00		0

QUESTION: 903

TABLE 186.

	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
QUESTION	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
0. I do not belong to any organization	236	5.51	94.49	0.00	207	6.28	93.72	0.00	29	0.00	100.00	0.00
1. Community Action Board	236	76.27	23.73	0.00	207	84.54	15.46	0.00	29	17.24	82.76	0.00
2. Community Development Councils	236	10.59	89.41	0.00	207	10.63	89.37	0.00	29	10.34	89.66	0.00
3. Black Community Council	236	0.42	99.58	0.00	207	0.48	99.52	0.00	29	0.00	100.00	0.00
4. Grassroots Organizations	236	5.93	94.07	0.00	207	4.35	95.65	0.00	29	17.24	82.76	0.00
5. Indigenous Cabildos	236	15.25	84.75	0.00	207	3.38	96.62	0.00	29	100.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 186.

	OVERALL				PEASANTS				INDIGENOUS			
6. Productive Organizations	236	30.08	69.92	0.00	207	33.33	66.67	0.00	29	6.90	93.10	0.00
7. Farmer Organizations	236	7.63	92.37	0.00	207	8.21	91.79	0.00	29	3.45	96.55	0.00
8. Organization of Displaced Population or Association of Victims of the Armed Conflict.	236	7.20	92.80	0.00	207	8.21	91.79	0.00	29	0	100.00	0.00
9. Citizen Oversight	236	3.39	96.61	0.00	207	3.86	96.14	0.00	29	0	100.00	0.00
10. Sports. cultural	236	3.39	96.61	0.00	207	3.86	96.14	0.00	29	0	100.00	0.00
Other	236	2.12	97.88	0.00	207	2.42	97.58	0.00	29	0	100.00	0.00
NA	236	0.00	2.12	97.88	207	0	2.42	97.58	29	0	0.00	100.00

QUESTIONS: 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 908. 910. 911. 912. 912. 913. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

OVERALL								
QUESTION	N	VERY DISTRUSTFUL %	DISTRUST %	NEITHER TRUSTING NOR DISTRUSTING %	TRUST %	TRUST A LOT %	NA %	
Community Action Board	236	4.66	8.05	24.58	39.83	21.19	1.69	
City Hall	236	12.71	22.88	33.47	23.31	4.66	2.97	
Personería	236	5.51	16.53	29.66	28.39	3.81	16.10	

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

Attorney General's Office	236	8.90	16.95	31.78	21.19	4.66	16.53
Regional Procurator's Office	236	7.20	16.53	32.63	20.76	3.39	19.49
Ombudsman's Office	236	3.39	14.41	26.27	33.90	6.36	15.68
Regional Autonomous Corporation (CDA, CORMACARENA, CORPOAMAZONÍA, etc.).	236	10.59	13.98	31.36	21.61	4.66	17.80
National Police	236	11.02	22.88	32.20	24.58	7.20	2.12
Military Forces	236	7.20	20.76	30.51	30.08	9.32	2.12
Indigenous Cabildos	236	8.05	6.36	25.85	17.37	9.32	33.05
Private Companies	236	6.78	19.07	35.17	19.07	2.54	17.37
Grassroots organizations	236	2.12	11.86	25.42	33.05	6.36	21.19

ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 5, WHERE 1 IS STRONGLY DISAGREE AND 5 IS STRONGLY AGREE. PLEASE RATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %	NA %
People help me if I need help in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	236	2.54	2.97	11.02	55.51	27.97	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	236	0	5.08	18.64	51.69	24.58	0

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

It is clear how the rules and sanctions are established in this ____ (vereda, town center or reservation).	236	1.27	4.24	10.17	57.20	26.27	0.85
Everyone benefits from the projects in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	236	6.36	16.95	16.53	40.25	18.64	1.27
PEASANTS							
QUESTION	N	VERY DISTRUSTFUL	DISTRUST	NEITHER TRUSTING NOR DISTRUSTING	TRUST	TRUST A LOT	NA
Community Action Board	217	3.38	5.31	25.60	42.51	22.71	0.48
City Hall	217	10.14	19.32	37.20	26.09	4.35	2.90
Personería	217	4.35	14.01	31.40	29.47	3.86	16.91
Attorney General's Office	217	8.70	14.49	35.75	21.26	5.31	14.49
Regional Procurator's Office	217	6.76	14.01	35.27	21.74	3.38	18.84
Ombudsman's Office	217	1.45	13.04	28.02	34.78	6.28	16.43
Regional Autonomous Corporation (CDA, CORMACARENA, CORPOAMAZONÍA, etc.).	217	10.14	10.63	32.85	23.67	4.83	17.87
National Police	217	9.66	19.81	34.78	26.57	7.25	1.93
Military Forces	217	4.83	17.39	33.82	31.40	10.63	1.93

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

Indigenous Cabildos	217	9.18	7.25	27.54	14.98	3.38	37.68
Private Companies	217	6.28	16.91	39.13	18.84	1.93	16.91
Grassroots organizations	217	2.42	12.56	27.54	29.95	3.86	23.67
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT	DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	AGREEMENT	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT	NA
People help me if I need help in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	217	2.90	3.38	12.56	53.62	27.54	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	217	0	5.80	20.77	50.24	23.19	0
It is clear how the rules and sanctions are established in this ____ (vereda, town center or reservation).	217	1.45	4.83	11.59	56.52	24.64	0.97
Everyone benefits from the projects in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	217	7.25	19.32	18.84	38.65	14.49	1.45
INDIGENOUS							
QUESTION	N	VERY DISTRUSTFUL	DISTRUST	NEITHER TRUSTING NOR DISTRUSTING	TRUST	TRUST A LOT	NA
Community Action Board	29	13.79	27.59	17.24	20.69	10.34	10.34
City Hall	29	31.03	48.28	6.90	3.45	6.90	3.45

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

Personería	29	13.79	34.48	17.24	20.69	3.45	10.34
Attorney General's Office	29	10.34	34.48	3.45	20.69	0	31.03
Regional Procurator's Office	29	10.34	34.48	13.79	13.79	3.45	24.14
Ombudsman's Office	29	17.24	24.14	13.79	27.59	6.90	10.34
Regional Autonomous Corporation (CDA, CORMACARENA, CORPOAMAZONÍA, etc.).	29	13.79	37.93	20.69	6.90	3.45	17.24
National Police	29	20.69	44.83	13.79	10.34	6.90	3.45
Military Forces	29	24.14	44.83	6.90	20.69	0	3.45
Indigenous Cabildos	29	0	0	13.79	34.48	51.72	
Private Companies	29	10.34	34.48	6.90	20.69	6.90	20.69
Grassroots organizations	29	0	6.90	10.34	55.17	24.14	3.45
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT	DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	AGREEMENT	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT	NA
People help me if I need help in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	29	0	0	0	68.97	31.03	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	29	0	0	3.45	62.07	34.48	0
It is clear how the rules and sanctions	29	0	0	0	62.07	37.93	0

TABLE 187. RATE FROM 1 TO 5 THE LEVELS OF TRUST YOU FEEL TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS. BEING 1 WHEN YOU DO NOT TRUST AND 5 WHEN YOUR TRUST IS FULL.

are established in this ____ (vereda, town center or reservation).								
Everyone benefits from the projects in this ____ (vereda or reservation)	29	0	0	0		51.72	48.28	0

*Values are percentages

LEADERS SURVEY

SECTION B

QUESTIONS: 202, 212

TABLE 188.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
What is your age (years completed)?	17	48	13	51.76	4	35.75
How many months and years have you held this leadership position for this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?*	17	32.47	13	25.61	4	54.75

*Value in months

QUESTION: 203

TABLE 189.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	FEMALE %	MALE %	N	FEMALE %	MALE %	N	FEMALE %	MALE %
	Sex	17	11.76	88.24	13	7.69	92.31	4	25.00

QUESTION: 204

TABLE 190.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	COMPLETED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	INCOMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) INCOMPLETE	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) COMPLETED
What is the highest level of education attained?	17	17.65	5.88	17.65	29.41	11.76	17.65

LEADERS: PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	COMPLETED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	INCOMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) INCOMPLETE	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) COMPLETED
What is the highest level of education attained?	13	23.08	7.69	23.08	15.38	15.38	15.38

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

TABLE 190.

QUESTION	N	INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	COMPLETED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	INCOMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) INCOMPLETE	UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL) COMPLETED
What is the highest level of education attained?	4	0	0	0	75.00	0	25.00

*Values in percentages

QUESTION: 205

TABLE 191.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	WHITE %	MONGREL %	INDIGENOUS %	OTHER/NA %
Are you or do you recognize yourself as...?	17	47.06	17.65	23.53	11.76

LEADERS: PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	WHITE %	MONGREL %	INDIGENOUS %	OTHER/NA %
Are you or do you recognize yourself as...?	13	61.54	23.08	0	15.38

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	WHITE %	MONGREL %	INDIGENOUS %	OTHER/NA %
Are you or do you recognize yourself as...?	4	0	0	100.00	0

QUESTION: 206

TABLE 192.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	AGRICULTURE FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION	AGRICULTURE FOR SALE IN MARKETS	DAY LABORER / DAILY LABOR / (AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES)	EMPLOYER	COMMUNITY LEADER	HOUSEHOLD TRADES
What is the occupation to which you dedicate the most time?	17	35.29	35.29	5.88	5.88	11.76	5.88

LEADERS: PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	AGRICULTURE FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION	AGRICULTURE FOR SALE IN MARKETS	DAY LABORER / DAILY LABOR / (AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES)	EMPLOYER	COMMUNITY LEADER	HOUSEHOLD TRADES
What is the occupation to which you dedicate the most time?	13	30.77	30.77	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	AGRICULTURE FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION	AGRICULTURE FOR SALE IN MARKETS	DAY LABORER / DAILY LABOR / (AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES)	EMPLOYER	COMMUNITY LEADER	HOUSEHOLD TRADES
What is the occupation to which you dedicate the most time?	4	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0

*Values in percentages

QUESTION: 207**TABLE 193.**

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Were you born in this/e _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	17	41.18	58.82	13	30.77	69.23	4	75.00	25.00

QUESTION: 208**TABLE 194.**

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
Since what year do you reside ___ in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	17	1999.5	13	1999.89	4	1996

QUESTION: 209**TABLE 195.**

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
In the last 12 months, how many months did you live in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	17	12	13	12	4	12

QUESTION 210

*Question: Apply question 210 if in 209 equals six months or less.

210: Do you have another place of residence?

No answer to question 209 was less than 6 months.

QUESTION 211

TABLE 196. WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT LEADERSHIP POSITION IN THIS _____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
President of the Community Action Board	17	58.82	41.18	13	76.92	23.08	4	0	100.00
Member of the Community Action Board	17	23.53	76.47	13	30.77	69.23	4	0	100.00
Community Governor or Captain	17	23.53	76.47	13	0	100.00	4	100.00	0
Legal Representative of Reservation	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	0	100.00
Member of the cabildo or community governance structure	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	0	100.00
Community Council Representative	17	5.88	94.12	13	7.69	92.31	4	0	100.00
Traditional authority	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	0	100.00
Other	17	5.88	94.12	13	7.69	92.31	4	0	100.00
NA	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	0	100.00

*Multiple answers were allowed in this question (Leaders could choose more than one position.)

QUESTION: 213

Table 197.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Have you held any previous leadership position in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	17	52.94	47.06	13	61.54	38.46	4	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 214

Table 198.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	OTHER
What was your previous leadership position in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	9	33.33	33.33	33.33

LEADERS: PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	OTHER
What was your previous leadership position in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	8	37.50	37.50	25.00**

Table 198.

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	OTHER
What was your previous leadership position in this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	1	0	0	100.00***

*Values are percentages

*N: number that answers YES in question 213

**Other: Peasant: sports committee leader, construction president

***Other: Indigenous: Prosecutor

SECTION C

QUESTIONS: 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309

Table 199. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIONS SUCH AS: TEACHING OTHERS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY ABOUT FOREST CONSERVATION, DEFORESTATION, CARE OF WATER SOURCES, PROTECTION OF SPECIES, MONITORING SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA, MANAGEMENT, USE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE FROM CULTURAL PRACTICES, AMONG OTHERS.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT. 2 IS DISAGREE. 3 IS NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE. 4 IS AGREED. AND 5 IS TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER %	AGREEMENT %	TOTAL AGREEMENT %	NA %
It has the knowledge and skills necessary to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	17	0	0	11.76	58.82	29.41	0

Table 199. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIONS SUCH AS: TEACHING OTHERS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY ABOUT FOREST CONSERVATION, DEFORESTATION, CARE OF WATER SOURCES, PROTECTION OF SPECIES, MONITORING SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA, MANAGEMENT, USE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE FROM CULTURAL PRACTICES, AMONG OTHERS.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT. 2 IS DISAGREE. 3 IS NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE. 4 IS AGREED. AND 5 IS TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT.

There are sufficient security conditions to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	17	5.88	11.76	23.53	35.29	23.53	0
There are secure reporting routes for reporting deforestation and other environmental crimes to public authorities.	17	5.88	17.65	35.29	35.29	5.88	0
There are mechanisms or procedures to guarantee the security of environmental leaders in the territories where they live in case they are threatened.	17	11.76	17.65	29.41	41.18	0	0
There are legal guarantees for the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	17	11.76	17.65	17.65	35.29	11.76	5.88
There are economic guarantees for the exercise of leadership work in environmental issues	17	17.65	52.94	5.88	17.65	0	5.88
Colombian government institutions support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	17	5.88	35.29	17.65	29.41	5.88	5.88
Territorial entities (departments, municipalities) support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	17	5.88	41.18	5.88	29.41	17.65	0

Table 199. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIONS SUCH AS: TEACHING OTHERS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY ABOUT FOREST CONSERVATION, DEFORESTATION, CARE OF WATER SOURCES, PROTECTION OF SPECIES, MONITORING SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA, MANAGEMENT, USE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE FROM CULTURAL PRACTICES, AMONG OTHERS.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT. 2 IS DISAGREE. 3 IS NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE. 4 IS AGREED. AND 5 IS TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT.

Grassroots organizations support leadership on environmental issues	17	0	23.53	11.76	52.94	11.76	0
LEADERS: PEASANTS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER %	AGREEMENT %	TOTAL AGREEMENT %	NA %
It has the knowledge and skills necessary to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	13	0	0	15.38	53.85	30.77	0
There are sufficient security conditions to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	13	7.69	15.38	30.77	30.77	15.38	0
There are secure reporting routes for reporting deforestation and other environmental crimes to public authorities.	13	7.69	23.08	46.15	15.38	7.69	0
There are mechanisms or procedures to guarantee the security of environmental leaders in the territories where they live in case they are threatened.	13	15.38	23.08	38.46	23.08	0	0
There are legal guarantees for the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	13	15.38	23.08	15.38	30.77	7.69	7.69

Table 199. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIONS SUCH AS: TEACHING OTHERS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY ABOUT FOREST CONSERVATION, DEFORESTATION, CARE OF WATER SOURCES, PROTECTION OF SPECIES, MONITORING SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA, MANAGEMENT, USE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE FROM CULTURAL PRACTICES, AMONG OTHERS.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT. 2 IS DISAGREE. 3 IS NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE. 4 IS AGREED. AND 5 IS TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT.

There are economic guarantees for the exercise of leadership work in environmental issues	13	23.08	46.15	7.69	15.38	0	7.69
Colombian government institutions support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	13	7.69	23.08	23.08	30.77	7.69	7.69
Territorial entities (departments, municipalities) support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	13	7.69	30.77	7.69	30.77	23.08	0
Grassroots organizations support leadership on environmental issues	13	0	23.08	15.38	46.15	15.38	0
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS							
QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER %	AGREEMENT %	TOTAL AGREEMENT %	NA %
It has the knowledge and skills necessary to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	4	0	0	0	75.00	25.00	0
There are sufficient security conditions to exercise leadership in environmental issues.	4	0	0	0	50.00	50.00	0
There are secure reporting routes for reporting	4	0	0	0	100.00	0	0

Table 199. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIONS SUCH AS: TEACHING OTHERS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY ABOUT FOREST CONSERVATION, DEFORESTATION, CARE OF WATER SOURCES, PROTECTION OF SPECIES, MONITORING SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA, MANAGEMENT, USE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE FROM CULTURAL PRACTICES, AMONG OTHERS.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT. 2 IS DISAGREE. 3 IS NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE. 4 IS AGREED. AND 5 IS TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Weighted Avg	SD	CV
deforestation and other environmental crimes to public authorities.								
There are mechanisms or procedures to guarantee the security of environmental leaders in the territories where they live in case they are threatened.	4	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	
There are legal guarantees for the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	4	0	0	25.00	50.00	25.00	0	
There are economic guarantees for the exercise of leadership work in environmental issues	4	0	75.00	0	25.00	0	0	
Colombian government institutions support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	4	0	75.00	0	25.00	0	0	
Territorial entities (departments, municipalities) support the exercise of leadership in environmental issues.	4	0	75.00	0	25.00	0	0	
Grassroots organizations support leadership on environmental issues	4	0	25.00	0	75.00	0	0	

SECTION D

QUESTIONS: 401, 406

Table 200.						
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	35	13	37.23	4	27.75
IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR), WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ASSEMBLIES OR COMMITTEES THAT WERE HELD IN THIS/ _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	7.52	13	8.15	4	5.5

QUESTION: 402

Table 201.					
QUESTION	N	DECREASED %	REMAINED THE SAME %	INCREASED %	
LEADERS: OVERALL					
Has the number of households increased, decreased or remained the same during the last 12 months (1 year)?	17	11.76	58.82	29.41	
LEADERS: PEASANTS					
Has the number of households increased, decreased or remained the same during the last 12 months (1 year)?	13	15.38	61.54	23.08	
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS					
Has the number of households increased, decreased or remained the	4	0	50.00	50.00	

Table 201.

QUESTION	N	DECREASED %	REMAINED THE SAME %	INCREASED %
same during the last 12 months (1 year)?				

QUESTION: 403

Table 202.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	ECONOMIC REASONS %	HEALTH REASONS %	OTHER/NA %
If the number increased or decreased (in question 402), what was the main reason for this change in the number of households?	7	42.86	14.29	42.86

LEADERS: PEASANTS

If the number increased or decreased (in question 402), what was the main reason for this change in the number of households?	5	60	0	40**
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LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

If the number increased or decreased (in question 402), what was the main reason for this change in the number of households?	2	0	50	50***
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*With N according to 402 (if the answer was “increased” or “decreased”).

**Other: Peasants: “Non-compliance in voluntary eradication.”

***Other: Indigenous: “Creation of new homes.”

QUESTION: 404

Table 203.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	WHITE %	MONGREL %	INDIGENOUS %	NA/OTHER %
Based on culture, traditions or physical features, do most of the people in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) recognize themselves as...?	17	35.29	29.41	23.53	11.76

LEADERS: PEASANTS

Based on culture, traditions or physical features, do most of the people in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) recognize themselves as...?	13	46.15	38.46	0	15.38*
---	----	-------	-------	---	--------

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

Based on culture, traditions or physical features, do most of the people in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) recognize themselves as...?	4	0	0	100.00	0
---	---	---	---	--------	---

*Other: Peasant: "Peasant."

QUESTION: 405

Table 204.									
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DO THE PEOPLE OF THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN SPANISH?	17	23.53	76.47	13	0	100.00	4	100.00	0

QUESTION: 407

Table 205.									
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
In this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation), are there collective projects where people can choose to participate if they wish, such as the construction of communal roads, digging of water wells, construction of community centers, cleaning of areas, etc.?	17	94.12	5.88	13	92.31	7.69	4	0	100.00

QUESTION: 408

Table 206.										
QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %			LESS THAN 50% %			MORE THAN 50% %		
LEADERS: OVERALL										

Table 206.

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %
What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to electricity inside the house?	17	17.65	23.53	58.82
LEADERS: PEASANTS				
What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to electricity inside the house?	13	0	30.77	69.23
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS				
What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to electricity inside the house?	4	75.00	0	25.00

QUESTION: 409**Table 207.**

LEADERS: OVERALL				
QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %

Table 207.

What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to running water inside their homes?	17	35.29	23.53	41.18
LEADERS: PEASANTS				
QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %
What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to running water inside their homes?	13	15.38	30.77	53.85
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS				
QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %
What is the approximate percentage of households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that have access to running water inside their homes?	4	100.00	0	0

QUESTIONS: 410, 411, 412, 413, 414

Table 208.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Is there a health post located within this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)?	17	11.76	88.24	13	7.69	92.31	4	75.00	25.00
Is there a primary or secondary school located within this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)?	17	88.24	11.76	13	92.31	7.69	4	25.00	75.00
Does the community have access to landline or cellular telephone signals?	17	76.47	23.53	13	76.92	23.08	4	25.00	75.00
Does the community have access to internet signal, either through cellular or satellite internet?	17	76.47	23.53	13	92.31	7.69	4	75.00	25.00
Is there a physical branch of a bank or a banking correspondent located within this _____ (vereda, town center or indigenous reservation)?	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	100.00	0

QUESTION: 415

Table 209.

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %
At what level is your (vereda or indigenous reservation) today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	17	11.76	5.88	41.18	23.53	0	17.65

LEADERS: PEASANTS

Table 209.

QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %
At what level is your (vereda or indigenous reservation) today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	13	15.38	7.69	38.46	23.08	0	15.38
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS							
At what level is your (vereda or indigenous reservation) today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	4	0	0	50.00	25.00	0	25.00

QUESTION: 416

Table 210. IMAGINE SIX STEPS, WHERE AT THE BOTTOM, IN THE FIRST STEP (1), THERE IS A GREAT DISSATISFACTION WITH THE LIVING CONDITIONS AND WELFARE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN YOUR (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION), AND IN THE HIGHEST STEP (6), THE SIXTH, A GREAT SATISFACTION WITH THE LIVING CONDITIONS AND WELFARE THAT HOUSEHOLDS HAVE.

QUESTION	N	STEP 1 %	STEP 2 %	STEP 3 %	STEP 4 %	STEP 5 %	STEP 6 %
LEADERS: OVERALL							
In which step are most of the other _____ (veredas or indigenous reservations) in your municipality today?	17	11.76	17.65	29.41	11.76	0	29.41
LEADERS: PEASANTS							
In which step are most of the other _____ (veredas or indigenous reservations) in your municipality today?	13	15.38	23.08	38.46	7.69	0	15.38
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS							
In which step are most of the other _____ (veredas or indigenous reservations) in your municipality today?	4	0	0	0	25.00	0	75.00

QUESTION: 417

Table 211.

QUESTION	N	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES / INCOME	FOOD PRODUCTION	HEALTH	SAFETY AND SECURITY	EDUCATION	SELF-EDUCATION**	DEFORESTATION	NA
LEADERS: OVERALL									
In your opinion, what is the aspect of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that has most concerned households in the last 12 months (1 year)?	17	23.53	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	11.76	35.29
LEADERS: PEASANTS									
In your opinion, what is the aspect of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that has most concerned households in the last 12 months (1 year)?	13	30.77	0	7.69	7.69	0	0	7.69	46.15
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS									
In your opinion, what is the	4	0	25.00	0	0	25.00	25.00	25.00	0

Table 211.

QUESTION	N	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES / INCOME	FOOD PRODUCTION	HEALTH	SAFETY AND SECURITY	EDUCATION	SELF-EDUCATION**	DEFORESTATION	NA
aspect of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) that has most concerned households in the last 12 months (1 year)?									

*Values in percentages

**Only for indigenous

QUESTION: 418

Table 212.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	POOR %	FAIR %	N	POOR %	FAIR %	N	POOR %	FAIR %
IN GENERAL, I WOULD SAY THAT THE STATE OF THE LAND ACCESS ROADS IN YOUR _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IS:	17	35.29	64.71	14	38.46	61.54	3	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 419

Table 213. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE CENTER:

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT)	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE)	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT)	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE)	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT)	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE)
THE NEAREST MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	17	88.24	11.76	13	84.62	15.38	4	100.00	0

QUESTION: 420

Table 214. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE CENTER:

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT) %	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE) %	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT) %	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE) %	N	MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BOAT) %	NON- MOTORIZED (HORSE, BICYCLE) %
THE NEAREST CAPITAL CITY / TOWN CENTER / MUNICIPAL SEAT	17	88.24	11.76	13	84.62	15.38	4	100.00	0

QUESTIONS: 419A. 420A

Table 215. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FROM THE CENTER OF THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) TO THE CENTER

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
The nearest market for agricultural products	17	117	13	92	4	197

Table 215. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FROM THE CENTER OF THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) TO THE CENTER

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
The nearest capital city / town center / municipal seat	17	145	13	102	4	285

*Values are minutes

QUESTION: 421

Table 216.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO
		%	%		%	%		%	
During the last 12 months, did households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) benefit from government development projects or development projects of non-governmental organizations (private sector or civil society); for example, health, education, housing, electricity, infrastructure, etc.?	17	35.29	64.71	13	46.15	53.85	4	100.00	0

QUESTION: 422

Table 217. WHAT GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR AGENCY AWARDED THE PROJECT (Q: 421)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	NA %
Regional Autonomous Corporations	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
Community Action Board	6	0	100.00	64.71	6	0	100.00	53.85	0	100
City Hall	6	66.67	33.33	64.71	6	66.67	33.33	53.85	0	100
Departmental Government	6	33.33	66.67	64.71	6	33.33	66.67	53.85	0	100
National Government	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
USAID	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	6	0	100.00	64.71	6	0	100.00	53.85	0	100
FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	6	0	100.00	64.71	6	0	100.00	53.85	0	100
Amazonia Mia (Amazonia Alive)	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
Visión Amazonia	6	0	100.00	64.71	6	0	100.00	53.85	0	100
SINCHI	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
Other	6	16.67	83.33	64.71	6	16.67	83.33	53.85	0	100
NA	6	0	100.00	64.71	6	0	100.00	53.85	0	100

*Percentages calculated with number (N) of leaders that answered YES to question 421

QUESTIONS: 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429

Table 218. NOW I WANT TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT HOW PEOPLE IN THIS VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR RESERVATION HELP EACH OTHER. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT, 2 IS DISAGREE, 3 IS NEITHER DISAGREE NOR AGREE, 4 IS AGREED, AND 5 IS TOTALLY AGREE (SHOW CARD).

QUESTION	N	TOTALLY DISAGREE %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY AGREE %	NA %
LEADERS: OVERALL							
People help each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	0	0	17.65	52.94	29.41	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	0	5.88	5.88	58.82	29.41	0
People obey the rules and sanctions in this ____ (vereda o indigenous reservation)	17	0	5.88	5.88	70.59	17.65	0
All benefit from the projects carried out in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	0	0	5.88	58.82	35.29	0
People trust the government in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	11.76	11.76	41.18	23.53	11.76	0
People trust private companies in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	11.76	11.76	35.29	35.29	0	5.88
People trust non-governmental organizations in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	17	11.76	11.76	23.53	41.18	11.76	0
LEADERS: PEASANTS							
People help each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	0	0	23.08	46.15	30.77	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	0	7.69	7.69	61.54	23.08	0
People obey the rules and sanctions in this ____ (vereda o indigenous reservation)	13	0	7.69	7.69	69.23	15.38	0
All benefit from the projects carried out in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	0	0	7.69	53.85	38.46	0
People trust the government in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	15.38	7.69	46.15	23.08	7.69	0

Table 218. NOW I WANT TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT HOW PEOPLE IN THIS VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR RESERVATION HELP EACH OTHER. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 1 IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT, 2 IS DISAGREE, 3 IS NEITHER DISAGREE NOR AGREE, 4 IS AGREED, AND 5 IS TOTALLY AGREE (SHOW CARD).

QUESTION	N	TOTALLY DISAGREE %	DISAGREE %	NEITHER %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY AGREE %	NA %
People trust private companies in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	15.38	7.69	30.77	46.15	0	0
People trust non-governmental organizations in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	13	15.38	7.69	30.77	30.77	15.38	0
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS							
People help each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	0	0	75.00	25.00	0
People trust each other in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	0	0	50.00	50.00	0
People obey the rules and sanctions in this ____ (vereda o indigenous reservation)	4	0	0	0	75.00	25.00	0
All benefit from the projects carried out in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	0	0	75.00	25.00	0
People trust the government in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0
People trust private companies in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	25.00	50.00	0	0	25.00
People trust non-governmental organizations in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation)	4	0	25.00	0	75.00	0	0

SECTION E

QUESTION 501

Table 219.

QUESTION	HECTARES
What unit of land measurement do you know best?	100.00 %

QUESTIONS: 502, 503.1, 503.2, 503.3

Table 220.

QUESTION	OVERALL LEADERS		PEASANT LEADERS		INDIGENOUS LEADERS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
In total, how many (land unit P_501) does this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) have?	15*	1753.497	11	2159.09	4	638.11
HOW MANY (P_501) OF THIS ____ (VEREDA O INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IS DEDICATED TO:						
Houses, schools or other infrastructure (roads, paths, health post, community hall, etc.).	15	131.12	11	64.34	4	53
Individual farms, plots, farms or chagras (for agriculture, livestock, forestry or others)	15	1213.2	11	1632.36	4	60.5
Communal uses (for agriculture, livestock activities, livestock, forestry or others)	14**	74.5	11	54.27	3	148.66

*Number (N) changes because of two missing values

**Number (N) changes because of three missing values

QUESTION: 504

Table 221.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
ARE THERE ANY RULES OR SANCTIONS ON THE USE THAT HOUSEHOLDS CAN MAKE OF THESE COMMUNAL LANDS?	11	36.36	36.36	27.27	7	28.57	42.86	28.57	4	50.00	25.00	25.00

*Percentages calculated with number (N) of observations that answered there are communal uses of land (question 503.3 greater than zero)

QUESTION: 505

Table 222.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
HAS THERE BEEN ANY PROJECT IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) TO FORMALIZE OR CLARIFY LAND OWNERSHIP OR USE RIGHTS?	17	17.65	82.35	13	7.69	92.31	4	50.00	50.00

QUESTION: 505.1

Table 223. IF YES (IN Q. 505), IN WHAT YEAR DID THIS PROCESS BEGIN?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
IF YES, IN WHAT YEAR DID THIS PROCESS BEGIN?	3	2014	1	2010	2	2016

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 505.

*Years when the project started: 2010, 2016, 2016.

QUESTION: 505.2

Table 224. IF YES (IN Q. 505), WHICH ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTED THIS PROCESS?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
2. Community Action Board	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
3. City Hall	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
4. Departmental Government	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
5. National Government	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
6. USAID	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	3	33.33	66.67	1	0	100.00	2	50.00	50.00

Table 224. IF YES (IN Q: 505), WHICH ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTED THIS PROCESS?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
9. Amazonia Mia (Amazonia Alive)	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
10. Visión Amazonia	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
11. SINCHI	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
12. Our Prosperous Land (Land of Prosperity)	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
Other	3	100.00	0	1	100.00	0	2	100.00	0
NA	3	0	100.00	1	0	100.00	2	0	100.00

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 505.

QUESTIONS: 506, 506.1

Table 225.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
HAS THERE BEEN ANY EFFORT AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) TO MARK THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH HOUSEHOLD'S LAND (SIGNS, FENCES, BOUNDARY MARKERS)?	17	76.47	23.53	0	13	84.62	15.38	0	4	50.00	50.00	0
HAS THERE BEEN ANY EFFORT IN THIS _____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) TO MARK THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COMMUNITY FOREST (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) (SIGNS, FENCES, CAIRNS)?*	17	17.65	5.88	76.47	13	-	-	100.00	4	75.00	25.00	0

*Only for Indigenous

QUESTION: 507

Table 226.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
Has there been any project in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) to make Use Agreements (CCN) with the government?	17	23.53	76.47	13	23.08	76.92	4	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 507.I

Table 227.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) HAVE USE AGREEMENTS (CCN) WITH THE GOVERNMENT?	4	21.75	3	24	1	15

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 507.

QUESTION: 507.2

Table 228. IF YES (IN Q. 507), IN WHAT YEAR DID THIS PROCESS BEGIN?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
IF YES, IN WHAT YEAR DID THIS PROCESS BEGIN?	4	2017	3	2016.33	1	2019

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 507.

*Years when project started: 2016, 2016, 2017, 2019

QUESTION: 508

Table 229.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS THE (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) LOST LAND DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS OR OTHER REASONS?	17	29.41	70.59	13	38.46	61.54	4	0	100.00

QUESTION: 508.I

Table 230. IF YES (Q. 508), WHAT WAS THE CAUSE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
Natural disasters	6	80	20	6	80	20	0	–
Arson	6	0	100	6	0	100	0	–
Displacements	6	20	80	6	20	80	0	–
Other	6	20	80	6	20	80	0	–
NA	6	0	100	6	0	100	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 508.

QUESTION: 509

Table 231.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE ANY HOUSEHOLD(S) IN THIS (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) HAD ANY CONFLICT RELATED TO LAND?	17	17.65	82.35	13	23.08	76.92	4	0	100.00

QUESTION: 509.1

Table 232. IF YES (IN Q. 509), WHAT TYPE OF CONFLICT (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO 5	N	YES %	NO 5	N	YES/NO %
1. Land titling conflicts	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
2. Tenants or sharecroppers refused to return the land to the owner.	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–
3. Lease payment disputes	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
4. Land inheritance disputes	3	66.67	33.33	3	66.67	33.33	0	–
5. Disputes over land misuse	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
6. Disputes over road easements	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–
7. Conflicts over boundary markers or boundaries	3	66.67	33.33	3	66.67	33.33	0	–
8. Conflicts over forest use	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
9. Protected Area Overlap Conflicts	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
10. Pressure from illegal actors	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
Other	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
NA	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 509.

SECTION F

QUESTION: 601

Table 233. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) THAT HAVE INCOME FROM _____?

LEADERS: OVERALL					
QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Agricultural jobs (e.g. farming, ranching)	17	5.88	23.53	70.59	0
Income from forest use (timber products) or forestry jobs (e.g. timber sales, sawmill)	17	82.35	11.76	5.88	0
Income from forest use (non-timber products) (e.g. honey, seeds)	17	52.94	35.29	11.76	0
Income from production and sale of handicrafts	17	58.82	23.53	17.65	0
Income from forest conservation or restoration (e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services, REDD+)	17	70.59	29.41	0	0
Income from work or employment in nature tourism	17	88.24	11.76	0	0
Other non-agricultural work or employment (e.g. microenterprise or salaried employment)	17	47.06	47.06	5.88	0
Pensions	17	64.71	29.41	0	5.88
Leases	17	64.71	35.29	0	0
Government subsidies	17	11.76	64.71	23.53	0
Cash assistance sent by family or friends outside the community or vereda	17	58.82	35.29	0	5.88

Table 233. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) THAT HAVE INCOME FROM _____?

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Other income, which ones? _____	17	70.59	23.53	0	5.88

LEADERS: PEASANTS

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Agricultural jobs (e.g. farming, ranching)	13	0	23.08	76.92	0
Income from forest use (timber products) or forestry jobs (e.g. timber sales, sawmill)	13	76.92	15.38	7.69	0
Income from forest use (non-timber products) (e.g. honey, seeds)	13	61.54	30.77	7.69	0
Income from production and sale of handicrafts	13	76.92	15.38	7.69	0
Income from forest conservation or restoration (e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services, REDD+)	13	69.23	30.77	0	0
Income from work or employment in nature tourism	13	84.62	15.38	0	0
Other non-agricultural work or employment (e.g. microenterprise or salaried employment)	13	46.15	46.15	7.69	0
Pensions	13	53.85	38.46	0	7.69
Leases	13	53.85	46.15	0	0

Table 233. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) THAT HAVE INCOME FROM _____?

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Government subsidies	13	15.38	61.54	23.08	0
Cash assistance sent by family or friends outside the community or vereda	13	46.15	46.15	0	7.69
Other income. Which ones? _____*	13	61.54	30.77	0	7.69

LEADERS: INDIGENOUS

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Agricultural jobs (e.g. farming, ranching)	4	25.00	25.00	50.00	0
Income from forest use (timber products) or forestry jobs (e.g. timber sales, sawmill)	4	100.00	0	0	0
Income from forest use (non-timber products) (e.g. honey, seeds)	4	25.00	50.00	25.00	0
Income from production and sale of handicrafts	4	0	50.00	50.00	0
Income from forest conservation or restoration (e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services, REDD+)	4	75.00	25.00	0	0
Income from work or employment in nature tourism	4	100.00	0	0	0

Table 233. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) THAT HAVE INCOME FROM _____?

LEADERS: OVERALL

QUESTION	N	NONE (0%) %	LESS THAN 50% %	MORE THAN 50% %	DON'T KNOW / NA %
Other non-agricultural work or employment (e.g. microenterprise or salaried employment)	4	50.00	50.00	0	0
Pensions	4	100.00	0	0	0
Leases	4	100.00	0	0	0
Government subsidies	4	0	75.00	25.00	0
Cash assistance sent by family or friends outside the community or vereda	4	100.00	0	0	0
Other income. Which ones? _____	4	100.00	0	0	0

*"OTHER": only peasants (4 peasant leaders) answered "OTHER". The other sources of income:

- Investments
- Properties
- Food services
- Businesses in vereda

QUESTIONS 602, 603, 604

Table 234. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ____ (VEREDA. TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

LEADERS OVERALL

Table 234. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS __ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

RANKED AS MOST COMMON

PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)	17	7	41.18
Coffee		3	17.65
Cassava		3	17.65
Poultry farms/poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)		1	5.88
Timber outside plantations		1	5.88
Forest plantations (timber trees)		1	5.88
Banana		1	5.88

RANKED AS SECOND MOST COMMON

PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
Banana	17	5	29.41
Cocoa		3	17.65
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)		3	17.65
Cassava		2	11.76
African palm oil		1	5.88
Fruit trees		1	5.88
Pig farms		1	5.88
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.)		1	5.88

Table 234. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ___ (VEREDA. TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

RANKED AS THIRD MOST COMMON

PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
No third product	17	5	29.41
Banana		3	17.65
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)		2	11.76
Poultry farms/poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)		2	11.76
Cocoa		1	5.88
Panelera Cane		1	5.88
Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species)		1	5.88
Fruit trees		1	5.88
Cassava		1	5.88

Table 235. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ____ (VEREDA. TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

LEADERS PEASANTS

RANKED AS MOST COMMON

PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)	13	7	53.85
Coffee		3	23.08

Table 235. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

Timber outside plantations		1	7.69
Forest plantations (timber trees)		1	7.69
Banana		1	7.69
RANKED AS SECOND MOST COMMON			
PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
Cocoa	13	3	23.08
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)		3	23.08
Banana		2	15.38
Cassava		2	15.38
African palm oil		1	7.69
Pig farms		1	7.69
Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.)		1	7.69
RANKED AS THIRD MOST COMMON			
PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
No third product	13	4	30.77
Dual purpose cattle (milk and/or beef)		2	15.38
Poultry farms/poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)		2	15.38
Banana		2	15.38
Cocoa		1	7.69

Table 235. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

Fish farming (Pirarucú, Cachama, mojarra, native species)	1	7.69
Cassava	1	7.69

Table 236. IN GENERAL, WHAT WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, BREEDING OR FORESTRY (TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER) PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS HARVESTED IN THIS ____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS (1 YEAR)?

PRODUCT	N	MENTIONS	%
LEADERS INDIGENOUS			
RANKED AS MOST COMMON			
Cassava	4	3	23.08
Poultry farms/poultry farming (for meat and/or eggs)		1	7.69
RANKED AS SECOND MOST COMMON			
Banana	4	3	23.08
Fruit trees		1	7.69
RANKED AS THIRD MOST COMMON			
Panelera Cane	4	1	7.69
Fruit trees		1	7.69
Banana		1	7.69
No third product		1	7.69

QUESTION: 605

Table 237.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	NO %	YES %	NA %	N	NO %	YES %	NA %	N	NO %	YES %
Of the three most important activities/crops you mentioned, is there a formal productive organization, association or cooperative that the households of this _____ (Vereda or Indigenous Reservation) can join? (For ranked as first)	17	47.06	52.94	0	13	30.77	69.23	0	4	100.00	0
Of the three most important activities/crops you mentioned, is there a formal productive organization, association or cooperative that the households of this _____ (Vereda or Indigenous Reservation) can join? (For ranked as second)	17	64.71	29.41	5.88	13	53.85	38.46	7.69	4	100.00	0
Of the three most important activities/crops you mentioned, is there a formal productive organization, association or cooperative that the households of this _____ (Vereda or Indigenous Reservation) can join? (For ranked as third)	17	64.71	23.53	11.76	13	61.54	23.08	15.38	4	75.00	25.00

QUESTIONS: 606. 607. 608

Table 238. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS TO SELL AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK OR FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %
LEADERS: OVERALL						
In general, the households of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) have access to markets where they can sell the products they produce on their land.	17	11.76	23.53	23.53	29.41	11.76
In general, private companies are available to purchase products produced on the lands of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation).	17	29.41	29.41	11.76	23.53	5.88
In general, there are markets where households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	17	11.76	29.41	17.65	23.53	17.65
LEADERS: PEASANTS						
In general, the households of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) have access to markets where they can sell the products they produce on their land.	13	15.38	23.08	30.77	15.38	15.38
In general, private companies are available to purchase products produced on the lands of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation).	13	38.46	7.69	15.38	30.77	7.69

Table 238. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT ACCESS TO MARKETS TO SELL AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK OR FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

QUESTION	N	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	TOTAL DISAGREEMENT %	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE %	AGREEMENT %	TOTALLY IN AGREEMENT %
In general, there are markets where households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	13	15.38	23.08	15.38	23.08	23.08
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS						
In general, the households of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) have access to markets where they can sell the products they produce on their land.	4	0	25.00	0	75.00	0
In general, private companies are available to purchase products produced on the lands of this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation).	4	0	100.00	0	0	0
In general, there are markets where households in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	4	0	50.00	25.00	25.00	0

QUESTIONS: 609. 610

Table 239.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO	N	NO	
		%	%		%	%		%	
Has this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) been a participant of alternative development programs to eradicate illicit crops?	17	41.18	58.82	13	53.85	46.15	4	100.00	
Has this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) been a participant of irrigation programs?	17	0	100.00	13	0	100.00	4	100.00	

QUESTION: 611

Table 240.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO	N	YES	NO
		%	%		%	%		%	%
During the last 12 months, have the households in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) benefited from productive projects of agriculture, livestock or governmental or non-governmental forest harvesting/production? <i>Do not include forest conservation projects here (such as Payments for Environmental Services, nature tourism, etc.).</i>	17	29.41	70.59	13	30.77	69.23	4	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 612

Table 241. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION, INSTITUTION OR PROGRAM PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q 611)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100
2. Community Action Board	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100
3. City Hall	5	20	80	4	25	75	1	0	100
4. Departmental Government	5	20	80	4	25	75	1	0	100
5. National Government	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100
6. USAID	5	60	40	4	75	25	1	0	100
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	5	20	80	4	0	100	1	100	25.00
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100
9. Amazonia Mia	5	20	80	4	25	75	1	0	100
10. Visión Amazonia	5	20	80	4	25	75	1	0	100
11. SINCHI	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100
Other	5	60	40	4	50	50	1	100	25.00
NA	5	0	100	4	0	100	1	0	100

*Percentages calculated with number (N) of answers YES in question 611

SECTION G

QUESTION: 701

Table 242.												
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
During the last 12 months, has this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation), or the households that compose it, received any economic retribution for forest conservation, for example, carbon credits (REDD+, payments for Environmental Services or other similar types of programs?	17	17.65	76.47	5.88	13	23.08	69.23	7.69	4	0	100.00	0

QUESTION 701.I

Table 243. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 701) START?						
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	3	2018.67	3	2018.67	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 701.

*Years when project started: 2017, 2019, 2020

QUESTION: 701.2

Table 244. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (Q. 701)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	3	66.67	33.33	3	66.67	33.33	0	–
2. Community Action Board	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
3. City Hall	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
4. Departmental Government	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–
5. National Government	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
6. USAID	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
9. Amazonia Mia	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
10. Visión Amazonia	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
11. SINCHI	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–
Other	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
NA	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 701

QUESTION: 701.3

Table 245.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DO THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT COMPRISE IT RECEIVE ANY INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC RETRIBUTION FOR THE PROJECT?	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 701.

QUESTION: 701.4

Table 246.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
HOW MUCH AREA (P. 501) OF THIS (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT?	3	1,450	3	1,450	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 701.

QUESTION: 702

Table 247.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	NO %	N
During the last 12 months, has this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation), or the	17	17.65	82.35	13	23.08	76.92	4	0	100.00

Table 247.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	NO %	N
households that compose it, received any economic retribution for planting trees, either for reforestation, agroforestry, silvopastoralism systems or other similar programs?									

QUESTION: 702.1

Table 248. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 702) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	3	2019.33	3	2019.33	0	-

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 702.

*Years when project started: 2018, 2020, 2020

QUESTION: 702.2

Table 249. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q. 702)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
1.Regional Autonomous Corporations	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	-
2. Community Action Board	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	-

Table 249. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q. 702)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
3. City Hall	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
4. Departmental Government	3	66.67	33.33	3	66.67	33.33	0	–
5. National Government	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
6. USAID	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
9. Amazonia Mia	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
10. Visión Amazonia	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
11. SINCHI	3	33.33	66.67	3	33.33	66.67	0	–
Other	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–
NA	3	0	100	3	0	100	0	–

QUESTION: 702.3**Table 250.**

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DO THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT COMPRISE IT RECEIVE ANY INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC RETRIBUTION FOR THE PROJECT?	3	66.67	33.33	3	66.67	33.33	0	–	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 702.

QUESTION: 702.4**Table 251.**

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
HOW MUCH AREA (P_501) OF THIS ____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT?	3	105	3	105	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 702.

QUESTION: 703

Table 252.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
HAVE THERE BEEN ANY NATURE/ECOTOURISM INITIATIVES OR PROJECTS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	11.76	88.24	13	15.38	84.62	4	0	100.00

QUESTION 703.I:

Table 253. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 703) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	2	2014.5	2	2014.5	0	-

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 703.

*Years when the project started: 2014, 2015

QUESTION: 703.2

Table 254. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q. 703)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
1. REGIONAL AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
2. COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
3. CITY HALL	2	50	50	2	50	50	0	–
4. DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
5. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
6. USAID	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
7. TNC (THE NATURE CONSERVANCY)	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
8. FCDS (FOUNDATION FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
9. AMAZONIA MIA	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
10. VISIÓN AMAZONIA	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
11. SINCHI	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–
OTHER	2	50	50	2	50	50	0	–
NA	2	0	100	2	0	100	0	–

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 703.

QUESTION: 704

Table 255.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
HAVE THERE BEEN ANY PROJECTS TO IMPROVE THE PRODUCTION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (E.G. HONEY, SEEDS, MORICHE/ CANANGUCHA, ASAÍ) IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	23.53	76.47	13	30.77	69.23	4	0	100.00

QUESTION 704.I

Table 256. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 704) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	4	2020.75	4	2020.75	0	-

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 704.

*Years when the project started: 2019, 2020, 2022, 2022

QUESTION: 704.2

Table 257. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q. 704)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES/NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	4	25	75	4	25	75	0	–
2. Community Action Board	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
3. City Hall	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
4. Departmental Government	4	25	75	4	25	75	0	–
5. National Government	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
6. USAID	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
9. Amazonia Mia	4	25	75	4	25	75	0	–
10. Visión Amazonia	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–
11. SINCHI	4	25	75	4	25	75	0	–
Other	4	25	75	4	25	75	0	–
NA	4	0	100	4	0	100	0	–

QUESTION: 705

Table 258.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
HAS THERE BEEN ANY PROJECT TO ESTABLISH (FOREST) CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS IN THIS (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	41.18	58.82	13	38.46	61.54	4	50.00	50.00

QUESTION 705.I

Table 259. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 705) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	7	2017.71	5	2016.6	2	2020.5

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 705.

*Years when project started (Peasant): 2012, 2016, 2018, 2018, 2020

*Years when project started (Indigenous): 2019, 2022

QUESTION: 705.2

Table 260. WHAT GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION PROVIDED THE PROJECTS (IN Q. 705)?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	7	28.57	71.43	5	40.00	60.00	2	0	100.00
2. Community Action Board	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
3. City Hall	7	14.29	85.71	5	20.00	80.00	2	0	100.00
4. Departmental Government	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
5. National Government	7	14.29	85.71	5	20.00	80.00	2	0	100.00
6. USAID	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	7	28.57	71.43	5	0	100.00	2	100.00	0
8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
9. Amazonia Mia	7	14.29	85.71	5	20.00	80.00	2	0	100.00
10. Amazon Vision	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00
11. SINCHI	7	14.29	85.71	5	20.00	80.00	2	0	100.00
Other	7	57.14	42.86	5	60.00	40.00	2	50.00	50.00
NA	7	0	100.00	5	0	100.00	2	0	100.00

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 705.

QUESTION: 706

Table 261.												
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
DOES YOUR RESERVATION HAVE A LIFE PLAN?*	17	0	23.53	76.47	13	–	–	100.00	4	0	100.00	0

*Question only for Indigenous

QUESTION 706.I

Table 262. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 706) START?												
NO PROJECT WAS DECLARED												

QUESTION: 707

Table 263.									
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DOES THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) HAVE A TERRITORIAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT?	17	35.29	64.71	13	23.08	76.92	4	75.00	25.00

QUESTION: 707.I

Table 264. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 707) START?						
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	6	2017	3	2021.33	3	2012.67

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 707.

*Years when project started (Peasant): 2020, 2022, 2022

*Years when project started (Indigenous): 2012, 2012, 2014

QUESTION: 708

Table 265.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DOES THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION), OR THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT COMPOSE IT, PARTICIPATE IN A FOREST MONITORING NETWORK OR OTHER FORMAL GROUP TO MONITOR FORESTS?	17	47.06	52.94	13	30.77	69.23	4	100	0

QUESTION: 708.1

Table 266. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 708) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	8	2020.63	4	2020.75	4	2020.5

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 708.

*Years when the project started (Peasant): 2019, 2020, 2022, 2022

*Years when project started (Indigenous): 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

QUESTION: 708.2

Table 267. WITH WHICH GROUP ARE YOU DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM?						
QUESTION	N	REGIONAL AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS	CITY HALL	TNC (THE NATURE CONSERVANCY)	SINCHI	NA
LEADERS: OVERALL						
WITH WHICH GROUP ARE YOU DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM?	8	12.50	12.50	25	12.50	37.50
LEADERS: PEASANTS						
WITH WHICH GROUP ARE YOU DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM?	4	25.00	25.00	0	25.00	25.00
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS						
WITH WHICH GROUP ARE YOU DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM?	4	0	0	50.00	0	50.00

*Values are in percentages.

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 708.

QUESTION: 709

Table 268.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) IS THERE A GROUP OR INITIATIVE RELATED TO PUTTING OUT FIRES, IN CASE THEY OCCUR IN THIS _____ (VEREDA, TOWN CENTER OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	5.88	94.12	13	7.69	92.31	4	0	100

QUESTION 710:

Table 269.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) OBTAINED A LOGGING PERMIT?	17	17.65	82.35	13	15.38	84.62	4	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 711

Table 270.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION) BENEFITED FROM ANY OTHER FOREST OR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT?	17	5.88	94.12	13	0	100	4	25.00	75.00

QUESTION: 711.1

Table 271. WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT (Q: 711) START?

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL		LEADERS: PEASANTS		LEADERS: INDIGENOUS	
	N	MEAN	N	MEAN	N	MEAN
WHAT YEAR DID THE PROJECT START?	1	2021	0	–	1	2021

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 711.

*Years when the project started (Peasant): – (no project).

*Years when project started (Indigenous): 2021

QUESTION: 711.2

Table 272.

QUESTION	FORESTRY
WHAT TYPE OF PROGRAM OR PROJECT?	100%

*N: number of YES answers in Q. 711.

QUESTION: 712

Table 273.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE THERE BEEN ANY REPORTS OF FIRES WITHIN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	5.88	94.12	13	7.69	92.31	4	0	100

QUESTION: 713

Table 274.									
QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL			LEADERS: PEASANTS			LEADERS: INDIGENOUS		
	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %	N	YES %	NO %
DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE THERE BEEN ANY REPORTS OF DEFORESTATION OCCURRING IN THIS _____ (VEREDA OR INDIGENOUS RESERVATION)?	17	11.76	88.24	13	15.38	84.62	4	0	100

QUESTION: 713.1

Table 275.	
QUESTION	COMMUNITY MEMBERS
WHICH ACTOR(S) CAUSED THE DEFORESTATION EVENT?	100%

*Percentage calculated with number (N) that answered YES in question 713.

QUESTIONS: 714. 715

Table 276.					
QUESTION	N	HAS DECREASED	IT HAS REMAINED STABLE	IT HAS INCREASED	NO DEFORESTATION
LEADERS: OVERALL					
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) has increased, decreased, or remained stable (not changed)?	17	11.76	58.82	29.41	–

Table 276.

In the last 12 months, has the amount of deforestation in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) increased, decreased, or remained stable (unchanged)?	17	11.76	70.59	11.76	5.88
LEADERS: PEASANTS					
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) has increased, decreased, or remained stable (not changed)?	13	15.38	46.15	38.46	–
In the last 12 months, has the amount of deforestation in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) increased, decreased, or remained stable (unchanged)?	13	15.38	76.92	7.69	
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS					
In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) has increased, decreased, or remained stable (not changed)?	4	0	100.00	0	–
In the last 12 months, has the amount of deforestation in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) increased, decreased, or remained stable (unchanged)?	4	50.00	25.00	0	25.00

*Values are percentages

QUESTIONS: 716, 717

Table 277. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Large LEGAL industries/productive activities related to mining and petroleum negatively affect forest resources in this area.	17	47.06	47.06	5.88	13	53.85	46.15	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00

Table 277. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
Large industries / LEGAL productive activities related to livestock activity negatively affect forest resources in this area.	17	29.41	64.71	5.88	13	30.77	69.23	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
Illicit coca cultivation negatively influences forest resources in this area.	17	29.41	64.71	5.88	13	30.77	69.23	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
ILLEGAL mining activity negatively influences forest resources in this area.	17	41.18	52.94	5.88	13	46.15	53.85	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
Illegal armed groups negatively influence forest resources in this area.	17	17.65	76.47	5.88	13	15.38	84.62	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
The expansion and improvement of infrastructure (e.g. roads) has a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	17	29.41	64.71	5.88	13	30.77	69.23	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
Forest protection is NOT of economic interest to most households in this area.	17	47.06	47.06	5.88	13	46.15	53.85	0	4	50.00	25.00	25.00
Forest protection is NOT part of the culture of most households in this area.	17	35.29	58.82	5.88	13	38.46	61.54	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00

Table 277. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
The use of fire for crop and land management is a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	17	47.06	47.06	5.88	13	53.85	46.15	0	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
Our traditional knowledge systems and authorities for physical and spiritual control over the territory have been weakened.*	17	5.88	11.76	82.35	13	–	–	100.00	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MONITORING AND REPORTING DEFORESTATION IN THIS AREA. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE												
Overall, I am satisfied with the government's efforts to combat illegal deforestation in this area.	17	41.18	47.06	11.76	13	46.15	46.15	7.69	4	25.00	50.00	25.00
The government's laws and policies for illegal deforestation are clear and easy to understand.	17	47.06	47.06	5.88	13	61.54	38.46	0	4	0	75.00	25.00
The community should monitor cases of deforestation occurring in the territory.	17	88.23	5.88	5.88	13	92.31	7.69	0	4	75.00	0	25.00
The community should report cases of deforestation in the territory.	17	88.23	5.88	5.88	13	92.31	7.69	0	4	75.00	0	25.00

Table 277. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN YOUR VEREDA / INDIGENOUS RESERVATION. FOR EACH STATEMENT ANSWER YES IF YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NO IF YOU DISAGREE.

QUESTION	LEADERS: OVERALL				LEADERS: PEASANTS				LEADERS: INDIGENOUS			
	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %	N	YES %	NO %	NA %
I believe that at present there are safe conditions to denounce the occurrence of deforestation in the territory where I live.	17	35.29	58.82	5.88	13	23.08	76.92	0	4	75.00	0	25.00
If deforestation activities are reported in this area. the government acts on these reports.	17	47.06	35.29	17.65	13	46.15	38.46	15.38	4	50.00	25.00	25.00
If deforestation is reported in this territory. the representative authority of the community or the reservation acts according to the norms defined by the community.*	17	17.65	0	82.35	13	–	–	100.00	4	75.00	0	25.00

*Question only for indigenous

SECTION H

QUESTIONS: 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808. 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE. INCREASE. OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
LEADERS: OVERALL					

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
Has there been any change in illegal land grabbing in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	29.41	70.59	0	0
Has there been any change in conflicts or disputes over land ____ in your (vereda or reservation)?	17	35.29	64.71	0	0
Has there been any change in the formalization of land rights or boundaries on your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	11.76	88.24	0	0
Has there been any change in deforestation in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	35.29	41.18	23.53	0
Has there been any change in the presence of wildlife in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	5.88	47.06	47.06	0
Has there been any change in the amount of coca cultivation for illicit use, in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	47.06	41.18	5.88	5.88
Has there been any change in ILLEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold), in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	23.53	64.71	0	11.76
Has there been any change in LEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold, oil), in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	23.53	70.59	0	5.88
Has there been any change in the livestock activity in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	17.65	52.94	29.41	0

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
Has there been any change in the development of large-scale infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, others), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	0	64.71	35.29	0
Has there been any change in the number of people living permanently in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	23.53	47.06	29.41	0
Has there been any change in the operation of illegal armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	58.82	23.53	11.76	5.88
Has there been any change in the presence of new armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	41.18	35.29	17.65	5.88
Has there been any change in the operation of the army in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	29.41	47.06	23.53	0
Has there been any change in violence in general in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	29.41	64.71	5.88	0
Has there been any change in the number of rural development projects (governmental, non-governmental, or private) operating in your _____ (Vereda or Reservation)?	17	5.88	58.82	35.29	0
Has there been any change in the number of jobs in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	23.53	35.29	41.18	0

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
Has there been any change in the quality of life of households in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	17	17.65	41.18	41.18	0
Have there been changes in the safety of community leaders?	17	23.53	47.06	29.41	0
LEADERS: PEASANTS					
Has there been any change in illegal land grabbing in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	69.23	0	0
Has there been any change in conflicts or disputes over land ____ in your (vereda or reservation)?	13	38.46	61.54	0	0
Has there been any change in the formalization of land rights or boundaries on your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	15.38	84.62	0	0
Has there been any change in deforestation in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	53.85	15.38	0
Has there been any change in the presence of wildlife in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	7.69	46.15	46.15	0
Has there been any change in the amount of coca cultivation for illicit use, in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	61.54	30.77	0	7.69
Has there been any change in ILLEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold), in your ____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	23.08	69.23	0	7.69

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
Has there been any change in LEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold, oil), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	23.08	76.92	0	0
Has there been any change in the livestock activity in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	15.38	46.15	38.46	0
Has there been any change in the development of large-scale infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, others), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	0	53.85	46.15	0
Has there been any change in the number of people living permanently in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	46.15	23.08	0
Has there been any change in the operation of illegal armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	61.54	23.08	15.38	0
Has there been any change in the presence of new armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	46.15	30.77	23.08	0
Has there been any change in the operation of the army in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	38.46	30.77	0
Has there been any change in violence in general in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	61.54	7.69	0
Has there been any change in the number of rural development projects (governmental, non-governmental, or private) operating	13	7.69	53.85	38.46	0

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
in your _____ (Vereda or Reservation)?					
Has there been any change in the number of jobs in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	30.77	38.46	30.77	0
Has there been any change in the quality of life of households in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	13	23.08	30.77	46.15	0
Have there been changes in the safety of community leaders?	13	23.08	53.85	23.08	0
LEADERS: INDIGENOUS					
Has there been any change in illegal land grabbing in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	75.00	0	0
Has there been any change in conflicts or disputes over land _____ in your (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	75.00	0	0
Has there been any change in the formalization of land rights or boundaries on your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	100.00	0	0
Has there been any change in deforestation in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	50.00	0	50.00	0
Has there been any change in the presence of wildlife in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	50.00	50.00	0
Has there been any change in the amount of coca cultivation for illicit	4	0	75.00	25.00	0

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
use, in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?					
Has there been any change in ILLEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	50.00	0	25.00
Has there been any change in LEGAL mining activity (e.g. gold, oil), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	50.00	0	25.00
Has there been any change in the livestock activity in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	75.00	0	0
Has there been any change in the development of large-scale infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, others), in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	100.00	0	0
Has there been any change in the number of people living permanently in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	50.00	50.00	0
Has there been any change in the operation of illegal armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	50.00	25.00	0	25.00
Has there been any change in the presence of new armed groups in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	50.00	0	25.00
Has there been any change in the operation of the army in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	75.00	0	0

Table 278. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: DECREASE, INCREASE, OR NO CHANGE.

"SINCE THE 2016 PEACE AGREEMENT....."

QUESTION	N	DECREASE %	NO CHANGE %	INCREASE %	NA %
Has there been any change in violence in general in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	25.00	75.00	0	0
Has there been any change in the number of rural development projects (governmental, non-governmental, or private) operating in your _____ (Vereda or Reservation)?	4	0	75.00	25.00	0
Has there been any change in the number of jobs in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	25.00	75.00	0
Has there been any change in the quality of life of households in your _____ (vereda or reservation)?	4	0	75.00	25.00	0
Have there been changes in the safety of community leaders?	4	25.00	25.00	50.00	0

ANNEX 3. FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MATRIX

TABLE 279. EFFECT OF AA ON DEFORESTATION PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
I	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO DEFORESTATION PREVENTION & PROSECUTION		
	<p>CONALDEF (the National Council for the Fight Against Deforestation) is tasked with coordinating deforestation efforts across national and local levels. It works to coordinate both monitoring and information analysis on deforestation and articulation about deforestation as a crime. However, Key Informants (KIs) felt that this coordination was limited and not sufficient for national and local actors. At the department level, “environmental bubbles” are used by local authorities to coordinate actions and KIs perceived them as working well.</p> <p>The government is using the Artemis Plan, a military-oriented strategy, to fight deforestation. As part of this strategy, there are National Police Specialized Units at the department levels and 11 regional offices aimed at investigating and prosecuting environmental offices. However, according to KIs, capacity and resources of both are limited, leading to insufficient ability by the state to prevent and prosecute deforestation.</p> <p>Law 2111 declared deforestation a crime in the country. KIs felt that this law, combined with the military approach to combat deforestation, was limited in addressing the root of the problem since it does not address the underlying or indirect drivers of forest loss. KIs also perceived corruption in deforestation prevention and prosecution and that large or illegal actors are rarely taken to court. About half of the participants in the baseline survey reported that the government of Colombia’s (GoC) laws and policies on deforestation were unclear, and that they were not satisfied with the GoC’s efforts to combat illegal deforestation.</p> <p>Additionally, there is no detailed data on deforestation crimes at the judicial level. Instead, information on the prosecutions associated with each type of crime is aggregated by the penal code chapter, so it is not possible to know the details (e.g., the characteristics of the parties) of the offenses associated with</p>	<p>There is little coordination on efforts across national and local levels of government, and low capacity at the local level to prevent and prosecute deforestation. As a result, each department works independently to address deforestation, and there is inconsistency in prevention and prosecution of deforestation. Additionally, data systems for Tracking and sharing information about deforestation crimes at the judicial level are not disaggregated, creating challenges in monitoring changes over time.</p> <p>The GoC’s response to deforestation is almost entirely through the military and addresses deforestation after it has occurred versus focusing on the indirect drivers of deforestation. According to the interviews, there is also a perception that smallholders are more likely to be taken to court versus large or illegal actors, leading to distrust in the state and a view that it is an unfair system.</p>	<p>AA could help enhance the GoC’s current efforts by: (1) strengthening coordination across national and local state actors, especially between CONALDEF and Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs); (2) building capacity at the local level related to procedural, substantive, and criminal aspects of deforestation prosecution, and help advocate for increases in the general budget for local state actors; and (3) investing in transparent and disaggregated data collection and sharing of information on deforestation crimes internally (inside GoC) and externally (with civil society, international cooperation and other stakeholders) in order to help build trust and limit corruption at all government levels.</p> <p>In addition to supporting the GoC’s current efforts, AA programming can complement them by (4) building awareness about indirect drivers of deforestation within the GoC and encouraging a response that goes beyond the military component of responding to deforestation after it occurs; and (5) helping develop differentiated strategies to addressing deforestation related to whether it is an illegal actor, large industrial actor, or peasant/Indigenous household.</p>

TABLE 279. EFFECT OF AA ON DEFORESTATION PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>deforestation and biodiversity loss and its progress over time at local levels.</p>		
2	<p>TOOLS & DATA TO PREVENT & PROSECUTE DEFORESTATION</p>	<p>The national deforestation monitoring system managed by IDEAM is having limited influence on deforestation prevention and prosecution because of low capacity at the local level to use this data in a systematic way and difficulties in using the data provided for prevention or prosecution.</p> <p>There are some new local deforestation tools (e.g., a phone app in Meta) being developed that may provide a more useful platform for real time monitoring of deforestation. This type of data may be easier for local level leaders and civil society to access.</p>	<p>AA could help strengthen the current tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution by: (1) building capacity among local state level actors related to GIS and remote sensing skills to effectively use IDEAM’s national-level data and to be able to report coordinates back to IDEAM about where deforestation has taken place in the region; and (2) investing in new applications that allow near real-time or real-time reporting of deforestation and that standardize the collection of these data across the region (e.g., similar to the Meta app).</p> <p>For both these efforts, it is recommended that (3) these tools and data are shared with local civil society actors, such as leaders and local forest monitoring groups, including training them on how to use these data (when received) and any new tools.</p>
3	<p>CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN DEFORESTATION PREVENTION & PROSECUTION</p>	<p>There are limited mechanisms for communities to participate in combatting deforestation in the departments, and a limited amount of forest monitoring and reporting of environmental crimes is occurring.</p> <p>A major barrier to public participation in deforestation prevention and prosecution is that it is not safe. Civil society members are exposed to retaliation and security risks when they monitor forests or report crimes to public authorities. Additionally, civil society does not trust that the state will act on their reports</p>	<p>AA could help strengthen civil society’s participation in confronting deforestation by: (1) raising awareness about the new deforestation amendment and the role of civil society in confronting deforestation; (2) developing safe reporting processes that allow for anonymous reports, similar to the phone application being used in Meta, and that provide updates about the government’s response status (e.g., received report, being investigated, etc.); and (3) bringing USAID initiatives such as the “human rights defenders’ strategy” to this region to increase protection of civil society. Only once the safety</p>

TABLE 279. EFFECT OF AA ON DEFORESTATION PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>personally had reported on deforestation activities (4 percent), although this could be related to not having witnessed deforestation.</p> <p>The two dominant perceptions about civil society's participation in confronting deforestation by Klls were: (1) that reporting environmental crimes is not safe because there are no safe reporting processes, and (2) that when crimes are reported to the government, they are not acted upon at the national level, resulting in a lack of trust in the state. This qualitative information is supported by the quantitative data, which shows that about 50 percent of surveyed participants felt it was unsafe to report deforestation and only 45 percent felt that if reported, the government would act on those reports.</p>	<p>or that action will be taken, especially against large or illegal actors.</p>	<p>of civil society is improved is it recommended for AA to (4) organize or support forest monitoring networks and deforestation reporting in coordination with IDEAM's community participatory monitoring programs network.</p>

TABLE 280. EFFECT OF AA ON FOREST CONSERVATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND BIODIVERSITY: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
4	<p>LAND MANAGEMENT & LAND ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>Klls perceive that land tenure remains informal in the Amazon Region. For these reasons, cultural and historical practices of 'clearing land to claim land' still exist. Indigenous communities have been favored over peasants in past tenure interventions. For the AA participants included in the baseline survey, all Indigenous households and about half of peasant households had a registered deed to their land. The Community Action Boards (JACs) play a fundamental role in the recognition of the veredal boundaries and occupations (sound possession) by the affiliated peasants.</p> <p>Tenure was perceived as relatively secure among AA participants in the baseline survey, with few land-related conflicts reported. Most participants felt secure in their access to their land in the future (>90 percent). However, there was less certainty about future land-related conflicts and 20-30 percent of households</p>	<p>Informal land tenure is dominant in the region, and this contributes to historical practices of clearing land to claim it as well as land grabbing – both of which have been linked to deforestation processes in other Amazonian contexts. Among AA participants, peasant households are less likely to have registered deeds to their land than Indigenous households. Tenure is perceived as relatively secure among AA household participants, but there is still room for improvement.</p> <p>Use of land or forest management plans and instruments remains limited, and many are outdated. No households were involved with the Natural Conservation Contracts, and there is concern about the ability of these usufruct rights to allow for productive livelihoods for the people that have historically occupied these areas.</p>	<p>AA could help strengthen land tenure and management by: (1) raising awareness of tenure formalization processes and other tenure interventions led by the GoC and facilitating engagement in these processes, especially for peasant households; (2) working with households and leaders to update land and forest management plans; (3) providing outreach around Forest Reserve land restrictions and working with the government and households to implement Law 2 in a way that balances conservation and productive land use. In regard to #3, the AA Activity could learn from the experience of Tierralta (Córdoba) Natural Conservation Contracts; (4) identify in the statutes of the JAC the boundaries of the veredas, given that these informal boundaries are usually recognized and respected by the peasants in the absence of updated land-use</p>

TABLE 280. EFFECT OF AA ON FOREST CONSERVATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND BIODIVERSITY: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>expressed concern about the ability of outside groups to take their land.</p> <p>KIIs perceived challenges in accessing information on tenure interventions and that many processes were hindered by inadequate funding. Only 13 percent of household participants included in the baseline had been involved in any formalized tenure intervention in the last 12 months.</p> <p>While there are Forest Reserve lands (Law 2) in the Amazon Region there was no reported use of Natural Conservation Contracts (usufruct rights) among household participants included in the baseline survey. However, the strategy to subscribe to these types of contracts is being developed and four leaders mentioned projects being developed in their territories.</p> <p>KIIs mentioned that municipal land use planning schemes exist but many are outdated. Only about 25 percent of households in the baseline survey reported having some type of land use plan.</p>		<p>planning figures; and (5) involve the JAC presidents in the land-use planning processes, given the role they have played in Amazon informal land tenure settings.</p>
5	MARKET-BASED ACTIVITIES & SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS		
	<p>Market-based approaches for conservation are active in the Amazon Region but KIIs perceived that they have limited reach in terms of where they are being used, and often have short durations since funding is not sustained after external support stops. Few AA participants included in the baseline survey were engaged in timber or non-timber forest products as livelihood strategies. There was also limited knowledge transfer or technical capacity related to timber or non-timber activities in the last year among participant households.</p> <p>Payments/economic incentive programs (e.g., PES, REDD+) and nature tourism are newer activities but also present in the region. Even fewer AA participants reported that they were participating in these types of nature-based livelihoods, and very few households or leaders indicated that there had been a significant project in these areas in the last year. Conservation Agreements are also being used in the region, and 33 percent of participant households reported participating in this type of Agreement.</p>	<p>Forest-related livelihoods represent a small proportion of the economic activity in the region. While there have been efforts to promote market-based and alternative sustainable livelihoods for people in the region, these initiatives remain isolated and are not benefiting large numbers of households. Few baseline AA households currently participate in timber or non-timber livelihood activities, and even fewer participate in economic incentive or nature tourism projects.</p> <p>Access to private companies and markets for the sale of environmentally friendly products is limited in the region. Overall, KIIs viewed the development of markets for environmentally friendly products positively, but there is currently little value chain development or private sector engagement occurring. Challenges to improving this connection between households and markets include that communities are isolated from markets and that trust in the private sector is very low. There is some concern among KIIs</p>	<p>AA could work to strengthen market-based and sustainable livelihood alternatives by: (1) identifying private sector partners and building trust with and demand from partners for household products; (2) building capacity in communities to produce goods, such as working with local cooperatives and associations to ensure sustained supply of products; and (3) being transparent and clear with communities about the pros and cons of engaging in alternative livelihood projects and the expected time frame for benefits to emerge.</p> <p>In general, there is a need to develop more diverse markets for sustainably harvested timber and non-timber products and increase their visibility in local and global markets for this strategy to be successful. There may be challenges in establishing markets in remote regions and for benefits to be equitable within as well as across communities. If economic incentive programs are used, it is recommended</p>

TABLE 280. EFFECT OF AA ON FOREST CONSERVATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND BIODIVERSITY: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>Overall, there are positive perceptions of the potential for market-based programs and alternative livelihood approaches. However, most people perceive limits in who can be reached based on the security and geographical challenges and limited market access. Most AA participant households and leaders in the survey felt that there was not private sector engagement nor access to markets to sell environmentally friendly products. There was concern among KIIs that payments/economic incentive programs are not long-term solutions since once payments stop, people will go back to cutting the forests.</p>	<p>in using short-term economic incentive programs to curb forest loss.</p>	<p>that they be linked to sustainable livelihood alternatives that might help sustain forest conservation behaviors after the conservation contracts end.</p>
6	<p>NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES</p>	<p>Access to information about natural resource best practices and adoption of these practices is occurring in some households. Most information is being transferred in-person and many households are not able to identify who disseminated the information. Women are only receiving information in about one-third of these efforts. Some common natural resource management best practices, such as planting trees and improving land use for biodiversity, are already being adopted by AA household participants, especially Indigenous households included in the baseline survey.</p>	<p>To ensure AA meets its objectives in increasing natural resource management best practices over time, it is recommended to: (1) make sure participants are aware of the project providing the information or training; (2) investigate whether radio or virtual platforms are good options for dissemination, given that most information has been received in person to date; and (3) increase the participation of women in knowledge dissemination and technical capacity projects. Some common natural resource management best practices, such as planting trees and improving land use for biodiversity, are already high among AA household participants. This could limit the ability of the AA Activity to lead to statistically significant changes over time, and future activity selection might want to focus on communities where these behaviors are not as common.</p>
	<p>There is some limited awareness among AA participant households about best practices for natural resource management. Within the last year, about one-third of households reported receiving information on several natural resource management practices. This knowledge dissemination has occurred more frequently with Indigenous households than peasant households included in the survey, with men versus women, and through in person dissemination versus virtual platforms.</p> <p>Two common management practices—planting trees and improving land for biodiversity—were reported as having been done by almost 50 percent of the AA participants included in the survey in the last 12 months.</p> <p><i>Note: Knowledge and behaviors related to forest monitoring are covered under Finding 3. Practices related to sustainable livelihoods are reported under Finding 5.</i></p>		
7	<p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p>	<p>There is low confidence in and coordination across stakeholder groups. This inhibits engagement and participation in environmental governance. There is a lack of coordination across stakeholders, perceptions of insecurity in working on environmental topics, and a lack of a clear incentive for some stakeholders to engage in the topic. Furthermore, households and communities have a large distrust in many public</p>	<p>AA could improve stakeholder engagement by: (1) improving the safety mechanisms and legal resources that local leaders have access to; (2) working with national and territorial actors to include local leaders in coordination efforts through CONALDEF or other mechanisms; and (3) developing linkages between the private sector and green businesses that help improve</p>
	<p>KIIs perceived limited coordination or collaboration across different levels of stakeholders in the region. Factors that drive this include a lack of coordination at the national level on deforestation (linked to Finding 1), a perception that deforestation is not a priority concern for national authorities, mistrust in the state, an unclear understanding about what role different actors are supposed to play in deforestation</p>		

TABLE 280. EFFECT OF AA ON FOREST CONSERVATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND BIODIVERSITY: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>governance, and concerns about safety in engaging in environmental governance (linked to Finding 3). Local level state KIlls mentioned that they do not receive support from the national level, but they still must comply with the orders imposed on them even though they do not have the resources. A major challenge for engaging civil society is that households included in the baseline survey have very low confidence in most public institutions.</p> <p>Local leaders play a particularly important role in coordination and local engagement. Local leaders were the most trusted institutions of AA participant households included in the survey. Despite feeling that they have the knowledge and skills to exercise their leadership, most leaders that participated in the baseline survey felt that if threatened their safety was not guaranteed, that they did not have the legal or economic guarantees to conduct their leadership, and that the GoC and territorial entities did not support their leadership.</p>	<p>institutions and other stakeholders, such as private companies, preventing their engagement.</p> <p>Local leaders do not feel supported or safe, yet they are the most trusted stakeholder by peasant and Indigenous households. Leaders lack the legal and economic guarantees to exercise their leadership, and do not feel supported by the GoC or territorial entities. Yet, local households are most likely to have trust in their Community Action Boards (peasants) or Indigenous Councils (Indigenous).</p>	<p>trust between households and corporations. The ability of AA to improve stakeholder engagement will depend in part on Recommendations 1 and 2 being met, which focus on building transparency and fairness in government processes and sharing information with local leaders.</p>

TABLE 281. LONG-TERM OUTCOMES: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
8	<p>FORESTS & BIODIVERSITY</p> <p>There has been sustained forest loss across the AA priority areas and corridors. Average forest cover is just over 50 percent, and there have been high rates of forest loss since 2016. This transformation from forest to non-forest has led to fragmented areas with low connectivity. Overall, the landscape metrics reflect the heterogeneous land covers present in the region. Forest cover continues to decline but the areas with the most rapid change are shifting.</p> <p>Leaders and households included in the baseline survey were more likely to perceive no change in forest loss or wildlife abundance in the last year. Some wildlife</p>	<p>There has been substantial forest loss in all AA priority areas and corridors over the last decade, with peaks occurring between 2016-2018. Deforestation rates remain high and are shifting over time. This has resulted in forest fragmentation and low connectivity between forests.</p> <p>AA participants tend to have more positive perceptions of forest and wildlife changes than the remote sensing data indicate. This might be because the participants included in the baseline survey are in areas that are not experiencing the highest rates of forest change in recent years, or for wildlife, that the density is increasing in areas that remain forested.</p>	<p>The degradation of forests since 2016 has resulted in low forest connectivity and heterogeneous landscapes where many AA participants are located. Thus, AA will need to focus on restoring connectivity between isolated patches through planned reforestation and rehabilitation (e.g., predial planning for connectivity).</p> <p>In general, to have a larger effect on restoring connectivity or preventing new forest loss, future AA activities should target the geographies located in areas with high rates of forest loss or in areas where households are not already engaging in forest restoration. The</p>

TABLE 281. LONG-TERM OUTCOMES: CURRENT CONDITIONS

NO	FINDINGS	CONCLUSIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>species had been observed in the last 12 months, especially on Indigenous lands.</p> <p>Pasture is the dominant non-forest land cover in the AA geographies, covering almost 30 percent of the surface area. KIs and survey respondents identified large, industrial actors and fire as some of the main drivers of forest loss.</p>	<p>Forests are being replaced by pasture in the region, and the use of fire to clear vegetation and the role of large, industrial livestock actors are pointed to as major drivers of this transition process.</p>	<p>baseline assessment finds that the landscapes where the baseline AA participants are located may not be the areas experiencing the highest forest loss today.</p>
9	PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS & HUMAN WELLBEING		
	<p>Most participants included in the baseline survey were male, around 46 years of age, and had attended elementary school. Most leaders included in the survey were also male and middle-aged but had slightly higher levels of education. Social capital was rated positively by most households, with it stronger in Indigenous versus peasant households.</p> <p>There was wide variation across participant households in their reported income level and their perceived quality of life. Most territories have a school, access to the internet and access to cell service.</p> <p>Most household participants included in the survey recognize forest goods and services and access these benefits from both individually- and communally managed forests.</p>	<p>There is large heterogeneity in wellbeing across participants, but most are male and have moderate education. Most AA participants recognize and depend on forest goods and services.</p>	<p>To ensure that AA is meeting its outcomes of reaching women it will be necessary to engage women more actively in activities and to measure outcomes separately for women in future evaluation rounds.</p> <p>Given the variability of direct participants in terms of wellbeing, future evaluations should assess whether activities have similar effects over time depending on the baseline levels of wellbeing of the participant (heterogeneity tests).</p>

ANNEX 4. DETAILED METHODOLOGY⁵⁴

EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX

The evaluation design (ED) matrix (Table 282) links the baseline assessment and final evaluation questions to the sources of information that will be used and the data analysis plan. The design matrix describes the sources of information that will be collected, the stakeholders involved, and general analysis plan for each evaluation question. The matrix summarizes the ED's strategy and serves as a roadmap for the evaluation team to address each question systematically.

⁵⁴ As part of this annex, it is mandatory to include an explanation of how the methodology was applied to answer each of the evaluation questions (concepts, sources, analytical approach, etc.).

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
HOW HAS THE AA ACTIVITY INFLUENCED DEFORESTATION PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION?								
1.1. Improved government response to deforestation prevention and prosecution	<p>1.1. What is the current state of coordination mechanisms or networks across GoC staff that address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.2. What is the current state of law enforcement institutions to address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.3. What is the current state of government procedures and processes related to deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p>	<p>1.1. To what extent did the AA activity improve coordination mechanisms or networks across GoC staff that address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.2. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen capacity of law enforcement institutions to address deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p> <p>1.3. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen procedures and processes related to deforestation prevention and prosecution?</p>	Instrument 1, Q2 & Q3	<p>Key informants:</p> <p>IDEAM - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales; Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Local authorities in charge of intervening on judicial procedures (Procuraduría Judicial Ambiental y Agraria); Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación); CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas</p>	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	Secondary administrative data	Administrative data: IDEAM – Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute (Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales); Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación); Superior Judicial Council (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, UDAE); National Police (Policía Nacional).	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
				Regionales; Environmental and Agrarian Judicial Attorney's Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación); Superior Judicial Council (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, UDAE)				
1.2. Generation and sharing of tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution	1.4. What is the current state of tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.5. What is the current state of information sharing on deforestation prevention and prosecution?	1.4. Did the AA activity improve tools and data for deforestation prevention and prosecution? 1.5. Did the AA activity improve sharing of information or data on deforestation prevention and prosecution?	Instrument 1, Q4	Key informants: IDEAM - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales; Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Local authorities in charge of intervening on judicial procedures	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	Secondary administrative data	Administrative data: IDEAM – Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute (Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales); Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación); Superior Judicial Council (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, UDAE); National Police (Policía Nacional).	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
				(Procuraduría Judicial Ambiental y Agraria); Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación); CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Environmental and Agrarian Judicial Attorney's Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación); Superior Judicial Council (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, UDAE)				
1.3. Improved capacity of stakeholders to participate in confronting deforestation	1.6. What is the current state of public awareness and participation in confronting deforestation? 1.7. What is the current state of safety of public participation in confronting deforestation?	1.6. To what extent did the AA activity lead to increased public awareness and participation in confronting deforestation? 1.7. To what extent with the AA activity increase the safety of public participation in	Instrument 1, Q5	Key informants: IDEAM - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales; Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues-	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	Participant surveys (Section G) Leader survey (Section C, G)	236 Participants in 6 activities 17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
		confronting deforestation?		(Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Local authorities in charge of intervening on judicial procedures (Procuraduría Judicial Ambiental y Agraria); Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación); CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Environmental and Agrarian Judicial Attorney's Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación).				
2. HOW HAS THE AA ACTIVITY INFLUENCED FOREST CONSERVATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND BIODIVERSITY?								
2.1. Strengthened land management	2.1. What is the current state of land management and administration?	2.1. To what extent did the AA activity strengthen land management	Instrument 2, Q2	Key informants: Local authorities in charge of	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	Participant surveys (Section D, G) Leader survey (Section E, G)	236 Participants in 6 activities 17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
and administration		and administration outcomes?		environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal; CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Indigenous organizations (OPIAC, Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana); International development agencies (GGGI, GIZ); Private sector actors/Industry (FEDEPALMA); Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization and Consolidation.				Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)
2.2. Sustainable livelihood	2.2. What is the current state of access to	2.2. Did the AA activity improve access to	Instrument 2, Q3	Key informants:	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative	Participant surveys (Section E, F, G)	236 Participants in 6 activities	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
alternatives to deforestation	<p>sustainable agriculture, economic incentives, or market-based conservation activities that result in sustainable livelihoods?</p> <p>2.3. What is the current state of adoption of forest friendly livelihood strategies and/or forest harming livelihood strategies?</p> <p>2.4 What is the current state of commercialization of sustainable products and access to these types of markets?</p>	<p>sustainable agriculture, economic incentives, or market-based conservation activities that result in sustainable livelihoods?</p> <p>2.3. Did the AA activity lead to adoption of forest friendly livelihood strategies and/or reductions in forest harming livelihood strategies?</p> <p>2.4 Did the AA activity increase commercialization of sustainable products and access to these types of markets?</p>		<p>Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal; CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Indigenous organizations (OPIAC, Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana); International development agencies (GGGI, GIZ); Private sector actors/Industry (FEDEPALMA); Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization and Consolidation.</p>	coding & analysis	Leader survey (Section F, G)	17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)	<p>summary statistics</p> <p>Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)</p>

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
2.3. Adoption of natural resource management practices	<p>2.5. What is the current state of use of best practices related to natural resource management?</p> <p>[1.6. What is the current state of use of forest monitoring networks?]</p>	<p>2.5. Did the AA activity lead to changes in best practices related to natural resource management?</p> <p>[1.6. To what extent did the AA activity increase the use of forest monitoring networks?]</p>	Instrument 2, Q4	<p>Key informants:</p> <p>Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal; CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Indigenous organizations (OPIAC, Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana); International development agencies (GGGI, GIZ); Private sector actors/Industry (FEDEPALMA); Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization</p>	<p>Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis</p>	<p>Participant surveys (Section G)</p> <p>Leader survey (Section G)</p>	<p>236 Participants in 6 activities</p> <p>17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)</p>	<p>Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics</p> <p>Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)</p>

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
				and Consolidation.				
2.4. Stakeholder engagement	<p>2.6. What is the current state of confidence and trust across relevant actors?</p> <p>2.7. What is the current ability of leaders to engage in environmental governance?</p>	<p>2.6. Did the AA activity improve confidence and trust across relevant actors?</p> <p>2.7. Did the AA activity improve the ability of leaders to engage in environmental governance?</p>	Instrument 2, Q5	<p>Key informants:</p> <p>Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal; CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Indigenous organizations (OPIAC, Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana); International development agencies (GGGI, GIZ); Private sector actors/Industry (FEDEPALMA); Presidential Counselor's</p>	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	<p>Participant surveys (Section I)</p> <p>Leader survey (Section C, G)</p>	<p>236 Participants in 6 activities</p> <p>17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)</p>	<p>Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics</p> <p>Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)</p>

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
				Office for Stabilization and Consolidation.				
3. WHAT ARE THE LONG-TERM OUTCOMES OF THE AA ACTIVITY?								
Long-term outcomes of AA	3.1. What is the current state of deforestation and biodiversity loss?	3.1. What are the effects of the AA activity on reducing deforestation and biodiversity loss?	Instrument 1 and 2, Q1	Key informants: Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretarías de Agricultura, de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural, de Gobierno); Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal; CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales; Indigenous organizations (OPIAC, Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana); International development agencies (GGGI, GIZ);	Baseline & Endline: Qualitative coding & analysis	Participant surveys (Section G, H) Leader survey (Section G, H) Remote sensing data: IDEAM official mapping, forest-non-forest layer (2020); ecosystem map (2018)	236 Participants in 6 activities 17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves) Remote sensing data (13 indicators)	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment) Baseline & Endline: Remote sensing analysis

TABLE 282. DESIGN MATRIX

COMPONENT	BASELINE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	QUALITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUALITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS	QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES	QUANTITATIVE DATA SAMPLE	QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS
				Private sector actors/Industry (FEDEPALMA); Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization and Consolidation; IDEAM - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales; Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación).				
	3.2. What is the current state of human wellbeing?	3.2. What are the effects of the AA activity on human wellbeing?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Participant surveys (Section C, F, G) Leader survey (Section D)	236 Participants in 6 activities 17 Leaders (JAC, Indigenous Reserves)	Baseline & Endline: Descriptive summary statistics Endline: Regression analysis (with time as treatment)

QUALITATIVE DATA

INTERVIEW INSTRUMENTS

Two semi-structured interview instruments were proposed for the baseline evaluation, based around the evaluation questions (Annex 1). The two instruments targeted the different intervention component areas within Objectives 1 and 2 of the AA Activity but both asked about forest loss and biodiversity. Both interview instruments were designed to be conducted within 60 minutes.

The first instrument (Annex 5-Instrument 1) was aimed at eliciting views, perceptions, and opinions about deforestation prevention and prosecution relevant to Components 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3. The interview questions focused on coordination mechanisms and capacities to monitor illegal deforestation, prevent illegal deforestation, and prosecute crimes of illegal deforestation. Instrument 1 targeted actors within various government agencies and from national agencies (see Annex 6).

The second instrument (Annex 5-Instrument 2) was focused on questions related to forest conservation and management (Components 2.1-2.4) with a few questions related to Component 1.3. This interview instrument targeted government agencies, the private sector, international development actors, indigenous organizations, and productive cooperatives that could reflect on forest conditions and market access (see Annex 6).

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

The ED team worked directly with the MEL's Qualitative Data Analysis Team to transcribe, code, and analyze the semi-structured interviews. Qualitative data analysis was carried out in three main stages.

CODEBOOK PROPOSAL AND VALIDATION

First, the evaluation team designed a proposed codebook that reflected the structure of the overarching evaluation questions related to Objectives 1 and 2, the interview instruments, and any new themes that emerged during the fieldwork interviews. The codebook was composed of 14 main categories and 46 subcategories corresponding to internal variations or attributes of the main categories. By designing a codebook consistent with the assessment and interview instrument structure, we sought to facilitate the coding and analysis process. The codebook proposal was validated and refined with the support of MEL's team (see Annex 2).

TRANSCRIPTION, CODIFICATION AND INFORMATION SYNTHESIS

Second, based on the validated codebook, the evaluation team and the MEL team trained two coders who were familiarized with the context and objective of the project, as well as the codebook. Thus, once the transcript of each interview was received, the coders were in charge of organizing the information into the categories provided by using the qualitative analysis software NVIVO. No emerging categories were identified during the coding process. In addition, in order to capture the broader trends provided by the qualitative data, mainly the perceptions of the stakeholders, the evaluation team and the MEL's team elaborated an analysis matrix of the main project questions in order to synthesize the information and segment it by department and by type of stakeholder which was filled by each of the coders (see Annex 2). Based on NVIVO's functionalities, crosstabs between variables (e.g., existing community monitoring networks vs. weaknesses) were also elaborated in order to gain a deeper

understanding of the existing relationships between categories and to understand variations in their performance.

DATA ANALYSIS

The evaluation team used three main inputs for the qualitative analysis: the interview transcripts, the analysis matrix, and the NVIVO coding reports (individual codes and cross codes). The ED team addressed each of the main and secondary evaluation questions by reviewing the content of the reports and identifying trends and particularities around geographic units (departments/zones), levels of actors (local/national), and types of actors (civil society, state, international cooperation). The qualitative analysis team identified preliminary answers to each of the questions, and then discussed these findings with the thematic and methodological experts in order to identify contradictory evidence, simplification of phenomena, or inadequate representations of what was stated by the stakeholders. In addition, based on the discussions and experience of the evaluation team, conclusions and recommendations based on the findings were prepared.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

To supplement the qualitative data that was collected around Objective 1, the ED team also identified a set of indicators that would need information from secondary administrative records on environmental crimes prevention and prosecution (Table 283). Data on these indicators was requested from the GoC's public authorities. First, the desired information was requested through a formal Petition Request (derecho de petición), a process that is enshrined in article 23 of the Political Constitution of Colombia and functions as the standard means to access public data.

TABLE 183. INDICATORS WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA WERE REQUESTED

INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION REQUEST (INSTITUTION)
Number of coordination mechanisms or networks established and operational to address deforestation	CONALDEF/Ministry of Environment; Corpoamazonía; CAD; Cormacarena
Number of shared tools, databases, or networks that facilitate deforestation prevention and prosecution	CONALDEF/Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Justice
Number of specialized prosecutors dedicated to deforestation in the region	Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía); Corpoamazonía; CAD; Cormacarena
Number of specialized units for deforestation enforcement in the region	Ministry of Defense; National Police; Corpoamazonía; CAD; Cormacarena
Number of formal documents that outline regulations and enforcement procedures (manuals, ID guides) on deforestation	CONALDEF/Ministry of environment; Ministry of Justice;
Number of arrested persons associated with deforestation activities	Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía); Ministry of Defense; National Police
Number of convicted persons associated with deforestation activities	Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía); Ministry of Justice

TABLE 183. INDICATORS WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA WERE REQUESTED

INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION REQUEST (INSTITUTION)
Number of penalized or sanctioned persons associated with deforestation activities	Judiciary; Ministry of Justice
Number of established systems for secured filing and following up of deforestation complaints, and number of deforestation crimes reported through these systems	CONALDEF/ Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Justice; Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalia); Judiciary
Number of GOC institutions using and sharing near real-time or real-time alerts on deforestation	CONALDEF/Ministry of environment; IDEAM
Number of local (community-based) monitoring networks for forest crimes established and operational	CONALDEF/Ministry of environment; Corporamazonía; ; CAD; Cormacarena
Number of people participating in trainings and workshops (technical trainings) to improve capacity on forest monitoring	CONALDEF/Ministry of environment; Corporamazonía; CAD; Cormacarena
Number of reported deforestation activities to GoC by local people or monitoring networks	Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalia); Ministry of Justice

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

A search for secondary information was carried out in order to contextualize the general situation of the baseline evaluation. The search for information was carried out non-systematically using the Google search engine, and preference was given to consulting the media (local and national), as well as non-academic sources that closely portrayed the situations of interest of the evaluation team. For Objective 1 of the evaluation, the following search words were used: "deforestation", "prosecution", "crime", "investigation", "environmental police", "specialized environmental prosecutor's office". For Objective 2 the words "land", "formalization", "informality", "conservation agreements", "conservation contracts", "life plans", "alternatives", "agroforestry", "sustainability" were used. Each of the words was crossed with the departments of interest of the evaluation (Caquetá, Guaviare, Putumayo, Sur del Meta), in order to identify timely and, if possible, updated information on these areas.

QUANTITATIVE DATA

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The evaluation used two close-ended survey instruments to measure baseline conditions in the AA geographies. Within all veredas or Indigenous Reserves (IR) where households would participate in approved AA activities, (1) the main participant was surveyed using a household survey instrument, and (2) the leader of a select number of veredas and IRs were selected to be surveyed using a leader survey instrument. The leader survey was designed to help capture larger scale drivers of forest loss and collect information on rural development programs more generally in the geography, that could positively or

negatively influence AA's effects at the household level. Sample selection and fieldwork for the survey are described in Annex 6.

The two survey instruments were developed in early 2022 based on the set of indicators (see Annex 1) developed for the evaluation. Both survey instruments contained questions regarding: (1) household or community characteristics; (2) land access and land tenure; (3) livelihoods and income sources; (4) human or community well-being; (5) governance and social capital; (6) forest uses, capacities, attitudes, and behaviors; and (7) forest monitoring and environmental crimes. Additionally, the household survey included questions about wildlife sightings (mammals) as a proxy for biodiversity. Close-ended questions were asked as binary (yes/no), categorical, or 5-point Likert-scale questions. The leader instrument was designed to take no more than 60 minutes to complete and the household instrument was designed to take no more than 90 minutes to complete. Both survey instruments were circulated and reviewed multiple times in 2022 by USAID/Colombia and the IP's Colombia team, with comments and edits incorporated as appropriate, and pre-tested as described below.

PILOTING OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

SEI was responsible for the pilot of both survey instruments. The pilot was developed to test the instruments in locations similar to where AA would be implemented using a small sample of households and leaders. A main focus of the pilot was to test the length of the survey instruments and the understanding of the survey concepts. The pilot was carried out from November 15 to 18, 2022 in the municipality of San José del Fragua, department of Caquetá. In the pilot, the household survey was conducted with 14 households and the leader survey was conducted with two leaders.

A small number of enumerators were selected from SEI's group of supervisors and coordinators to conduct the pilot. These enumerators participated in two days of training focused on the following topics:

- Pilot Test Methodology
- General objective of the project
- Guidelines for approaching the population, considering the theme of the project
- Filling out the form
- Conceptual framework
- Management of the application

The pilot data collection was carried out from November 16 to 17, 2022 in the village of Eluna and the Yurayaco IR. In Eluna, eight (8) peasant households and one (1) leader were surveyed. In Yurayaco IR, six (6) households and one (1) leader were surveyed (Table 284).

TABLE 284. HOUSEHOLD AND LEADER SURVEYS BY VEREDA AND INDIGENOUS RESGUARDO

LOCATION	TYPE OF SURVEY	NUMBER OF SURVEYS
Vereda Eluna	Households	8
	Leaders	1
Resguardo yurayaco	Households	6
	Leaders	1

The average completion time for the household survey in the pilot was 112 minutes and 35 minutes for the leader survey. Thus, the leader survey was within the targeted time frame, but the original participant household survey took longer than the targeted 90 minutes. Additionally, SEI identified several questions in the survey related to forests, agriculture, and land where minor adjustments were needed to improve clarity. This feedback was used by the ED Team to revise the two survey instruments, which were then circulated to USAID/Colombia and the IP for final comments. Final survey instruments are located in Annex 5.

QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

The quantitative baseline analysis focused on providing summary statistics for indicators that describe the current conditions related to Components (2.1) land tenure; (2.2) market conditions and sustainable livelihoods; (2.3) adoption of natural resource management actions; (2.4) participation in conservation decision making; and (1.3) forest monitoring. Additionally, summary statistics were conducted to understand participant and leader characteristics, as well as long-term indicators related to the current state of deforestation and biodiversity loss and human well-being.

The private firm, SEI, provided quantitative data to the ED team in three Excel files. Following the ED team's data checks, a select number of variables were discussed with SEI and further transformed. Additionally, the ED team re-coded some data from the original Excel databases in Stata version 17.1, in order to be able to summarize responses correctly. The final Excel data sets provided by SEI and the final transformed data in Stata format (DTA files), along with the Stata "do files" to do the data management and summary statistics, were saved and shared with MEL Activity and USAID/Colombia so they could be used again during midline and endline evaluation periods.

The quantitative specialist ran all basic descriptive statistics, including means, variances, coefficient of variation, and frequencies, for the survey variables. Summary statistics were also calculated separately for the following strata: departments, peasant versus indigenous households, and activities. The full set of summary statistics can be found in Annex 2. These initial summary statistics were discussed with the ED team to help interpret the findings and check for any contradictory information. These data were then used to develop basic graphs and figures to summarize variables of particular interest, across different samples. Finally, the evaluation team discussed the findings jointly, to draw appropriate conclusions and recommendations based on the baseline quantitative data.

REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS

Thirteen (13) indicators were developed to establish a baseline on forest and biodiversity conditions, in order to compare priority areas and corridors in the future across years. The set of indicators was defined with the input from USAID/Colombia and/or discussions with the IP's partners and considering the set of indicators derived from the GoC's Supreme Court sentence STC 4360-2018. These indicators are easy to understand and reproduce, and as a whole give a picture of the ecological integrity and processes in the AA geographies, from a spatial / landscape ecology perspective, since they were calculated from remotely sensed data. These 13 indicators can be grouped into four general categories as follows:

1. **Forest-Habitat state/Loss:** is related to the general state of the forests and includes three indicators (forest cover, deforestation rate, and heat points as an estimate of fires occurrences).
2. **Forest Fragmentation/Connectivity:** refers to the state of fragmentation, or connectivity of the landscapes, and corresponds to predefined landscape metrics. From these, the first three (LPI, PA & ENN) help to describe landscapes based on the proximity between patches and the proportions of coverages (Figure 1). The Connect index refers to the connectivity of the pixels of a given coverage category and is based on a proximity threshold. The last two indicators in this category are Biodiversity indexes, which have been adapted to inform about landscapes configuration.
3. **Forest Degradation:** includes a single indicator, corresponding to a spectral index (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, NDVI), which has been used as a preliminary way to assess forest degradation, understood as the sustained loss of forest carbon stocks⁵⁵.
4. **Deforestation Drivers:** refers to the surface of land cover categories associated with the deforestation drivers in the region of pastures, agriculture, and coca cultivation (for illicit use).

For the 13 long term indicators, spatial layers were analyzed using the Magna, Bogotá projected coordinate system, using open-source GIS software. For simple spatial data editing and calculations, QGIS® was used, meanwhile, for the estimations of the landscape indicators, a selection of predefined FRAGSTAT⁵⁶ metrics were used. For these last, the required raster and text files were produced from the original IDEAM's layers and processed with FRAGSTAT. The specific inputs and calculations for each of the 13 indicators are described below under the indicator category. Details about the specific data sources and years for each indicator can be found in Annex 6.

During the baseline phase, each indicator was assessed for the six AA priority areas (A, B, C, D, EF, and G) where information from the IP suggested that the Activity will be implemented in the next 5 years. The second scale corresponds to corridors structured from the specific veredas and IR that the IP prioritized for work in the first part of 2022. Specifically, corridors were considered within three priority areas, corresponding to the reference areas A (CoA), C (CoC), and E-F (CoEF). By the time of

⁵⁵ Ramírez-Delgado J.P., Galindo G.A., Yepes A.P., Cabrera E. Estimación de la degradación de bosques de Colombia a través de un análisis de fragmentación. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales – IDEAM, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible – MADS, Programa ONU-REDD Colombia. Bogotá, 201.

⁵⁶ McGarigal, K. 2015. Fragstat help. University of Massachusetts. USA. Data available from: <https://umass.edu/landeco/research/fragstats/documents/fragstats.help.4.2.pdf>

finalizing the baseline evaluation (2023), several of the areas identified by the IP as priorities had changed.

DEFORESTATION DRIVERS

PASTURES

- **Data Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** According to the “Situation Analysis” developed during the AA evaluation design (USAID, 2021⁵⁷), cattle ranching was identified as a relevant deforestation driver in the AA implementation area. To assess this deforestation driver, from the national land cover map a pastures layer was produced. The indicator corresponds to the surface occupied by land cover categories including pastures in the AA geographies, expressed as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface. The change in the surface of the pastures is calculated from the comparison with a baseline.
- **Baseline:** 2018
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): varied
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Land covers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the land cover map to the extent of the unit of analysis. Reclassify those land cover categories including pastures (Table 284), and export as a new “Pastures” layer. In the attributes table of the new vector file, add a new camp “Area” (Double), and there calculate the area, in hectares, of pastures (Calculate geometry). The result is divided by the area, in hectares, of

⁵⁷ Op. cit.

the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g. AAPAs), and multiplied by 100, to obtain the Pastures percentage (Figure A6). Pastures cover, as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface range between 0 and 100.

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g. ArcGIS/QGIS)
 - Excel
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (IP)

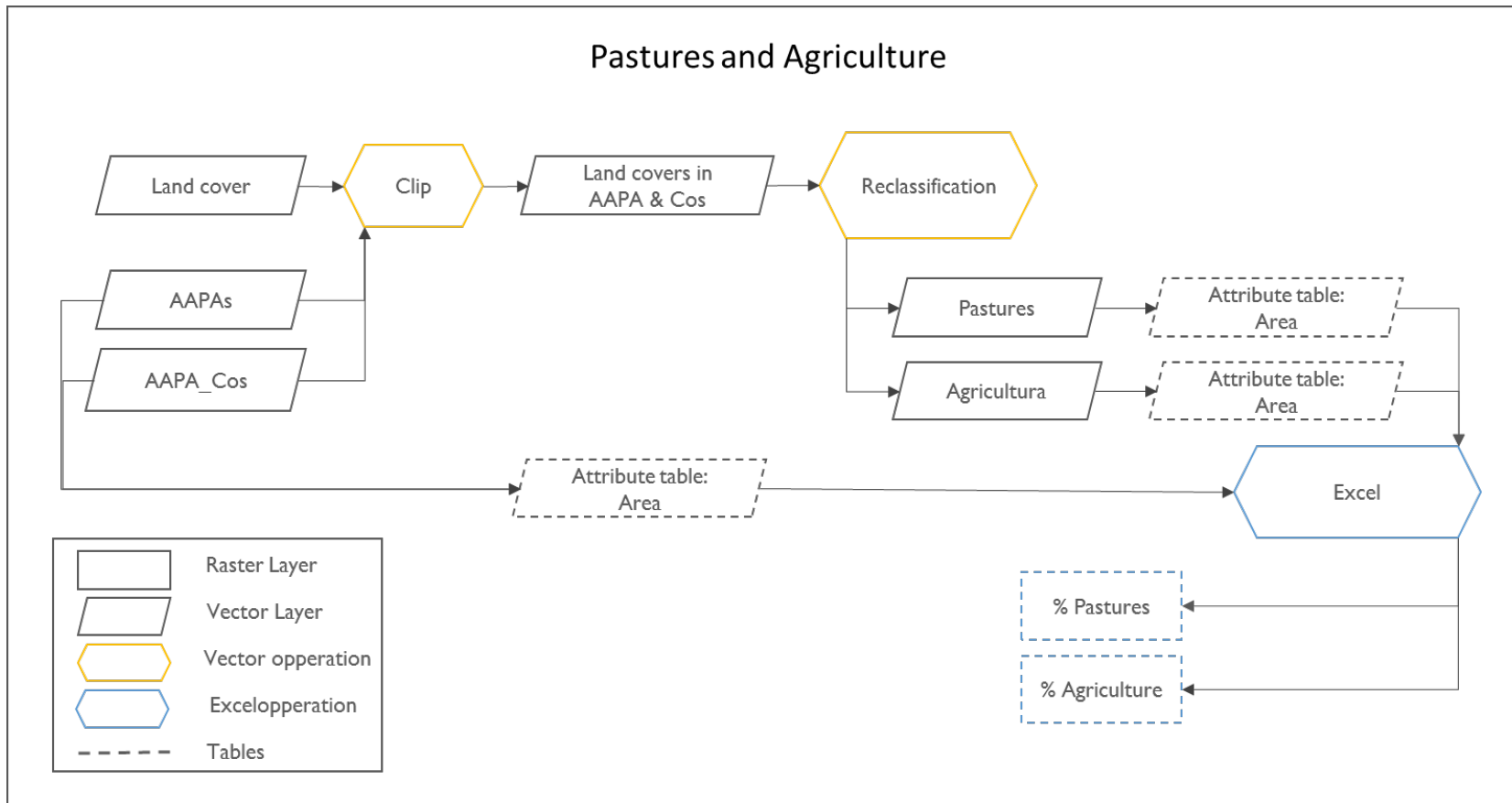


Exhibit 34: Pastures and Agriculture indicators cartographic model

TABLE 285. AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE RANCHING RELATED LAND COVER CATEGORIES, FROM IDEAM (2018⁵⁸)

PROXY COVERS	AGRICULTURE	CATTLE RANCHING
2.1.1. Otros cultivos transitorios	x	
2.1.2. Cereales	x	
2.1.3. Oleaginosas y leguminosas	x	
2.1.4. Hortalizas	x	
2.1.5. Tubérculos	x	
2.2.1. Cultivos permanentes herbáceos	x	
2.2.2. Cultivos permanentes arbustivos	x	
2.2.3. Cultivos permanentes arbóreos	x	
2.2.4. Cultivos agroforestales	x	
2.2.5. Cultivos confinados	x	
2.3.1. Pastos limpios		x
2.3.2. Pastos arbolados		x
2.3.3. Pastos enmalezados		x
2.4.1. Mosaico de cultivos	x	
2.4.2. Mosaico de pastos y cultivos	x	x
2.4.3. Mosaico de cultivos, pastos y espacios naturales	x	x
2.4.4. Mosaico de pastos con espacios naturales		x
2.4.5. Mosaico de cultivos con espacios naturales	x	

AGRICULTURE

- **Data Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** According to the “Situation Analysis” developed during the AA evaluation design (USAID, 2021), Agriculture was identified as a relevant deforestation driver in the AA implementation area. To assess this deforestation driver, from the national land cover map an agriculture layer was produced. The indicator corresponds to the surface occupied by agricultural

⁵⁸ 2018 Land Cover Map

land cover categories in the AA geographies, expressed as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface. The change in the agricultural land surface is calculated from the comparison with a baseline.

- **Baseline:** 2018
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): varied
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Land covers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the land cover map to the extent of the unit of analysis. Reclassify those land cover categories including crops, and export as a new “Agriculture” layer. In the attributes table of the new vector file, add a new camp “Area” (Double), and there calculate the area, in hectares, of agriculture (Calculate geometry). The result is divided by the area, in hectares, of the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g. AAPAs), and multiplied by 100, to obtain the agriculture percentage (Figure A6). Pastures cover, as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface range between 0 and 100.
- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g. ArcGIS/QGIS)
 - Excel
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)

- Monitoring Team (IP)

ILLICIT COCA CROPS

- **Data Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** According to the “Situation Analysis” developed during the AA evaluation design (USAID, 2021), coca cultivation was identified as a relevant deforestation driver in the AA implementation area. The indicator corresponds to the surface occupied by coca crops in the AA geographies, according to the data reported by the Ministry of Justice. The indicator is expressed as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface. The change in the coca crop surface is calculated from the comparison with a baseline.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): varied
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Land covers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the land cover map to the extent of the unit of analysis. From the attribute table extract the area, in hectares, of coca crips for each unit of analysis. The result is divided by the area, in hectares, of the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g. AAPAs) to obtain the Pastures surface, expressed as an of the unit of analysis surface (Figure A7). Pastures cover range between 0 and 100.
- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**

- GIS software (e.g. ArcGIS/QGIS)
- Excel

- **Responsible:**

- Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
- Monitoring Team (IP)

FOREST – COVER AND LOSS

DEFORESTATION RATE

- **Data Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** Deforestation rate is the measure of the magnitude of forest change in one year, expressed as a percentage of the area of each one of the defined units of analysis. It corresponds specifically to the ultimate goal of the Amazon Alive intervention. The change in the deforestation rate is calculated from the comparison with a baseline.
- **Baseline:** 2019-2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** %
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)

- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layers (30m resolution), for consecutive years, to the extent of the unit of analysis. Using the attribute table of both years, forest cover is estimated as the count of forest pixels per unit of analysis (e.g., AAPA), multiplied by the pixel area (30.717m x 30.717m) and divided by 10,000 (to obtain hectares). Then, the forest cover difference between years is estimated, divided by the area, in hectares, of the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g., AAPAs) and finally multiplied by 100 (Figure A1). Deforestation rate, as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface range between -100 and 100. Negative deforestation rate values suppose net forest recovery.

$$Deforestation\ Rate_{(i-(i-1))} \left(\frac{Deforested\ area\ (ha)_{Year\ i} - Deforested\ area_{Year\ i-1}}{Area\ (ha)\ of\ the\ unit\ of\ analysis} \right) * 100$$

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS, QGIS)
 - Excel.
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

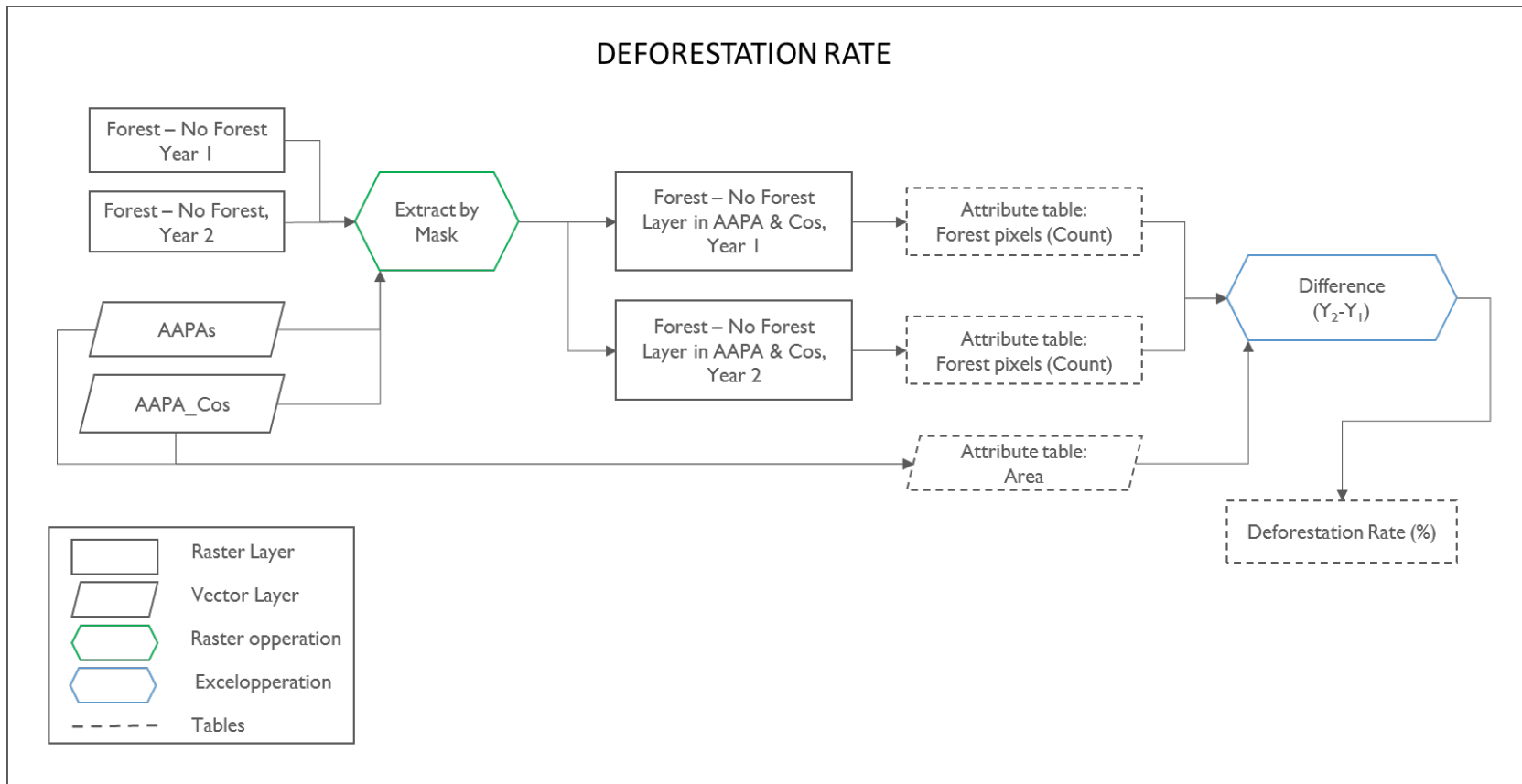


Exhibit 35: Deforestation rate indicator cartographic model

FOREST COVER

- **Data type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** This indicator complements the information provided by the deforestation rate indicator. The “Deforestation Rate” indicator gives general information of the forest cover loss on the units of analyses meanwhile, this indicator is focused on the surface of forest that is still standing or recovered, expressed as a percentage of the area of each one of the defined units of analysis. The change in the forest loss is calculated from the comparison with a baseline.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** %
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Using the layer’s attribute table, the forest cover is estimated as the count of forest pixels per unit of analysis (e.g., AAPA), multiplied by the pixel area (30.717m x 30.717m) and divided by 10,000. The result is divided by the area, in hectares, of the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g., AAPAs) and finally multiplied by 100 (Figure A2). Forest cover, as a percentage of the unit of analysis surface range between 0 and 100.

$$Forest\ Surface = \left(\frac{Forest\ area\ (ha)\ i}{Total\ area\ (ha)\ i} \right) * 100$$

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)

- Software Requirements:
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS, QGIS)
 - Excel.

- **Responsible:**

- Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
- Evaluation Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

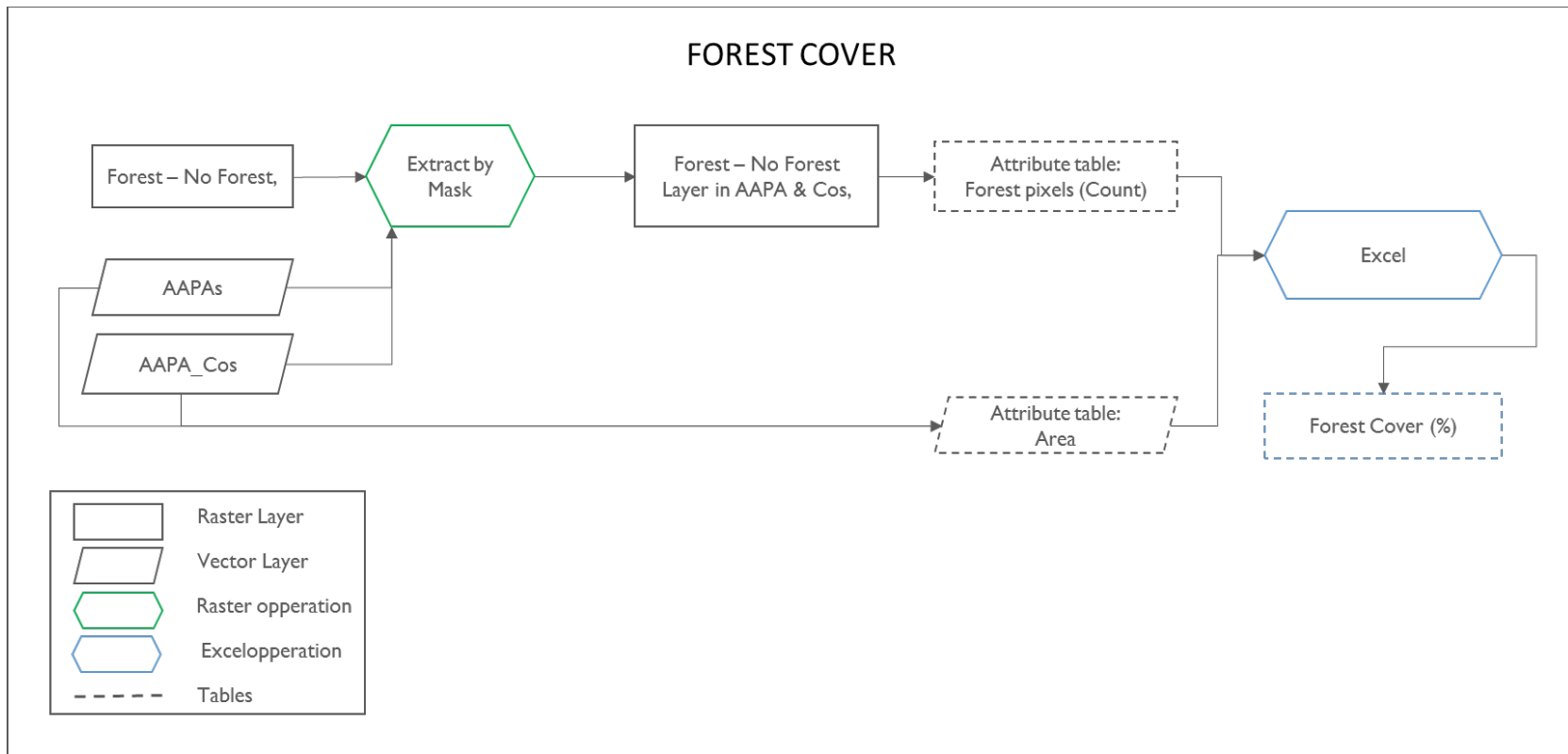


Exhibit 36: Forest Cover Indicator cartographic model

FIRES/HEAT POINTS

- **Data type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** A “heat point” (HP) is defined as a thermic anomaly on terrain (fires or potential fires). This indicator was included because of the current dynamics developed in the arc of deforestation, where human-induced fires are commonly employed by deforestation agents to clean the terrain of the cut vegetation. The indicator is a second approach to evaluate deforestation, which corresponds to the long-term goal of the Amazon Alive intervention to reduce forest loss. Particularly, heat points inform about active deforestation, so it does not coincide completely with the deforested (no forest) surface. The indicator corresponds to the density of heat points estimated from by the Sinchi Institute, reported data for each of the units of analysis in a given year (e.g., 01.01.2020, 12:00:00 - 12.31.2020, 23:59:59)
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (SINCHI): Dially
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** HP /ha
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Heat points (Sinchi)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** The indicator can be produced by clipping the heat points layer (point layer) to the limits of each of the units of analysis, then estimating the total heat point number from the resulting layer’s attribute tables, and finally dividing that number by the area, in hectares, of the unit of analysis. Another option could be to generate a *spatial join* between the AA units of analysis and the heat points layers. Use polygons as targets and points as join features, for a one-to-one join matching completely contained entries. Then extract the required information from the “*objectid count*” camp in the attributes tables of the new vector file. The result is also divided by the area, in hectares, of

the corresponding unit of analysis (e.g., AAPAs) to obtain the heat point density. Heat point density corresponds to a positive value (Figure A3).

$$\text{Heat Points} = \left(\frac{\text{Heat point number } i}{\text{Total area (ha) } i} \right)$$

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g. ArcGIS, QGIS)
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

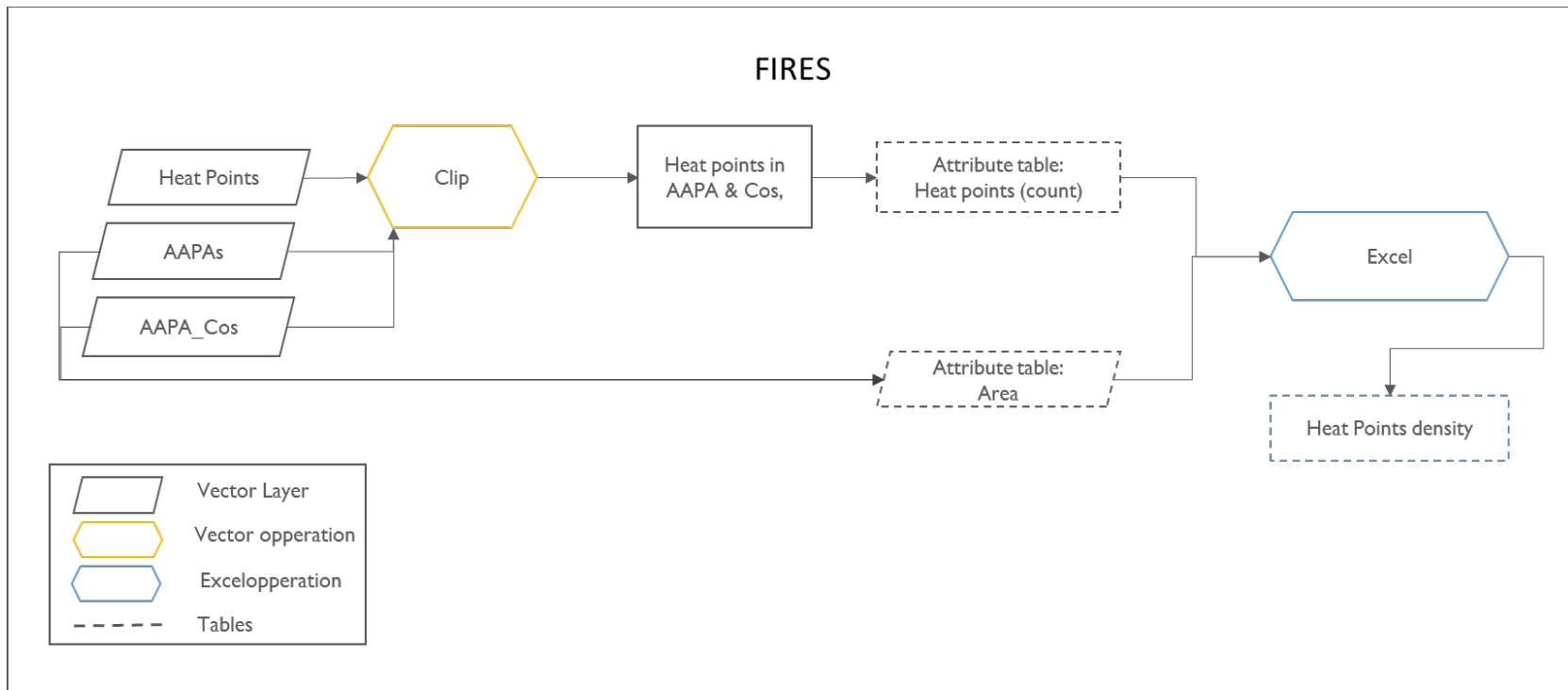


Exhibit 37: Fires (Heat points) indicator cartographic model

FOREST – HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND CONNECTIVITY

LARGEST PATCH INDEX (LPI)

- **Data type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** The largest patch index (LPI) is a predefined Fragstat metric⁵⁹. Evaluated at the class level quantifies the percentage of total landscape area comprised by the largest patch of a given category (i.e., No Forest or Forest). As such, it is a simple measure of dominance. LPI equals the area (m²) of the largest patch in the landscape (e.g., AAPA) divided by total landscape area (m²), multiplied by 100 (to convert to a percentage). As with other simple landscape metrics, LPI brings partial spatial information about the complex landscape structure and must be interpreted as part of a group of complementary descriptors, considering the proportion of forest cover in each of the analyzed units.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** %
- **Inputs/Materials**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering two categories: Forest (F) & and No Forest (NF). No information or other coverage categories included in the original data must be considered NF.

⁵⁹ McGarigal Op. cit

Following the recommendation from McGarigal⁶⁰ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Largest Patch Index (LPI)” from the Fragstat’s Area-Edge sheet included in the Class metric’s menu. The obtained LPI value must be compared to the baseline value. LPI can take values $0 < LPI \leq 100$. LPI approaches 0 when the largest patch of the corresponding patch type is increasingly small. LPI = 100 when the entire landscape consists of a single patch of the corresponding patch type; that is when the largest patch comprises 100% of the landscape⁶¹.

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel.
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

PATCH AREA (PA)

- **Data type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** The Patch Area (PA) is a predefined Fragstat metric⁶². Evaluated at the class level is a measure of landscape composition; specifically, how much of the landscape is comprised of a particular patch type (i.e., No Forest & Forest). PA equals the average of the areas (m²) of all patches of the corresponding patch type, divided by 10,000 (to convert to hectares). As with other simple landscape metrics, PA brings partial spatial information of the complex landscape structure and must be interpreted as part of a group of complementary descriptors, considering the proportion of forest cover in each of the analyzed units.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)

⁶⁰ McGarigal Op. cit

⁶¹ McGarigal Op. cit

⁶² McGarigal Op. cit

- Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** %
 - **Inputs/Materials**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
 - **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering two categories: Forest (F) & and No Forest (NF). No information or other coverage categories included in the original data must be considered NF. Following the recommendation from McGarigal⁶³ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Patch Area (PA)” from the Fragstat’s Area - Edge sheet included in the Class metric’s menu (Figure A4). The obtained PA value must be compared to the baseline value. PA takes values > 0, without limit. PA approaches 0 as the patch type becomes increasingly rare in the landscape. PA = Total Area when the entire landscape consists of a single patch type. That is when the entire image is comprised of a single patch⁶⁴.
 - **Equipment:** Computer (1)
 - **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel.
 - **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

EUCLIDEAN NEXT NEIGHBOR (ENN)

- **Type:** Remote Sensing

⁶³ McGarigal Op. cit

⁶⁴ McGarigal Op. cit

- **Description:** The Euclidean Nearest-Neighbor distance (ENN) is perhaps the simplest measure of patch context and has been used extensively to quantify patch isolation⁶⁵ (here associated with forest fragmentation/connectivity). The bigger the distance between forests patches, the bigger the forest fragmentation. The ENN is a predefined Fragstat metric defined using simple Euclidean geometry as the shortest straight-line edge-to-edge distance between the focal patch and its nearest neighbor of the same class. Note that the edge-to-edge distances are from cell center to cell center. The obtained distance value must be compared (rested) to the baseline value.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 years)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** Meters (m)
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering two categories: Forest (F) & and No Forest (NF). No information or other coverage categories included in the original data must be considered NF. Following the recommendation from McGarigal⁶⁶ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Euclidean Nearest-Neighbor distance (ENN)” from the Fragstat’s Aggregation sheet included in the Patch metric’s menu (Figure A4). ENN approaches 0 as the distance to the nearest neighbor decreases. The minimum ENN is constrained by the cell size and is equal to twice the cell size when the 8-neighbor patch rule

⁶⁵ McGarigal Op. cit

⁶⁶ McGarigal Op. cit

is used or the distance between diagonal neighbors when the 4-neighbor rule is used⁶⁷. The upper limit is constrained by the extent of the landscape.

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

CONNECTANCE INDEX (CONNECT)

- **Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** The ecological connectivity is the extent to which a landscape facilitates the movements of organisms and their genes, being able to fulfill the minimum requirements to survive and procreate. In this sense, connectivity is considered a proxy of the ecological function (health) by evaluating connectivity of forest for species habitat^{68,69}). The CONNECT is a predefined Fragstat metric⁷⁰ equal to the proportion of functional joining among all patches, where each pair of patches is either connected or not based on some criterion. CONNECT is computed using a threshold distance specified by the user and reports it as a percentage of the maximum possible connectance given the number of patches. The threshold distance is based on Euclidean distance. From the Fragstat metrics, the “CONNECT” is probably the one that most allows an individual interpretation.
- **Baseline:** 2020 (values to be defined)
- **Temporality**
 - Data production: Annual (IDEAM)
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)

⁶⁷ For the preset exercise the 8 cells rule is proposed to use.

⁶⁸ Ghoddousi, A., Buchholtz, E. K., Dietsch, A. M., Williamson, M. A., Sharma, S., Balkenhol, N., ... Dutta, T. (2021). Anthropogenic resistance: accounting for human behavior in wildlife connectivity planning. *On Earth*, 4(January), 39–48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.12.003>

⁶⁹ Correa-Ayram, C. A., Mendoza, M. E., Etter, A., & Pérez-Salicrup, D. R. (2017). Anthropogenic impact on habitat connectivity: a multidimensional human footprint index evaluated in a highly biodiverse landscape of Mexico. *Ecological Indicators*, 72, 895-909. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2016.09.007

⁷⁰ McGariga Op. cit

- Midline (3-4 years)
- Endline (5 years)
- **Units:** %
- **Inputs/Materials**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering the two available categories (F: Forest & and NF: No Forest). Following the recommendation from McGariga⁷¹ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Conectance index (CONNECT)” from the Fragstat’s Aggregation sheet included in the Landscape metric’s menu (Figure A4). Use 100 m as the threshold distance. The index can take values $0 \leq \text{CONNECT} \leq 100$. Values of 100 would appear when every patch in the landscape is "connected. While values of 0 appear when either⁷².
 - The landscape consists of a single patch
 - All classes consist of a single patch
 - None of the patches in the landscape are "connected" (i.e., within the user-specified threshold distance of another patch of the same type).
- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel.
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

⁷¹ McGariga Op. cit

⁷² McGariga Op. cit

- **Additional Comment:** The Connectance index is highly dependent on the threshold distance. In the baseline report, a 100m threshold was used, corresponding to approximately 3 times the resolution of the cartography employed (IDEAM forest, non-forest layers) trying to ensure the evaluation of true gaps between forest patches. However, this threshold can be changed to consider specific information on species movements in future evaluations. There are also “false-negative” classification errors inherent in this type of procedure because of the precision limitations of any raster product, given its spatial resolution⁷³.

SIMPSON'S DIVERSITY INDEX (SIDI)

- **Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** The Simpson's Diversity Index (SIDI) is a popular diversity measure borrowed from community ecology to the landscape ecology⁷⁴. SIDI is less sensitive to the presence of rare types and has an interpretation that is much more intuitive than Shannon's index. The SIDI is a predefined Fragstat metric that represents the probability that any 2 pixels selected at random would be different patch types.
- **Baseline:** 2020 (values to be defined)
 - Temporality:
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless
- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)

⁷³ Turner, M. G., O'Neill, R. V., Gardner, R. H., & Milne, B. T. (1989). Effects of changing spatial scale on the analysis of landscape pattern. *Landscape Ecology*, 3(3–4), 153–162. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00131534>

⁷⁴ McGariga Op. cit

- **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering the two available categories (F: Forest & and NF: No Forest). Following the recommendation from McGarigal⁷⁵ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Simpson’s diversity index (SIDI)” from the Fragstat’s Diversity sheet included in the Landscape metric’s menu (Figure A4). The SIDI equals 1 minus the sum, across all patch types, of the proportional abundance of each patch type “ i ” squared. Note, P is based on total landscape area (A) excluding any internal background present. For the interpretation of this indicator, it must be taken into account the proportion of the unit of analysis covered by Forest, because similar diversity values could be obtained when the landscape is dominated either by Forest or no Forest coverages. If the forest is the predominant coverage in the unit of analysis, as smaller the probability (SIDI) bigger forest patches are present in the unit of analysis. $SIDI = 0$ when the landscape contains only 1 patch (i.e., no diversity). SIDI approaches 1 as the number of different patch types (i.e., patch richness, PR) increases and the proportional distribution of area among patch types becomes more equitable⁷⁶.
- **Equipment:** Computer (1)
- **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel
- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (Mid/End/Long terms)

SIMPSON'S EVENNESS INDEX (SIEI)

- **Data Type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** Simpson’s evenness index (SIEI) is a predefined Fragstat metric⁷⁷, such that an even distribution of areas among patch types results in maximum SIEI (evenness). Evenness is the complement to dominance. If the forest is the predominant coverage in the unit of analysis (Forest – No Forest), as smaller the probability (SIEI) bigger forest patches are present in the unit of analysis.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (IDEAM): Annual
 - Data report:

⁷⁵ McGariga Op. cit

⁷⁶ McGariga Op. cit

⁷⁷ McGariga Op. cit

- Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless
 - **Inputs/Materials:**
 - Forest – Non-Forest Layers, (IDEAM)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)
 - **Calculations:** Clip the Forest-No Forest layer (30 m resolution) to the extent of the unit of analysis. Generate a raster layer (.img) considering the two available categories (F: Forest & and NF: No Forest). Following the recommendation from McGarigal⁷⁸ produce the TXT file providing the image general information. Use the raster layer and the TXT file to calculate the metric “Simpson’s evenness index (SIEI)” from the Fragstat’s Diversity sheet included in the Landscape metric’s menu (Figure A4). SIEI equals 1 minus the sum, across all patch types, of the proportional abundance of each patch type squared, divided by 1 minus 1 divided by the number of patch types. In other words, the observed SIDI is divided by the maximum SIDI for that number of patch i types. Note, P is based on total landscape area (A) excluding any internal background present⁷⁹. For the interpretation of this indicator, it must be taken into account the proportion of the unit of analysis covered by Forest, because similar diversity values could be obtained when the landscape is dominated either by Forest or no Forest coverages. The SIEI can take values $0 \leq \text{SIEI} \leq 1$. SIDI = 0 when the landscape contains only one patch (i.e., no diversity) and approaches 0 as the distribution of area among the different patch types becomes increasingly uneven (i.e., dominated by 1 type). SIDI = 1 when the distribution of area among patch types is perfectly even⁸⁰ (i.e., abundances are the same).
 - **Equipment:** Computer (1)
 - **Software Requirements:**
 - GIS software (e.g., ArcGIS/QGIS, Fragstat)
 - Excel

⁷⁸ McGariga Op. cit

⁷⁹ McGariga Op. cit

⁸⁰ McGariga Op. cit

- **Responsible:**

- Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
- Monitoring Team (IP)

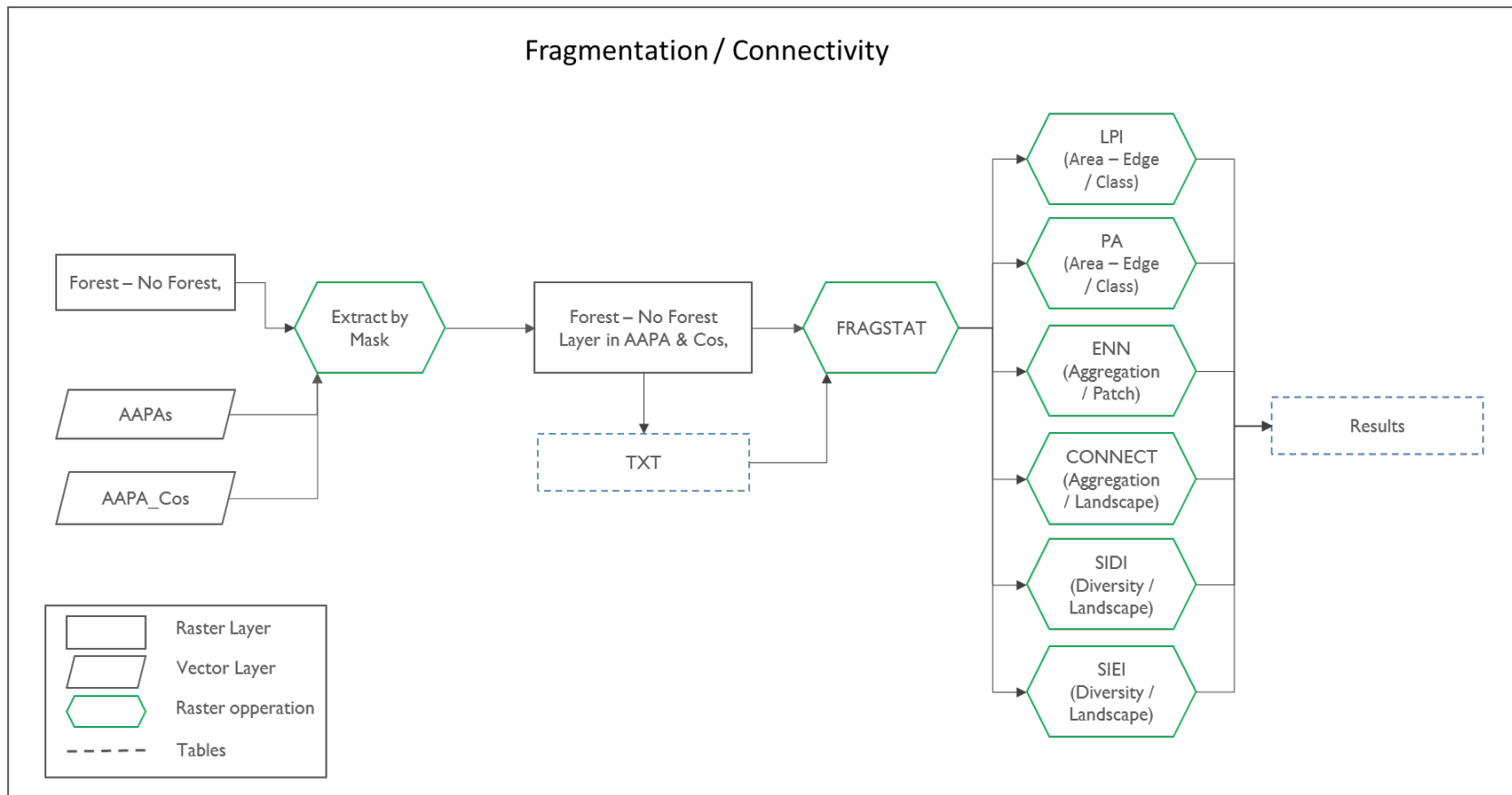


Exhibit 38: Fragmentation/Connectivity indicators (Fragstat metrics⁸¹) cartographic model

⁸¹ All the Fragstat metrics can be estimated in in a single run for each one of the units of analysis.

FOREST – HABITAT DEGRADATION

NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX (NDVI)

- **Data type:** Remote Sensing
- **Description:** Forest degradation is a complex process and its quantification is still under research⁸². Different KIIInds of approximation exist, from fieldwork to satellite remote sensing, and each one has its pros and cons. Field data can lead to high-quality quantifications, but at very high costs and sometimes restricted to portions of the territory. Some satellite options, from which it is also possible to obtain good approximations, imply high monetary costs and require advanced technical expertise and long times for its acquisition and processing. Other satellite alternatives, like the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), are “zero cost” and can be used directly to identify general patterns of forest state and by comparisons through the years the identification of forest degradation trends. The NDVI, measures the upper strata's photosynthetic activity and can be considered as an indirect proxy of biomass production and carbon storage, and so is considered useful to track forest degradation⁸³. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a spectral index, generated from the Near-IR and Red bands (250 m resolution) of MODIS scenes as $(NIR - Red) / (NIR + Red)$. We use NDVI here to assess changes over the years associated with changes in forest state (degradation⁸⁴ or recovery). Composites are created from all the scenes in each annual period beginning from the first day of the year and continuing to the last day of the year. The NDVI is computed from atmospherically corrected surface reflectances that have been masked for water, clouds, heavy aerosols, and cloud shadows.
- **Baseline:** 2020
- **Temporality:**
 - Data production (NASA): 16 day
 - Data report:
 - Baseline (0 year)
 - Midline (3-4 years)
 - Endline (5 years)
 - Long Term (7 years)
- **Units:** dimensionless

⁸² Ramírez-Delgado J.P., Galindo G.A., Yepes A.P., Cabrera E. Estimación de la degradación de bosques de Colombia a través de un análisis de fragmentación. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales – IDEAM, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible – MADS, Programa ONU-REDD Colombia. Bogotá, 201.

⁸³ Ramírez-Delgado op.Cit.

⁸⁴ Forest Degradation correspond to a persistent reduction of the forest carbon stocks, which could be associated with a sustained and measurable decrease in forest canopy and / or the number of trees per hectare (Ramírez-Delgado et al., 2018).

- **Inputs/Materials:**
 - MODISQ1.006 Terra Vegetation Indices 16-Day Global 250m (NASA)
 - Units of analyses (Polygons)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Areas (AAPA)
 - Amazon Alive Priority Corridors (AAPA_Co)

- **Calculations:** Clip the NDVI Composite layer, of the specific desired year, to the extent of the unit of analysis. Using the NDVI band, and a function for the calculation of raster statistics, estimate the average value NDVI for the unit of analysis. Index values range from -2000 to 1000. Values obtained from areas with complex topography must be read with caution if correction procedures are not implemented, due to the abundance of shadows.

- **Equipment:** Computer (1)

- **Software Requirements**
 - GIS software (e.g. ArcGIS/QGIS)
 - Excel

- **Responsible:**
 - Evaluation Design Team (Baseline)
 - Monitoring Team (IP)

- **Additional Comment:** Although the NDVI is “*computed from atmospherically corrected bi-directional surface reflectances that have been masked for water, clouds, heavy aerosols, and cloud shadows*”⁸⁵, topography implies limitations for satellite data capture, due to the abundance of shadows on the surface. Differences in forest structure, typical of altitudinal gradients⁸⁶ are also a source of NDVI variation⁸⁷. While NDVI was used for this evaluation to capture forest degradation, forest degradation can also come from losses at understory and herbaceous strata, so NDVI can detect changes in only one-third of the spaces where degradation is produced. Additional data sources should be considered (e.g. field data, GEDI⁸⁸) to have a good estimation of forest degradation changes in future evaluations.

⁸⁵ https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/MODIS_006_MODISQ1 (accessed: 01/24/22)

⁸⁶ Asner, G. P., Anderson, C. B., Martin, R. E., Knapp, D. E., Tupayachi, R., Sinca, F., & Malhi, Y. (2014). Landscape-scale changes in forest structure and functional traits along an Andes-to-Amazon elevation gradient. *Biogeosciences*, 11(3), 843–856. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-843-2014>

⁸⁷ Freitas, S. R., Mello, M. C. S., & Cruz, C. B. M. (2005). Relationships between forest structure and vegetation indices in Atlantic Rainforest. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 218, 353–362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2005.08.036>

⁸⁸ https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/LARSE_GEDI_GEDI02_A_002_MONTHLY

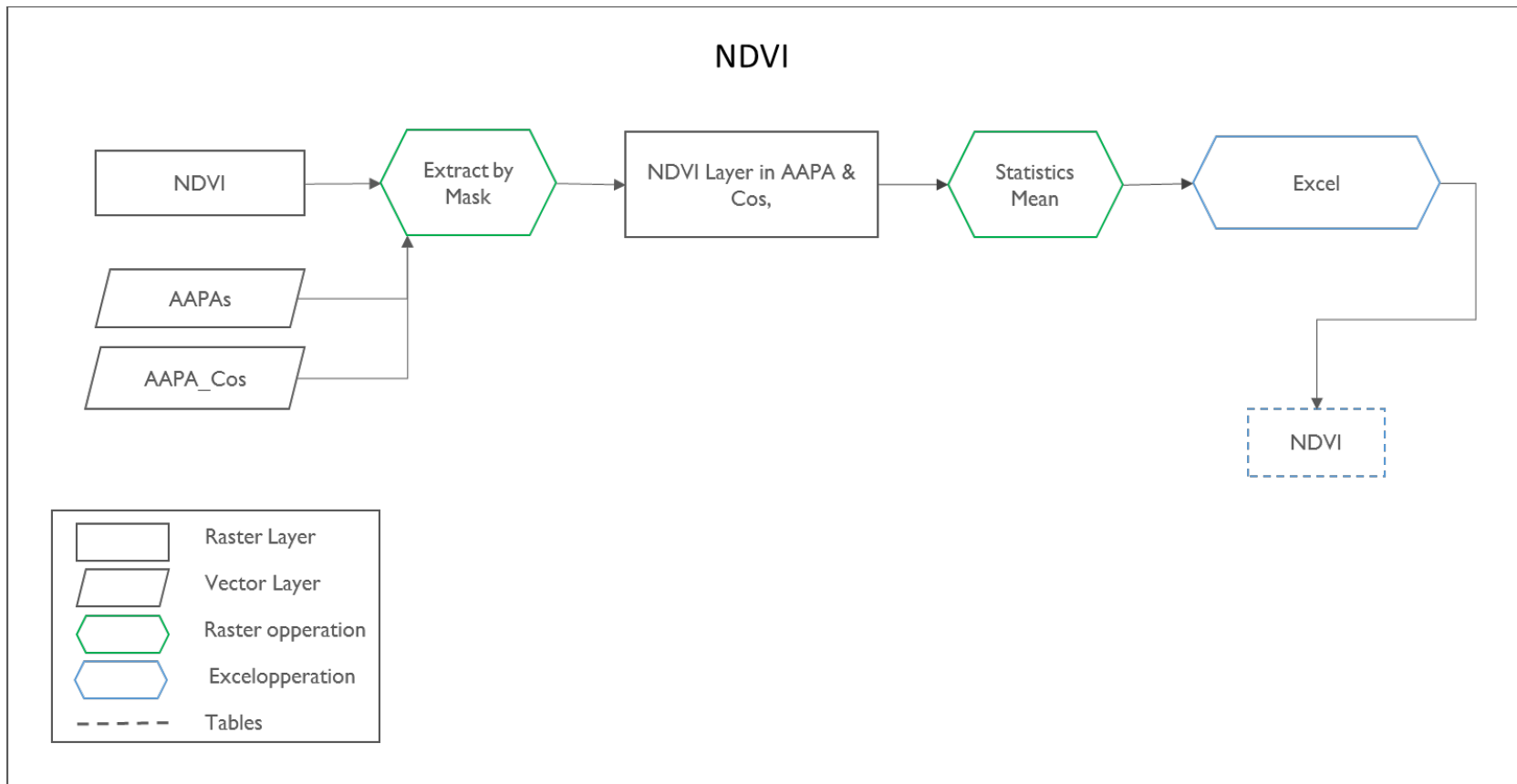


Exhibit 39: NDVI indicator cartographic model

ANNEX 5. INSTRUMENTS

INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT I

PRESENTATION OF PROJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of implementing the "Amazonía Vital" project. During the next five years, this project will develop activities in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta and Putumayo, with the purpose of improving the effectiveness in the prevention and prosecution of environmental crimes associated with the phenomenon of deforestation, as well as the management and conservation of Amazonian forests. As an integral part of the project, an evaluation is contemplated, for which it is necessary to generate a baseline. This baseline is in charge of Panagora Group, of which we are part. Taking into account the relevance of the participation of the sector that you represent in the construction of this initial view of the region, we would like to conduct this interview.

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

The moderator should read the following consent script before the discussion begins:

Good morning/afternoon, my name is _____ (interviewer), next to me is _____ (note taker) we work for Panagora Group, organization in charge of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activity for the different projects implemented by USAID in Colombia (MEL), currently in charge of the design of the evaluation of the Amazon Vital activity as well as the collection of the information corresponding to the baseline of such evaluation.

Our role here is to ask questions and listen to their opinions and experiences. As responsible for the data you provide, we ensure that your rights are respected. Your name will not be used in any type of publication and your personal data will be protected under the statistical reserve contemplated in the current regulations, respecting and applying the Colombian legal framework of Law 1581 of 2012 (Habeas data). There is no direct benefit to you or your organization for participating in this interview, although it will help inform the effectiveness of this activity and how to design future projects with similar objectives.

Your participation is voluntary, so you may agree or decline to participate and you are completely free to withdraw before or during the interview. In addition, you have the right to request to remove your answers at any time, just indicate that decision without any problem or consequence. This discussion will last approximately 60 minutes. The information you provide will be securely stored and shared anonymously with the donor for this project.

Is this information clear, and do you have any questions about the project, its purpose, or how we will use this information?

If you have any questions about the study, you can contact [Redacted] (MEL activity leader, Panagora Group) at [Redacted] or by phone: [Redacted].

Do you agree to participate in the interview?

We would like to record this interview, solely for the purpose of ensuring that we capture your thoughts exactly as you describe them. We will not share any recordings outside of the research team and will delete them once our study has concluded. You may request that we pause or stop recording at any time.

Do you agree to us recording this interview?

May we begin?

PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEWEE (GATHER BASIC INFORMATION ON THE INTERVIEWEE)

-Name:

-Location of interview:

-Date of interview:

-Roll in community or agency or organization:

MAIN INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY IN THE REGION

- I. Can you tell me about forest conservation and/or forest loss in this area (department, region, etc.)?
 - How has forest conservation/loss changed in the last 5 years (since the 2016 Peace Agreement)?
 - What or who are the main reasons for forest conservation/loss?
 - Can you tell me about conservation of wildlife species in this area (department, region, etc.)?
 - How has conservation of wildlife changed in the last 5 years (since the 2016 Peace Agreement)?
 - What or who are the main reasons for these changes?

COORDINATION MECHANISMS

2. Can you tell me about the main institutional actors and organizations involved (in your department, region, etc.) in the prevention and prosecution of illegal deforestation-who are they and how do they work together?
 - How do they coordinate their activities and responses on illegal deforestation?

- Are there formal or informal networks to facilitate coordination? If so, which ones? How are they functioning? If not, why?
- Do they utilize/use shared tools? If so, which ones? How are they functioning? If not, why?

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

3. Is there a general process of monitoring and preventing illegal deforestation in this area? How does it work? Who is involved in this process? (IR1.1_Q2 + IR1.1_Q3)
 - Do you think this process works well?
 - What could help improve this process?
4. Can you explain to me the general process of prosecuting illegal deforestation in this area if it is detected?
 - Do you think this process works well?
 - What could help improve this process?
5. Are there any specific resources or documents on the procedures for monitoring, preventing, or prosecuting illegal deforestation? If so,
 - What are they and how are they shared?
6. Have there been any specific training or programs aimed at enhancing the ability of institutional actors and organizations to monitor, prevent or prosecute illegal deforestation? If so, How did they work?

TOOLS AND DATA

7. Are there established institutional/public data sources or monitoring systems for detecting illegal deforestation activities (for example, real-time deforestation alerts)? If so, how do they work? If not, why?
8. Are there established systems for securely filing and following up on complaints on illegal deforestation? If so, How do they work? If not, why?

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

9. Do institutional actors and organizations involved in illegal deforestation prevention and prosecution coordinate with local communities and Indigenous Resguardos (for example, community monitoring networks) to monitor and report illegal deforestation? If so, how does this work? If not, why?
10. Do you think local communities can safely and effectively participate in monitoring and reporting of illegal deforestation to the media or authorities? If not, how could safety and effectiveness be improved?

(SPANISH)

PRESENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO Y PROPÓSITO DE LA ENTREVISTA

La Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID), se encuentra en proceso de implementación del proyecto “Amazonía Vital”. Durante los próximos cinco años, este proyecto desarrollará actividades en los departamentos de Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta y Putumayo, con el propósito de *mejorar la efectividad en la prevención y judicialización de los crímenes ambientales asociados al fenómeno de la deforestación, así como la gestión y conservación de los bosques amazónicos*. Como parte integral del proyecto, se contempla una evaluación, para la cual es necesaria la generación de una línea base. Esta línea base está a cargo de Panagora Group, de la cual hacemos parte. Teniendo en cuenta la relevancia de la participación del sector que usted representa en la construcción de esta mirada inicial de la región, queremos realizar la presente entrevista.

CONSENTIMIENTO PARA PARTICIPAR

El moderador debe leer el siguiente guión de consentimiento antes del inicio de la discusión:

Buenos días/tardes, mi nombre es _____ (entrevistador), junto a mí está _____ (tomador de notas) trabajamos para Panagora Group, organización encargada de la Actividad Monitoreo, Evaluación y Aprendizaje para los diferentes proyectos implementados por USAID en Colombia (MEL, por sus siglas en inglés), actualmente encargada del diseño de la evaluación de la actividad *Amazonía Vital* así como del levantamiento de la información correspondiente a la línea base de dicha evaluación.

Nuestro papel aquí es hacer preguntas y escuchar sus opiniones y experiencias. Como responsables de los datos que nos suministre aseguramos el respeto de sus derechos. Su nombre no será usado en ningún tipo de publicación y sus datos personales estarán protegidos bajo la reserva estadística contemplada en las normas vigentes, respetando y aplicando el marco legal colombiano de la Ley 1581 de 2012 (Habeas data). No hay ningún beneficio directo para usted o su organización por participar en esta entrevista, aunque ayudará a informar sobre la efectividad de esta actividad y cómo diseñar proyectos futuros con objetivos similares.

Su participación es voluntaria, de forma que usted puede aceptar o negarse a participar y es completamente libre de retirarse antes o durante la entrevista. Además, tiene derecho a solicitar que elimine sus respuestas en cualquier momento, tan sólo debe indicar esa decisión sin ningún problema o consecuencia. Esta discusión durará aproximadamente 60 minutos. La información que proporcione se almacenará de forma segura y se compartirá de forma anónima con el donante para este proyecto.

¿Es clara esta información? ¿Tiene alguna pregunta sobre el proyecto, su objetivo o sobre el uso que le daremos a esta información?

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre el estudio, puede comunicarse con [Redacted] (Líder MEL activity, Panagora Group), al correo: [Redacted] o al teléfono: [Redacted].

¿Acepta participar en la entrevista?

Nos gustaría grabar esta entrevista, únicamente con el propósito de asegurarnos de que capturamos sus pensamientos exactamente como los describe. No compartiremos ninguna grabación fuera del equipo de investigación y las eliminaremos una vez que nuestro estudio haya concluido. Puede solicitar que hagamos una pausa o detengamos la grabación en cualquier momento.

¿Acepta que grabemos esta entrevista?

¿Podemos empezar?

PRESENTACIÓN DEL ENTREVISTADO

Nombre:

Lugar de la entrevista:

Fecha de la entrevista:

Rol en la comunidad, agencia u organización:

PREGUNTAS PRINCIPALES DE LA ENTREVISTA

PANORAMA GENERAL DE LOS BOSQUES Y LA BIODIVERSIDAD EN LA REGIÓN

1. ¿Puede hablarme acerca de la conservación de los bosques y/o de la pérdida de bosques en el área (arco de deforestación, región, departamento, etc.)?
 - ¿Cómo la conservación/pérdida de bosque ha cambiado en los últimos cinco (5) años (desde la firma del Acuerdo de Paz en 2016)?
 - ¿Quiénes o cuáles han sido las principales razones para la conservación/pérdida de los bosques?
2. ¿Puede hablarme sobre la conservación de especies de fauna en esta área (departamento, región, etc.)?
 - ¿Cómo ha cambiado la conservación de especies de fauna en los últimos cinco (5) años (desde la firma del Acuerdo de Paz en 2016)?
 - ¿Quiénes o cuáles han sido las principales razones de estos cambios?

MECANISMOS DE COORDINACIÓN

3. ¿Puede contarme acerca de los principales actores institucionales y organizaciones involucradas (en su departamento, región, etc.) en la prevención y judicialización de la deforestación ilegal, quiénes son y cómo trabajan en conjunto?
 - ¿Cómo coordinan sus actividades y respuestas sobre la deforestación ilegal?

- ¿Existen redes formales o informales para facilitar la coordinación? ¿De ser así, cuáles? ¿Cómo están funcionando? Si no es así, ¿por qué?
- ¿Utilizan / usan herramientas compartidas? ¿De ser así, cuáles? ¿Cómo están funcionando? Si no es así, ¿por qué?

CAPACIDAD INSTITUCIONAL

4. ¿Existe un proceso general de monitoreo y prevención de la deforestación ilegal en esta zona? ¿Cómo funciona? ¿Quién está involucrado en este proceso?
 - ¿Cree que este proceso funciona bien?
 - ¿Qué podría ayudar a mejorar este proceso?
5. ¿Puede explicarme el proceso general de judicialización de la deforestación ilegal en esta zona, si esta es detectada?
 - ¿Cree que este proceso funciona bien?
 - ¿Qué podría ayudar a mejorar este proceso?
6. ¿Existen recursos o documentos específicos sobre los procedimientos para monitorear, prevenir o judicializar la deforestación ilegal? Si es así,
 - ¿Cuáles son y cómo se comparten?
7. ¿Se han realizado programas o capacitaciones específicos destinados a mejorar la capacidad de los actores y organizaciones institucionales para monitorear, prevenir o judicializar la deforestación ilegal? Si ha sido así, ¿cómo funcionaron?

HERRAMIENTAS Y DATOS

8. ¿Existen fuentes de datos institucionales / públicas o sistemas de monitoreo para detectar actividades de deforestación ilegal (por ejemplo, alertas de deforestación en tiempo real)? Si es así, ¿cómo funcionan? Si no es así, ¿por qué?
9. ¿Existen sistemas establecidos para presentar y dar seguimiento de manera segura a las denuncias sobre deforestación ilegal? Si es así, ¿cómo funcionan? Si no es así, ¿por qué?

PARTICIPACIÓN DE ACTORES LOCALES (STAKEHOLDERS)

10. ¿Los actores institucionales y las organizaciones involucradas en la prevención y la judicialización de la deforestación ilegal se coordinan con las comunidades locales y los resguardos indígenas (por ejemplo, redes de monitoreo comunitario) para monitorear y reportar la deforestación ilegal? Si es así, ¿cómo funciona esto? Si no es así, ¿por qué?
11. ¿Cree que las comunidades locales pueden participar de forma segura y eficaz en el seguimiento y la denuncia de la deforestación ilegal a los medios de comunicación o las autoridades? Si no es así, ¿cómo se podrían mejorar la seguridad y la eficacia?

INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT 2

PRESENTATION OF PROJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of implementing the "Amazonía Vital" project. During the next five years, this project will develop activities in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta and Putumayo, with the purpose of improving the effectiveness in the prevention and prosecution of environmental crimes associated with the phenomenon of deforestation, as well as the management and conservation of Amazonian forests. As an integral part of the project, an evaluation is contemplated, for which it is necessary to generate a baseline. This baseline is in charge of Panagora Group, of which we are part. Taking into account the relevance of the participation of the sector that you represent in the construction of this initial view of the region, we would like to conduct this interview.

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

The moderator should read the following consent script before the discussion begins:

Good morning/afternoon, my name is _____ (interviewer), next to me is _____ (note taker) we work for Panagora Group, organization in charge of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activity for the different projects implemented by USAID in Colombia (MEL), currently in charge of the design of the evaluation of the Amazon Vital activity as well as the collection of the information corresponding to the baseline of such evaluation.

Our role here is to ask questions and listen to their opinions and experiences. As responsible for the data you provide, we ensure that your rights are respected. Your name will not be used in any type of publication and your personal data will be protected under the statistical reserve contemplated in the current regulations, respecting and applying the Colombian legal framework of Law 1581 of 2012 (Habeas data). There is no direct benefit to you or your organization for participating in this interview, although it will help inform the effectiveness of this activity and how to design future projects with similar objectives.

Your participation is voluntary, so you may agree or decline to participate and you are completely free to withdraw before or during the interview. In addition, you have the right to request to remove your answers at any time, just indicate that decision without any problem or consequence. This discussion will last approximately 60 minutes. The information you provide will be securely stored and shared anonymously with the donor for this project.

Is this information clear, and do you have any questions about the project, its purpose, or how we will use this information?

If you have any questions about the study, you can contact [Redacted] (MEL activity leader, Panagora Group) at [Redacted] or by phone: [Redacted].

Do you agree to participate in the interview?

We would like to record this interview, solely for the purpose of ensuring that we capture your thoughts exactly as you describe them. We will not share any recordings outside of the research team and will delete them once our study has concluded. You may request that we pause or stop recording at any time.

Do you agree to us recording this interview?

May we begin?

PRESENTATION OF INTERVIEWEE (GATHER BASIC INFORMATION ON THE INTERVIEWEE)

-Name:

-Location of interview:

-Date of interview:

-Roll in community or agency or organization:

MAIN INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY IN THE REGION

1. Can you tell me about forest conservation and/or forest loss in this area (arc of deforestation, region, department, etc.)?
 - o How has forest conservation/loss changed in the last 5 years (since the 2016 Peace Agreement)?
 - o What or who are the main reasons for forest conservation/loss?
2. Can you tell me about conservation of wildlife species in this area (department, region, etc.)?
 - o How has conservation of wildlife species changed in the last 5 years (since the 2016 Peace Agreement)?
 - o What or who are the main reasons for these changes?
3. Are there specific initiatives or programs aimed at protecting forests and or biodiversity in this area? If so, how are they working?

LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND ADMINISTRATION

4. How would you describe the current status of land tenure in the region? (is it mainly formal, mainly informal, people have the title for their lands, etc.)
5. Have there been any programs aimed at strengthening land management, planning, or zoning in the area? Which ones and how have they worked?

- Has there been specific use of Conservation Agreements in the region for forest conservation and management? If so, how have they worked?
 - Has there been specific use of Planes de Vida in the region for forest conservation and management in comunidades/resguardos indígenas? If so, how have they worked?
6. Have there been any programs to strengthen land tenure or land access in the area? Which ones and how have they worked?
- Has there been specific use to provide temporary land use rights (e.g. Contratos de Conservación Natural, CCNs) in the forest reserve areas? If so, how has this worked?

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC MARKETS

7. Are there existing initiatives or programs to pay people to protect the forest (conserve or plant trees) in this area, such as payments for ecosystem services or REDD+?
- If yes, Why do you think people participate in these programs? How are they working? What are the impacts of these programs?
 - If not, Why do you think there are no programs? Do you think these types of programs would work here, why or why not?
8. Are there existing initiatives or programs promoting alternative sustainable livelihood activities in this area, such as agroforestry or silvopastoral systems?
- If yes, Why do you think people participate in these programs? How are they working? What are the impacts of these programs?
 - If no, Why do you think there are no programs? Do you think these types of programs would work here, why or why not?
9. Do people in this area have access to specific markets or enterprises that help promote protection of the forest and biodiversity conservation (for example, ecotourism, timber, or non-timber forest products like cacao or asaí)?
- If yes, How are these markets working? What are the impacts of these markets?
 - If not, Why do you think there are no such markets? Do you think these types of markets would work here, why or why not?

FOREST MONITORING

10. Do community networks for monitoring forests exist? How are they functioning? If not, why?
- Do these community networks for monitoring forest report on deforestation to media or authorities? If not, why?

11. Do you think local communities can safely and effectively participate in monitoring and reporting of illegal deforestation to the media or authorities? If not, how could safety and effectiveness be improved?

KEY ACTORS AND VISION

12. Who are the main actors and organizations that you think need to be involved in developing sustainable development plans/visions for the Amazon, especially related to forest and biodiversity protection in the Amazon?

- Are these actors all currently active in forest management and conservation planning decisions?
- Do communities and other actors (government, non-government, private sector) interact on these topics?

(SPANISH)

AMAZON ALIVE

ENTREVISTA OBJETIVO NÚMERO 2

PRESENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO Y PROPÓSITO DE LA ENTREVISTA

La Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID), se encuentra en proceso de implementación del proyecto “Amazonía Vital”. Durante los próximos cinco años, este proyecto desarrollará actividades en los departamentos de Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta y Putumayo, con el propósito de *mejorar la efectividad en la prevención y judicialización de los crímenes ambientales asociados al fenómeno de la deforestación, así como la gestión y conservación de los bosques amazónicos*. Como parte integral del proyecto, se contempla una evaluación, para la cual es necesaria la generación de una línea base. Esta línea base está a cargo de Panagora Group, de la cual hacemos parte. Teniendo en cuenta la relevancia de la participación del sector que usted representa en la construcción de esta mirada inicial de la región, queremos realizar la presente entrevista.

CONSENTIMIENTO PARA PARTICIPAR

El moderador debe leer el siguiente guión de consentimiento antes del inicio de la discusión:

Buenos días/tardes, mi nombre es _____ (entrevistador), junto a mí está _____ (tomador de notas) trabajamos para Panagora Group, organización encargada de la Actividad Monitoreo, Evaluación y Aprendizaje para los diferentes proyectos implementados por USAID en Colombia (MEL, por sus siglas en inglés), actualmente encargada del diseño de la evaluación de la actividad Amazonía Vital así com del levantamiento de la información correspondiente a la línea base de dicha evaluación.

Nuestro papel aquí es hacer preguntas y escuchar sus opiniones y experiencias. Como responsables de los datos que nos suministre aseguramos el respeto de sus derechos. Su nombre no será usado en ningún tipo de publicación y sus datos personales estarán protegidos bajo la reserva estadística

contemplada en las normas vigentes, respetando y aplicando el marco legal colombiano de la Ley 1581 de 2012 (Habeas data). No hay ningún beneficio directo para usted o su organización por participar en esta entrevista, aunque ayudará a informar sobre la efectividad de esta actividad y cómo diseñar proyectos futuros con objetivos similares.

Su participación es voluntaria, de forma que usted puede aceptar o negarse a participar y es completamente libre de retirarse antes o durante la entrevista. Además, tiene derecho a solicitar que elimine sus respuestas en cualquier momento, tan sólo debe indicar esa decisión sin ningún problema o consecuencia. Esta discusión durará aproximadamente 60 minutos. La información que proporcione se almacenará de forma segura y se compartirá de forma anónima con el donante para este proyecto.

¿Es clara esta información? ¿Tiene alguna pregunta sobre el proyecto, su objetivo o sobre el uso que le daremos a esta información?

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre el estudio, puede comunicarse con [Redacted] (Líder MEL activity, Panagora Group), al correo: [Redacted] o al teléfono: [Redacted].

¿Acepta participar en la entrevista?

Nos gustaría grabar esta entrevista, únicamente con el propósito de asegurarnos de que capturamos sus pensamientos exactamente como los describe. No compartiremos ninguna grabación fuera del equipo de investigación y las eliminaremos una vez que nuestro estudio haya concluido. Puede solicitar que hagamos una pausa o detengamos la grabación en cualquier momento. También puede solicitar que realicemos la entrevista sin grabar en absoluto.

¿Acepta que grabemos esta entrevista?

¿Podemos empezar?

PRESENTACIÓN DEL ENTREVISTADO

Name:

Location of interview:

Date of interview:

Roll in community or agency or organization:

PREGUNTAS PRINCIPALES DE LA ENTREVISTA

PANORAMA GENERAL DE LOS BOSQUES Y LA BIODIVERSIDAD EN LA REGIÓN

I. ¿Puede hablarme acerca de la conservación de los bosques y/o de la pérdida de bosques en el área (arco de deforestación, región, departamento, etc.)?

- ¿Cómo la conservación/pérdida de bosque ha cambiado en los últimos cinco (5) años (desde la firma del Acuerdo de Paz en 2016)?
 - ¿Quiénes o cuáles han sido las principales razones para la conservación/pérdida de los bosques?
2. ¿Puede hablarme sobre la conservación de especies de fauna en esta área (departamento, región, etc.)?
- ¿Cómo ha cambiado la conservación de especies de fauna en los últimos cinco (5) años (desde la firma del Acuerdo de Paz en 2016)?
 - ¿Quiénes o cuáles han sido las principales razones de estos?
3. ¿Existen iniciativas o programas específicos destinados a proteger los bosques o la biodiversidad en esta área? Si es así, ¿cómo están funcionando?

GESTIÓN Y ADMINISTRACIÓN DE TIERRAS

4. ¿Cómo describiría el estado actual de la tenencia de la tierra en la región? (es principalmente formal, principalmente informal, la gente tiene el título de propiedad de sus tierras, etc.)
5. ¿Ha habido algún programa destinado a fortalecer el ordenamiento territorial, la planificación o la zonificación en el área? ¿Cuáles y cómo han funcionado?
- ¿Ha habido un uso específico de Acuerdos de Conservación en la región, para la conservación y el manejo de los bosques? Si ha sido así, ¿cómo han funcionado?
 - ¿Ha habido un uso específico de Planes de Vida en la región para la conservación y manejo forestal en comunidades/resguardos indígenas? Si es así, ¿cómo han funcionado??
6. ¿Ha habido algún programa para fortalecer el acceso a la tierra en la zona? ¿Cuáles y cómo han funcionado?
- ¿Ha habido un uso específico para otorgar derechos temporales de uso de la tierra (por ejemplo, Contratos de Conservación Natural, CCN) en las áreas de reserva forestal? Si ha sido así, ¿cómo ha funcionado?

MEDIOS DE VIDA Y MERCADOS ECONÓMICOS

7. ¿Existen iniciativas o programas para pagar a las personas para proteger el bosque (conservar o plantar árboles) en esta área, como pagos por servicios ecosistémicos o REDD +?
- En caso afirmativo, ¿por qué cree que la gente participa en estos programas? ¿Cómo están funcionando? ¿Cuáles son los impactos de estos programas?
 - Si no, ¿por qué cree que no hay programas? ¿Cree que este tipo de programas funcionarían aquí?, ¿por qué sí o por qué no?

8. ¿Existen iniciativas o programas que promuevan actividades alternativas de medios de vida sostenibles en esta área, como sistemas agroforestales o silvopastoriles?
- En caso afirmativo, ¿por qué cree que la gente participa en estos programas? ¿Cómo están funcionando? ¿Cuáles son los impactos de estos programas?
 - Si no, ¿por qué cree que no hay programas? ¿Cree que este tipo de programas funcionarían aquí, por qué sí o por qué no?
9. ¿La gente de esta zona tiene acceso a mercados específicos o empresas que ayuden a promover la protección del bosque y la conservación de la biodiversidad (por ejemplo, ecoturismo, madera o productos forestales no maderables como el cacao o el asái)?
- En caso afirmativo, ¿cómo funcionan estos mercados? ¿Cuáles son los impactos de estos mercados?
 - En caso negativo, ¿por qué cree que no existen tales mercados? ¿Cree que este tipo de mercados funcionarían aquí, por qué o por qué no?

MONITOREO DE BOSQUES

10. ¿Existen redes comunitarias para monitorear los bosques? ¿Cómo están funcionando? Si no, ¿por qué?
- ¿Estas redes comunitarias de seguimiento forestal informan sobre la deforestación a los medios de comunicación o las autoridades? Si no es así, ¿por qué?
 - ¿Cree que las comunidades locales pueden participar de forma segura y eficaz en el seguimiento y la denuncia de la deforestación ilegal a los medios de comunicación o a las autoridades? Si no es así, ¿cómo se podría mejorar la seguridad y la eficacia?

ACTORES CLAVE Y VISIÓN

11. ¿Quiénes son los principales actores y organizaciones que cree que deben participar en el desarrollo de planes/visiones de desarrollo sostenible para la Amazonía, especialmente en relación con la protección de los bosques y la biodiversidad en la Amazonía?
- ¿Actualmente están todos estos actores vinculados activamente en la toma de decisiones de planificación del ordenamiento forestal y la conservación?
 - ¿Las comunidades y otros actores (gubernamentales, no gubernamentales, sector privado) interactúan sobre estos temas?

ADMINISTRATIVE PETITION EXAMPLE LETTER

Bogotá, D.C., 16 de diciembre de 2021

Señores

CORPORACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE DEL NORTE Y EL ORIENTE AMAZÓNICO

Asunto: **DERECHO DE PETICIÓN** - Solicitud de información sobre respuesta institucional a dinámicas de deforestación en el arco amazónico de deforestación (departamento de Guaviare).

Yo, [Redacted], identificado con C.C No. [Redacted] de Bogotá, en ejercicio del derecho a elevar consultas a las autoridades en relación con las materias a su cargo, consagrado en el art 23 de la Constitución Política de Colombia, respetuosamente me dirijo a su entidad para formular la presente consulta con fundamento en los siguientes:

HECHOS

PRIMERO. Elevo esta solicitud con el objetivo de conocer la evolución y situación actual de la conservación de bosques en el arco amazónico de deforestación, a través del acceso a datos públicos que tiene su entidad en la materia, y de acuerdo con sus competencias constitucionales y legales.

SEGUNDO. La presente consulta recae sobre los departamentos de Guaviare, en el período 2018-2021.

PETICIONES

Por medio del presente escrito, solicito a su despacho proveer información respecto de los siguientes indicadores:

1. Número de redes interinstitucionales de monitoreo de delitos contra los bosques y la vida silvestre establecidas y operativas.
2. Número de personas por institución pública capacitadas en actividades de deforestación y prevención y enjuiciamiento de delitos ambientales.
3. Número de fiscales especializados en la zona.
4. Número de unidades especializadas para la aplicación de delitos ambientales en la zona.
5. Número de personas alcanzadas por estrategias de comunicación y divulgación para generar conciencia sobre delitos ambientales.
6. Número de redes locales de seguimiento de delitos forestales establecidas y operativas.
7. Número de capacitaciones o talleres sobre monitoreo de delitos ambientales realizados con comunidades.
8. Número de esquemas de reporte y monitoreo implementados en territorios de pueblos indígenas.
9. Número de casos de deforestación reportados por grupos de monitoreo.

En caso de no contar con la información solicitada, se requiere informarlo y explicar las razones por las cuales esta no se tiene, incluyendo si es otra entidad pública quien tiene competencias al respecto.

FUNDAMENTOS JURÍDICOS

Art. 23 Constitución Política.

Arts. 13-33, Ley 1437 de 2011

Cordial saludo,

[Redacted]

C.C No. [Redacted]

Número de contacto: [Redacted]

Correo: [Redacted]

Informed consent

Dear Sir or Madam _____

My name is _____, I work for Sistemas Especializados de Información, a company contracted by Panagora Group, to carry out a study that seeks to know the results of the Amazonía Mía program, which is being implemented in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Putumayo and southern Meta, related to the conservation of the Amazon forests. As an integral part of the project, an evaluation is contemplated, for which it is necessary to generate an initial diagnosis of the socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the region (baseline). The Panagora Group is in charge of this baseline. Both the entities in charge and the study itself are independent of the program.

This study will provide valuable information on livelihoods, land tenure, production, and investments agricultural and forestry, which can be used to design future forest and biodiversity.

Your household has been randomly selected to answer a survey with an approximate duration of 90 minutes; however, your participation is voluntary, so you may accept or refuse to participate and you are completely free to withdraw before or during the survey. In addition, you have the right to request to remove your answers at any time, just indicate that decision without any problem or consequence.

Your participation in this study does not involve any physical or emotional risk. We are responsible for the data you provide us with, and we ensure that your rights are respected. Your name will not be used in any type of publication and your personal data will be protected under the statistical reserve contemplated in the current regulations.

If you have any questions or concerns about the survey, please contact [Redacted] , SEI's logistics coordinator, at [Redacted] , (Monday-Friday 8:30 AM-6:00 PM) in Bogota.

Do you have any questions I can answer? [1].

Do you agree to participate in this survey? Yes No Finish

Thank you

[1] It is recommended to take into account the need for a translator for the survey with indigenous peoples; this service should be coordinated with the community.

Part B. Home Characteristics

Start time of Part B (Hours/minutes): |_| : |_|

👋 Enumerator: Read the following text: Now I would like to ask you some questions about the people in this household. For these questions, think of a household as a person or group of people, familiar or not, who occupy all or part of a dwelling; meet basic needs on a common budget; and usually share meals. This includes:

1. Ordinary residents
2. Workers, day laborers or employees (if five or less)
3. Domestic workers
4. Persons who do not have a habitual residence elsewhere
5. Children who stay away from home from Monday to Friday for study purposes and return on weekends or vacations.

Persons who live in a different part of the residence and prepare their meals separately are counted as a separate household.

201	How many usual residents are in the household?	
202	How many men (18 years and older) reside here?	
203	How many women (18 years and older) reside here?	
204	How many children and youth (ages 0-17) reside here?	
205	How many older adults (age 60 and over) without paid work reside here?	
206	Outside of your household members, how many workers reside and/or prepare/take your meals here?	

Enumerator: If the first respondent is the participant of the Amazonía Mia program it is not necessary to ask the information of other persons. In case the respondent is not the participant, ask to include the participant information within the 2 persons and ask the following questions to a woman or man from this household who perform activities related to the agricultural sector and/or forest conservation activities (it does not matter if they are under 18 years old).

207 Order No.	207.1 Surname	207.2 Names	208 What is the relationship of ____ to the head of household? 1. Head of household 2. Spouse or partner 3. Child 4. Stepchild 5. Parent 6. Stepparent 7. Sibling 8. Stepbrother (a) 9. Son-in-law or daughter-in-law 10. Grandparent 11. Father-in-law 12. Uncle(a) 13. Nephew(a) 99. Other, which one? -998 Don't know -999 No answer	209 ¿Can you tell me your age (years)?	210 Sex 1. Female 2. Man -998 Don't know -999 No answer	211 What is the highest educational level achieved? 1. Incomplete elementary school 2. Completed elementary school 3. Incomplete high school 4. Completed High School 5. Undergraduate degree (Professional, Technical or Technological) Incomplete 6. Undergraduate (Professional, Technical or Technological) Completed 7. Incomplete postgraduate degree 8. Complete postgraduate degree 9. None -998 Don't know -999 No answer	212 is it or is it recognized as...? 1. White 2. Mongrel 3. Indigenous 4. Gypsy (Rrom) 5. Palenquero/a 6. Raizal of the Archipelago. 7. Black, Mulatto 8. Afrodescendant, Afrocolombian, 99. Other, which one? -998 Don't know -999 No answer
1 (Participant)			1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ -998 <input type="checkbox"/>	_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

			-999 <input type="checkbox"/>				
2 (Respondent in case the participant is not present)			1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>207 Order No.</p>	<p>213 In the last 12 months, how many months did ___ live in this vereda or reservation (Number)?</p>	<p>☛ Enumerator: Apply question 213.1 if in 213 equals six months or less.</p> <p>213.1 Do you have ___ other place of residence?</p> <p>Yes 0. No -998 Don't know -999 No answer</p>	<p>214 Was ___ born in this municipality?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 215 0. No -998 Don't know -999 No answer</p>	<p>214.1 ☛ Questioner: Apply this question only if the respondent answered No in the previous question.</p> <p>In what year did ___ move to this municipality?</p>	<p>215 What is the occupation to which you dedicate the most time?</p> <p>☛ Enumerator: Read the following response options:</p> <p>Agriculture for self-consumption Agriculture for sale in markets Day laborer / daily labor / (agricultural activities) Salaried employee of a private company (includes being a farm worker with work agreements equal to or greater than one month). Government employee Day laborer / day laborer / laborer (non-agricultural) Self-employed worker (artisan, fisherman, hunter) Employer (not self-employed) Pensionado Traditional Physician Traditional authority Community leader Household trades Unemployed (looking for a job, but cannot find one)</p> <p>99. Other, which one? - 998 Don't know - 999 No answer</p>
<p>1 (Participant)</p>	<p> </p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p> </p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2 (Respondent in case the participant is not present)</p>	<p> </p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p> </p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Part C. Household Welfare			
301	What is your type of housing?	House	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Room(s)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Traditional indigenous housing	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
302	What is the main construction material of the roof of your home?	Concrete, cement or concrete slab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Clay roof tiles	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Asbestos-cement shingles	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Metal roofing tile or zinc sheet	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Plastic roof tile	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Straw, palm or other vegetables	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Waste material (cloth, cardboard, cans, plastic, others)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
303	What source of energy or fuel do you use for cooking? 🙋 Enumerator: Check as many as required	Electricity	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, alcohol	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Propane/LPG gas (in cylinder or pipette)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mineral coal	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Firewood, wood	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

		Charcoal	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Waste material	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

304	How many of the following items does your household have that are currently working?	Quantity (number)
304.1	Television	_ _
304.2	Power generator (motor plant, solar panels, etc.)	_ _
304.3	Motor pump	_ _
304.4	Motorcycle	_ _
304.5	Car/Automobile/Van	_ _
304.6	Radio	_ _
304.7	Chainsaw	_ _
304.8	Scythe	_ _
304.9	Canoe	_ _
304.10.1	Outboard motor "peque peque"	_ _
304.10.2	Outboard motor 9 or 15	_ _
304.10.3	Outboard motor 40 or 50	_ _

👉 Enumerator: Read to the respondent. With this question we want to know your perception of your living conditions. Imagine six steps, where at the bottom, on the first step (1), there is a great dissatisfaction with the living conditions and welfare in your home, and on the highest step (6), the sixth, a great satisfaction with the living conditions and welfare in your home

Show image of the steps.

305	On what step is your household today, in terms of living conditions and well-being?	Step 1	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 3	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 4	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 5	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 6	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
306	On what step are most of your neighbors and friends today?	Step 1	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 3	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 4	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 5	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Step 6	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

307	In general, I would say that the state of the land roads of communication in this _____ (Vereda, indigenous reservation) is:	Malo	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Regular	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Good	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Very good	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Do not know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	
What is the most common form of transportation and how long does it take from your home to get to:				
308	The nearest market for agricultural products	Motorized (automobile, motorcycle, boat)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	308a Hours: _____ 308b Minutes: _____
		Non-motorized (horse, bicycle, boat)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		On foot	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Another one, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	
309	The nearest capital city / town center / municipal seat	Motorized (automobile, motorcycle, boat)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Non-motorized (Horse, Bicycle, Boat)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	309th Hours: _____
On foot	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	309b Minutes: _____
Another one, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	
No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	

310	During the last 12 months, did the household in this ____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) benefit from government development projects or development projects of non-governmental organizations (private sector or civil society); for example, health programs (other than the usual EPS care), education, housing, agrarian, electricity, infrastructure, etc.?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	0 <input type="checkbox"/> → 401
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/> → 401
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/> → 401
311	What governmental or non-governmental entity or agency provided the projects? 👉 Enumerator: Check as many as necessary	1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community Action Board	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. City Hall	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Departmental Government	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. National Government	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		6. USAID	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		9. Amazonía Mía	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		10. Amazon Vision	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
		11. SINCHI	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know -998	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
No answer -999	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>		

D. Land and Land Tenure

- 401 In the last 12 months, do the members of this household have or have had farms, lots, land or parcels, used for any purpose in THIS MUNICIPALITY, including land for housing, agriculture or a productive activity (commerce, etc.), regardless of the type of tenure? Yes |
- 👉 Enumerator: Are you including the land where the dwelling inhabited by the household is located regardless of its tenure type? Confirm the above answer and correct it, if necessary.*

404.1	<p>👉 Enumerator: Ask this question only in case the respondent is part of an indigenous community.</p> <p>How many (land unit P_403) does this household have within the indigenous reservation?</p>	_ _ _ _
404.2	<p>👉 Enumerator: Ask this question only in case the respondent is part of an indigenous community.</p> <p>How many (land unit P_403) does this household have outside the indigenous reservation?</p>	_ _ _ _

👉 Enumerator: READ. Earlier you said that this household managed (amount recorded in P_402 and P-402.1 and 402.2) land(s) during the last 12 months (1 year), in this municipality). Now I would like you to tell me the name of each piece of land or, if you do not have a name for it, a brief description (up to 2 pieces of land that are used for activities agricultural, livestock, forestry and/or conservation), so that we can talk about the activities you do on each piece of land. Think of a description that is unique to each piece of land and that will allow you to identify it in the future, if someone reads that description to you.

Order	405 Land name / Descriptor	406 What is the area of this land, in (land unit P_403)?	407 Based on your current location (house), how far or how long does it take to get from this house to each of the lands?	408 What unit of distance? 1. Killometers 2. Minutes (walkIng) 3. Minutes (by motorcycle or car) 4. Minutes (on horseback) 5. 99. Other: Which one?
1	405-1:	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Housing on the land → 405-2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 99: _____
2	405-2:	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Housing on the land → 409.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 99: _____

409	<p>☞ Enumerator: Read answer choices. The sum of areas in this table should not be greater than the area defined in P_406 for each plot. Corroborate and ask if there is any difference.</p> <p>What area of land do you currently have dedicated to?</p>		
Activity	409.1 Land name 1 Area (P_405-1)	409.2 Land name 2 Area (P_405-2)	
1. House/housing	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
2. Other buildings (tents, sheds, barns, stables, yards, processing sheds, etc.).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
3. Non-forest crops (permanent, transitory or mixed).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
4. Agroforestry (crops and forests) / Chagra	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
5. Livestock and pastures without forests	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
6. Silvopastoralism (pastures and forests).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
7. Fish farming	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
8. Forests (natural)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
9. Forests (plantations / reforestations)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
10. Other natural cover (savannas, rivers, streams, lakes, marshes).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
11. Unused land (stubble or fallow land, fallow land, etc.)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	

	99. Other, which one?	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
	-998 Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-999 No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

410	For each piece of land mentioned, in the development of your daily practices, ¿have you or anyone in your household cut down forest since you settled on the land, for example, to open chagras or paddocks? other?	410.1 Land name 1 Area (P_405-1)	410.2 Land name 2 Area (P_405-2)
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer - 999 <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer - 999 <input type="checkbox"/>

411	How did you acquire the land? 👉 Enumerator: Read answer choices. Choose one per plot.	411.1. Land name 1 (P_405-1):	411.2. Land name 2 (P_405-2):
	1. Purchase	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Inheritance	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Possession	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Lease	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Titling of vacant land	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Occupied a vacant lot	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Special land allotment programs	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Resolution of constitution or agreement for the extension of the reservation.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. Other, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-998. Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
-999. No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	
412	What is the form of tenure of this land?	412.1. Land name 1	412.2. Land name 2

		(P_405-1):	(P_405-2):
	🗳️ Enumerator: Read answer choices. Choose one per plot.		
	1. It has a deed/resolution and YES is registered in the registry office.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. It has a deed/resolution but is NOT registered in the registry office.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3. It has a deed/resolution but I DO NOT KNOW if it is registered in the registry office.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. It is in probate, but I live or work on the property.	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. You have a promise, purchase-sale papers or letter of sale, but no public deed (notary).	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Nature Use Agreements (NCAs) with the government.	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Lease agreement	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. Other, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-998. Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-999. No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
413	Is this land demarcated by physical signs?	413.1. Land name 1	413.2 Land name 2

	<p>👉 Enumerator: Read response options.</p>	(Q_405-1):	(Q_405-2):
	0. No	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-998 Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-999 No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
414	<p>Is this land located in or overlapping with any type of special environmental protection or management?</p> <p>👉 Enumerator: Read to the respondent the following. The figures included are: National Natural Parks, Forest Reserves, Integrated Management Districts, Recreation Areas, Soil Conservation Districts and Civil Society Reserves.</p>	<p>414.1. Land name 1 (P_405-1):</p>	<p>414.2 Land name 2 (P_405-2):</p>
	0. No	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-998 Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	-999 No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

👉 Enumerator: **READ**. Answer the following questions about all the land in your household.

<p>👉 Enumerator: READ. Answer the following questions about all the land in your household.</p>			
415	In the last 12 months, have household members lost land, either due to natural disasters, displacement or other reasons?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 416 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> → 416 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> → 416	
415.1	What was the cause? 👉 Enumerator: Read response options.	1. Natural disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Fires	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Displacements	<input type="checkbox"/>
		99. Other, which ones? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		-998. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
		-999. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Has anyone in the household had any land-related conflict on any land during the last 12 months?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 417 Don't know -998 → 417 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> → 417	
416.1	What type of conflict? 👉 Enumerator: Read response options.	1. Land titling conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Tenants or sharecroppers refused to return the land to the owner.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Lease payment disputes	<input type="checkbox"/>

		4. Land inheritance disputes	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Disputes over land misuse	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		6. Disputes over road easements	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		7. Conflicts over boundary markers or boundaries	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		8. Conflicts over forest use	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		9. Protected Area Overlap Conflicts	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		10. Pressure from illegal actors	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. Other, which one?	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
		-998. Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		-999. No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

🗣️ Enumerator: READ: How much do you agree with the following statements: (show card)?		1. In total disagreement	2. Disagree	3. Neither agreement nor disagreement	4. Agreement	5. Totally in agreement	-998. Don't know	-999. No answer
417	I am certain that I will NOT lose the right to use this land, or any part of it against my will, in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
418	The boundaries of my land are clear and respected by THE NEIGHBORS.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
419	I am sure that the GOVERNMENT cannot take any of my land without negotiation and fair compensation.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
420	I am sure that an EXTERNAL GROUP cannot take any of my land, without negotiation and fair compensation.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
421	I am sure that NO conflicts will arise over my land in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
422	I know more about my land rights now than I did last year (12 months).	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

423	During the last 12 months, did the household in this _____ (vereda or indigenous reservation) benefit from projects to formalize or clarify land ownership or use rights?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	0 <input type="checkbox"/> → 501
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/> → 501
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/> → 501
423.1	What governmental or non-governmental entity or agency provided these projects? <i>☞ Enumerator: Read all the options and check the necessary ones.</i>	1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community Action Board	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. City Hall	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Departmental Government	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. National Government	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		6. USAID	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		9. Amazonia Mia	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		10. Amazon Vision	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
		11. SINCHI	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
		12. Our Prosperous Land (Land of Prosperity)	12 <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know -998	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>		
No answer -999	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>		

PART E. Agricultural and Forestry Production

501 Does your household carry out any agricultural, livestock, livestock, poultry, fish farming or productive forestry? Yes |

	8. Asaí	16. Chontaduro	24. Pig farms	32. Non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds, firewood, feathers, etc.).	
502	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>				
503	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>				
504	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>				

505.1 In the last 12 months have you had cows, bulls, calves, or steers?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 507 Don't know -998 → 507 No answer -999 → 507	
506.1 What is or are the productive purpose(s) for which you keep cows, bulls, calves, or steers? <i>👉 Enumerator: Check as many as necessary</i>		506.2 How many (land unit P_403) of pasture did you use to maintain the total number of cows, bulls, calves, or steers, for all purposes (P_506.1) in the last 12 months?	
1. Self-consumption meat 2. Meat sales 3. Self-consumption milk 4. Milk for sale 5. Standing sale -998. Don't know -999. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Ground unit P_403 -998. Don't know -999. No answer	1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
506.3 How many cows, bulls, calves, or steers do you currently own?		506.4 How much could you sell all these animals for today?	
1. Total number -998. Don't know -999. No answer	1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Total value -998. Don't know -999. No answer	1. \$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
506.5 What percentage is intended for sale?		If for sale, 506.6. to whom do you or will you sell it?	
Percentage -998. Don't know -999. No answer	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ % -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Rural stockpiler 2. Producers Association 3. Intermediaries 4. Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 5. Agribusiness and/or exporters 6. Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 7. Marketplaces (other than central supply centers)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

		8. Companies 9. General Public 99. Other 99 Which one ? -998. Don't know -999. No answer	-998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
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507	507.1 In the last 12 months, did you or any member of your household do any logging or cutting of wood?	507.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 507.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> → 508 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> → 508 No answer -999 → 508	_ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one ? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
508	508.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest or produce bee honey?	508.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 508.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 509 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 509 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 509	_ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/>

			Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
509	509.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Moriche/ Canangucha?	509.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 509.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 510 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 510	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
510	510.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Asai?	510.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 510.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 511 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 511 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 511	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central supply centers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/>

			Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
511	511.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Copoazú?	511.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 511.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 512 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 512 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 512	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
512	512.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Camu-Camu?	512.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 512.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 513 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 513 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 513	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/>

			General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
513	513.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest Seje/Mil peso?	513.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 513.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 514 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 514 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 514	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
514	514.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest cocoa?	514.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 514.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 515 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 515 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 515	_ _ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediaries 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness and/or exporters 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Companies 8 <input type="checkbox"/> General Public 9 <input type="checkbox"/>

			Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
515	515.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household make handicrafts?	515.2 What percentage was destined for sale?	If it is for sale, 515.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 516 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 516 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 516	_ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Producers Association <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Intermediaries <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Agribusiness and/or exporters <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Companies <input type="checkbox"/> 8 General Public <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one? -998. Don't know -999. No answer
516	516.1 In the last 12 months did you or any member of your household harvest coffee?	516.2 What percentage was destined for sale (processed and unprocessed)?	If it is for sale, 516.3 To whom do you or will you sell it?
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 517 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 517 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 517	_ _ _ _ %	Rural stockpiler <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Producers Association <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Intermediaries <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cooperative and/or specialized supermarkets <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Agribusiness and/or exporters <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Wholesale stockpiler (central wholesalers) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Marketplaces (other than central supply centers) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Companies <input type="checkbox"/> 8 General Public <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Which one?

			-998. Don't know -999. No answer
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Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements about access to markets to sell your agricultural, livestock or forestry products.		1. In total disagreement	2. Disagree	3. Neither agreement nor disagreement	4. Agreement	5. Totally in agreement	Don't know	No answer
517	In general, I am satisfied with the access my household has to markets where we can sell the products we produce.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
518	In general, there are private companies where we can sell products produced on our land.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
519	In general, there are markets where we can sell environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
520	I know more now about growing crops or raising my animals so that I can get added value in my products, than I did the year before past (12 months).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

521	During the last 12 months, has your household benefited from productive agriculture, livestock, forestry or forest harvesting/production projects (timber or non-timber) promoted by the government or any non-governmental institution? Do not include forest conservation projects here (such as Payments for Environmental Services, nature tourism, etc.).	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 601 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> 601 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> 601
522	What group, organization or institution provided the projects?	1.Regional Autonomous Corporations <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>👉 Enumerator: Check as many as necessary</p>	2. Community Action Board	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3. City Hall	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Departmental Government	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. National Government	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6. USAID	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Amazonia Mia	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Amazon Vision	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	11. SINCHI	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Don't know -998	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer -999	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

Part F. Household Income			
Normally, how much is this household's monthly or annual income from? 👉 Enumerator: Check if monthly or yearly 👉 Note to enumerator: Take into account previous questions where respondents report income-generating activities (e.g. production for sale) and check that they also appear in this section.			
601	Agricultural jobs (e.g., farming, ranching)	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

602	Income from forest use (timber products) or forestry employment (e.g., timber sales, sawmill)	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
603	Income from forest use (non-timber products) (e.g., honey, seeds)	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
604	Income from forest conservation or restoration (e.g., Payments for Ecosystem Services, REDD+)	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
604.1	If 604 is more than 0, for how many (land unit, Q_403) did you receive compensation (in cash or in KIlnd) for forest protection or restoration (reforestation) (e.g., Payment for Environmental Services)?	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	
605	Income from work or employment in nature tourism	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
606	Other non-agricultural work or employment (e.g., microenterprise or salaried employment, informal work)	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

606.1	If 606 is more than 0, how many income-generating activities other than agriculture, livestock or forestry do the members of your household engage in?	_ _	
607	Pensions	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
608	Leases	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
609	Government subsidies	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
610	Cash assistance sent by family or friends outside the community or vereda.	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
611	Other income, which ones? _____	\$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Monthly 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

612 During the last 12 months, did you or anyone in your household receive (approved) credit or financing from outside the household? Yes |

Don't know -998

👉 Enumerator: READ. *Now we would like to understand a little more in relation to the uses of the forest in your household, including the lands that were mentioned above or other lands that you access to obtain forest products. I am going to ask you some questions related to forest conservation and deforestation.*

701. I am going to read you some particular uses of the forest, please indicate if these uses are important or not for your household, according to the options: "The forest is important to me and other members of my household, as a source or place to get:"		I. Yes	0. No	-998. Don't know	-999. No answer
701.1	Plants, wildlife and non-timber forest products such as medicinal plants, food, or seeds for the manufacture of handicrafts.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
701.2	Timber products from the forest for construction or other uses	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
701.3	Local climate regulation (rainy or dry seasons)	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
701.4	Water from natural sources (quantity and quality)	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
701.5	Spaces for traditional ceremonies	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
701.6	Hazard mitigation for natural events, such as floods or landslides	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

702	<p>In relation to the answers to the last questions, where do you access the products and uses mentioned?</p> <p>☞ Enumerator: Check as many as necessary</p>	1. Forests that I manage on my own land	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community-managed forests	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Waste forests, National Parks or reserves.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. No access to the products and uses mentioned	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Other, which one?	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		-998. Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		-999. No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>703. In the last 12 months (1 year), did you or anyone in your household receive INFORMATION or TRAINING about: ___? (Information includes any new knowledge that comes from neighbors, the government, radio, television, etc. and training refers to in-person or virtual instruction that teaches you how to do new things)</p> <p>☞ Enumerator: Read all options</p>		
703.1	How to obtain forest harvesting permits or develop a forest management plan?	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.2	How to improve timber harvesting?	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.3	How to improve the harvesting of non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds)?	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

703.4	How to access benefits (in cash or in KIlnd) for forest protection (e.g. Payment for Environmental Services) or forest restoration (e.g. reforestation)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.5	How to plant trees in areas dedicated to agriculture or livestock (pastures) (agroforestry / silvopastoralism) or for the recovery of degraded habitats (reforestation)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.6	How to achieve value-added products for marketing and generate commercial alliances that value conservation (green seals / non-timber forest products)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.7	How to improve land use for biodiversity conservation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.8	How to monitor deforestation in your territory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.9	How to denounce deforestation in your territory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.10	How to participate in nature tourism projects or jobs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.11	How to monitor biodiversity (use of methods such as photo-trapping, visual inventories, based on own knowledge systems, among others)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.12	How to use and control fire and burns, for the management of your crops or your territory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
703.13	How to develop land or territorial planning and zoning for biodiversity conservation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>☞ Enumerator: Read: Territorial planning instruments are the planning tools that allow defining the type of activities to be implemented in a territory, and the way to do it.</p>		
703.14	<p>How to participate in a (Forest) Conservation Agreement?</p> <p>**Enumerator: READ. A conservation agreement is a voluntary but formal pact between two or more actors that allows establishing and agreeing on strategies for biodiversity conservation that include its protection and/or restoration, as well as the development of environmentally sustainable productive practices.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999</p>	
<p>☞ Questioner: Ask P_704, P_705 and P_706 if among the last questions (P_703) you recorded "Yes". If not, go to P_707.</p>			
704	<p>What governmental or non-governmental entity or agency gave you the information or training?</p> <p>☞ Enumerator: Check as many as necessary</p>	1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community Action Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. City Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Departmental Government	<input type="checkbox"/>
		5. National Government	<input type="checkbox"/>
		6. USAID	<input type="checkbox"/>
		7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		9. Amazonia Mia	<input type="checkbox"/>
		10. Amazon Vision	<input type="checkbox"/>

		11. SINCHI	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know -998	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer -999	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
	705. Did any of this information or training come to you through....? 🗣️ Enumerator: Check as many as necessary	1. Radio 2. Television 3. Virtual (internet, cellular) 4. On-site -998. Don't know -999. No answer	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> -998 <input type="checkbox"/> -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
	706. Was any of this information or training given to women in your household?		Yes I <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> → 707 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer/Not applicable -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
	706.1 How many women?		

707. In the last 12 months (1 year), did you or anyone in your household carry out activities or projects on your land, in community forests or other wooded areas, on any of the topics listed below? 🗣️ Enumerator: Read all options		
707.1	Developed a forestry/environmental management plan	Yes I <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>

707.2	Improved timber production	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.3	Improved production of non-timber forest products (e.g. honey, seeds).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.4	Planted trees in areas dedicated to agriculture or livestock (pastures) (agroforestry / silvopastoralism) or for the recovery of degraded habitats (reforestation).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.5	Obtained forest harvesting permits	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.6	Obtained added value for the marketing of environmentally friendly products (green seals / non-timber forest products).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.7	Improved land use for biodiversity conservation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.8	Monitored the progress of deforestation on their land, in community forests or other forested areas	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.9	Reported deforestation on their land, in community forests or in other forested areas.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.10	Developed nature tourism projects	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>
707.11	Monitored biodiversity on their land, in community forests or in other forested areas (use of methods such as photo-trapping, visual inventories, among others).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

		Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.12	Used fire for the management of their crops or land	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.13	Received compensation (in cash or in kind) for forest protection or recovery (reforestation) (e.g. payment for environmental services, REDD+).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.14	Felled trees	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.15	Developed zoning and land or territorial planning for biodiversity conservation.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.16	Participated in a Conservation Agreement (of the forest)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999
707.17	Participated in a community initiative for the consolidation of protected or special environmental management areas.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999

708	During the last 12 months, has your household benefited from forest conservation projects (such as Payments for Environmental Services, nature tourism, Conservation Agreement, etc.), tree planting (such as silvopastoralism, reforestation), or other projects such as marketing of environmentally friendly products or forest or biodiversity monitoring?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 709 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> → 709 No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/> → 709	
708.1	What group, organization or institution provided the projects?	1. Regional Autonomous Corporations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community Action Board	2 <input type="checkbox"/>


<p>☞ Enumerator: Check as many as required</p>	3. City Hall	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Departmental Government	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. National Government	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6. USAID	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7. TNC (The Nature Conservancy)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. FCDS (Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Amazonia Mia	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Amazon Vision	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	11. SINCHI	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Don't know -998	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer -999	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

709. Now, we would like to understand your perceptions and motivations regarding the use of forest resources. For each of the following options, please respond using the following scale:		1. In total disagreement	2. Disagree	3. Neither agreement nor disagreement	4. Agreement	5. Totally in agreement	-998. Don't know	-999. No answer
709.1	I enjoy it when I don't knock down the forest	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.2	I'm the kind of guy who doesn't knock down the forest.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.3	I regret if I knock down the forest	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

709.4	I feel guilty if I knock down the forest	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.5	The people closest to me would be upset with me if I knocked down the forest.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.6	My neighbors would criticize me if I knocked down the forest.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.7	I take care of the forest ONLY if I am paid to do so.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.8	I do not cut down the forest for fear of the fines that the environmental authority may impose on me.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
709.9	I can win by conserving the forest, even if not in an economic way.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

710	In the last 12 months, would you say that deforestation in this vereda or reservation has increased, decreased or remained stable (unchanged)?	1. Has decreased	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. It has remained stable	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. It has increased	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. There is no deforestation in this area	4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 801
		-988 Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		-999 No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>711. Now I would like to understand your opinions and perceptions in relation to the causes of deforestation in your vereda / indigenous reservation. For each statement answer YES, if you agree with the statement or NO if you disagree.</p> <p>NOTE TO ENUMERATOR: In case the respondent is part of a rural community only the vereda is mentioned and if he/she belongs to an indigenous community only the reservation is mentioned.</p>		I. Yes	0. No	-998. Don't know	-999. No answer
711.1	Large LEGAL industries/productive activities related to mining and petroleum negatively affect forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.2	Large industries / LEGAL productive activities related to livestock activity negatively affect forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.3	Illicit coca cultivation negatively influences forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.4	ILLEGAL mining activity negatively influences forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.5	Illegal armed groups negatively influence forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.6	The expansion and improvement of infrastructure (e.g. roads) has a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.7	Forest protection is NOT of economic interest to most households in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.8	Forest protection is NOT part of the culture of most households in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

711.9	The use of fire for crop and land management is a negative influence on forest resources in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
711.10	 Enumerator: Questions only in reservations/indigenous communities Our traditional knowledge systems and authorities for physical and spiritual control over the territory have been weakened.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

712. Now I would like to understand your opinions and perceptions about monitoring and reporting deforestation in this area. For each statement answer YES if you agree with the statement or NO if you disagree.		1. Yes	0. No	-998. Don't know	-999. No answer
712.1	In general, I am satisfied with the government's efforts to combat illegal deforestation in this area.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
712.2	Government laws and policies for illegal deforestation are clear and easy to understand.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
712.3	The community should monitor cases of deforestation occurring in the territory.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
712.4	The community should report cases of deforestation in the territory.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
712.5	I consider that at present there are safe conditions to denounce the occurrence of deforestation in the territory where I live.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
712.6	If deforestation activities are reported in this area, the government acts on these reports.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999

712.7	<p>👤 Enumerator: Questions only in Reservations/indigenous communities</p> <p>If deforestation is reported in this territory, the representative authority of the community or the reservation acts according to the norms defined by the community.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> -998	<input type="checkbox"/> -999
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Part H. Biodiversity			
<p>We would like to ask you about the animals that you may have seen around your house or on your land or in other places that you have visited in your _____ (vereda or resguardo).</p> <p>👤 Enumerator: Displays the photos.</p>			
801	<p>In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household seen individuals of jaguar/tiger or traces of this species (feces, hair, tracks, marks), which is shown in this Figure 001?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 802 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
801.1	<p>According to your knowledge of this territory, the jaguar / tiger, which is shown in Figure 001, is:</p>	Abundant	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Rara	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Locally extinct	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
802	<p>In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household seen individuals of churuco monkeys or traces of this species (feces, hair, footprints, marks), which is shown in this Figure 002?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 803 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

802.1	According to the knowledge you have of this territory, churuco monkeys, which is shown in Figure 002, is:	Abundant	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Rara	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Locally extinct	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
803	In the last 12 months (1 year), have you or any member of your household seen individuals of otter or traces of this species (feces, fur, tracks, marks), which is shown in this Figure 003?	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input type="checkbox"/> → 804 Don't know -998 <input type="checkbox"/> No answer -999 <input type="checkbox"/>	
803.1	According to your knowledge of this territory, the otter, which is shown in Figure 003, is:	Abundant	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Rara	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Locally extinct	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
804	In the last 12 months, would you say that the abundance of wildlife (native species) has increased, decreased or remained stable (not changed) in your vereda/indigenous reservation?	Has decreased	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		It has remained stable	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		It has increased	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>

		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Part I. Community participation and governance			
901.1	<p>👉 Enumerator: Ask in case it is a peasant vereda.</p> <p>In this vereda or town center, is there a community action board?</p>	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
901.2	<p>👉 Enumerator: Questions only in reservations/indigenous communities</p> <p>In this indigenous reservation is there a community or general assembly of the reservation?</p>	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
902	<p>Did you or a member of your household attend meetings held by _____ (vereda or reservation) in the last 12 months (1 year)?</p>	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
903	<p>Do you or anyone in your household belong as an active or affiliated member to:</p> <p>👉 Enumerator: Check as many as necessary</p>	0. I do not belong to any organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
		1. Community Action Board	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Community Development Councils	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Black Community Council	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Grassroots Organizations	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

	5. Indigenous Cabildos	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Productive Organizations	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Farmer Organizations	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Organization of Displaced Population or Association of Victims of the Armed Conflict.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Citizen Oversight	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Sports, cultural	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. Other, which one? _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Don't know	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

Rate from 1 to 5 the levels of trust you feel towards institutions, being 1 when you do not trust and 5 when your trust is full.		1. Very distrustful	2. Distrust	3. Neither trusts nor distrusts	4. Trust	5. Trust a lot	Don't know/ Don't know the institution	No answer
904	Community Action Board	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
905	City Hall	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
906	Personería	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
907	Attorney General's Office	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

908	Regional Procurator's Office	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
909	Ombudsman's Office	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
910	Regional Autonomous Corporation (CDA, CORMACARENA, C�RPOAMAZON�A, etc.).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
911	National Police	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
912	Military Forces	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
913	Indigenous Cabildos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
914	Private Companies	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
915	Grassroots organizations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-998 <input type="checkbox"/>	-999 <input type="checkbox"/>

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Add a 404.3 for indigenous respondents only: “How many (land unit P_403) does this household have access that are in communal use and management (forests)?”

Add to question 411 a new category “9. Usufruct rights” since most indigenous households do not own the land per se

Review questions 703 and 707 with Implementing Partner to make sure reflects final activities

Drop question 709 – this was intended for baseline purposes only

LEADER SURVEY

Part H (801-819) can be dropped – this was intended for baseline purposes only

ANNEX 6. SOURCES OF INFORMATION⁸⁹

QUALITATIVE DATA

KEY INFORMANT SAMPLE DESIGN AND OUTREACH

To identify potential key informants (KII) the team first developed a database with the name, position, geographic location and (public) contact information for all public officials, social leaders, cooperation programs within the four departments and for the national level relevant to the evaluation. The team drew on its own contact networks, as well as USAID/Colombia input, to locate actors whose information was not publicly available. A total of 49 potential KIIs were identified (Table 286).

TABLE 286. FULL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS CONTACTED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION
National	National	N/A	State	Ministry of Justice: Minister/delegate	gestion.documental@minjusticia.gov.co PBX 601 4443100 ext. 1190 o línea gratuita nacional 01-8000-911-170
National	National	N/A	State	UPRA - Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria	atencionalusuario@upra.gov.co No. telefónico: (57 1) 552 9820-245 7307 lunes a viernes de 8:00 a. m. a 4:00 p. m.
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	State	CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Corporamazonía)	Cra. 17 14-85, Mocoa, Putumayo 608 4295267, 4296641 correspondencia@corpoamazonia.gov.co
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	Civil society	Indigenous organizations (OZIP, Organización Zonal Indígena del Putumayo)	presidente@ozip.org.co
National	National	N/A	State	ANT-Agencia Nacional de Tierras: Director/delegate	601 5185858, opción 0 info@ant.gov.co
National	National	N/A	State	Ministry of Defense: Minister/delegate	Trámites y correspondencia: Puerta 8 carrera 57 No. 43-28 601 2660295, 3150111 Ext 40246, usuarios@mindefensa.gov.co

⁸⁹ As part of this annex is mandatory to include the following information for each quantitative survey performed: (1) Sample design, (2) Data collection methodology, and (3) Challenges.

TABLE 286. FULL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS CONTACTED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION
National	National	N/A	State	Dirección Territorial Amazonía - Parques Naturales: Director Territorial Amazonía	Calle 12C # 8 – 79 Bogotá (Piso 2) 601 6530260 buzon.dtam@parquesnacionales.gov.co
Local	Villavicencio	META	State	Local authorities secretarías de Gobierno	Carrera 33 # 38-45 El Centro – Plazoleta Los Libertadores, Villavicencio 608 681 85 00 Extensión: 6101 gobierno@meta.gov.co
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	State	Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretaría de Agricultura, Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural)	Calle 15 Carrera 13 Esquina, Barrio El Centro, Florencia (608) 4353220 / (608) 4351488 gobierno@caqueta.gov.co
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	State	National Police: Policía Ambiental y Ecológica	depuv.polam@policia.gov.co 3136650262 Dirección de Carabineros Policía Nacional Avenida Boyacá No. 142A-55 Correo dicar.jefat@policia.gov.co
Local	Villavicencio	META	State	National Police: Policía Ambiental y Ecológica	yibin.pena@correo.policia.gov.co 3505543046
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	State	National Police: Policía Ambiental y Ecológica	decaq.polam@policia.gov.co 3219835046
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	National Police: Policía Ambiental y Ecológica	deguv.polam@policia.gov.co 3207396159
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	State	Office of the Inspector General (Procuraduría): Procurador Regional	Calle 8 5 10, Mocoa 01 8000 940 808, ext 17140 (Pro) regional.putumayo@procuraduria.gov.co
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	State	Local authorities secretarías de Gobierno	Calle 15 Carrera 13 Esquina, Barrio El Centro, Florencia (608) 4353220 / (608) 4351488 gobierno@caqueta.gov.co
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	Local authorities in charge of environmental, security and planning issues- (Secretaría de	Carrera 24 No. 7 – 81 San José del Guaviare 312 3726032 – 312 3690544 agricultura@guaviare.gov.co

TABLE 286. FULL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS CONTACTED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION
				Agricultura, Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Rural)	
National	National	N/A	State	Office of the Controller General (Contraloría): Contraloría Delegada Sector Medio Ambiente	5187000 ext. 80000 cgr@contraloria.gov.co
National	National	N/A	State	CONALDEF – Consejo Nacional de Lucha contra la deforestación (Ministry of Environment)	576013323400 e.1142 / 1225; servicioalciudadano@minambiente.gov.co
National	National	N/A	Civil society	Indigenous organizations (ONIC, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia)	onic@onic.org.co; 3226147101
Local	Villavicencio	META	State	Office of the Inspector General (Procuraduría): Procurador Regional	Calle 38 31 58, Villavicencio 01 8000 940 808, ext 89100 (Pro), 89102 (Sec) regional.meta@procuraduria.gov.co
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	Civil society	Members of JAC – Juntas de Acción Comunal / JAL – Juntas Administradoras Locales	Confidential information
National	Virtual	N/A	State	ART – Agencia de Renovación Territorial: Director/delegate	Carrera 7 No. 32 – 24, Bogotá Centro empresarial San Martín (Pisos 36-40) 601 422 10 30 enlaceciudadano@renovacion.gov.co
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	Office of the Inspector General (Procuraduría): Procurador Regional	Calle 9 23 74, San José del Guaviare 01 8000 940 808, ext 11197 (Pro), 5840129 (Sec) regional.guaviare@procuraduria.gov.co
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	Defensoría del Pueblo Regional	Sede regional Guaviare San José del Guaviare Calle 7 No. 24 – 127 Barrio 20 de Julio (57) (8) 5841155 fax: (57) (8) 5841155 guaviare@defensoria.gov.co Horario: 8:00a.m. a 12m. y de 2:00p.m. a 6:00p.m

TABLE 286. FULL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS CONTACTED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION
National	National	N/A	State	Colombian Agricultural Institute	gerencia.amazonas@ica.gov.co contactenos@ica.gov.co Tel. PBX (57) + 01 7563030 o Celular 3203509753

A letter of introduction to the project was prepared and sent to all identified contacts by email (example below). After sending the project cover letter and noting a low response rate, the team sent a second set of emails, along with an invitation to participate in the interview prepared by USAID/Colombia. The team also called available public telephone numbers to reach national and local actors who had not responded to the email. The team attempted a third time to make contact by phone, emails, or WhatsApp to actors that had been contacted but had not responded. Additionally, during field work, those who were interviewed were consulted about other stakeholders in the department who might be able to participate in the interviews. If there was enough time, the team then contacted those new subjects to include in the baseline.

EXAMPLE INVITATION LETTER SENT TO KEY INFORMANTS

Bogotá D.C. x de xxxx de 20xx

Señor/a XXXX

Asunto: Solicitud entrevista como parte del proceso de evaluación programa Amazonía Vital

Respetado xxxx,

La Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID), se encuentra en proceso de implementación del proyecto “Amazonía Vital”. Durante los próximos cinco años, este proyecto desarrollará actividades específicas los departamentos de Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta y Putumayo, con el propósito de mejorar la efectividad en la prevención y judicialización de los crímenes ambientales asociados al fenómeno de la deforestación, así como la gestión y conservación de los bosques amazónicos.

Dentro de las estrategias a implementar por “Amazonía Vital”, se destacan: (i) la generación de soluciones a los derechos de uso, tenencia, adjudicación y / o acceso a la tierra para mejorar su gestión y administración en pro de la conservación de los bosques; (ii) la promoción de enfoques de mercado para reducir la deforestación y la pérdida de biodiversidad; (iii) la adopción de prácticas estratégicas de gestión de recursos naturales por parte de organizaciones de la sociedad civil, pueblos indígenas, defensores del medio ambiente, entre otros; y (iv) el involucramiento efectivo de las partes interesadas / relevantes en la gobernanza ambiental. Como parte integral del proyecto, se contempla desarrollar un riguroso proceso de evaluación para el cual es necesario la generación de una línea base. Tal proceso está a cargo de Panagora

Group, una pyme estadounidense ejecutora de la Actividad Monitoreo, Evaluación y Aprendizaje de USAID/Colombia (MEL, por sus siglas en inglés). Esta actividad (MEL), busca mejorar el desempeño de las intervenciones; identificar los aprendizajes obtenidos de las mismas; proporcionar investigación, evaluaciones y análisis de datos para identificar brechas e impactos de la asistencia, facilitando la labor de las partes interesadas y la obtención de mejores resultados.

La línea base que se viene desarrollando para Amazonía Vital, proveerá información del estado actual de los crímenes ambientales, los medios de vida de la población rural, el estado de tenencia de la tierra y los comportamientos asociados al manejo y conservación de los bosques en la región. De esta forma, se podrá evaluar en el mediano y largo plazo los resultados obtenidos durante y tras la finalización del proyecto. Para tal fin, se han identificado actores claves, con quienes vienen desarrollándose una serie de entrevistas, cuya mirada enriquecerá la consolidación de esta línea base.

Teniendo en cuenta la relevancia de la participación de la corporación que usted dirige en la construcción de esta mirada inicial de la región, queremos conocer su disponibilidad para hacer parte de este proceso y solicitar un espacio en su agenda para la realización de una entrevista (1 hora aproximadamente). El equipo de trabajo se dirigirá a xxxxx los días xxx y xxxx de xxx del presente año, periodo durante el cual esperamos poder reunirnos con usted.

De ser posible contar con su participación, le enviaremos con antelación las preguntas generales que se abordarán durante la entrevista, así como un formulario con preguntas específicas sobre aspectos cuantitativos de la dinámica actual de la región. Estos datos servirán de soporte y complemento a lo conversado durante la entrevista, por lo que agradecemos la revisión previa del material.

Por favor, no dude en comunicarse con xxxxxxxx al correo evaluacionamazonalive@panagoracolombia.net o al teléfono xxxxx para confirmar su disponibilidad, o frente a cualquier duda respecto a la presente solicitud.

Agradeceríamos nos enviara su respuesta a la mayor brevedad.

Cordialmente,

[Redacted]

Directora de la Actividad de Monitoreo, Evaluación y Aprendizaje
Panagora Group, Colombia

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Out of the 49 key informants contacted, the ED team was able to interview 24 (Table 287). Some KII responded to questions from both interview instruments (Annex 5), with ten (10) KIIs responding to interview instrument 1 and 15 KIIs responding to interview instrument 2. The interview was conducted in Spanish by at least two members of the ED Team with the KII⁹⁰. One ED team member conducted

⁹⁰ There were exceptional cases in which the interview was conducted solely by the project's qualitative expert. However, these interviews were recorded, transcribed and coded so that the whole team had access to the information.

the interview and the second team member voice recorded the interview and took field notes and observations during the interview to provide additional context and detail to the coding and analysis process. Local level interviews were mostly conducted in person, but the team informed the actors that, if they preferred, the interview could be conducted virtually due to the covid-19 pandemic or other constraints. National level interviews were conducted virtually as indicated in Table 287.

TABLE 287. FINAL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION	INSTRUMENT APPLIED
National	Virtual	N/A	State	IDEAM - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales: Coordinador del sistema monitoreo bosques y Pilar de visión Amazonia	Calle 25 D No. 96 B - 70 Bogotá D.C 601 3527160 EXT. 1705 contacto@ideam.gov.co	1
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	State	Secretaría De Gobierno	Palacio Departamental Calle 8 N ° 7-40 Mocoa 608 4201515 Ext. 1101	1
Local	Villavicencio	META	State	Secretary of Environment	Carrera 33 # 38-45 El Centro – Plazoleta Los Libertadores, Villavicencio 608 681 85 00 Extensión: 5101 medioambiente@meta.gov.co gobiernodelmeta@meta.gov.co	1 and 2
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	Civil society	ASOJUNTAS - SJG/Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal / JAL - Juntas Administradoras Locales/	Confidential information	2
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	State	Procuradora Judicial Ambiental y Agraria	Carrera 9 9 65, Florencia 01 8000 940 808, ext 78106 (pro)	1
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Corporación para el desarrollo sostenible del Norte y el	Calle 26 No. 11-131, Barrio 5 de Diciembre, Inírida - Guainía (Colombia) 608 5656351 cda@cda.gov.co contactenos@cda.gov.co	2

TABLE 287. FINAL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION	INSTRUMENT APPLIED
				Oriente Amazónico)		
Local	Villavicencio	META	State	Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development	Carrera 33 # 38-45 El Centro – Plazoleta Los Libertadores, Villavicencio 608 681 85 00 Extensión: 5201 desarrolloagroeconomico@meta.gov.co	2
National	Virtual	N/A	Civil society	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC): Coordinador Territorio, Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático	Cra 16a No 30-78 Barrio-Teusaquillo, Bogotá D.C territorioymedioambiente@opiac.org.co 321 7391909	2
National	Virtual	N/A	State	Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía): Unidad Nacional de Derechos Humanos y DIH	60 (1) 5702000 (#7) en Bogotá, 018000919748 línea celular 122 para el resto del país.	1
National	Virtual	N/A	International Cooperation	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) - Colombia	Confidential information	2
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	Civil society	Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal / JAL - Juntas Administradoras Locales	Confidential information	2
Local	San José del Guaviare	GUAVIARE	State	Secretaría de Gobierno	Carrera 24 No. 7 – 81 San José del Guaviare 312 3726032 - 312 3690544 gobierno@guaviare.gov.co	1 and 2
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	State	Secretaría de Agricultura, Medio Ambiente y	Palacio Departamental Calle 8 N ° 7-40 Mocoa 608 4201515 Ext. 1101	1

TABLE 287. FINAL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION	INSTRUMENT APPLIED
				Desarrollo Rural		
National	Virtual	N/A	State	Statistical Development and Analysis Unit (UDAE) of the Superior Council of the Judiciary	Calle 12 No. 7 - 65, Palacio de Justicia Alfonso Reyes Echandía, Bogotá Colombia PBX: (571) 565 8500 - E-mail: info@cendoj.ramajudicial.gov.co udae@cendoj.ramajudicial.gov.co	1
Local	Virtual	N/A	International Cooperation	GIZ-Probosques	Confidential information	2
Local	Villavieco	META	State	CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Cormacarena, deforestation specialist)	Carrera 44C No. 33B-24, Barzal Alto (Villavieco – Meta) 608 6730420 direccion@cormacarena.gov.co controldeforestacion@cormacarena.gov.co	1
Local	Villavieco	META	State	CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Cormacarena, payment for environmental services specialist)	Carrera 44C No. 33B-24, Barzal Alto (Villavieco – Meta) 608 6730420 direccion@cormacarena.gov.co	2
Local	Villavieco	META	State	CAR - Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Cormacarena, wildlife specialist)	Carrera 44C No. 33B-24, Barzal Alto (Villavieco – Meta) 608 6730420 direccion@cormacarena.gov.co	1
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	Civil society	Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción Comunal / JAL - Juntas Administradoras Locales	Confidential information	2
Local	Mocoa	PUTUMAYO	Civil society	Members of JAC - Juntas de Acción	Confidential information	2

TABLE 287. FINAL DATABASE OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

LEVEL	LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)	DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF KEY INFORMANT	POSITION	CONTACT INFORMATION	INSTRUMENT APPLIED
				Comunal / JAL - Juntas Administradoras Locales		
National	Virtual	N/A	Private sector	FEDEPALMA	Calle 98 No.70-91 Centro Empresarial Pontevedro	2
Local	Florencia	CAQUETÁ	Civil society	Academic expert on deforestation	Confidential information	2
National	Virtual	N/A	State	Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization and Consolidation	Confidential information	2
National	Virtual	N/A	State	Environmental and Agrarian Judicial Attorney's Office	PBX: +57(1) 587-8750 Ext IP: 14632 Línea Nacional Gratuita: 01 8000 940 808 Cra. 5ª. # 15 - 80, Bogotá D.C., Cód. postal 110321	1

FIELD WORK SUMMARY AND CHALLENGES

NATIONAL LEVEL INTERVIEWS

At the national level, the team conducted eight (8) virtual interviews between December 2021 and March 2022. The following interviews were conducted:

- Institute for Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales-IDEAM)
- Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC)
- Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía): Derechos Humanos
- Statistical Development and Analysis Unit (UDAE) of the Superior Council of the Judiciary (Unidad de Desarrollo y Análisis Estadístico (UDAE) del Consejo Superior de la Judicatura)
- Fedepalma
- Presidential Counselor's Office for Stabilization and Consolidation (Consejería Presidencial para la Estabilización y la Consolidación)

- Environmental and Agrarian Judicial Attorney's Office (Procuraduría Judicial Ambiental y Agraria)
- Global Green Growth Institute Colombia

The team faced the following challenges in conducting interviews at the national level: (i) difficulties in identifying the right person to attend the interview within each entity; (ii) lack of response in those cases where subject and contact information were available; (iii) email invitations to participate were rejected by the entities' computer security systems; (iv) long waiting times associated with permits and authorizations from managers/authorities to participate in the interview; and (v) non-attendance by some interviewees, after having confirmed their participation.

LOCAL LEVEL INTERVIEWS (DEPARTMENTS)

Florencia (Caquetá) field trip

In Florencia (Caquetá) the team conducted four in-person interviews between November 14 and 16, 2022. After the field work, the team was able to arrange a virtual interview with GIZ-Probosques. The following interviews were conducted:

- JAC Florencia
- JAC Cartagena del Chairá
- Universidad de la Amazonía, expert
- Office of the Inspector General – environmental
- GIZ-Probosques (virtual)

The team faced the following challenges in conducting the interviews in Florencia (Caquetá): (i) certain KII's did not attend the interview, even though it had been scheduled, and it was impossible to locate them through alternative means; (ii) the Secretary of Government rescheduled the interview but did not show up to the new appointment. The poor internet signal of the GIZ virtual interviewee made communication and transcription difficult.

Mocoa (Putumayo) field trip

In Mocoa (Putumayo) the team conducted three interviews between November 23 and 25, 2022. The following interviews were conducted:

- Secretary of Government / Dept. Putumayo
- Secretary of Environment, Agriculture, and Development / Dept. Putumayo
- JAC President

The team faced the following challenges in conducting the interviews in Mocoa (Putumayo): (i) the original flight (Monday, November 22nd) was canceled due to bad weather, hence some interviews had to be postponed/canceled; (ii) certain KIIs did not attend the interview, even though it had been scheduled, and it was impossible to locate them through alternative means; (iii) Corpoamazonía interviewees could not attend the interview since they had other events to attend out of town.

San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) field trip

In San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) the team conducted two interviews between November 29 and December 1, 2022. After the field work, the team was able to arrange a virtual interview with the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon (CDA). The following interviews were conducted:

- Secretary of the Interior
- JAC President
- Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon (CDA) (Virtual)

The team faced the following challenges in conducting the interviews in San José del Guaviare (Guaviare): (i) missed the interview with the Guaviare Procurator, since the flight was moved to later that day and he could not make time for another interview; (ii) there was a large event on deforestation in the municipality, along with a commemoration of the five years of the peace agreement, so many of the authorities that had shown interest in participating in the interview were busy.

Villavicencio (Meta) field trip

In Villavicencio (Meta) the team conducted three in-person interviews between December 6 and 7, 2022. After the field work, the team was able to conduct virtual interviews with the Meta's agriculture and environment secretariats. The following interviews were conducted:

- Cormacarena, deforestation specialist
- Cormacarena, wildlife specialist
- Cormacarena, payment for environmental services specialist
- Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development (Virtual)
- Secretary of Environment (Virtual)

The team had no limitations during this trip. We were able to conduct one interview with three different actors at Cormacarena. Each of the actors was an expert on the relevant topics (wildlife, deforestation, payment for environmental services) so the interview was long and very informative.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

A formal Petition Request (derecho de petición), a process that is enshrined in article 23 of the Political Constitution of Colombia and functions as the standard means to access public data, was made to ten administrative authorities (Table 288). Six public authorities replied to our petition requests.

TABLE 288. ADMINISTRATIVE PETITIONS SENT AND RESPONSES

AUTHORITY	RESPONSE RECEIVED	CONTENT OF RESPONSE
Attorney General's Office	YES	Information on regional offices and operations/arrested persons
IDEAM	YES	Information on monitoring systems
Judiciary	YES	Information on reporting
National Police	YES	Information on specialized units
Ministry of Justice	YES	Information on judicial decisions linked to environmental crimes
Ministry of Defense	YES	Forwarded to other public authorities
Ministry of Environment (CONALDEF)	NO	
CorpoAmazonía	NO	
CorMacarena	NO	
CDA	NO	

CHALLENGES

Even though the system for receiving petitions within the Colombian public administration works correctly, the project faced challenges in obtaining a response from all the public authorities contacted. Specifically, the coordinating body for the policy to combat deforestation -CONALDEF- and the regional autonomous corporations -CORPORAMAZONÍA, CORMACARENA and CDA- did not send the requested information.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

A number of documents were reviewed during the evaluation design and baseline data collection process, but the most relevant documents used in the production of the baseline final report appear below.

Amazon Conservation Team and John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. "Hotspots de deforestación en la Amazonía colombiana" Amazon Conservation Team and John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

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Angélica Latorre Coronado and Daniel Pacheco. "La deforestación en Guaviare por fin tiene nombre" Infoamazonia, June 17, 2019.

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ASOREDESOCIAL. “Plan Básico de Ordenamiento Territorial de Puerto Asís” ASOREDESOCIAL, 2018.

Banco Mundial. “Compromiso comunitario y acuerdos de conservación en el corazón de la Amazonia colombiana”. December 22, 2020.

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Consejo de Redacción. “La selva del Guaviare y su disputa contra la deforestación” CDR, August 31, 2018.

Corazón de la Amazonía. “45 familias del Guaviare firman acuerdos de conservación, restauración y no deforestación”. November 27, 2020.

Corpoamazonia. “Comunidad de Mayoyoque y del municipio de Leguízamo en Putumayo identificaron estrategias para controlar la deforestación” Corpoamazonia.

Corpoamazonia. “El ‘poder’ que ampara la tala ilegal de los bosques de Putumayo” Corpoamazonia, January 4, 2021.

Corpoamazonia. “Mesas Forestales” Corpoamazonia.

Corpoamazonia. “Puntos activos de calor en el departamento de Caquetá” Corpoamazonia, March 30, 2020.

Corpoamazonia. “Putumayo crea la Burbuja del Medio Ambiente contra la minería ilegal y la deforestación” Corpoamazonia.

Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y el Oriente Amazónico. “El compromiso Ambiental de las entidades regionales del departamento del Guaviare” CDA, March 26, 2022.

Dejusticia. “Ganadería extensiva, ausencia del Estado, disidencias de las Farc y otras problemáticas de la deforestación en el Meta” Dejusticia, November 6, 2019.

Departamento del Guaviare. “Circular No. 050 de 2018”. May 23, 2018.

Diana Calderón. “Deforestación en la Amazonía, ¿cuáles son las fallas?” Caracol Radio, February 8, 2022.

Díaz, Diana. “Análisis de instrumentos de ordenamiento ambiental y productivo, en el marco del diagnóstico de la gestión institucional en la deforestación del departamento del caquetá” Bachelors diss., Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, 2020.

El Campesino. “Deforestación en Putumayo afecta la seguridad alimentaria de los habitantes” El Campesino, March 19, 2019.

El Nuevo Siglo. “Cartagena del Chairá tiene 141 acuerdos de conservación de bosque”. September 4, 2019.

Embajada de Noruega. “Monitoreo de la deforestación” FCDS, August 3, 2021.

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Garzón, Gustavo Adolfo. “Dificultades para el ordenamiento Agro-Ambiental en Guaviare”. Plataforma de Información y Diálogo para la Amazonía colombiana. November 5, 2019.

Gina Paola Plaza. “Comunidades al cuidado de los bosques del Caquetá” PID Amazonía, November 27, 2019.

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Juanita Vélez. “Deforestación en Colombia: gobierno insiste en operaciones militares sin llegar a los principales responsables” Mongabay, March 8, 2021.

Katie Jones y María Fernanda Ramírez. “Un largo camino: respuestas a delitos ambientales en la Amazonía colombiana” Insight Crime, September 29, 2021.

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La liga contra el silencio. “Los campesinos que quieren apagar las motosierras en Guaviare” La liga contra el silencio, April 22, 2020.

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Leonel Uriel Alzate. “Las Farc están acabando con los parques naturales en el Meta” Las2Orillas, February 17, 2021.

Llanera. “Recursos a la fuerza pública para combatir la deforestación en el sur del Meta” Llanera, August 28, 2020.

López, Francisco. “Deforestación, justicia ambiental y post-acuerdo en el noroccidente del Guaviare” Magisters diss., Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 2018.

López, Ruíz, Suarez, Garzón, Sanabria, Lema, Mendez. “Análisis político y económico de los territorios de pueblos indígenas los territorios de pueblos indígenas y de organizaciones campesinas en y de organizaciones campesinas en los departamentos de Caquetá y los departamentos de Caquetá y Guaviare, Amazonia Colombiana” FCDS.

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Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. “Programa de Monitoreo y Seguimiento a los Bosques y áreas forestales PMSB” Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.

Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. MOTRA: Modelo de ordenamiento territorial regional para la amazonía colombiana, 2019.

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Periódico del Meta. “Acciones para reforestar municipios del meta” Periódico del Meta, September 21, 2020.

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PID Amazonía. “Imágenes satelitales muestran avance de la deforestación en putumayo y caquetá” PID Amazonía, March 1, 2018. Parques Nacionales Naturales. “Campesinos de Cubarral, en Meta, firmaron acuerdos por la conservación del Parque Nacional Natural Sumapaz”. August 13, 2018.

Qué Pasa Yopal. “Disminuye en un 34% la deforestación en el departamento del Meta” Qué Pasa Yopal, November 10, 2021.

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Rojas-Guevara and Gallero. “Delitos ambientales que afectan la seguridad ciudadana en Colombia: estudios de caso sobre la deforestación y el tráfico de madera”. Policía Nacional de la República de Colombia, (December, 2021)

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QUANTITATIVE DATA

SAMPLE DESIGN

OVERVIEW

The original evaluation design (ED) proposal for the AA Activity recommended a random sample of households across all identified target areas to get a representative sample of participants. However, after several months of discussions with the IP, it became clear that the IP was taking a bottom-up and adaptive approach in the field, and that participant targets would not be identified a priori for the five year project. Instead, a limited number of activities had been designed and submitted to USAID/Colombia for approval, and it would be unclear which other geographic areas or activities might be implemented over the Activity lifespan. In light of this, the ED team revised its proposal to conduct a census of participants that were known to be targeted by 2022, with the recommendation that a second baseline be collected in 2023 with any new participants, to increase the quantitative sample size.

In July 2022, the IP was able to provide the ED team an Excel file with a list of activities that had been approved or were under review by USAID/Colombia. The ED team reviewed these activities and found that some activities targeted units other than households, families, or individuals, such as government actors, private sector actors, or media outlets. Since the survey instruments had already been designed prior to July 2022, and with the intention of surveying individual participants, these activities were not eligible for survey data collection. In total, seven activities targeted households, families, or individuals,

and were selected for baseline survey data collection. A few minor revisions were made to the survey instruments to ensure that they captured all activities relevant to these activities.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The IP originally identified 301 participants across the seven (7) targeted activities where contact information could be provided for quantitative baseline data collection. Of these 301 participants, the survey firm SEI was only able to collect data from 236 participants, or 78 percent, of the total number identified from six (6) activities. This lower number was surveyed for the following reasons: (i) the participant was not available during the field operation to be surveyed; (ii) the person identified in the list as a participant said that they were not a participant of the AA Activity when contacted and were excluded; and (iii) a activity was dropped because the Itilla Indigenous Reserve could not be accessed due to a security issue in the municipality. Table 289 shows the number of surveys collected from each activity.

TABLE 289. PARTICIPANT HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS INCLUDED IN BASELINE EVALUATION

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DEPARTME NT	MUNICIPALI TY	NUMBER OF PARTICIPAN TS IDENTIFIED BY IP	NUMBER OF PARTICIPAN TS SURVEYED IN BASELINE	NUMBER OF LEADERS SURVEYED IN BASELINE
Red Cacaotera	Promote conservation-based livelihoods related to cacao crops	Caquetá	Florencia, Puerto Rico	60	50	1
Comguaviare	Develop a community strategy for the conservation of biodiversity	Guaviare	San José de Guaviare	41	36	4
Agrosolidaria	Foster sustainable livelihoods	Caquetá	Florencia, Belén de los Andaquíes	48	37	2
Caficultores de Berlin	Promote conservation-based livelihoods in an association of coffee growers	Caquetá	Florencia, El Doncello, El Paujil, La Montañita, Puerto Rico	80	72	4
Indigenous Resguardo Itilla	Consolidate governance, conservation, monitoring, management and traditional use of nature in the Indigenous Resguardo Itilla	Guaviare	Calamar	25	0	0
Comité Ganaderos	Promote forest conservation and biodiversity in cattle landscapes	Caquetá	Florencia, Valparaíso, Puerto Rico	17	12	2
Jerico Consaya	Strengthen the conservation, management and traditional use of	Caquetá	Solano	30	29	4

TABLE 289. PARTICIPANT HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS INCLUDED IN BASELINE EVALUATION

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DEPARTME NT	MUNICIPALI TY	NUMBER OF PARTICIPAN TS IDENTIFIED BY IP	NUMBER OF PARTICIPAN TS SURVEYED IN BASELINE	NUMBER OF LEADERS SURVEYED IN BASELINE
	the territory, considering the cultural practices of the Coreguaje, Macaguaje and Murui-muinai indigenous peoples, with beekeeping as a livelihood					
TOTAL				301	236	17

LEADER SURVEY

The leader’s survey was conducted with a representative sample of vereda or IR leaders where household participants were located and surveyed during baseline data collection (Table 290). In total, 17 leader surveys were conducted, 13 with peasant leaders and 4 with IR leaders.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

ENUMERATOR TRAINING

The data collection process was carried out by the firm Soluciones Estratégicas de Información (SEI), who designed a training program for the data collection operation. The training lasted five (5) working days and included 18 persons, from which 15 enumerators were chosen. The purpose of the training program was to provide the sKIllls and abilities necessary to enumerators and supervisors to perform the relevant tasks. The training was aimed at developing an effective process for the transmission of information and knowledge that would guarantee that the concepts, procedures, and aspects inherent to the project were presented in a common language.

The methodological steps for the training were the following:

1. Definition of course content
2. Preparation of the training agenda
3. Develop collection instrument with its corresponding instructions
4. Application of evaluation tests for the selection of personnel
5. Application of surveys to evaluate the performance of the instructor and the sufficiency of the training

The main objectives of the training were:

1. Train staff in the methodology to be used for the collection process

2. Prepare the collection staff to address the population to be contacted
3. Achieve unity of criteria in the content of each instrument
4. Achieve high staff commitment to the study
5. Transmit the technical knowledge necessary for the data collection

Finally, the contents of the training included:

- Context of the Amazon Alive Activity and its objectives
- Context of the project, objectives, and responsible entities
- Collection procedures, which contains management approach to the communities (both peasant and indigenous communities) and participants
- Sample design
- Other topics such as biosecurity protocol, security protocol, supervision, quality control, and technical support

FIELD DATA COLLECTION

SEI carried out the field data collection. Three teams of four to five enumerators and a supervisor were formed to collect the data. These teams reported directly to SEI's logistics coordinator, who led from the central level and served as a link between the teams and the project management, controlling the field work through the implementation of a telephone verification scheme. Before starting the field training, the respective routes were defined according to the number of surveys per activity and the geographical location of the villages and IR that had to be visited (Table 290). The routes covered different territories in the departments of Guaviare and Caquetá, and included the municipalities of San José, Calamar, Florencia, El Doncello, Puerto Rico, El Paujil, La Montañita, Valparaíso and Solano.

Several logistical aspects related to the data collection process were completed before data were collected. These aspects included: the establishment of security conditions for the routes; advance contact with the authorities and indigenous and peasant leaders in order to explain the objectives of the operation and gain authorization of entry of the enumerators; the establishment of routes according to the location of the participants within the peasant villages and indigenous reservations; the verification of the location of participants according to their georeferencing on a map; and a definition of alternatives to carry out the surveys in the event that the participants were not available.

The logistics coordinator, together with the team supervisors, was in charge of directing the enumerators across the selected municipalities and communities. Each enumerator located and established contact with the participant (household or leader) identified by the project, or someone that could complete the instrument on their behalf, and received verbal consent before proceeding with data collection. The average time to conduct the participant household surveys was 90 minutes. The average time to conduct the leader surveys was 60 minutes. After data were collected, a quality review of the information was carried out by each supervisor and at the end of each day, the enumerators

synchronized and uploaded the information from the surveys carried out. Finally, the central office reviewed a percentage of audio interviews and generated periodic reports with which the operation was monitored and adapted. Exhibit 40 shows the timeline of when SEI completed the field work.

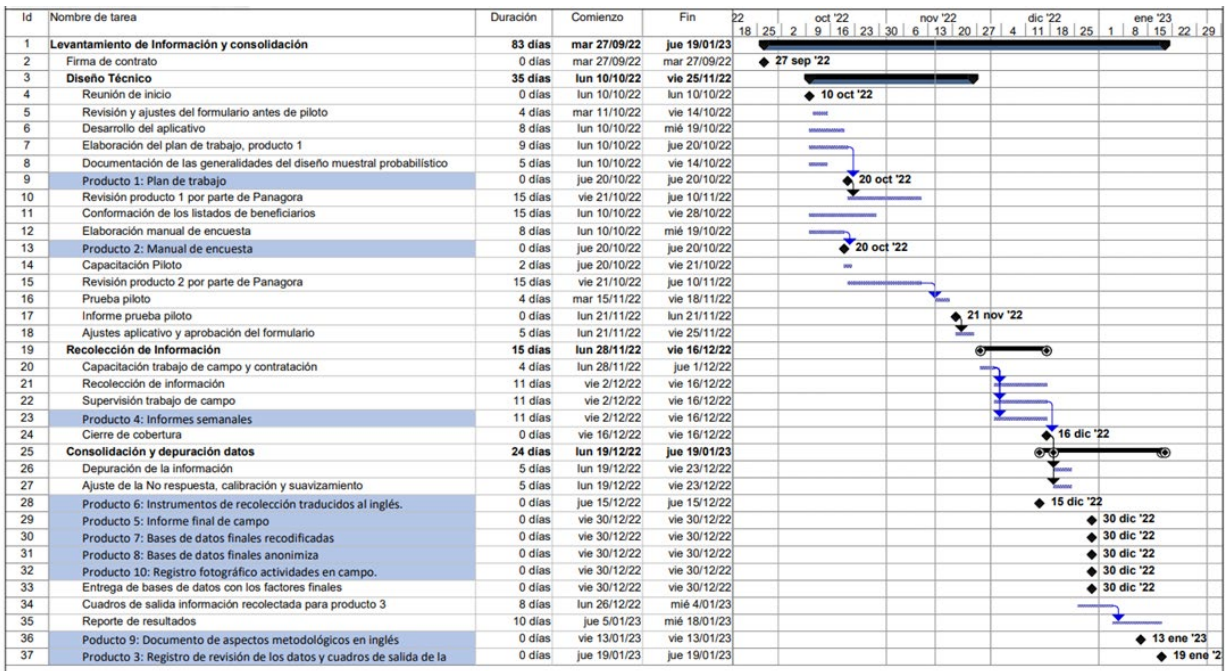


Exhibit 40: Overview of SEI's field work plan and how it was implemented

FIELD WORK SUMMARY AND CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES REPORTED BY SEI

Among the situations faced by the survey teams during the field operation was the impossibility of going to the Itilla IR due to a security situation that arose in the municipality of Calamar, department of Guaviare. Due to this situation, the team was unable to carry out the surveys.

Additionally, there were individuals who were on the initial participant list provided by the IP, but once contacted in the field to carry out the surveys, it was identified that they were not participants of the program. On the other hand, there were situations in which the participant could not be contacted and, therefore, the survey could not be carried out.

The aforementioned situations led to a percentage of "loss of records" as evidenced in the table of surveyed participant households (Table 290).

CHALLENGES OBSERVED BY THE ED TEAM

Two members of the ED team traveled to the field to observe SEI's enumerator teams at work. The ED team observed three (3) household surveys and one (1) leader survey over 3 days, in one vereda within El Doncello municipality that is located in the department of Caquetá. Below are the observations of the ED Team of the field data collection effort.

Overall, the enumerators showed sufficient knowledge and understanding of the concepts and questions of the two survey instruments. However, the understanding of the concepts by respondents varied

slightly depending on the age of the respondent. When the respondent was an older person (e.g., over 60 years of age), the team observed that they had more difficulty in understanding all of the concepts and answering the survey questions. In some of these cases, the team observed the enumerator simplifying the question or response options in order to facilitate the elder person’s response. Thus, data quality may vary by age in the collected data.

In general, neither enumerators nor respondents showed signs of fatigue during data collection. However, in a few cases, the leader and household surveys were applied consecutively to the same person, since they were both the leader and a participant of the activity. In these cases, both the respondent and the enumerator grew tired and tried to finish the surveys faster.

The ED team also observed response bias to questions related to sensitive topics. In particular, given the respondent’s expectations of how the project might impact their living conditions and income, the participants seemed to under-report their assets and competencies. This was most notable amongst younger respondents. Finally, the respondents showed doubts when answering sensitive questions about the presence of armed actors, deforestation, and the presence of crops for illicit use. Thus, based on the ED team’s field observations, caution should be taken when analyzing indicators related to income and wealth, as well as responses related to deforestation behaviors and actors.

REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS

The remote sensing analysis was conducted for the AA priority areas and baseline corridors identified by the IP in 2022. The areas of these geographies are presented in Table 290.

TABLE 290. SIZE OF PRIORITY AREAS AND CORRIDORS		
UNIT	IDENTIFICATION	AREA (HA)
Prioritized Area	A	1,667.47
	B	1,212.48
	C	957.66
	D	584.64
	E-F	740.12
	G	295.36
	Corridors	A
C		93.28
E-F		134.50

The thirteen (13) indicators and their data sources used in the baseline evaluation to assess the conditions of forest and biodiversity for the AA Activity are found in Table 291.

TABLE 291. FOREST LONG-TERM INDICATORS

GENERAL CATEGORY	INDICATOR	SOURCE	PRODUCT	YEAR
Forest - Habitat State/Loss	Deforestation rate	IDEAM	Forest - No Forest	2019-2020
	Percentage of forest cover	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Fires	SINCHI	Heat Points	2021
Forest - Habitat Fragmentation / Connectivity	Largest Patch Index (LPI)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Class Area (CA)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Euclidean Next Neighbor (ENN)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Connectance Index (CONNECT)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Simpson's Diversity Index (SIDI)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
	Simpson's Evenness Index (SIEI)	IDEAM ¹	Forest - No Forest	2020
Forest - Habitat Degradation	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	MODIS	NDVI	2020
Deforestation Drivers	Pastures	IDEAM ¹	Land covers	2018
	Agriculture	IDEAM ¹	Land covers	2018
	Coca Crops	UNODC	Coca crops	2020

Trying to be consistent/comparable with the national official statistics, official data sources were considered as far as possible. In this order of ideas, the 2019 and 2020 “Forest – No Forest⁹¹” (30 m resolution) IDEAM’s layers and the Heat Points layer (1:100.000), provided through the SINCHI’s forest monitoring system⁹², were used. Heat Points information corresponds to thermal anomalies (fires) and is produced from MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer)⁹³ and VIIRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite)⁹⁴ images. They are considered deforestation proxies because human-induced fires are used to clean the terrain of the cut vegetation.

⁹¹ <https://ideam.gov.co/capas-geo> (accessed: 12/20/21)

⁹² <https://datos.siatac.co/pages/puntos-y-cicatrices>(accessed: 02/09/22)

⁹³ https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/MODIS_006_MODI3Q1 (accessed: 01/24/22)

⁹⁴ <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time/download-nrt-data/viirs-nrt>

IDEAM's 2020 "Forest – No Forest" layer was also the base to calculate different simple landscape metrics (indicators) that relate to forest fragmentation/connectivity. Each one of these indicators brings partial spatial information about the complex landscape structure and must be interpreted as a group of complementary descriptors, considering the proportion of forest surface in the analyzed landscape. This, in order to have a realistic image of the spatial patterns developed in the field. Individual interpretations could lead to an erroneous characterization of field patterns.

Forest degradation is a complex process and its quantification is still under research⁹⁵. However, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), measures the upper strata photosynthetic activity and can be considered as an indirect proxy of biomass production and carbon storage, and so is considered useful to track forest degradation⁵. To produce this indicator, another MODIS product (250 m resolution) was used. It is important to note that NDVI values must be taken with caution and just as an exploratory alternative that allows identifying spatial patterns associable with forest degradation processes.

According to the "Situation Analysis" developed during the evaluation design⁹⁶, three types of activities were identified as relevant deforestation drivers in the AA implementation area: cattle ranching, agriculture, and coca crops. To assess these deforestation drivers, from the IDEAM's 2018 national land cover map, all the categories including "Pastures" were grouped and considered as a proxy for cattle ranching. Also, all the crop categories were grouped to produce an agriculture layer as a source for the corresponding indicator. Finally, for the coca crops indicator, the 2020 Ministry of Justice data of crops area was used⁹⁷ (1km resolution).

⁹⁵ Ramírez-Delgado Op. cit.

⁹⁶ Jones, K., Andrade, C., Rodríguez, P., Velasquez, M., Molina, E., Panqueva, J. D., ... Rodríguez, J. (2021). Amazon Alive Evaluability Assessment; Final report. USAID/Colombia Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Activity (MEL). Bogotá D.C., Colombia.

⁹⁷ <https://datos.gov.co/Justicia-y-Derecho/Densidad-de-Cultivos-de-Coca-2020-Subdirecci-n-Est/ihhp-t7zk> (accessed: 01/24/22)

ANNEX 7. EVALUATION SOW

I. OBJECTIVE, AUDIENCES, AND INTENDED USES

Evaluability assessments (EA) are the first step in the design of rigorous and cost-effective evaluations. EA identifies evaluation options and determines how these options can be effectively implemented, thus informing USAID about the overall feasibility, scope, approach, and cost of evaluation options. The Amazon Forests and Biodiversity Activity (also known as Amazon Alive, or AA) is planned to be USAID/Colombia's new Amazon Activity, and due to its substantial investment is a clear candidate for both an evaluation and EA. As the AA activity has not yet been procured, USAID is interested in identifying a set of rigorous evaluation design options that could be used to evaluate this activity, should USAID decide to do so.

In addition to clarifying evaluation design options, conducting an EA can also help review the intervention logic, suggest modifications to it, and identify assumptions about the planned interventions and evidence gaps. Depending on the extent of activity information available at this stage, the assessment may also help inform the activity implementation design process identify critical issues for implementation design that would likely improve an envisioned evaluation's feasibility or rigor.

The objective of this scope of work (SOW) is thus to conduct an EA of possible options for a robust, cost-effective, and reliable impact evaluation for the new AA activity that answers proposed evaluation questions based on facts, evidence, and data with findings supported by quantitative and qualitative information that is reliable and valid for the activity context. USAID/Colombia is particularly interested in impact evaluation options for AA but depending on, the final set of options may consist of either impact or performance evaluations. In all cases, these will be accompanied by information on the scope, feasibility, and cost of these approaches, in addition to their key questions, approach, activities, timeline, and products.

The primary audience for this EA is the USAID/Colombia Environment and Program Offices, the USAID AA activity managers, the USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, the AA activity's implementing partners (IPs), and the management and technical staff of the evaluation team. USAID will use the results of this EA to identify possible IE design options and methods for the AA activity, the types of outcomes that could be measured under such designs, the additional information that would be required to proceed with a possible IE design, and an illustrative indication of associated budgetary costs. The outputs of this EA will inform the decision to proceed with and the possible design of a rigorous AA evaluation.

II. AMAZON ALIVE ACTIVITY BACKGROUND

In response to Colombia's recent surge in deforestation and biodiversity loss, the AA activity proposes to: (1) improve the effectiveness of environmental crime prevention and prosecution; and (2) improve the effectiveness of forest conservation and management. This is an integrated activity designed to contribute to Colombian development by strengthening social cohesion, responsive governance, and environmentally sustainable economic development.

The AA activity contributes to national targets on deforestation reduction stated in Colombia's National Development Plan (2018-2022), supports the implementation of the Integral Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and promotes the National Security and Defense Policy. The activity also contributes to USAID/Colombia's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) goal of "A more stable, peaceful, and prosperous Colombia through inclusive governance and equitable growth" by supporting Development Objective 2, "Strengthen governance to meet citizen needs and increase citizen confidence in the state", and Development Objective 3 "Promote equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth."

The activity will develop and implement tailored interventions to incentivize licit activities, reduce biodiversity threats due to deforestation, and enhance livelihoods through environmentally sustainable productive activities through two objectives: 1) Improve the effectiveness of environmental crime prevention and prosecution and 2) Improve the effectiveness of forest conservation and management.

III. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

TASKS AND APPROACH

The main tasks for this desk-based EA are (1) to conduct document and data review and analyses as appropriate and engage in limited follow-up discussions with USAID; (2) generate a set of rigorous evaluation design options for the AA activity, accompanied by estimates of feasibility and costs; and (3) present these options to USAID including their feasibility, costs, and associated discussion in a summarized EA report.

As the AA activity has not been procured, and proposals are being solicited through a Statement of Objectives (SOO), the evaluation design options, and estimated costs presented in the EA report will only be illustrative. These illustrative design details and budgets should be further refined if USAID proceeds with an evaluation as further details of the AA activity, design and implementation become available. An evaluation team typically does this through discussions with USAID's COR and the activity implementers as part of the activity work planning process.

The ultimate objective of the EA is to identify a set of evaluation design options that meet USAID learning interests and are both feasible and cost-effective for assessment of the AA activity's impact, should USAID decide to evaluate the activity. As noted above, USAID/Colombia is particularly interested in developing an impact evaluation for part or all of the AA activity, but if feasible impact evaluation options are not available; performance evaluation options will also be appreciated.

Beyond assessing AA's evaluation options, this exercise can help build consensus on USAID and other stakeholders' evaluation needs and approaches early in the evaluation design process. As discussed above, the EA findings may also provide useful analysis on the program logic and key evidence gaps, thus supporting the activity design and implementation in addition to evaluation.

GENERAL TASKS

The MEL team will undertake the following general tasks for this desk-based feasibility assessment:

1. Conduct a desk review of available activity-related sector literature. Hold a small number of iterative discussions with USAID staff to gain a more detailed understanding of the activity design, potential actions, intended impacts and hypothesized pathways to impact, and key USAID learning objectives associated with the activity. See tasks 2a-f, below, for an overview of the primary tasks for the assessment; "Key Questions" for a detailed explanation of the information to be collected during these tasks; and "Information Sources" for a preliminary list of literature and USAID staff that may be used for this assessment.
2. Through the desk review and discussions, the EA must complete the following sub-tasks:
 - Clarify the intervention, its key objectives, and associated results-logic framework (see Table 292, Section I for more information)
 - Confirm key learning interests and issues of strategic interest for USAID (see Table 292, Section II for more details)
 - Identify and prioritize illustrative key evaluation questions among USAID stakeholders (see Table 292, Section II for more information)
 - Identify methodological challenges and constraints (see Table 292, Section III and IV for more details)
 - Assess data needs and availability, and key program risks and assumptions (see Table 292, Section V for more information)
 - Identify useful data collection and analysis methods (See Table 292, Section VI for more details)
3. Based on the information gathered, develop at least three illustrative design options for a rigorous evaluation and associated estimates of feasibility and budget. These options may include both impact evaluations for part or all of the AA activity (preferred); or performance evaluations if the assessment concludes that an impact evaluation is not feasible.
4. Present preliminary assessment findings and conclusions to key stakeholders.
5. Develop and finalize a draft, second draft, and final feasibility assessment report, anticipated not to exceed 30 pages excluding annexes, presenting these options and their feasibility, costs, and associated analysis. This final report should also address the results of Tasks 2a-f, including answers to the Key Questions below, either in the document's body or as annexes.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Key literature may include: the USAID/Colombia 2020 CDCS, PMP, AA SOO, activity RFP (if available during the development of the EA), the EPIC evaluation, and any additional documents from the EPIC activities the MEL team considers relevant. The team should also identify and incorporate literature from key third parties, including government and non-government agencies, academic institutions, and other donors. Discussions may include staff from the USAID/Colombia Environment and Program Offices; and the AA activity's design team.

A. KEY QUESTIONS

The EA will be guided by the following overarching questions and their sub-issues and considerations, as presented in Table 292.

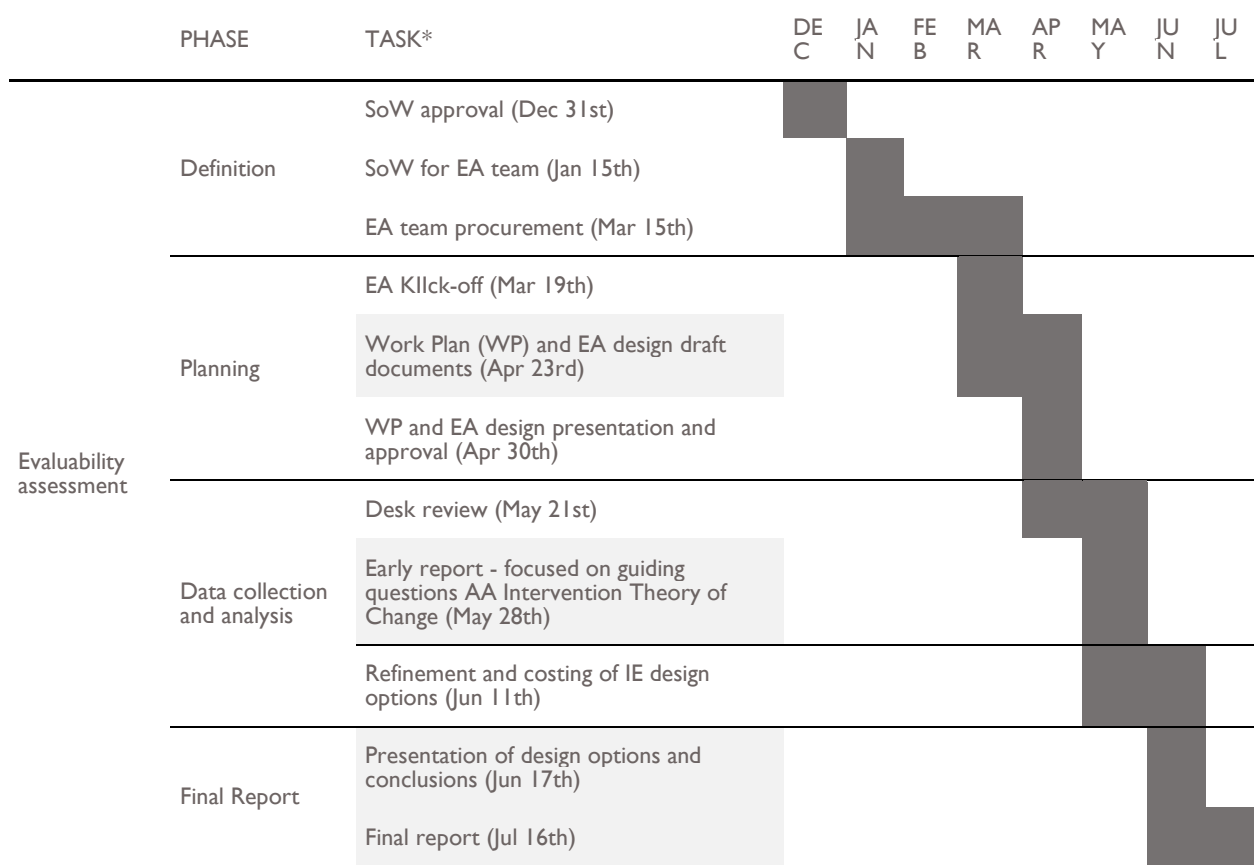
TABLE 292. OVERARCHING QUESTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS	
<p>I. AA Intervention Theory of Change (TOC; see above, Task 2a)</p> <p>Is it plausible to achieve the activities' expected outcomes through the proposed interventions and within the proposed time frame?</p> <p>Are the key objectives, expected outcomes, and assumptions clearly specified in the activity's Theory of Change (TOC)?</p> <p>Are there adjusted alternative TOC, expected outcomes, and assumptions that could be developed to address potential weaknesses in those presently proposed?</p> <p>What expected activity interventions might be evaluable (impact if possible), through what methods, and at what stages during and/or after the project timeframe?</p>	<p>What specific components of the activity and intended results are of the most significant learning interest?</p> <p>Will it be possible for the evaluation to examine the entire activity geography or a subset of geographic regions or sites?</p> <p>Who are the intended participants, and how are they targeted/selected?</p> <p>Other considerations: past research/theory relevant to the work proposed, level of resources provided, and time frame for implementation.</p>
<p>II. Evaluation Questions (see above, Tasks 2b&c)</p> <p>What are the key evaluation learning interests and questions at this stage? How are these prioritized?</p> <p>Will it be possible to answer the proposed evaluation questions of the highest interest in a rigorous way through this evaluation?</p> <p>What are the underlying assumptions associated with these learning interests and questions?</p> <p>Who are the key stakeholders and/or audience (e.g., USG, USAID, Colombia mission, USAID's implementing partners, partner country governments, and other donors) that need to be involved during the design of the IE?</p>	<p>What are IP's and other stakeholder's key evaluation questions and learning priorities?</p> <p>Are there specific knowledge gaps or learning interests that the evaluation should address, and can the evaluation be designed to meet those needs?</p> <p>Are there any information gaps that need to be addressed to comply with custom and F indicators?</p> <p>Other considerations: Consider how key evaluation questions and learning interests fit with likely evaluation approaches, timing, budget, and data quality and availability under each of the illustrative IE design options.</p>
<p>III. Capacity for and Usefulness of Evaluation (see above, Task 2d)</p> <p>Does AA have the necessary capacities to support an impact evaluation and utilize the evaluation results to guide its interventions?</p> <p>Is the activity context conducive to supporting an appropriate impact evaluation (e.g., partner commitment to evaluation, political events, resources, etc.)?</p> <p>How are evaluation results intended to be used for decision-making?</p>	<p>What specific program interventions would an impact evaluation be most useful for guiding the AA program management decision?</p> <p>Will an impact evaluation be useful for informing USAID's priority learning and decision-making needs for this programming type?</p>
<p>IV. Timing, Logistics, and Cost (see above, Task 2d)</p> <p>Is there adequate time to plan, design, and conduct an impact evaluation in the context of the AA implementation schedule?</p> <p>What would be the logistics required for the evaluation, and how would it affect the AA's activities implementation?</p> <p>What is the potential to generate credible evidence through the proposed designs?</p>	<p>What are the estimated costs of conducting a robust and reliable impact evaluation (baseline, midterm, and end-line) in the AA interventions' geographic areas?</p> <p>Will the evaluation's benefits exceed the evaluation costs (including monetary costs and burden on staff, implementers, participants, and stakeholders)?</p>
<p>V. Data Collection Availability and Quality of Information (see above, Task 2e)</p>	<p>Will it be possible to answer the proposed evaluation questions based on evidence and data and support the findings with quantitative and qualitative information that is reliable, valid, and generalizable?</p>

TABLE 292. OVERARCHING QUESTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Can data and information be collected (through primary and secondary sources) to answer key evaluation questions and measure the activity's impact?	Other considerations: Consider experiences of previous evaluations of similar activities.
What are key sources of threats to causal attribution under potential IE design options?	
VI. IE Design Criteria (see above, Task 2f)	If an impact evaluation is not feasible, could a performance evaluation provide the information needed for the activity decision-making and answer key evaluation learning interests and questions?
Given the activity's TOC, priority interventions, and key evaluation questions, what is an appropriate impact evaluation design approach?	
What would be the unit(s) of analysis of the evaluation?	
What should be the sampling approach and sample size?	
Is it possible to identify and access a control group?	

TIMEFRAME AND DELIVERABLES

TABLE 293. TIMELINE OF EA ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES



*Date in parentheses corresponds to the day the task is expected to be complete.

The tasks highlighted in gray correspond to the main deliverables. It is important to note that the preliminary and final presentations and also final reports require preparatory meetings and posterior adjustments in coordination with USAID and the MEL Activity.

All report drafts will be provided electronically to USAID. The final report is anticipated not to exceed 30 pages, excluding references and annexes.

EA FINAL REPORT MINIMAL EXPECTED ELEMENTS

As part of this scope of work, the EA team will aim to develop an initial set of IE design options that include coverage of these interests and a discussion of associated evaluation strengths and limitations for each. The final EA report will contain the following minimum elements:

- Presentation of at least three illustrative IE design options, including, for each option, the evaluation approach, timeline, illustrative evaluation questions and outcomes, illustrative budget estimates, and a summary of additional information that would be needed to develop further and refine the designs.
- Discuss considerations regarding potential timing of additional measures after the baseline, such as mid-term evaluation, including whether it is reasonable to expect that AA program interventions show quantifiable results after two years?
- Discussion of the feasibility of each of the options, including strengths, limitations, risks, and caveats regarding their reliability and validity.
- Discussion of any additional key information needs for an evaluation team to further refine any proposed IE design options. This includes discussion on how the evaluation team may use available monitoring and evaluation data that activity implementers will collect through their Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan.
- Recommendations for proceeding with a subsequent IE of the AA activity. This includes discussing any key considerations for implementation planning for the AA activity to ensure the identified evaluation options' feasibility.
- As useful, annexes presenting the results of Tasks 2a-f that are not already provided in the document's body (e.g., results of interviews and stakeholder expectations, expected utilization of document, details on key data sources, key barriers, and possible solutions). This material to be decided in consultation with USAID.

TEAM COMPOSITION

Team leader: Serves as the principal point of contact with USAID and the MEL Activity, responsible for overall execution of the work, and provides quality assurance of technical deliverables. Oversight of outcome mapping, logic chain development, report writing, and costing exercises for evaluation design options. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably a Ph.D., in a relevant conservation, env. Crimes or sustainable development or similar field; Demonstrated ability to gather and integrate both quantitative and qualitative findings to answer evaluation questions; Demonstrated experience managing multinational teams and producing high-quality and timely reports for USAID or similar audiences; knowledge of conservation and environmental crimes prosecution is required.

Development programs expert: Based on his/her experience in the implementation of programs like AA and the work on conservation issues in the Amazon, the consultant supports the analysis of the TOC and other design elements available at the moment and recommends actions to improve the

design and implementation of the activity. Provides inputs for the proposed evaluation designs and participates in the different discussion and reporting spaces with stakeholders. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably in the field of environmental sciences or development; Demonstrated experience implementing forest conservation and/or environmental crime prosecution activities in the Amazon. Knowledge in evaluation and work with communities highly desired.

Community development expert: Based on his/her experience in the work with communities in the Amazon around environmental issues, the consultant supports the analysis of the TOC and other design elements available at the moment and recommends actions to improve the design and implementation of the activity. Provides inputs for the proposed evaluation designs and participates in the different discussion and reporting spaces with stakeholders. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably in the field of environmental sciences or social sciences; Demonstrated experience working with local communities in the Amazon. Knowledge in evaluation and work with communities highly desired.

Legal expert in environmental subjects: Based on his/her experience in legal subjects related to conservations and environmental crime prosecution, the consultant supports the analysis of the TOC and other design elements available at the moment and recommends actions to improve the design and implementation of the activity. Provides inputs for the proposed evaluation designs and participates in the different discussion and reporting spaces with stakeholders. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably in the field of legal affairs; Demonstrated experience working with legal aspects of conservation and prosecution of environmental crime. Specific experience working in the Amazon highly desired.

Geographic information systems specialist: Based on his/her experience in GIS provides inputs for the proposed evaluation designs and participates in the different discussion and reporting spaces with stakeholders. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably in GIS or related fields; Demonstrated experience working with information on conservation and environmental crime prosecution highly desired.

Survey and data specialist: Based on his/her experience in surveys and data provides inputs for the proposed evaluation designs and participates in the different discussion and reporting spaces with stakeholders. Key qualifications include Graduate degree, preferably in economics, mathematics, statistics, or other relevant field; Demonstrated experience working with information on conservation and environmental crime prosecution highly desired.