

Citizen Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Socialization Phase I

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Amazon Bioeconomy Fund
Annex 7 Citizen Stakeholder Engagement Plan and
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ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
IP	Indigenous People
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SGP	Small Grants Program
SGPS	Small Grants Program Secretariat

III. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Acknowledging the historic legacy of cultural and environmental megadiversity in the Amazon region where primarily local communities, indigenous people, afro descendants groups, campesinos have regeneratively managed rich agroecological biomes and sustained cross border collaborations for centuries, but where climate change, nature loss and extreme poverty is not exempt, in 2019 IDB has launched in response to the surge in fires which have consumed the rainforest, an integral set of actions to support Governments and Local Communities for the acceleration of Bioeconomy¹
- 1.2 With this proposal of stakeholder engagement, IDB seeks to reinforce and scale an organic citizens/community inclusion's planning adhered to each initiative under the Facility. Through a set of a multidimensional levels of engagement: information, dialogues, consultations, collaboration, and partnerships ad hoc actions will be planned on each initiative addressing human vulnerabilities in a context of environmental change and ecosystem degradation, a participative and dynamic methodology will be following, respecting cultural idiosyncrasies and multidimensional approaches.
- 1.3 To set context of this cultural and environmental richness it is relevant to highlight that Amazonia is the most biodiverse place on Earth. The Amazon biome hosts more than 40% of the rainforest remaining on Earth and it is home to at least 10% of the world's known species, including endemic and endangered flora and fauna. Its forests store approximately 90-140 billion metric tons of carbon, playing a considerable role in the global climate.
- 1.4 Nonetheless, deforestation, degradation, habitat loss, and climate change are threatening the amazon biome and, thereby, Amazon countries' natural capital. This, in turn, threatens the amazon countries' citizens, economy, livelihoods, food, water, and energy security. This is because these countries' socio-economic system significantly relies on the amazon's natural capital and ecosystem services, whose monetary value has been estimated in US\$ 11 trillion per annum (IPBES, 2018).
- 1.5 The Amazon forest is being depleted at an alarming pace and may be approaching a "tipping point".¹ Deforestation rates have remained persistently high in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru over the last decade; In Brazil, after sharp decline in 2008-2012, they are now rising (Piotrowski M. et al., 2019). All countries remain significantly behind on their commitments to reduce deforestation and related emissions.
- 1.6 Against this backdrop, the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) is a dynamic document that will be updated on its activities throughout the project design and implementation but following a well pre-defined structure from which all the projects will be able to plan from the beginning activities to inform and gathered information, to dialogue, to consult, to collaborate and to partnership with local and international stakeholders. By following these five levels of engagement the SEP

1.1

¹The bioeconomy refers to any economic activity based on the use of natural renewable biological resources, from both land and ocean, to obtain food, materials, and energy in a sustainable way without compromising their availability for future generations. It comprises activities related to the invention, development, production, and use of biological products and processes. For the purposes of this proposal, the bioeconomy is understood to be nature-positive, leading to net gains in natural capital, resulting in positive impacts on biodiversity, and encouraging sustainable land-use practices.

will assure both the inclusion of local stakeholders on time fashion as well as measure progresses and cross-comparable results and good practices from other countries to leverage additional stakeholders results on the Amazon region. On this line the Bank's stakeholders' engagement experience² as well as its comparative advantages in financial and technical terms, adding to the Bank's presence to the Amazon region enables it to make a systematic contribution also by identifying new opportunities on stakeholders' inclusion for countries' economic and social development.

- 1.7 A planned stakeholders' engagement, with a view to achieving measurable and comparable outcomes, and which draws upon the experience of the both the Bank and the Amazonian countries, currently represents a strategic opportunity, particularly in key sectors and territories for the region's development.
- 1.8 **Stakeholders' definition:** Stakeholders are here understood to include private sector, governments and the set of civil society organizations (CSO)³ such as indigenous people, afro descendants groups, campesinos, social enterprises, citizens' movements, communities 'representatives, opinion leaders/influencers, emerging groups, unions, industry federations, chambers of commerce, productive sector representatives, citizens on vulnerable situations, women's groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others that not only influence but also might have interests, or even could be directly or indirectly affected (positively or negatively) decision making processes in the Amazon region. Stakeholders on this plan could be located inside and outside of the perimeter of the Amazon region but located at the Latin America and the Caribbean region and, whose activities are related to the Amazon.

² See [IDB Group Civil Society Engagement Strategy](#)

³ CSOs may provide services and generate revenues that are characteristically reinvested into the social objective for which they were established. CSOs as described on the definition 1.8. are therefore nongovernmental organizations with a key public presence in society, expressing their interests and values based on cultural, social, economic, religious, ethnic, and political considerations and those related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

IV. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 2.1 This plan seeks to achieve two main outcomes:
- (i) Improve the design and execution of the whole Amazon Bioeconomy Facility by including a meaningful and organic stakeholder engagement with quantifiable results to make it possible to measure both its effectiveness and the value added of this effort on the Amazon region.
 - (ii) Revitalize and activate the Amazon's key stakeholders' inclusion by mapping a wider range of stakeholders' profiles, perspectives and perceptions contributing to improve meaningful and diverse bioeconomy projects fostering innovative approaches among governments, the private sector, civil society, and other development actors, with quantifiable results.

V. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision:

Add value to the Amazon region by including diverse stakeholders on the different initiatives and on different participatory dimensions contributing to the development efforts to the region by government, the private sector, civil society⁴.

3.2 Objectives:

- a. To leverage the stakeholders' inclusion and engagement to help the Amazon region's *governments* further their development agendas.
- b. To support institutional capacity building and inclusion of *civil society* to contribute improved capacities in the design and implementation of the Amazon's development agendas.
- c. To make full use of the IDBs experience and positioning in terms of stakeholders' engagement to maximize the development impact of the implementation of *private sector* at the Amazon's projects and initiatives.

VI. Stakeholders' engagement on context

- 4.1 In recent decades, the Latin America and Caribbean region, where the Amazon's countries are not an exception, have made progress on strengthening the mechanisms for stakeholders' engagement.⁵ This progress has been in response to internal factors and global trends that together have radically changed the interaction between government, the private sector, and civil society. These factors and trends can be summarized in the following four areas:

⁴ V. ut supra definition of Civil Society that includes indigenous people, afro descendants groups, campesinos, social enterprises, citizens' movements, communities' representatives, opinion leaders/influencers, emerging groups, unions, industry federations, chambers of commerce, productive sector representatives, citizens on vulnerable situations, women's groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others that not only influence but also might have interests, or even could be directly or indirectly affected (positively or negatively) decision making processes in the Amazon region.

Stakeholders on this plan could be located inside and outside of the perimeter of the Amazon region but located at the Latin America and the Caribbean region and, whose activities are related to the Amazon.

¹ Biggest social upheaval of the first part of the twenty-first century, highlighted the powerful role of digital social networks as a means of influencing and changing structures. "Social Media as a Tool for Protest." Stratfor Worldview, 2011. "Under pressure: campaigns that persuaded companies to change the world," Marc Gunther, The Guardian.

² See: "Government as a Platform," Open Government: Collaboration, Transparency, and Participation in Practice. Tim O'Reilly; The MIT Press Journals, Cambridge.

- 4.2 **Widespread use of new technologies and social networks.**¹ The growing production and availability of data accompanying the digital transformation,² and the dramatic decline in transaction costs and increase in the speed with which information flows, have been decisive factors in enabling citizens/communities' participation. This technological change and the proliferation of new means of communication has helped channel greater citizen participation, with new mechanisms offering unprecedented fluidity, in some instances disintermediating traditional CSOs' groups and organizations. By way of example, mobilizations against corruption where social networks and platforms have been used to organize public demonstrations illustrate this new fluidity and disintermediation.³
- 4.3 **Growing maturity of democratic systems.** The countries of the region have made headway on strengthening governance with citizen engagement mechanisms aimed at a higher degree of transparency in public management, the institutionalization of civil society participation in new laws and policies, and an ongoing process of modernization of the State entailing greater citizen involvement in decision-making processes. *Even if an optimal level has not been yet reached*, this progress has enabled better policy design and monitoring, with some policies becoming benchmarks beyond the region.⁴ Along these lines public policies and initiatives on a wide range of topics and sectors have arisen that have also strengthened participatory citizen monitoring of government budgets,⁵ campaigns, and participation programs.⁶
- 4.4 **New relationship between civil society and the private sector.** Civil society has been one of the most powerful drivers behind getting a critical mass of companies to adhere to the principles of corporate social responsibility.⁷ Jointly with civil society, businesses have responded by defining specific standards to guide the conduct of businesses in sectors such as the extractive industries, the automotive sector, finance, electronics, etc.⁸ More generally, business models envisage increasing transparency standards for private sector operations through adhesion to voluntary regulations and guidelines at the international level that include respect for human rights, actions to reduce environmental impacts, and damage remediation mechanisms.⁹

³ See [Brazil: Overview of Corruption and Anticorruption](#), Transparency International, 2016." "[Mexico's Civil Society Takes on Corruption](#)," Blog by Javier Peña, Program Associate, International Republican Institute.

⁴ For instance, the [Prospera Program](#) (formerly known as the "Progres program" and "*Oportunidades*") of conditional cash transfers that was first developed in Mexico has been exported to over 40 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

⁵ See the [Open Budget Initiative](#); [Open Data Barometer](#); [Open Government Partnership](#). See: Richard Parker "Grassroots Activism, Civil Society Mobilization, and the Politics of the Global HIV/ AIDS Epidemic." Brown Journal of World Affairs, Copyright Spring / Summer 2011 (Volume xvii, Issue ii). See Carruthers, David V. editor "Environmental Justice in Latin America: Problems, Promise, and Practice" (MIT Press, 2008) GE235.L29E58. See: Morrissey, Laura "The Rise of Ethnic Politics: Indigenous Movements in the Andean Region" (Development Magazine) December 2009, Volume 52, Issue 4, pp 495–499. See: Zambrano, Liliana, Gomez Isa, Felipe "Participation of Civil Society in the Colombian Peace Process" (Report, Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre) Palgrave Macmillan, July 2013. RSE en América Latina, Inter-American Development Bank, May 2011. International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM); Automotive Industry Action Group; Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition; Global Social Compliance Programme. Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights to guide companies and guarantee the safety of their operations; UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights; Devonshire Initiative for the mining industry; UN Development Declaration.

- 4.5 **Economic growth and citizens' empowerment.** Even if the COVID-19 sanitarian emergency has delayed progresses done during decades of efforts, it is also true the region has undergone significant economic growth in recent years, which has brought with it the expansion and empowerment of a wider mass of citizens demanding more and better public services. Along with expanding access to education, this has also meant greater demand for access to decision-making processes on issues affecting people individually and collectively. Greater empowerment is also reflected in an increased demand for accountability¹⁰.
- 4.6 In this environment, citizens' role, visibility, organizational capacity, and scope of action have come to the fore specially on regional topics like the Amazon region. New social movements have evolved, incorporating new dynamics of exchange which have extended to include traditionally marginalized groups, and others expressing a community of interests. On the Amazon region organizations like COICA, GAIA Amazonas and Tribal Link, or social movements supporting the Yanomami and Cofan communities have reached the Indigenous Permanent Forum at UN (UNPFII) and become global standards of cultural diversity. These include rural movements, alliances of indigenous peoples,¹¹ organizations defending the rights of sexual minorities, people living with disabilities, and those promoting gender equality. The increasing internationalization of Latin American and Caribbean CSOs while addressing both local problems and global issues deriving from globalization is also noteworthy.¹² Moreover, the way in which civil society engages with the State and the private sector has evolved has been associated with a dynamic process of social innovation,¹³ understood as the creation, inclusion, and dissemination of new practices and ideas that have helped solve social problems in a more efficient and sustainable way.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED AND BACKGROUND FOR THE STAKEHOLDERS PLAN

- 5.1 In a constantly evolving regional context, the Bank has been gaining experience and enriching its work with a stock of lessons learned.⁶ In methodological terms, to systematize the universe of experiences and lessons learned, the Bank's work on stakeholder's engagement has been successfully implemented on different dimensions that corresponds to five diverse levels of engagement: *information, dialogue, consultation, collaboration, and partnerships*.
- 5.2 Using this taxonomy, there are *five main lessons learned*: (i) the importance of capturing information (including open data) to get different perspectives (listening) as well as expanding channels of access and give information based on what the stakeholders are looking for and not just from the sender perspective; (ii) the value added of regular forums and/or thematic working tables for direct dialogue to improve project design and execution; (iii) the need to always improve the due diligence for the effectiveness of public consultations; (iv) the relevance of collaborating with civil society groups as universities, local communities, indigenous groups, to add their technical and/or territorial experience to stock of ancestral knowledge on specific regions; and (v) leveraging resources achieved by strategic partnerships with different stakeholders and their contribution to bringing initiatives and projects closer to its beneficiaries. The main lessons learned can be summarized below:

⁶ See op.cit "Lessons from Four Decades of Infrastructure Project-Related Conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean," IDB Group; Harvard, Queensland, and Clark "Conflict translates environmental and social risk into business costs." D. Franks, R. Davis, A. Bebbington, S. Ali, D. Kemp, M. Scurrah.

- 5.3 **Information level: The importance of capturing information (open data included) as well as expanding and maximizing channels of access to information:** Understanding that “perception is the reality” thousands of millions of citizens’ perceptions have a tremendous impact on a wide range of initiatives, especially those sensitive ones related to the Amazon basin. On this line, direct listening (through dialogues on the following engagement level) as well as the use of new technologies as Artificial Intelligence (AI)⁷ tools foster a better understanding of citizens’ needs by gathering millions of perceptions and concerns to be structured on civic trends. For the particularities of the Amazon region as commonly named “the lungs of earth” a major effort is needing in listening to understand citizens’ perceptions inside and outside the perimeter of the region could have an impact on its initiatives. The openness of analyzing millions of open data has shown to enable it to foster stakeholder engagement, improve project design and implementation, and boost development outcomes. By gathering and systematizing civic data (technologically and through the different levels of engagement) it is also possible to shedding light on local development opportunities and challenges⁸. On the other hand, initiatives and projects’ information has been guaranteed due access to it, and thereby enable the creation of new platforms for stakeholders’ engagement. In addition, stepping up information dissemination, developing platforms for collaboration, and using other communication channels, have made it possible to facilitate interaction between centers of knowledge and civil society groups seeking solutions to the development issues that affect them. These new forums have contributed to closer and more accessible stakeholders’ engagement, fully consistent with the Amazon’s initiatives transparency objectives.
- 5.4 **Dialogue’s level: Value added of regular thematic tables and forums for direct exchanges:** Developing powerful stakeholders potential contribution requires channels for direct ongoing dialogue. Evolving from a largely informative dialogue to one that proactively seeks to create forums for exchange to involve relevant stakeholders, made a substantial difference. Centralizing efforts by creating and improving agendas for exchange with different stakeholders, while at the same time allowing it to learn and disseminate its latest advances in development of the area.
- 5.5 Foster forums and regular round tables for technical/sector *dialogue*, with critical and constructive exchanges on a diverse range of areas of the Amazon region is needed, to achieve a broad, inclusive approach to traditional and emerging stakeholders, contributing not only to the Amazon’s initiatives capacity to help develop shared-value development agendas, but also to a mutual understanding of capacities, expectations, and strengths.
- 5.6 Moreover, fostering efforts by adding well-seasoned georeferenced digital mapping’s tools where it is possible to know who is doing what and where in the Amazon region creating additional stakeholders network²¹ as interlocutors for regular virtual face to face exchange of *information and dialogue*.
- 5.7 One aspect where additional efforts will still be needed, mostly due to the limitations imposed by the pandemic, is achieving more robust participation and representativeness of local communities, indigenous people, afro descendants’ groups, campesinos, youth, elderly in peri urban and rural areas, also focusing efforts on the inclusion of less represented groups as women and minorities. Experience showed that regular virtual dialogues following specific agendas are

⁷ See [CivicLytics](#) civic big data analytics with AI.

⁸ See findings on [CIVICA](#)

not just possible but welcomed, specially from local based groups generally no participating on these exchanges directly but by representation of bigger organizations.

- 5.8 **Consultations' level: Due diligence for effective public consultations:** *Public consultation* processes have enabled to make its knowledge of Latin America and the Caribbean more robust⁹ by gathering relevant inputs for the design and implementation of policies, strategies, and operations. Consultation processes have specific sectoral and geographic characteristics of a regulatory nature. Thus, consultation due diligence processes benefit from ongoing expansion and updating of knowledge on the sector regulatory frameworks for public consultations transparency and participatory decision-making process.¹⁰
- 5.9 On the case of indigenous' people approaching the consultation as a process instead of a single instance has enormously facilitated a meaningful closeness and mutual comprehension. Adding the multidimensional approach of well-designed information and dialogue levels to the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), has shown to extent the benefit for a better public consultation process.
- 5.10 **Collaboration level: Working with different stakeholders add to the stock of knowledge about the region:** Different profile of governments representatives (national, municipal level for instance), private sector (headquarters and local based representatives), civil society (universities, indigenous groups, afro descendants, campesinos, local communities, chamber of commerce, professional associations, etc.) have built up joint knowledge and experience in various domains and shared this knowledge and good practices at the local region level on: (i) generation and dissemination of knowledge products; (ii) experience on community level service-delivery mechanisms; (iii) channeling inclusion on public policy design; (iv) alternative perspectives and knowledge to narrow the gender gap; (v) an understanding of ancestral practices and the repercussions of climate change for food security, biodiversity, and sustainable tourism, etc. Particularly noteworthy is the work with stakeholders in the context of the institutional capacity-building programs. The preliminary outcomes of this collaboration suggest that these programs have helped enrich the region's human capital and progressively improve the transparency of stakeholders' fund management and accountability.
- 5.11 As a result of this exchange of knowledge, initiatives at the region are in a better position to: (i) structure forums for cooperation that foster relations between governments, the private sector, and civil society; (ii) boost sector knowledge through the creation of knowledge products with stakeholders with expertise on specific topics and geographic areas; (iii) enhance the understanding of the social fabric at the regional and country level, thanks to its collaboration with a diverse base of stakeholders.
- 5.12 **Partnership's level: Strategic partnerships with local and external stakeholders leverage resources and help bring closer to beneficiaries.** Through both their technical experience and knowledge of the local context, stakeholders/CSO have become key players in the delivery of diverse types of public services. Cultivating strategic partnerships with CSOs have turned them into partners in the design and execution of projects and activities. These partnerships have been particularly important in achieving a presence among

⁹ See [WiConnect georeferenced live mapping](#) to understand who is doing what and where in Latin America and the Caribbean

¹⁰ See: IDB – “[Public Consultations: Step by step](#)”. See IDB “[Meaningful Stakeholder Consultation](#),” Kvam, Reidar.

communities in areas that are difficult to access or have low connectivity. Partnerships with CSOs and the joint work they entail have also made financial and human resources from these organizations available. Specially for the Amazon area it is important to use the above-mentioned levels of engagement to identify those stakeholders' groups that work with transparency, are accountable for their organization management, and legitimately represent a beneficiary group that defines their mandate¹¹. In addition, fostering *partnerships* for the joint design and implementation of pilot programs; awareness-raising campaigns to mitigate emergencies and/or government and other actors' transparency efforts.

VIII. Methodology

- 6.1 In response to the Amazon regional context, background, lessons learned, and in line with the plan's vision and objectives for achieving the expected outcomes of this plan, the Bank will execute its Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) proactively through measurable actions geared by level of engagement to achieving long-term goals, building trust from the outset.¹²
- 6.2 The institutional coordination will be based on an ad hoc executing team who will be implementing the SEP in compass with the Facility's projects cycle milestones (design, execution).
- 6.3 A special Advisory Committee formed by representatives of local communities, indigenous people, afro descendants, campesinos, youth, elderly as well as representatives of private sector and local governments will be monitoring the SEP implementation on each level of engagement and specially on the *collaboration* level where activities for projects' social monitoring will be put in place as well as at the *partnerships* level where funds for sub grants will be allocated to leverage local stakeholders' businesses.
- 6.4 To this end, and based on its wide experience, the Bank will focus on the five strategic lines of action mentioned above as follows:
 - (i) **Information:** 1. *Capturing information:* Through actions of stakeholders' identification and analysis as an important part of the process to assure that a wide range of actors and their perspectives from different localities are timely included through surveys, demand driven data, big data gathering with the use of AI to collect, process, and include inputs on the design and execution of initiatives and projects as well as to monitor the whole Facility good implementation 2. *Giving information:* provide access to information regarding Amazon related topics according to audiences; *building up* a public access to the Facility's project on an Amazonia georeferenced stakeholders' mapping with information accessible at any time that will support transparency and information sharing regarding projects and initiatives under the Facility and the SEP.

¹¹ CSOs themselves conduct programs driven by a variety of interests that are often not immediately apparent but require an assessment and relevant experience. See, for example, a series of initiatives launched by the IDB-MIF: the pilot Social Impact Bond mechanism in Colombia is a demonstration of the efficiency achieved when the public, private, and social sectors come together. The pioneering partnership New Employment Opportunities (NEO) initiative, present in 10 countries of the region, allows companies, governments, and civil society to contribute resources, knowledge, and skills to implement effective, sustainable solutions for youth employment. The Technology for Youth Employment Fund co-financed by the MIF and Microsoft and executed by an Argentine foundation, in conjunction with 29 civil society organizations in nine countries.

¹² See "[Promoting Sustainable Development Through More Effective Civil Society Participation in Environmental Governance](#)," A Selection of Country Case Studies from the EU-NGOs Projects, a global project funded by the European Union (EU), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and delivered and cofinanced by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP). See, for example: IDB [Diagnostic assessment of the progress of the region's governments' climate change agendas in conjunction with the region's civil society to implement the INDCs](#).

- (ii) **Dialogue:** The methodology employed at this level will allow to identify the appropriate representatives for the diverse levels of engagement with the scope to optimize the most effective means and formats for the same dialogue and the subsequent levels of engagement on consultation, collaboration, and partnerships by 1. Strengthening the integration of regular roundtables and/or forums for direct stakeholders' dialogue on Amazon related topics; 2. Put in place regular dialogue tables per sector and/or project with stakeholders specifically involved on the locality and/or project.
- (iii) **Consultations:** Optimizing and fine-tuning stakeholders' public consultation implementation according to Bank's policies and local and international regulatory and legal frameworks. Especially regarding indigenous communities' consultations and the steps needed to be taken (useful information gathering and dialogue exchanges) to ensure the process is free, prior, and informed.
- (iv) **Collaboration:** Implementing the findings from former levels of engagement in collaboration with local stakeholders (Amazon universities, indigenous people, afro descendant, and/or communities) customizing and scaling up ancestral and local knowledge products, curricula for training to strength local stakeholders' capacities on those areas jointly identified as needed into bioeconomy related topics.
- (v) **Partnerships:** Maximizing the value of strategic partnerships to leverage financial and human resources activities on social monitoring regarding this SEP and a program of small grants to local bioeconomy businesses.

VII. Deliverables per Strategic Line

- 7.1 (i) **Information:** The main objective will be to strengthening and implement information gathering, collecting, processing, analyzing and provide access to information. This engagement line will focus on strengthening and building capabilities in terms of both understanding citizens/communities' perceptions and concerns regarding the Amazon region as well as access to and processing of strategic information on each project. These actions will enable to: (A) listening and understanding local perspectives, concerns, and priorities by regular direct exchanges (in person and virtual); (B) listening and understanding massive civic trends directly impacting Amazon related topics and initiatives with the use of AI, reaching out diverse groups of stakeholders, disaggregated by gender, by georeferenced areas, by sectors and by topics. Additionally a special data source will be added to reach and gather information from rural or low connected areas; (C) actively improve the identification, generation, application, and dissemination of information in order to: (i) help to anticipate and respond to citizens/communities' perceptions and concerns; (ii) support decision-making processes by various parties in response to these trends; (iii) enrich the dialogue with governments, the private sector, and civil society itself based on data and new information. Actions in this strategic line are consistent with inclusion and transparency efforts.¹³ Special focus will be dedicated to gather information from indigenous 'people as well as low represented groups and minorities as women, people with disabilities. Regarding the dissemination of information channels like radio and others widely use on areas of low connectivity will be identified to be used on the dissemination efforts.
- 7.2 By way of example, within this line, deliverables will include: 1. A dedicated web page or stakeholders journey map that will show and centralize information per country about the initiatives under the Facility and the SEP, including an "AI

¹³ See [Access to Information Policy \(document GN-1831-28\)](#).

Amazon citizens' pulse"¹⁴, and the "georeferenced stakeholders' mapping" with current and new georeferenced stakeholders¹⁵ identified by each project and initiative. This web page will be promoting and fostering visibility for a wider spectrum of stakeholders, initiatives and projects, allowing the visualization of local resources, as well as the generation of specific networks with stakeholders for the dissemination of regional information; strategic use of existing digital platforms and social networks to disseminate the work of the different stakeholders (governments, the private sector, and civil society) on the Amazon basin, 2. Effective means to reach out low connected areas as radio programs and others.

- 7.3 **(ii) Dialogue:** The main objective will be to strengthening the integration of diverse stakeholders in forums with different Amazon actors to promote closeness and mutual understanding of common and divergent perspectives. Activities on this line will seek to bolster Bank's privileged position of having offices and teams on each Amazon countries to strengthen direct dialogue processes and contribute to channels for interaction between civil society, governments, and the private sector. This strengthening of its position will allow to: (i) help create shared-value agendas with different stakeholders understanding common ground and potential grievances; (ii) deepen constructive relations that bring relevant actors closer and build trust among them; (iii) identify and develop new relationships with emerging groups.
- 7.4 The methodology employed will allow to identify the appropriate representatives for the other levels of engagement as consultation, collaboration, partnerships; with the most effective means and formats as the steps needed to be taken to ensure all the processes are free, prior, and informed. For this reason, special attention will be held on dialogues with indigenous' people, afro descendants' group, campesinos, youth, elderly. For the limitations of the sanitarian orders during the period the pandemic will last, virtual dialogues will be prioritized as first stage with ad hoc agendas. Thanks to the socialization phase¹⁶ organizations and representatives that are not usual included into preliminary exchanges have deeply thanked Bank's efforts to reach them out. Even if Internet or even power connection have been a challenge during the Socialization Phase I and could be a challenge in the future, evidence showed that local communities are ready to add their capabilities to get connected.¹⁷
- 7.5 By way of example, within this line deliverables will include: (a) annual Amazon bioeconomy forums with different stakeholders (onsite or virtual depending on worldwide pandemic recommendations), (b) regular dialogues that will be adding to the initial round of socialization exchanges, with meetings agendas to monitor progresses and challenges regarding the different initiatives under the Facility, (c) foster interactions of prior mapped stakeholders as well as new ones from to the initial socialization phase to fine-tune the effectiveness of the role of identified actors, (c) foster and integrate actions to assure inclusion and accessibility as choosing time of the day, planning focus groups, having women in the stakeholders teams leading these activities, working with women organizations and look to connect to national gender strategies to foster sustainability and to ensure diversity and the gender focus in direct dialogue with different groups' representatives.

¹⁴ See "[A Guide to Solving Social Problems with Machine Learning](#)," Jon Kleinberg, Jens Ludwig, Sendhil Mullainathan, Harvard Business Review, 2016.

¹⁵ See [georeferenced stakeholders mapping WiConnect](#).

¹⁶ See annex I and II Socialization phase on synchronic dialogue tables and AI gathering data.

¹⁷ A new virtual consultation platform "BID-Consulta" is expected to start running on 2021 allowing to also track informal dialogues and exchanges with a wide range of stakeholders.

- 7.6 **(iii) Public Consultation:** Optimizing and fine-tuning public consultation processes: Even if it is commonly and wrongly interchanged, consultation level is different from the dialogue level. The former is answering to legal and regulatory frameworks and its received inputs are binding to the decision-making process. Meanwhile information and dialogue levels can be done on informal bases enormously contributing to a successful public consultation process. The Bank has a strong experience that will be leveraged specially from the Environmental and Social Safeguards' team, project cycle due diligences and policies. On this line it will monitor and implement the performance of effective public consultations by: (i) fine-tune consultation processes where it is required by law and/or operational policies; (ii) understand and take account of continuously evolving local regulatory frameworks; and (iii) strengthen the consultations process to improve project design and implementation, when needed.
- 7.7 Special attention will be held on public consultations process ensuring inclusion from the information and dialogue levels as preliminary steps to a prior, informed, and free consultation with indigenous' people. On this strategic level it will be put in place and accessible Grievance Mechanism to ensure all the voices will be well heard and at the same time protecting peoples' identities when submitting claims.
- 7.8 By way of example, within this line deliverables will be: (a) monitoring citizen's/communities' consultations legal and regulatory requirements by country, seeking to train staff on the performance of Amazon effective public consultations; (b) update, if needed, a technical publication on sectorial regulatory frameworks applicable in each Amazon country if applicable to the initiatives and projects into this Facility; (c) Monitor the consultation process from the information and dialogues levels to assure all the stakeholders are well informed prior to any decision making process they will participate in at the consultation level; (d) Assess and put in place (when required) effective grievance mechanisms.
- 7.9 **(iv) Collaboration:** Customizing and scaling up ancestral wisdom in collaboration with local communities, Indigenous People, Afro descendants, and, Youth and Elderly groups, Amazon universities, Campesinos and CSOs on their territorial and/or technical knowledge: To bolster the capacity to enhance existing solutions and practices and to foster new ones an assessment on local bio business initiatives specially those including climate change adaptation and mitigation practices will be collected in publications and guidelines. Special attention will be focused on identifying autochthonous Amazon plants ancestrally used as medicinal practices.¹⁸ in collaboration with identified local communities that for their technical background and/or territorial experience will be invited to work on this deliverable. This level will allow to: (i) gather and assess ancestral knowledge that need to be enhance and protected; (ii) leverage local knowledge and resources by coordinating dissemination agendas; (iii) contribute to local communities to be trained on those aspects identified on the former levels of engagement; (iv) foster local communities' capacity to enhance their strategic engagement with relevant actors.
- 7.10 Special attention will be held to include indigenous people representatives as well as people on vulnerable situations as minorities, women, and people with disabilities.
- 7.11 By way of example, within this line deliverables will be: (i) assessment and publication on ancestral practices on the use of Amazon autochthonous plants for medicinal purposes; (ii) training products to external stakeholders on the use of medicinal plants led by local communities to put in value and protect their

¹⁸ Findings from the Socialization phase I as well as from the AI assessment

knowledge; (iii) assessment on the need to create an Amazon plants' botanical preservation park¹⁹; (iv) scholarships to local communities and groups to be trained or to give training on: (a) agricultural sustainable practices; (b) women led organizations on access to credit, micro-enterprises on bio business, patent processes, access to markets²⁰; (c) guardian schools on habitat protection teach by local communities including good practices in ancestral crops to food security and/or medicinal uses; (d) the use of information channels and dissemination practices from different stakeholders in the context of the Amazon projects and initiatives; (e) capacity-building actions to coordinate dialogue with government and the private sector to enhance local communities technical exchanges skills; (f) train identified key stakeholders on bioeconomy supporting national and local investigation centers; (g) foster local youth and elderly groups on their differentiated capacities on the access to credit and bio economy business; (g) enhance communities institutional capacity on adaptation and mitigation to climate change related impacts²¹; (h) create and strength the use and dissemination of digital tools to foster stakeholders' direct exchanges as for instance the "Amazon key stakeholders digital and public mapping"²² to strengthens a wider range of stakeholders' access to updated relevant Amazon knowledge networks.

- 7.12 **(v) Partnerships: Maximizing the value of strategic partnerships with different stakeholders:** The Bank will promote efforts to both find strategic partners among regional and international stakeholders who contribute on supporting the efficiency and effectiveness of the Amazon's programs and leverage local community's bio business by allocating funds on a program of small grants. These partnerships will allow to: (i) develop new channels to reach target populations; (ii) mobilize external human, access to open data and financial resources; (iii) optimize support for the delivery of public services; (iv) impulse and leverage the sustainability of local bio business led by local communities.
- 7.13 By way of example, within this line deliverables will be: (a) identification of stakeholders capable to catalyze and mobilize new financial resources (as philanthropic organizations with development interests in the Amazon region); (b) identification and implementation of fonts of local open data sources to add capillarity to the AI information gathering tool; (c) identification of local human resources to leverage initiatives implementation with practices of social monitoring on the transparency of Amazon projects, or scaling up potential pilot programs; (d) a Small Grants Program (SGP) to impulse and fostering local bio economy businesses.
- 7.14 The Small Grants Program seeds and supports activities that empower and enable local stakeholders specially women, indigenous people, afro descendants, youth, and elderly groups, to take initiatives to enhance and influence development outcomes with bio economy perspective. As per the limitation of the resources the SGP will be primary focused on those target groups.
- 7.15 Grants will be focus on strengthen mechanisms for bioeconomy inclusive business, accountability, and participation. Activities also strengthen partnerships with public sector, private sector, and civil society organizations.
- 7.16 It is foreseen that the demand from local stakeholders for funding will far exceeds the available funds. To manage the expectations of local groups it will be design together with the SGP Secretariat (see below) strategic plans for

¹⁹ Findings from the Socialization Phase I as well as from the AI assessment.

²⁰ As for example, in Putumayo (CO), women's businesses are being supported as part of the capital's reconstruction plan

²¹ See training on [Citizen participation and governments climate change agendas](#)

²² To contain costs and foster its dissemination and positioning this tool will be created as a focus into the solid and existing georeferenced map [WiConnect](#).

outreach, including clarifying of funding priorities. As part of the SGP it will be fine-tuned specific criteria to help make the selection process more effective.

7.17 The SGP program as seeds funds approach will have the following Focus and Purpose; Grants Administration; Initial selection criteria; Outputs; Indicators.

7.18 (i) **Purpose of the Small Grants Program:**

1. Prioritize the Amazon economic and social development with identity.
2. Leverage local economic activities led by local communities related to the invention, development, production, and use of biological products and processes²³.

7.19 (ii) **Grant Administration:**

1. The program will be led by the Small Grants Steering Committee with member alternate in the Bank's Washington DC HQ and in Country Offices where final grants award and disburses funds will take place.
2. A Small Grants Program Secretariat together with the Bank will be responsible to conduct a due diligence review of each proposal.
3. The SGP Secretariat will oversee, identify, select, and advise the Bank on approve qualified proposals to receive small grants.
4. The Small Grants Secretariat will have a regional representation and will be follow a rotative based membership with one representative of: Indigenous People, Afro descendants, Youth, Elderly, Private Sector, and Local Government.
5. A limited SGP window depending on the Steering Committee will be administrating and execute the SGP funds.

7.20 (iii) **Initial Selection Criteria (to be fine-tuned):**

1. Fund's destination: Grant awards will be following the criteria established at the Operational Manual.
2. Geographic area: Local stakeholders working in or for the Amazon basin and on the Facility's, countries will be eligible [Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia y Peru]
3. Stakeholder's and thematic profile: As per limited resources availability the target themes and groups will be youth development, women's empowerment, elderly initiatives, indigenous people, afro descendants, local organizations working on renewable biological resources from land and sea – such as crops, forest, fish, animals, and micro-organisms – to produce food, materials, and energy.
4. Grant call for proposals: Call for proposals will be periodically disseminated by the SGP window and at the Amazon dedicated website (see SEP's collaboration engagement level).
 - Periodicity: additional dissemination channels, amounts, and themes will be decided together with the Bank and the SMGP Secretariat.
5. Grant size: To assure that a wider range of bio businesses led by local

²³ As for instance groups and initiatives spotted on the Socialization Phase I: Peruvian women's association dedicated to the protection and conservation of the Amazon which has created a digital inventory of threatened trees; the Women Indigenous Fund (FIMA) scholarship program for Amazonian indigenous women leading initiatives in their community.

communities will have access to the SGP a minimum of the grant size will be determinate by country depending on local variables and adjustable with the SGP Secretariat and the Bank. As mentioned at the SEP's collaboration level and to leverage local opportunities, training curricula will be developed to support local bio business entrepreneurs and approved initiatives to be able to execute their grants according with their approved business model. Additionally, partnerships with other organizations will be encouraged to assure best outcomes.

6. Grants distribution criteria per country: A minimum of grants funds per country will be assured. However, final distribution of the SGP would be based on escalating an innovative business approach rather than keep an even distribution of small grants per country beyond the minimum agreed. The priority will be both assure and reach out of a minimum of stakeholders per country and grant those business that can lead to a greater regional development.

7.21 (iv) Initial Outputs:

1. Bio business led by local stakeholders improved their business models.
2. Innovative bio business models led by local stakeholders are identified and leveraged
3. 10% of local stakeholders and “colonos” are shifting their practices (specially relating to deforestation) for more sustainable bio-economy ones.

7.22 (v) Initial Outputs Indicators:

1. Number of countries grants awarded.
2. Number of bio businesses led by women get access to funds.
3. Number of bio businesses led by indigenous people get access to funds.
4. Number of bio businesses led by afro descendants get access to funds.
5. Number of bio business led by local youth and elderly groups get access to funds.
- 5 Percentage of grant awarded business worked to reduce deforestation.
6. Number of bio businesses led by indigenous people are tackling adaptation ancestral practices on climate change.

VIII. RATIONALE

- 8.1 Against this backdrop, this Stakeholders Engagement Plan is framed by both the Amazon regional context and the Facility documents including the Operational Manual, the lessons learned and direct inputs from the Socialization Phase, surveys and AI data gathering adding to the Bank's experience. The latter highlights *the growing importance of citizen participation in public policy formulation and implementation*. Also, to lock in development achievements and ensure that the Amazon region continues to make headway towards greater prosperity and inclusiveness, it is necessary to jointly address the region's main structural constraints from the past and the emerging challenges of the current context.²⁴ As mentioned on section I, the Amazon region must *lower inequality and poverty, increase productivity and innovation, and enhance economic integration*. Extreme poverty continues and it is worsening during the sanitarian pandemic on a dark forecast of 44 million people fallen in poverty, with 39 million

²⁴ See [Global Partnership for Sustainable Development](#).

losing jobs, disproportionately concentrated among women and children and in specific groups, such as indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, people living in rural areas and in informal urban settlements. This plan is justified from various angles, of which the following four stand out:

- 8.2 ***Perspective of the mission and values of the IDB and the Amazon initiatives:*** The inclusion of relevant stakeholders is essential for the IDB to fulfill its mandates and live up to its values. Through strategic stakeholder's engagement initiatives there is a better chance to understand the development challenges both Amazon region as a whole and of its countries, and thereby contribute to development efforts by governments, the private sector and civil society, to achieve economic and social development.
- 8.3 ***Perspective of sustainability:*** Timely and strategic stakeholders' participation and inclusion are an asset for the sustainability of the Amazon initiatives and operations. Beneficiaries' involvement and sense of commitment creates development opportunities built on shared objectives, contributing to the legitimacy of these public and private initiatives and operations over the long term²⁵. Similarly, the Bank's cooperation with different stakeholders through the exchange of information, dialogue, and knowledge regarding the construction of participation and transparency mechanisms, contributes to the sustainability of efforts supported by the Bank that require long-term commitments such as narrowing the gender gap and empowering women; promoting diversity in access to capital and education; supporting the implementation of climate agendas, etc. Lastly, a planned engagement also contributes to the sustainability of operations using new tools, such as participatory monitoring for accountability and transparency.
- 8.4 ***Risk perspective:*** Strategic stakeholders engagement helps mitigate the risk of conflict associated with operations and the associated costs. A planned and direct involvement with interested parties enables it to understand the perceptions and concerns regarding its projects, while allowing it to provide direct information about these operations. Direct stakeholders exchange is also crucial for determining their interests and how representative they are of the wishes of the majority of an operation's beneficiaries. This two-way exchange in turn increases the chances of containing potential conflicts (and their associated costs) or, if they arise, improving decision-making in response to them.
- 8.5 ***Perspective of social innovation and outcomes:*** The planned stakeholders' engagement in the design and delivery of public services changes the traditional conception of the role of the State, private sector, and civil society itself for the better. Stakeholders' involvement can potentially foster social innovation by contributing new solutions that help reduce costs and increase public satisfaction. A multidimensional, stakeholders engagement plan can draw on this potential and contribute to the design and implementation of more sensitive and equitable initiatives and policies.

IX. PRINCIPLES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

- 9.1 ***Inclusiveness:*** The stakeholders engagement plan is conceived of as an asset that is enriched by inclusiveness, i.e., an engagement that aims to bring together diverse capabilities, experience, and knowledge making the biggest contribution

²⁵ See "[The Importance of Stakeholder Ownership for Capacity Development Results](#)," Nicola Smithers, World Bank Institute, 2011 and [United Nations Development Programme](#).

to development efforts, leveraging resources in the Amazon related initiatives. From this viewpoint, stakeholder's engagement will be fully consistent with the Bank's institutional strategy, particularly in the gender and diversity areas.

- 9.2 *Sustainability:* The stakeholders engagement plan aims to contribute to the efforts of governments, the private sector, and citizens for the Amazon's economic and social development. Stakeholders' engagement therefore understood as an asset to be maintained with a view to yielding results over the long term.
- 9.3 *Flexibility:* The stakeholder's engagement should be flexible and based on specific local features. This flexibility highlights the need to interpret, fine-tune, plan, and implement the plan in accordance with each Amazon area/country's context, as engagement processes are subject to institutional, cultural, and political constraints that vary from country to country.

X. CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

- 10.1 Implementation roles: The Bank's Citizen Engagement team will be leading the Plan's implementation that will have a Special Advisory Committee in partnerships with indigenous communities' representatives, afro descendants, youth and elderly groups, private sector and local governments representatives to assure the best possible implementation.
- 10.2 Planning: Implementing this Plan will require planning of activities and actions by strategic line to coordinate efforts with other initiatives inside and outside the Bank and maximize available resources in advance. This planning should aim to build, measure, and maintain this stakeholders' engagement plan relevant by adhering its actions to the main Facility projects and initiatives.

XI. STAKEHOLDER SOCIALIZATION OUTCOMES PHASE I

11.1 Artificial Intelligence massive data gathering summary:

Volume of data analyzed: 230,828 documents.

Period: 10/01/2020 – 05/21/2020

Details and additional data available on the report attached.²⁶

Summary of the main six findings:

- 1. 38% of all expressed concerns in the Amazon are linked to the protection of the Amazon basin.
- 2. Protection-related comments are more common amongst men than women (gender gap: 5%).
 - Women talk more about citizen initiatives aiming to solve the issues in the region, especially in Brazil. These citizen initiatives could be "Rainforest Guardians", forming themselves across countries or food banks.
- 3. Brazilians in the Amazon are experiencing increasing trends of food insecurity, which led to such a solidary response in the creation of food banks. 100% complaints related to craftsmanship come from women, complaining about their food insecurity, caused by their employment informality and lack of tourism.
- 4. Bio-businesses are being identified in all Amazon countries. Some of them have a strong vision of sustainability, applying indigenous cosmologies to their production techniques,

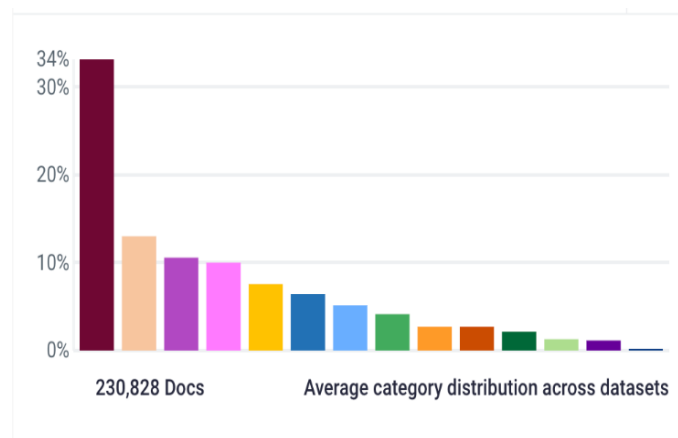
²⁶ See also <https://bidcivicytics.citibeats.com/amazonas/#/>

in cocoa and coffee agriculture, but also in technologies, due to the collaboration between universities, big companies, and indigenous associations.

5. Guyanese citizens are showing enthusiasm about different PPPs (public private partnership) aiming to position Guyana as a bio tourism destination.
6. The Kichwa community in Ecuador is asking for the respect of the river Napo flow, as it is the source for their economic activities, including sustainable fishing. If they find snails in the morning in the riverbank, that means that the following day there will be abundant fishing.

Distribution by topic

Absolute distribution of documents. Outliers are countries with more than 10% of the Amazonas average for each category.

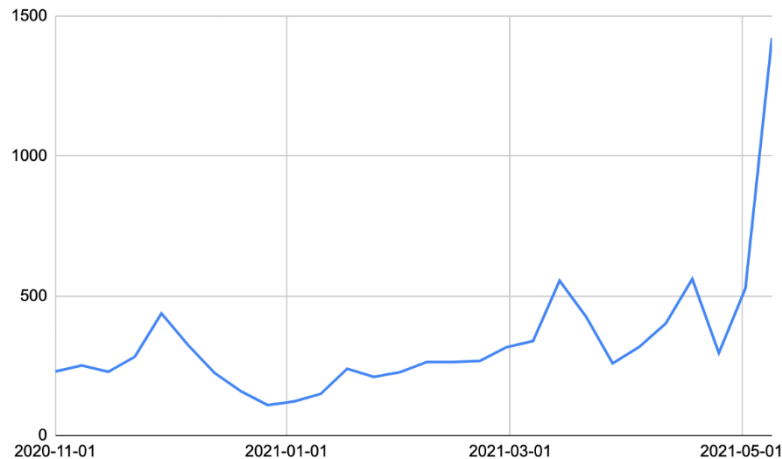


Preservation: 33% (**outlier Colombia**)
Digitalization: 11% (**outlier Suriname**)
Health: 10% (**outlier Bolivia**)
Markets and Financing: 8%
Education: 6%
Citizen Initiatives: 5% (**outlier Brazil**)
Sustainable Development: 4%
Protection of people in voluntary isolation: 3% (**outlier Guyana**)
Waste and Recycling: 3% (**outlier Suriname**)
Resilient Ecosystems: 2%
Food Safety: 1%
Fishing: 1%
Crafts: 0%

1. Ancestral Knowledge

Ancestral and indigenous knowledge show an exponential growth in the last couple of weeks. These ancestral techniques are either being applied or required on a great scope of topics.

The main topic of discussion among communities is the understanding of habitat protection. Forest protection guardians are forming among Amazonian countries.



Mentions of ancestral / indigenous knowledge.

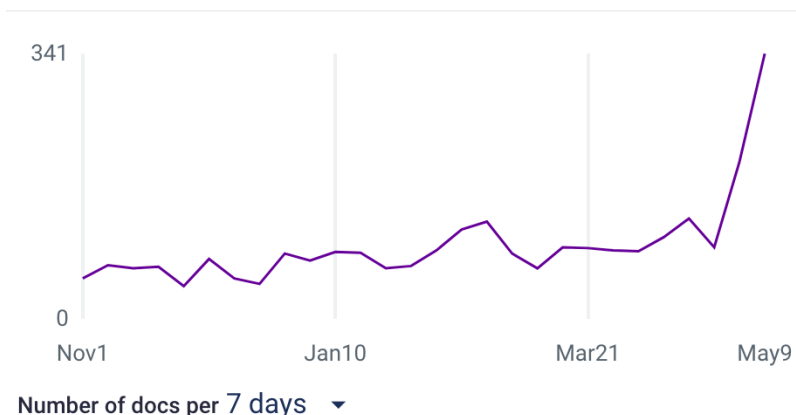
In Peru, health discussion shows a strong importance of the indigenous issues. It is mentioned how the pandemic has affected severely various indigenous communities despite the sophisticated sanitary isolation strategies in the forest of the Shipibo-konibo community.

In Putumayo, Colombia the foundation 'Fundación Chagra por la Vida,' compounded by women aims to preserve ancestral crops for food safety and medical use. These women at the same time are becoming seed guardians in this region.

Additionally, organic businesses are promoting sustainable practices to the cocoa and coffee production. In contrast, current agricultural practices are producing deforestation.

2. Sustainable Fishing

Concerns and discussions on fishing show an increasing trend in the last month. In the Peruvian forest this topic has a tremendous influence, with discussions over 200% greater compared to the rest of Amazonian countries.



Mentions of fishing in the Amazonas.

In Ecuador, the Kichwa community demands the flow of the Napo River to remain unchanged. They mention that the flow from the Napo River to Limoncocha lake means abundance.

"The appearance of snails on the bank river advise abundance of the next day fishing"

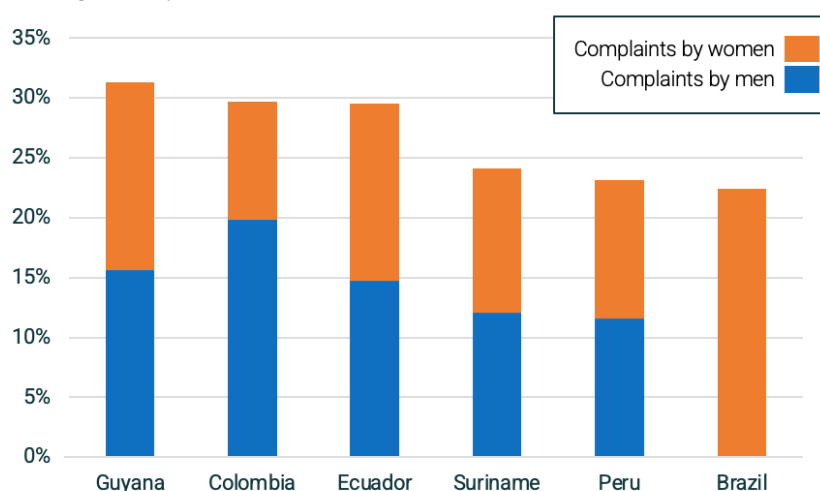
3. Gender Approach

In Peru and Bolivia, citizen discussion is closely related to women. There are numerous organizations of women that are aimed to defend their territories. For instance, a group of women associated to protect the Amazon has created a digital inventory of threatened species of trees.

In this sense, many of the organizations are entailing a digital approach gathering women from a variety of countries. For example, 'Fondo Indígena Mujer Amazónica' is a scholarship program designed to indigenous women in the Amazonas leading initiatives in their communities.

Finally, access to the credit market is a crucial demand of women in the region. In Putumayo, Colombia, women entrepreneurship is being considered in the reconstruction of the capital.

Complaints share by country and distribution by gender within the craftsmanship conversation
Percentage of complaints

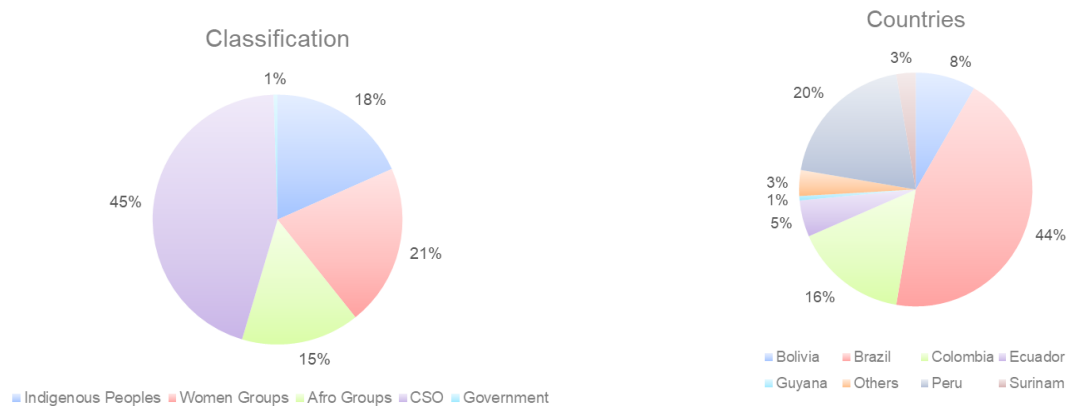


Bar height represents total share of complaints by country and each color indicates the gender distribution.

11.2 Direct dialogues tables summary of findings:

1. **Number of people invited:** 1658.
2. **Final number of participants in the dialogues (at the end of August):** 548
3. **Represented groups:** Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Local and traditional communities, International Organizations
4. **Number of participating countries represented:** 7 Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Perú, Surinam.
5. **Number of jurisdictions/Departments of the Amazon:** 47
6. **% of women in participants:** 62%
7. **Number of IP associations represented:** 135
8. **Number of afro descendants' groups represented:** 75
9. **Number of women groups represented:** 84

For the complete report including participant lists, please see annex 2.



Name of the table	Date and hour (EDT)	Languages
1 – Ancestral knowledge	June 29, 10h	Spanish
2 – Ancestral knowledge	July 6, 13h	Portuguese
3 – Capacity-building for women groups	July 20, 10h	Spanish
4 – Capacity-building for women groups	August 3, 8h	Portuguese
5 – Capacity-building for IP	August 10, 15h	Spanish
6 – Capacity-building for IP	August 17, 8h	Portuguese
7 – Various perspectives and strong ideas	August 20, 9h	English
8 – Quilombola Perspective	August 24, 8h	Portuguese
9 – Various perspectives and strong ideas	August 26, 8h	Dutch

Another 7 bi-lateral and one in-person mission with 8 OSC observers and GCF are scheduled for August 2021.

Annex 1 Budget Summary – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Component	Activities	Budget (US\$)
I. Level of information engagement	Development of Amazon Georeferenced Stakeholder Information Platform	130,000
	Maintenance of Amazon Stakeholder Georeferenced Information Platform	100,000
	AI Stakeholder's Pulse Monitoring	512,000
	Rural Community Outreach	100,000
	Cultural Interpretation	54,600
II. Level of Dialogue engagement	Virtual and face-to-face stakeholder dialogues & forums	80,000
	Cultural interpretation	54,600
III. Level of Public Consultation engagement	Monitoring and implementation of public consultations	140,000
	Cultural interpretation	54,600
IV. Level of Collaboration engagement	Creation of training curricula (different domains)	154,000
	Preservation of stakeholders' ancestral practices & applications	154,000
	Strengthen local stakeholder's capacity	77,000
	Cultural interpretation	54,600
V. Level of Partnerships engagement	Support the design of the Small subgrants Programs	140,000
	Stakeholders projects' participatory monitoring & participation	140,000
	Cultural interpretation	54,600
Total		2,000,000



Development without losing identity

Intelligence Publique (IP) report

Lima, Peru, May 25, 2021



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Intelligence Publique, a Canadian firm, has been chosen for a first round of conversations about the interventions of the Inter American Development Bank in the Amazonian Basin.

Owned by Michel Filion, this firm has many experiences accumulated in aid and development projects in Africa, Asia and America. As an individual, Michel Filion participated directly with IADB, as facilitator in the Access to information policy consultation in Argentina, Barbados, and Washington in 2019. As a part of Blackstone Consultants team, he participated in the Social and Environmental Policy review of IDB Invest in 2018. He worked in 32 countries with 65 governments. Currently Intelligence Publique, in collaboration with Institut de gouvernance numérique (IGN) and École nationale de l'administration publique (ENAP), in Quebec, is driving a CIVIC-TECH and virtual Face-to-Face consultation process for the Scientific in Chief, a 200-million budget yearly funds for scientific investigations.

To realize that work, many people contribute with their faith in collaboration and in a better world. Special thanks to Marianella More, chief of the operations and coordinator of the team!

Thanks to Flavia Milano for her confidence in our services. Thanks to Carolina Duque from IDB for her help.

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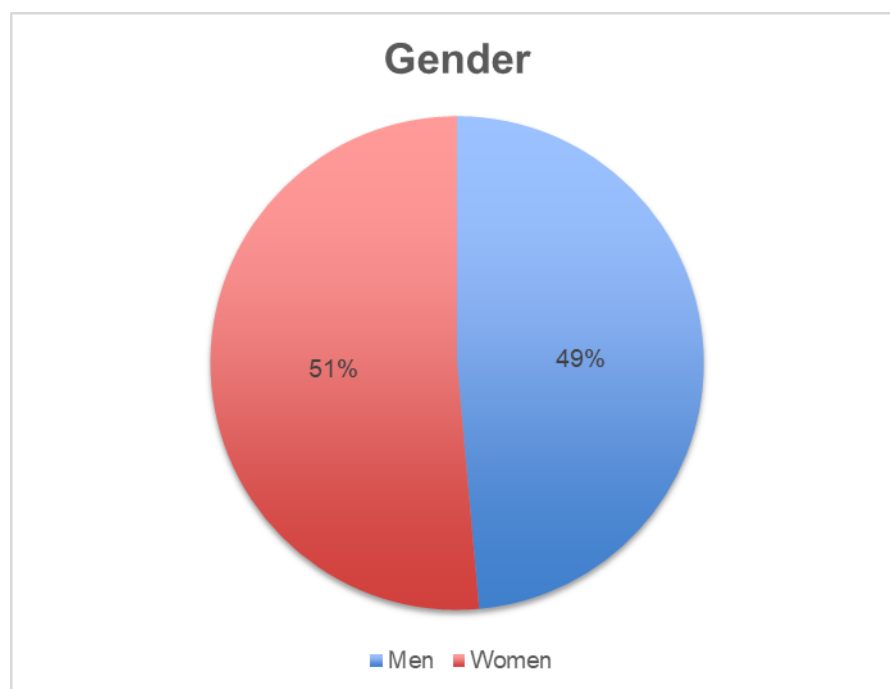
The summary

From May 13 to May 18, through Intelligence Publique, a Canadian firm specializing in public consultation, the Bank socialized the bio-economy initiative planned for the Amazon Basin to 136 individuals from seven countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname). Seven tables of dialogue had been organized and facilitated. Participants procured well-founded opinions and must contribute to the elaboration of the Engagement Plan and for the new facility planned by the Bank.

Summary of the tables of dialogue:

Name of the table	Date and hour (EDT)	Language s	Numbers of participants
1 – Perspectiva de Genero	May 13, 10h	Spanish	23
2 – Perspectiva de Pueblos Indigenas	May 13, 15h	Spanish	18
3 – Perspectiva de grupos campesinos y grupos locales	May 14, 10h	Spanish	17
4 – Various perspectives	May 17, 9h	English	16
5 – Perspectiva dos Povos Indigenas	May 17, 13h	Portuguese	22
6 – Perspectiva dos Afrodescendentes e Grupos Locais	May 18, 8h	Portuguese	32
7 – International CSO perspective	May 18, 14h	English	12
Total of participants			140

A sex-specific analysis reveals a percentage of 51% of women of overall participation.



Findings

The repeatedly concerns of the 7 tables of dialogue were:

Extractives industry. Perceived as the threat and its intervention in the area results in the loss in both food sovereignty and ancestral knowledge. Corollary, a consensus was reached around the importance of developing their own model, to maintain their identity and way of life.

Deforestation is well known stake in Amazon Basin. For our participants, it is the result of concessions allocated by the government without any consultation and the effects caused by economic activities such as extractives industries, worsened by illicit ones. Monoculture and deforestation cause relocation of Indigenous People and loss of biodiversity and on occasion is source of crimes against human life not only against nature.

Indigenous Peoples empowerment. Indigenous and tribal peoples consultation were an important part of our conversation. Indigenous Peoples feel that they are not consulted, informed, and considered.

They asked of empowerment and almost all the groups, farmers, women, afro descendants and NGO were supportive of this demand. A clear relationship is drawn by the participants between the protection of the territory and the management capacity of the Indigenous Peoples. COICA could be the right partner for an alliance and a process of dialogues across the Amazon Basin.

Land tenure and land use came was raised in many of the conversations. In many countries, there is no clear demarcation of the land and there is a problem of titling. Indigenous territory rights protection is difficult where the National State does not recognize their status and ignores them for most of the projects. In consequences, IP and other participants to the tables asked for territory to be well defined, titled, protected, defended.

Food sovereignty and safety were mentioned, both, in many tables. The extractive industry is perceived too as a threat causing contamination and displacement of traditional production. The healthy and protected forest with all its biodiversity, traditional medicine, is endangered.

Project management capacity. They mentioned the difficulties for small organisations to qualify and manage important national and international funds. Being able to manage this at a local level could encourage more responsible behaviour in relation to the environment.

Each table of dialogue had its main insights

Gender perspective (Spanish speakers)

23 participants were 99% women from the National (Peru) Women's Promotion Network (RNPM), Union of Indigenous Women of the Amazon (UMIAB) from Brazil, Bolivian Women's Home, Ecuador's Waorani Women's Association (AMWAE) and Oshum Afro-Colombian Women's Association, to name some of them.

Main insights:

- The deforestation, mainly caused by extractive industries, is a threat to biodiversity, traditional cultures, amongst them, some sources of ancestral medicine.
- Importance to contribute to reduce machismo in the organizations and help women to reach economic independence as it is a powerful factor of respect.
- Create business opportunities of ancestral medicine as opportunity for development.

Indigenous Peoples perspective (Spanish speakers)

18 participants were from the four Spanish speaking countries and from Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP), the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), to name some of them.

Main insights

- The need of empower Indigenous Peoples, consulting, opening dialogues with them and partnership for consensual development.
- Serious concerns related to the extractive industry and private initiatives that are perceived to lead to destruction and, on some occasions, crimes.
- Start businesses commercializing of the Indigenous People products by themselves.
- Project delivery by the government is seen as a problem and they would prefer to have access to a line of financing themselves.

Farmers and other groups perspective (Spanish speakers)

18 participants were from the four Spanish speaking countries and from Ucayali Departmental Agrarian Federation – Peru (FADU), the Pastaza Agricultural Peasants Association - Ecuador (ACAP), to name some of them. 29% were women.

Main insights

- A proper economic development would compete the illegal production. Developing and transforming local products with added value increases the competitiveness of the territory.
- Protection of the territory must be done by education and intercultural, intergenerational dialogues.
- Education of newcomers from outside the basin was mentioned.
- Bio-pirates who take ancestral Amazonian knowledge and exploit it outside the territory.
- Lack of land ownership, titles, and respect of the titles by the promoters and the system of justice harming the people.

Various perspectives (English Speakers)

16 participants were from Guyana, Surinam, Bolivia, Brazil and others (USA mostly). 50% were women.

Main insights:

- Funds are going to State and to private sectors close to the State that is not reducing the pressure on the forest.

- Bringing back an ad-hoc committee for considering Indigenous Peoples at the strategic level of the IDB.
- Private investment is associated with violence: supporting titling, land demarcation and, in such way, reducing.

Indigenous Peoples perspective (Portuguese speakers)

22 participants were from Brazil, as an example, one of them was from State of Para Federation of Indigenous Peoples (FEPIPA). 55% were women.

Main insights

- The need of empower Indigenous Peoples, consulting, opening dialogues with them and partnership for consensual development.
- Projects financed by government are perceived as predatory projects.
- Start businesses commercializing of the Indigenous People products by themselves.

With the afro-descendent and other groups perspective

32 participants were from Brazil, as an example, one of them was from Afro descendent perspective, the National Coordination of Articulation of Rural Black Communities Quilombolas (CONAC). 44% were women.

Main insights

- The importance of letting small organizations be part of projects and decision-making process.
- Small producers need training.
- Perception of the necessity to development economic activities, source of income and of employment. Bioeconomy could part of the solution.
- Prior consultations in the Quilombola communities and develop the economic potential of them.

With the International CSO perspective

12 participants were from United States (others), Bolivia, Peru, and Guyana. 50% were women.

Main insights

- Incompatibility between bioeconomy and conservation.
- Help Indigenous People to be part of the development and the economy.
- Land tenure disputes and crashes.

The global participation

No.	Country	Name	Organization
1	Others	Aguilar Carlos	Oxfam
2	Colombia	Alarcón Marín Ricardo	Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del Retorno - ASOMEERET
3	Brazil	Alcântara Benedito	Brasil Rede Eclesial Pan-Amazônica - REPAM
4	Peru	Alegre Alejandra	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR
5	Surinam	Aloema Sirito-Yana	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam - OIS
6	Bolivia	Arias Pinto Beatriz	Colectivo de la Mujer Indígena Andina Amazónica y Oriente Pachamama - (COMAI - PACHAMAMA)
7	Colombia	Aristizábal Muñoz Judith	Asociación de mujeres campesinas indígenas y negras del Caquetá - ASOMUCIC
8	Others	Ávila Rocío	Oxfam- BIC
9	Peru	Azaña Waldir Eulogio	Asociación Interétnica del Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana – AIDSESP
10	Peru	Baca Segundo Pablo	COOPERATIVA AGRARIA PECUARIA AUCARARCA
11	Brazil	Balzon Tatiana	Cooperação Técnica Alemã - GIZ
12	Brazil	Barbosa de Andrade María Itanilde	Associação de Produtores Agroextrativistas da Floresta Estadual de Maués
13	Brazil	Baron Cohen Dan	Instituto Transformance: Cultura & Educação
14	Brazil	Belíssimo Daniel	Instituto Terroá
15	Brazil	Bergamo Daniel	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM
16	Brazil	Bhepnhôti Athydjare Amaury	ASSOCIAÇÃO FLORESTA PROTEGIDA - TRIBO KAYAPÓ
17	Peru	Bontemps Karla	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD
18	Brazil	Borges Aurelio	Mulungu
19	Peru	Buteau Denis	Viridis Terra Perú
20	Ecuador	Cahuilla Alicia	Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador - AMWAE
21	Brazil	Calau Ferreira Vanessa	
22	Peru	Canaquiri Murayari Mariluz	HUAYNA KANA KAMATAWARA KANA - LORETO
23	Others	Canqui Elisa	Oxfam
24	Colombia	Cardona Sara	Asociación de Mujeres Líderes de Santuario
25	Bolivia	Cartagena Pamela	ONG - Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA
26	Peru	Caso Llanco Víctor Raúl	Federación Agraria Departamental de Ucayali (FADU)
27	Brazil	Castro de Souza Anderson	Conselho Indígena Tapajós e Arapiuns -CITA

28	Peru	Cauper Lizardo	Asociación Interétnica del Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESP
29	Others	Chaix Kim	Rainforest Foundation US
30	Colombia	Chindicue Falla Rufino	Comité de Piscicultores del Municipio del Doncello – COPIMUD
31	Peru	Claros Ramos Ana	Mujeres Emprendedoras de la Provincia de Bellavista, Región San Martín
32	Peru	Condori Raquel	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central - APROSELVA
33	Others	Connell Lawrence	Bank Information Center
34	Brazil	Correa de Souza Belo Joaquim	Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas - CNS
35	Brazil	Correa Elton	Instituto Puraquequara
36	Others	Crippa Leonardo	Indian Law Resource Center
37	Brazil	Curi Melissa	Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade - IABS
38	Brazil	Da Cunha Pinto Rafaela	Coletivo Mulheres de Ananindeua em Movimento - CMAM
39	Brazil	Da Silva dos Santos Marlubia	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Afuá
40	Brazil	Da Silva Nogueira Pedro	
41	Brazil	De Paula Fabrício	Amazônia Lab
42	Ecuador	Díaz Mirabal José Gregorio	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA
43	Brazil	Dourado Martha	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM
44	Colombia	Estrada Córdoba German	Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana - OPIAC
45	Brazil	Euler Ana	Fórum de acompanhamento de conflitos agrários - FACADE
46	Brazil	Faria Alcides	Ecoa Ecology & Action
47	Brazil	Ferreira Iremar	Instituto Madeira Vivo - IMV - Fundo Brasil - RONDONIA
48	Brazil	Figueiredo Pereira María Isabel	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável MAMIRAUÁ
49	Colombia	Figueroa Félix Judith Andrea	Asociación Cosemos Sueños - ACU
50	Surinam	France Cylene	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname - VIDS
51	Peru	Gamboa Aida	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR
52	Peru	Guevara Sánchez Maricely	Asociación de Productores Selva Nor-Oriental - APROSELVANOR
53	Peru	Herrera Ruiz Gladys	Mujeres Emprendedoras de la Provincia de Bellavista, Región San Martín

54	Colombia	Herrera Jorge	Asociación de Cabildos Huitotos del Alto Caquetá - AIMAGARO-ASCAINCA
55	Brazil	Herrera Valencia Wilmer	Misión Verde Amazónica
56	Guyana	Hon. Shuman Lenox	
57	Surinam	Itoewaki Jupta	Mulokot Foundation
58	Surinam	Jaggan Sagita	Ministry of finance and planning
59	Guyana	James Kid	South Rupunnuni District Development Board
60	Others	Juaneda Carolina	Bank Information Center

61	Brazil	Junior Francy	Movimento de Mulheres Negras da Floresta - DANDARA
62	Brazil	Licio Juliana	
63	Peru	Linares Suarez Denisse Estela	
64	Brazil	Lopes dos Santos Katiane	Associação das Comunidades Tradicionais - ACTB
65	Colombia	López Jamiay Julio César	Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana - OPIAC
66	Colombia	Lozano Useche Fabio	ONG Grupo Planeta Verde
67	Peru	Marcelo López Ketty	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú - ONAMIAP
68	Colombia	Marín Donelia	Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del Retorno - ASOMEERET
69	Brazil	Martínez Legaria Juan Antonio	
70	Brazil	Martins de Azevedo Ana D'Arc	UNAMA - GEPIDI - Grupos de Estudos e Pesquisas em Diversidade e Inclusão - EDUQ - Grupo Saberes e Práticas Educativas de Populações Quilombolas
71	Peru	Maynas Inuma Jhomar Wicle	Organización de Jóvenes Indígenas de la Región Ucayali - OJIRU
72	Brazil	Meirelles Fernanda	Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia - IDESAM
73	Brazil	Meirelles João	INSTITUTO PEABIRU
74	Brazil	Mendes Angela	Comitê Chico Mendes
75	Others	Mille Andrew	Amazon Watch
76	Brazil	Miranda Tania	Centro ecumênico de Estudos Bíblicos - CEBI PARÁ
77	Colombia	Monje José Humberto	Asociación de autoridades indígenas Ticunas Cocamas y Aguas - ATICOYA
78	Others	Montiel Flávio	International Rivers
79	Others	Moraes Juliana	US Network for Democracy in Brazil

80	Peru	Mottoccanchi Rut	TURIM - Madre de Dios
81	Brazil	Mura Zenilton	Coordenação das Organizações e Povos Indígenas do Amazonas - COIPAM
82	Ecuador	Nenquihui Mencay	Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador - AMWAE
83	Peru	Niño Quinde Magali	Cooperativa Agraria Pecuaria - AUCARARCA
84	Brazil	Oliveira da Silva Costa Francisca	Shawãdawa (Arara) - IMC
85	Brazil	Palmieri Roberto	IMAFLORA
86	Surinam	Parahoe Minu	Amazon Conservation Team
87	Peru	Paucar Nelly	Confederación Nacional Agracias del Perú - CNA
88	Peru	Paulino Ortega Josué	Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de la Selva Central Ashaninkas del Perú (APASCAP)
89	Brazil	Pinto Haroldo	Conselho Indigenista Missionário - CIMI
90	Ecuador	Pisango Jeanethe Nancy	Asociación de Campesinos Agropecuarios de Pastaza - ACAP

91	Surinam	Pool Monique	The Green Heritage Fund Suriname
92	Brazil	Pordeus Edwilson	Equipe de Conservação da Amazônia -ECAM
93	Peru	Puelles Carranza Kelly	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples amazonas - APROCAM
94	Peru	Racua Vanessa	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD
95	Peru	Ramírez Mori Damaris	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU
96	Peru	Reátegui More Graciela	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU
97	Brazil	Regis Cardoso Luciano	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Desarrollo Sustentable) Mamirauá
98	Brazil	Reia Marina	Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia - IDESAM
99	Colombia	Rentería Yaneth	Asociación de Mujeres Negras Afrocolombianas Oshum
100	Peru	Rivas César	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central (APROSELVA)
101	Peru	Robles Flor de María	Viridis Terra Perú
102	Peru	Rodrigo Casaico Franck	Ingenio Verde
103	Colombia	Rodríguez Natividad	Asociación de autoridades indígenas Ticunas Cocamas y Aguas - ATICOYA
104	Peru	Romero Amílcar	Organización Ankawa Internacional

105	Brazil	Sacoarena Putira	Associação dos Povos Indígenas Estudantes na Universidade Federal do Pará - APYEUFPA
106	Bolivia	Salinas Menacho Juan Carlos	Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de Septiembre
107	Brazil	Salvatti Victor	Fundação Amazônia Sustentável - FAS
108	Peru	Samamé Mancilla Silvia	Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer - RNPM
109	Colombia	Sánchez Marcelino	Cabildo indígena Mayor de Tarapacá - CIMTAR
110	Brazil	Santana Nubia	Comunidades Quirombolas do Amapá
111	Brazil	Santos Silva Carlos Augusto	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares - CONTAG
112	Brazil	Scannavinno Caetano	Projeto Saúde e Alegria
113	Brazil	Scarcello Miguel	SOS AMAZÔNIA
114	Brazil	Sena Edilberto	TAPAJOS VIVO
115	Brazil	Sendic Sudbrack Melissa	
116	Brazil	Shanenawa Edina	União das Mulheres Indígenas da Amazônia - UMIAB
117	Brazil	Shanenawa Eldo	Organização de professores indígenas do estado do Acre - OPIAC
118	Brazil	Silva Fabiano	Fundação Vitória Amazônica - FVA
119	Surinam	Simson Renatha	
120	Surinam	Singh David	World Wide Fund For Nature - WWF
121	Brazil	Strobel Juliana	Fundação Avina
122	Bolivia	Suarez Miriam	Casa de la Mujer de Bolivia
123	Others	Symington Meg	WWF-US
124	Brazil	Tadeu Assad Luis	Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade - IABS
125	Peru	Tafur Emilio Enrique	Federación Agraria Selva Maestra Región San Martín (FASMA)
126	Brazil	Tembé Kamiram	Conselho Das Aldeias Tembe Do Triangulo Do Alto Rio Guama - ADATTARG
127	Brazil	Tembé Puyr	Federação Estadual dos Povos Indígenas do Pará - EPIPA
128	Colombia	Terteller José Luis	Asociación Zonal indígena de Cabildos y Autoridades de La Chorrera - AZICATCH
129	Ecuador	Tiwiram Bladimir Lizandro	Federación Provincial de la Nacionalidad Shuar de Orellana - FEPNASHO
130	Surinam	Tokoe Josien	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam - OIS

131	Peru	Torres Marcos Ibáñez Martha	DAR
132	Bolivia	Velarde Claudia	AIDA
133	Brazil	Vera Olinda	Acre Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre - CPI
134	Peru	Vicentello García Ze Everaldo	Escuela para el Desarrollo
135	Others	Watson Gregory	IDB
136	Bolivia	Zenteno Ramiro	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia - CIDOB

Invitations sent (by email and phone, for individual and organisations)

#	Country	Organization	Name	
1	Colombia	Ong. Grupo Planeta Verde	Lozano Useche	Fabio
2	Colombia	Mision Verde Amazonia	Herrera Valencia	Wilmer
3	Colombia	Asociación de Capitanes Indígenas del Yaigójé Apaporis - ACIYA		
4	Colombia	Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana - OPIAC	Lopez Jamiay	Julio Cesar
5	Colombia	Asociacion de las Autoridades Indigenas de la Pedrera Amazonas - AIPEA		
6	Colombia	Fundación Gaia Amazonas	Von Hildebrand	Francisco
7	Colombia	Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt – Colombia	García Martínez	Hernando
8	Colombia	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas - ASOPAMURIMAJSA	Mendes	
9	Colombia	Asociación de Autoridades Indigenas Guaviare - ASOCRIGUA		
10	Colombia	Asociación de cabildos Tandachiridu Inganokuna		
11	Colombia	Asociación de Cabildos Huitotos del Alto Caquetá - AIMAGARO-ASCAINCA	Herrera	Jorge
12	Colombia	Asociación de Capitanes Indígenas de Mirití Amazonas (ACIMA)		
13	Colombia	Asociación de autoridades indígenas del pueblo Miraña y Bora del medio Amazonas (PANI)		
14	Colombia	Asociación de autoridades tradicionales indígenas de Tarapacá Amazonas (ASOAINAM)	Borraez Mongorofe	Fausto
15	Colombia	Asociación de autoridades indígenas Ticunas Cocamas y Aguas - ATICOYA	Monge	José Humberto
16	Colombia	Cabildo indígena Mayor de Tarapacá - CIMTAR	Sanchez	Marcelino
17	Colombia	Consejo indígena de Puerto Alegría (COINPA)		
18	Colombia	Asociación Zonal indígena de Cabildos y Autoridades de La Chorrera - AZICATCH	Fajardo	Israel
19	Colombia	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Trapecio Amazónico (ACITAM)		
20	Colombia	Asociación municipal de colonos del Pato		
21	Colombia	Cooperativa de Productores del Bajo Caguán		
22	Colombia	Comité de Piscicultores del Municipio del Doncello – COPIMUD	Chindicue Falla	Rufrini
23	Colombia	Comité de piscicultores de Belén de los Andaquíes, COPIBEL		
24	Colombia	Comité de Cacaoteros de los municipios de El Paujil y El Doncello		

25	Colombia	Asociación de Productores y comercializadores de Bananito de San José de Fragua - ASOPBASAN
26	Colombia	Asociación de Productores Piscícolas del Municipio de Solita - ASPROPISOL
27	Colombia	Asociación de Productores Ganaderos y Agropecuarios de la Región de Villa Lobos Comunidad de Paz - ASOPROGAVI COMUNIDAD DE PAZ
28	Colombia	Asociación de piscicultores de Valparaíso - ASPIVAL
29	Colombia	Asociación de Empresarios Ganaderos con Visión Sostenible - ASEGANADOS
30	Colombia	Asociación de Avicultores y Productores Agropecuarios de Florencia - ASOAVIPROAGRO
31	Colombia	NATURLOG
32	Colombia	Asociación de Productores de Chontaduro de Villagarzón Putumayo - ASOCHON
33	Colombia	Asociación de pequeños apicultores de la Montaña - ASOAPIM
34	Colombia	Asociación de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caquetá - ASOHECA
35	Colombia	Asociación Campesina por el Medio Ambiente. Doncello
36	Colombia	Corporación ambiental para el fomento del turismo rural comunitario - CORCARAÑO
37	Colombia	Corporación de Productoras y Transformadoras de cacao Amazonico del municipio de El Doncello, Caquetá (CHOCO-AMAZONIC)
38	Colombia	Asociación Agropecuaria para la Paz y el Desarrollo de Cerritos - ASOGROPAC
39	Colombia	Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de la Fortaleza del Guaviare
40	Colombia	Asociación Empresarial Agropecuaria del Guaviare
41	Colombia	Asociación de arroceros y cerealistas de Puerto Rico - Caquetá
42	Colombia	Asociación de Productores y Comercializadores Agropecuarios y Forestales del Guaviare
43	Colombia	Asociación de Campesinos Trabajadores y Productores de SJG
44	Colombia	Asociación de Campesinos Agroambiental la Cumbre, Productores Agrícolas, Pecuarios y Ambientales de la Zona Rural del Municipio de Miraflores
45	Colombia	Asociación de Productores de Cacao de Miraflores
46	Colombia	Asociación Colombiana Agrodependientes - ASOCOAGRO
47	Colombia	Asociación de Ganaderos y Agricultores Ambientales del Interveredal Guacamayas
48	Colombia	Colectivo de Agricultura y Producción Orgánica de la Amazonía - MASA WAI
49	Colombia	Asociación de Economía solidaria del Medio y Bajo Caguán - ASOES
50	Colombia	Asociación de Ganaderos Ecológicos del Guaviare - ASOGEG
51	Colombia	Asociación de Apicultores del Meta y Guaviare
52	Colombia	Cooperativa Ecoturística de Playa Guió - COOEPLAG
53	Colombia	Cooperativa multiactiva de productores agropecuarios de campo hermoso y la amazonia - COOPROCAM
54	Colombia	Corporación de agroforestadores de la Amazonia - CORPAMAZ
55	Colombia	Asociación de Campesinos y Trabajadores de la Región del Río Guayabero-ASCATRAGUA

56	Colombia	Comité de Cultivadores de Cacao en Sistemas Agroforestales del municipio de San Vicente del Caguán - COMICACAO		
57	Colombia	Asociación Ganadera y de Productores de Leche de Calamar - ASOPROLECA	Veloza Contreras	Jorge Luis
58	Colombia	Asociación de Ganaderos de la Libertad Guaviare - ASOGANLIG		
59	Colombia	Asociación Comité de Ganaderos del Retorno, Guaviare - ASOCOMIGAN		
60	Colombia	Asociación Departamental de Cultivadores de Cacao y Especies Maderables del Caquetá - ACAMAFRUT		
61	Colombia	Asociación de Productores y Campesinos Paneleros - ASOPANELA		
62	Colombia	Asociación de Plataneros del Caquetá		
63	Colombia	Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales		
64	Colombia	Asociación de Pequeños Productores de Curillo		
65	Colombia	Asociación de Ovicultores y Capricultores de la Amazonía Colombiana		
66	Colombia	Asociación Hongos de la Amazonia		
67	Colombia	Asociación Departamental de Cultivadores de Cacao y Especies Maderables del Caquetá - ACAMAFRUT		
68	Colombia	Asociación de Acuicultores del Caquetá - ACUICA		
69	Colombia	Agrosolidaria Valparaíso		
70	Colombia	Agrosolidaria Florencia		
71	Colombia	Agrocomercial Nueva Esperanza		
72	Colombia	Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios por el Cambio Económico del Guaviare - ASOPROCEGUA		
73	Colombia	Asociación de Productores y Comercializadores de Caucho del Guaviare - ASOPROCAUCHO		
74	Colombia	Asociación de Productores, Comercializadores y Transformadores de Cacao del Guaviare y Sur del Meta- ASOPROCACAO		
75	Colombia	Asociación de Fincas Agroecoturísticas del Guaviare - AFAETG		
76	Colombia	Asociación Afrocolombo Amazonense (Asafrocoam)		
77	Colombia	Asociación de Mujeres Negras Afrocolombianas Oshum	Rentería	Janeth
78	Colombia	Asociación de Comunidades Negras del Vaupés		
79	Colombia	Asociación Afrocvalle Cimarron Putumayo	Mancera Lombana.	Yuberlly
80	Colombia	Unión de Negritudes del Guainía (Unegua)		
81	Colombia	Asociación Afromocoense (Afrom)		
82	Colombia	Asociación Departamental por los Derechos Humanos de la Comunidad Afroputumayense Cimarrón	Cortez	Marleni
83	Colombia	Asociación Colonia Chocoana del Caqueta (Acolchoc)		

84	Colombia	Asociación Afrocolombiana Tio Tom. Puerto Rico		
85	Colombia	Asociación Afrocolombiana - Martin Luter King		
86	Colombia	Asociación de mujeres campesinas indígenas y negras del Caquetá, ASOMUCIC	ARISTIZABAL MUNOZ	Judith
87	Colombia	Asociación de Mujeres Líderes de Santuario	Cardona	Sara Matilde
88	Colombia	Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del Retorno-ASOMEERET	Marín	Donelia
89	Colombia	Asociación Cosemos Sueños - ACU	Figueroa Felix	Judith Andrea
90	Peru	Caritas Yurimaguas	García Tello	Victor A.
91	Peru	Escuela para el Desarrollo	Vicentello García	Ze Everaldo
92	Peru	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos -UNMSM	Sagástegui	Tatiana
93	Peru	Foro Panamazómico	Lay -Ruiz	Roberto
94	Peru	Agrosalud Ucayali	Flores Tenazoa	Miriam
95	Peru	Federacion de Mujeres Aguarunas del Alto Maraón - FEMAAM	Yagkikat Kiat	Elva Rosa
96	Peru	DIRECCION DE CULTURA DE CUSCO	Qquelcca Vara	Rosa
97	Peru	Movimiento Manuela Ramos		
98	Peru	Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristan		
99	Peru	Asociación Nacional de Productores Ecológicos - ANPE Perú	Segura	Víctor
100	Peru	Red Eclesial Panamazónica - REPAM LAURITAS	Alba T.	Cediel C.
101	Peru	Asociación Curuinsi	Rengifo Macuquillo	Willy
102	Peru	Cooperativa Agraria Kampu Piyawi Ltda.	Nuñez Inga	Roger
103	Peru	HUAYNA KANA KAMATAWARA KANA - LORETO	Canaquiri Murayari	Mariluz
104	Peru	Mujeres Emprendedoras de la Provincia de Bellavista - Región San Martín	Herrera Ruiz	Gladis
105	Peru	Nación Wampis - Región Amazonas, Región Loreto	García	Anibal
106	Peru	Centro Cultural José Pío Aza	Villanueva Galdos	Mónica
107	Peru	Centro Cultural José Pío Aza-GENERO	Villanueva Galdos	Mónica
108	Peru	Asociación Nacional de Ejecutores de Contratos de Administración de las Reservas Comunales del Perú - ANECAP	Sanchez Pacheco	Paola
109	Peru	Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana – Peru	Puertas Meléndez	Pablo Eloy
110	Peru	Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba – COMARU		
111	Peru	Asociación Interétnica del Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESP	Azaña	Waldir Eulogio

112	Peru	Gobierno Territorial Autónomo de la Nación Wampís		
113	Peru	Organización de Jóvenes Indígenas de la Regió Ucayali - OJIRU	Maynas Inuma	Jhomar Wicler
114	Peru	Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú - CONAP		
115	Peru	Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Selva Central		
116	Peru	Coordinadora de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de la región San Martín		
117	Peru	Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba		
118	Peru	Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo - CORPI SL		
119	Peru	Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de AIDESEP Atalaya - CORPIAA		
120	Peru	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD	Payaba	Catia
121	Peru	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD	Vanesa	R.
122	Peru	Organización Regional Aidesep Ucayali - ORAU		
123	Peru	Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Norte del Perú - ORPIAN – P		
124	Peru	Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente – ORPIO		
125	Peru	Federación de Pueblos Indígenas Kichwas de la Región San Martín (FEPIKRESAM)		
126	Peru	Federación Kichwas Huallaga Dorado (FEKIHD)		
127	Peru	Federación de Pueblos Indígenas Kechwas del Bajo Huallaga de la Región San Martín (FEPIKBHSAM)		
128	Peru	Federación Regional Indígena Awajún del Alto Mayo - FERIAAM	Tanques Alchid	Pancho
129	Peru	Federación de Pueblos Indígenas Shawis de San Martín (FERISHAM)		
130	Peru	Consejo Étnico de Pueblos Qichwa de la Amazonia (CEPQA)		
131	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas Chayahuitas (FECONACHA)		
132	Peru	Ijumbau Chapi Shiwag (CHAPISHIWAG)		
133	Peru	Organización Nativa Awajun de la Provincia del Alto Amazonas (ONAPAA)		
134	Peru	Organización Shuar del Morona (OSHDEM)		
135	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Jeberos (FECONAJE)		
136	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Cocama Cocamilla (FEDECOCA)		
137	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas Candoshi del Distrito de Pastaza (FECONADIP)		
138	Peru	Organización Kampopiavi de Alto Sillay (OKAPIASI)		
139	Peru	Organización Kandozi Sector Chuapuri (ORKASEC)		
140	Peru	Organización Kampopiavi de Alto Sillay (OKAPIASI)		
141	Peru	ORACH		
142	Peru	FECHAM		
143	Peru	FEDIQUEP		
144	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades Nativas del Distrito de Tahuania (ORDECONADIT)		

145	Peru	Organización Indígenas Regional de Atalaya (OIRA)		
146	Peru	Federación Asheninka de la Cuenca del Río Unine (FACRU)		
147	Peru	Federación Ashaninka del Río Ucayali (FARU)		
148	Peru	Organización Indígena Yine de la Provincia de Atalaya (OIYPA)		
149	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Distrito de Sepahua (FECONADIS)		
150	Peru	Organización Indígena del Distrito de Tahuania (OIDIT)		
151	Peru	Federación de los Pueblos de la Cuenca de la Inuya Atalaya (FEPUCIMA)		
152	Peru	Federación Ashaninka Bajo Urubamba (FABU)		
153	Peru	FECONAY		
154	Peru	Consejo Harakmbut, Yine y Matsiguenga (COHARYIMA)		
155	Peru	Consejo Indígena de la Zona Baja de Madre de Dios (COINBAMAD)		
156	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU	Ramirez Mori	Damaris
157	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU	Ramirez Mori	Graciela
158	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU-Género	Reátegui Mori	Graciela
159	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo Indígena del Distrito de Masisea (ORDIM)		
160	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Distrito de Iparia (FECONADIP)		
161	Peru	ORDECONADIT		
162	Peru	Asociación de Comunidades Nativas Para el Desarrollo Integral del Yurua – Yono – Sharakoiai (ACONADIYSH)		
163	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de la Provincia de Puerto Inca (FECONAPU)		
164	Peru	Asociación de Comunidades Nativas Asháninkas – Asheninkas de Alto Tamaya (ACONAMAC)		
165	Peru	Federación Nativa de Comunidades Cacataibo (FENACOCA)		
166	Peru	Federación de Comunidades de la Cuenca del Río Pisqui (FECONACURPI) - Federación de Comunidades Indígenas del Distrito de Padre Marqués (FECIDPAM)		
167	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Bajo Ucayali (FECONBU)		
168	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de la Provincia de Puerto Inca (FECONASHI)		
169	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de la Provincia de Puerto Inca (FECONAPIA)		
170	Peru	Consejo Indígena de Amazonia Peruana (CIAP)		
171	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades Fronterizas del Cenepa (ODECOFROC)		
172	Peru	Federación Indígena Sector Shawit (FISH)		
173	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades Indígenas Numpatkaim y Alto Comaina (ODECINAC)		
174	Peru	Consejo Aguaruna y Huambisa (CAH)		
175	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Bajo Maraño (ODECABM)		
176	Peru	Organización Aguaruna de San Ignacio (ORASI)		

177	Peru	Organización Fronteriza Awajun de Cajamarca (ORFAC)		
178	Peru	Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Alto Comaina (ODECOAC)		
179	Peru	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas Wampis y Awajun (OPIWAK)		
180	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas Fronterizas del Putumayo (FECONAFROPU)		
181	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ampiyacu (FECONA)		
182	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Tikuna y Yahuas del Bajo Amazonas (FECOTYBA)		
183	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Medio Napo, Curaray y Arabela (FECONAMNCUA)		
184	Peru	Organización Kichuaruna – Wangurina del Alto Napo (ORKIWAN)		
185	Peru	Federación de pueblos Yaguas de los Rios Oraz y Apayacu (FEPYROA)		
186	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Rio Nanay (FECONARINA)		
187	Peru	Asociación de Desarrollo y Conservación de Puinahua (ADECOP)		
188	Peru	Organización Indígena Secoya del Perú (OISPE)		
189	Peru	Asociación Indígena de Desarrollo y Conservación del Samiria (AIDECOS)		
190	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Rio Corrientes (FECONACO)		
191	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Rio Tigre (FECONAT)		
192	Peru	Consejo Urarina del Rio Chambira (CURCHA)		
193	Peru	Comunidades Nativas Matses (MATSES)		
194	Peru	Asociación Cocama de Desarrollo y Conservación San Pablo de Tipishca (ACODECOSPAT)		
195	Peru	Federación de Pueblos Yaguas del Río Apayacu (FEPYRA)		
196	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Indígenas del Bajo Putumayo (FECOIBAP)		
197	Peru	Federación Indígena Kichwa del Alto Putumayo Inti Runa (FIKAPIR)		
198	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Curaray (FECONCU)		
199	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas Maiyuna (FECONAMAI)		
200	Peru	SEMILLA INTERCULTURAL	Prialé Córdova	Ximena
201	Peru	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR	Alegre	Alejandra
202	Peru	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR	Gamboa	Aida
203	Peru	PRO MUJER PERÚ	Hume	María Jesús
204	Peru	RED NACIONAL DE PROMOCIÓN DE LA MUJER	Samamé Mancilla	Silvia
205	Peru	AKUBANA		
206	Peru	Asociación Indígena de Conservación de la Selva Peruana (ASICONSEP)		
207	Peru	Federación de Comunidades Nativas Ticunas y Yahuas (FECONATIYA)		
208	Peru	Asociación de Productores Selva Nororiental (APROSELVANOR)	Guevara Sanchez	Mariceli
209	Peru	Asociación de Productores Selva Nororiental -APROSELVANOR	Guevara Sanchez	Karen

210	Peru	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central (APROSELVA)	Rivas	Cesar
211	Peru	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central - APROSELVA	Condori	Raquel
212	Peru	Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de la Selva Central Ashaninkas del Perú (APASCAP)	Paulino Ortega	josue
213	Peru	Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de la Selva Central Ashaninkas del Perú - APASCAP- genero	Payano Chahua	Amelia
214	Peru	Asociación de productores agroecológicos de la selva central del Perú (APASC)	Herrera	Edwin
215	Peru	Asociación de productores agroecológicos de la selva central del Perú (APASC)	GAMARRA	DINA
216	Peru	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples amazonas– APROCAM	Zulueta	Mario
217	Peru	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples amazonas– APROCAM	Puelles	Kelly
218	Peru	CONFEDERACION NACIONAL AGRARIA	HUASCAR FLORES	ANTOLIN
219	Peru	CONFEDERACION NACIONAL AGRARIA -CNA	PAUCAR	NELLY
220	Peru	Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios y de Servicios Múltiples de Caña Brava		
221	Peru	Federación Agraria Departamental de Madre de Dios (FADEMAD)	Condo Huilca	Rafael
222	Peru	Federación Agraria Departamental de Madre de Dios (FADEMAD)	Izquierdo	Rosa
223	Peru	Federación Agraria Departamental de Ucayali (FADU)	Caso Llanco	Victor Raúl
224	Peru	Federación Agraria Departamental de Ucayali (FADU)	RIVERA	LILIANA
225	Peru	Federación Agraria Selva Socialista de Loreto (FASSOL)	Jaramillo Sahuarico	Marco Antonio
226	Peru	Federación Agraria del Nor Oriente Peruano - Amazonas (FANORP)	Alarcón Díaz	Segundo
227	Peru	Federación Agraria del Nor Oriente Peruano - Amazonas (FANORP)	Fernande Díaz	Angélica María
228	Peru	COOPERATIVA AGRARIA PECUARIA AUCARARCA-Género	Niño Quispe	Magali
229	Peru	COOPERATIVA AGRARIA PECUARIA AUCARARCA	Baca	Segundo Pablo
230	Peru	Federación Agraria Selva Maestra Region San Martin (FASMA)	MANRIQUE TAFUR	EMILIO
231	Peru	Red Regional Afrodescendiente de Madre de Dios		
232	Peru	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP)	Marcelo	Ketty
233	Peru	Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú - FEMUCARINAP PUNO	Mancilla	Celia
234	Peru	FASSOL	Rengifo Lomas	Ibraim
235	Peru	Viridis Terra Peru	Robles	Flor de María
236	Peru	Viridis Terra Peru	Buteau	Denis
237	Peru	Organización Ankawa Internacional	Romero	Amilcar

238	Ecuador	Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador - AMWAE	Nenquihui	Mencay
239	Ecuador	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador - CONAIE		
240	Ecuador	Confederación de Pueblos de la Nacionalidad Kichwa del Ecuador - ECUARUNARI		
241	Ecuador	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA	Díaz Mirabal	José Gregorio
242	Ecuador	JUPIC - VIVAT INTERNASIONAL	Grocla	Domingo Josef
243	Ecuador	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana - CONFENIAE	Katan	Tuntiak
244	Ecuador	Federación de Comunas Unión de Nativos de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (FCUNAE)		
245	Ecuador	Federación Interprovincial de Centros Shuar - FICSH		
246	Ecuador	Federación Provincial de la Nacionalidad Shuar de Orellana - FEPNASHO	Tiwiram	Bladimir Lizandro
247	Ecuador	FEPCEHS (Federación Provincial de Centros Shuar de Sucumbíos)		
248	Ecuador	FICCKAE (Federación Interprovincial de Comunas y Comunidades Kichwas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana)		
249	Ecuador	FONAKISE (Federación de Organizaciones de la Nacionalidad Kichwa de Sucumbíos del Ecuador)		
250	Ecuador	OCKIL (Organización de la Nacionalidad Kichwa de Loreto).		
251	Ecuador	NAE (Nacionalidad Achuar del Ecuador).		
252	Ecuador	Asociación Agropecuaria Valle de Jamboé		
253	Ecuador	Asociación de Campesinos Agropecuarios de Pastaza - ACAP	Pizango	Janeth
254	Ecuador	Asociación de Servicios Agropecuarios de Pastaza		
255	Bolivia	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia - CIDOB	Zenteno	Ramiro
256	Bolivia	Central de Pueblos Indígenas de La Paz - CPILAP	Oliver Terraza	Gonzalo
257	Bolivia	Consejo indígena del pueblo Tacana - CIPTA		
258	Bolivia	Central indígena de pueblos originarios de la amazonia de Pando (CIPOAP)		
259	Bolivia	Central indígena de la región amazónica de Bolivia (CIRABO)		
260	Bolivia	Central de pueblos indígenas del Beni (CPIB)		
261	Bolivia	CASA DE LA MUJER	Mamani	Beverly
262	Bolivia	FUNDACIÓN LEVÁNTATE MUJER	Silva	Ana
263	Bolivia	Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de Septiembre	Salinas Menacho	Juan Carlos
264	Bolivia	Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de Septiembre	Salinas Menacho	Juan Carlos
265	Bolivia	Coordinadora de los pueblos indígenas de Santa Cruz (CPESC)	Nurumini Chiqueno	Chugupei
266	Bolivia	Bloque de Organizaciones Campesinas Indígenas del Norte Amazónico de Bolivia – BOCINAB.		

267	Bolivia	ONG - Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA	Cartagena	Pamela
268	Bolivia	Beatriz Arias Pinto		
269	Bolivia	AIDA	Claudia	Velarde
270	Brazil	FPMM - Forum Pom Mulleres MN	Reis	Renata Oliveira B.
271	Brazil	Fase Fundo Dema	Carneiro	Valeria
272	Brazil	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA	Franco Pereira	Antonia Maria Ramos
273	Brazil		Pinharo	Mario José
274	Brazil	Instituto Feminista para a Democracia - SOSCORPO	Brazao	Analba
275	Brazil	Articulação Comboniana de Direitos Humanos		
276	Brazil	Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras (AMB)		
277	Brazil	Articulação de Mulheres do Amazonas		
278	Brazil	Associação Beneficente Evangélica do Brasil (ASBEVB)		
279	Brazil	Associação Cáritas Diocesana (ACDAF)		
280	Brazil	Associação de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Meio Ambiente na Amazônia (ADHMA)		
281	Brazil	Associação de Mulheres do Tocantins (ASMUT)		
282	Brazil	Associação de Povos Indígenas Estudantes na Universidade Federal do Pará – APYEYUFPA		
283	Brazil	Associação Flores do Campo		
284	Brazil	Associação Internacional de Ciências Sociais e Humanas em Língua Portuguesa (AILPcsh)		
285	Brazil	Associação Regional das Casas Familiares do Estado do Pará (ARCAFAR/PA)		
286	Brazil	Cáritas Arquidiocesana de Porto Velho – RO		
287	Brazil	Cátedra Paulo Freire da Amazônia		
288	Brazil	Centro de Direitos Humanos e Educação Popular de Campo Limpo (CDHEP)		
289	Brazil	Central de Movimentos Populares – CMP/Brasil		
290	Brazil	Central de Movimentos Populares do Amazonas		
291	Brazil	Centro de Formação do Negro/Negra da Transamazônica e Xingu		
292	Brazil	Coletivo de Mulheres do Xingu	Silva	Daniela
293	Brazil	Coletivo de Mulheres Negras Maria Maria		
294	Brazil	Coletivo Juntos		
295	Brazil	Coletivo Mulheres de Ananindeua em Movimento (CMAM)		
296	Brazil	Collectif Alert France Brésil /MD18		
297	Brazil	Coordenação das Associações de Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombos do Estado do Pará (MALUNGU)		
298	Brazil	Conselho de Educação Popular da América Latina e do Caribe (CEAAL)/Coletivo Brasil		

299	Brazil	Conselho Indígena Tapajós e Arapiuns (CITA)		
300	Brazil	Conselho Regional de Psicologia do Pará e Amapá (CRP-10)		
301	Brazil	Curso Popular TF Livre		
302	Brazil	Escola Nacional de Formação da Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais, Agricultores e Agriculturas Familiares (ENFOC/CONTAG)		
303	Brazil	Espaço Feminista Uri Hi		
304	Brazil	Federação das Associações de Moradores e Organizações Comunitárias de Santarém (FAMCOS)		
305	Brazil	Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE Amazônia)		
306	Brazil	Federação Municipal das Associações de Moradores de Belém (FE-MAMB)		
307	Brazil	Fórum da Amazônia Oriental (FAOR)		
308	Brazil	Fórum de Educação Escolar e Saúde Indígena do Amazonas (FORE-EIA)		
309	Brazil	Fórum de Mulheres da Amazônia Paraense – FMAP		
310	Brazil	Fórum Estadual de Educação de Jovens e Adultos do Amazonas		
311	Brazil	Fórum Nacional de Educação Escolar Indígena (FNEEI)	DeSouza	Teodora
312	Brazil	Fórum Paraense de Educação do Campo (FPEC)		
313	Brazil	Fórum Permanente de Mulheres de Manaus/AMB		
314	Brazil	Fórum Popular da Natureza		
315	Brazil	Fundação Viver, Produzir e Preservar (PVPP)	Souza	Ana Paula S.
316	Brazil	Fundação Vitoria Amazonica - FVA	Silva	Fabiano
317	Brazil	Grupo Consciência Indígena (GCI)		
318	Brazil	Grupo de Defesa da Amazônia (GDA)		
319	Brazil	Grupos de Estudos e Pesquisas em Diversidade e Inclusão (GEPIDI)		
320	Brazil	Grupo de Estudos e Pesquisas em Educação, Gênero, Feminismos e Interseccionalidade (GEPEGEFI/UFPA)		
321	Brazil	Grupo de Mulheres do Bengui (GMB)		
322	Brazil	Grupo Saberes e Práticas Educativas de Populações Quilombolas (EDUQ)		
323	Brazil	Iniciativa das Religiões Unidas (URI)	Porto	Andre
324	Brazil	Instituto Amazônia Solidária (IAMAS/Brasil)		
325	Brazil	Instituto Amazônico de Planejamento e Gestão Urbana e Ambiental (IAGUA)		
326	Brazil	Instituto Equit – AM		
327	Brazil	Instituto Madeira Vivo – IMV		
328	Brazil	Instituto Paulo Freire (IPF)		
329	Brazil	Instituto Políticas Alternativas para o Cone Sul (Instituto PACS)		
330	Brazil	Instituto Universidade Popular (UNIPOP)		
331	Brazil	Instituto 5 Elementos – Educação para a Sustentabilidade		

332	Brazil	Jumueha Renda Keruhu – Centro de Formação Saberes Ka'apor	Mendes de Andrade	Jose Maria
333	Brazil	Levante de Mulheres Brasileiras (LMB)		
334	Brazil	Liga Acadêmica Educação Ambiental (LEducA/UERJ)		
335	Brazil	Macambira Sociocultural		
336	Brazil	Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas do Amazonas (MMC/AM)		
337	Brazil	Movimento de Mulheres Negras da Floresta – Dandara	Junior	France
338	Brazil	Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem Teto (MTST)		
339	Brazil	Movimento Feminista Juntas		
340	Brazil	Movimento Nacional de Luta pela Moradia (MNLM)		
341	Brazil	Movimento Tapajós Vivo		
342	Brazil	Movimento Xingu Vivo Para Sempre	Melo	Antônia
343	Brazil	MPJ em Disparada		
344	Brazil	Mutirão pela Cidadania		
345	Brazil	Núcleo de Educação Popular Paulo Freire (NEP/UEPA)		
346	Brazil	Núcleo de Educação Popular Raimundo Reis (NEP/Bengui)		
347	Brazil	Núcleo Rondônia do Fórum Mudanças Climáticas e Justiça Socioam-biental		
348	Brazil	Pastorais Sociais da Arquidiocese de Santarém		
349	Brazil	Projeto Saúde, Cidadania e Direitos Humanos - Apoio a comunidades e estudantes indígenas e quilombolas/UFGA		
350	Brazil	Proyecto CEIS – Colectivo de Estudios e Investigación Social		
351	Brazil	Rede Coletivo Amazônia Criativa		
352	Brazil	Rede de Cursinhos Populares para Romper Silêncios		
353	Brazil	Rede de Pesquisa sobre Pedagogias Decoloniais na Amazônia (RPPDA)		
354	Brazil	Rede Emancipa: Movimento Social de Educação Popular		
355	Brazil	Rede Interdisciplinar de Pesquisa e Diálogos no Sul Global (Rede Inte-graSul/UFGA)		
356	Brazil	Rede para Romper Silêncios		
357	Brazil	Serviço Amazônico de Ação e Reflexão e Educação Socioambiental (SA-RES)		
358	Brazil	Setorial Ecosocialista Nacional da APS/PSOL		
359	Brazil	Sindicato de Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Mojuí dos Campos		
360	Brazil	Sindicato dos Docentes da Universidade do Estado do Pará (SIN-DUEPA/ANDES-SN)		
361	Brazil	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores de Instituições Federais de Ensino Superior no Estado do Pará (SINDTIFES)		
362	Brazil	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e das Trabalhadoras em Educação Pública do Pará (Sintepp Regional Transamazônica e Xingu)		
363	Brazil	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e das Trabalhadoras em Educação Pública do Pará (Sintepp Regional Tocantina)		

364	Brazil	Tuxa ta pame – Conselho de Gestão Ka'apor		
365	Brazil	União dos Povos Indígenas do Vale do Javari (UNUVAJA)		
366	Brazil	Ecoa Ecology & Action	Faria	Alcides
367	Brazil	Universidade Popular de Movimentos Sociais (UPMS)		
368	Brazil	Fundação Amazonas Sustentável		
369	Brazil	SOS AMAZÔNIA		
370	Brazil	REPAM - Rede Eclesiástica Pan-Amazonica		
371	Brazil	Instituto Puraquequara		
372	Brazil	IDESAM - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia		
373	Brazil	Instituto Samaúma		
374	Brazil	Associação de Produtores Agroextrativistas da Floresta Estadual de Maués		
375	Brazil	ECAM		
376	Brazil	IMAFLOA		
377	Brazil	I PEABIRU		
378	Brazil	WWF		
379	Brazil	APIB		
380	Brazil	CNC - Chico Mendes		
381	Brazil	socioambiental - ISA		
382	Brazil	CONAC/sonia- Quilombolas - coordenação das comunidades quilombolas		
383	Brazil	Chefe Almir		
384	Brazil	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)		
385	Brazil	Articulação Comboniana de Direitos Humanos		
386	Brazil	Coletivo Mulheres de Ananindeua em Movimento (CMAM)		
387	Brazil	Coordenação das Associações de Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombos do Estado do Pará (MALUNGU)		
388	Brazil	Conselho Indígena Tapajós e Arapiuns (CITA)		
389	Brazil	Escola Nacional de Formação da Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais, Agricultores e Agriculturas Familiares (ENFOC/CONTAG)		
390	Brazil	Grupo Saberes e Práticas Educativas de Populações Quilombolas (EDUQ)		
391	Brazil	Associação Internacional de Ciências Sociais e Humanas em Língua Portuguesa (AILPcsh)		
392	Brazil	Collectif Alert France Brésil /MD18		
393	Brazil	Conselho de Educação Popular da América Latina e do Caribe (CEAAL)/Coletivo Brasil		
394	Brazil	Instituto Puraquequara	CORREA	ELTON
395	Brazil	Shawãdawa (Arara) - IMC	OLIVEIRA DA SILVA COSTA	FRANCISCA

396	Brazil	OPIAC - Organização de professores indígenas do estado do Acre	GOMES BARBOSA SHANENAWA	ELDO CARLOS
397	Brazil	FEPIPA - Federação Estadual dos Povos Indígenas do Pará	DOS SANTOS TEMBE	PUYR
398	Brazil	ASSOCIAÇÃO FLORESTA PROTEGIDA - TRIBO KAYAPÓ	BHEPNHÔTI ATHYDJARE	AMAURY
399	Brazil	APYEUFPA - Associação dos Povos Indígenas Estudantes na Universidade Federal do Pará	Putira Sacuena	Eliene
400	Brazil	CIMI - Conselho Indigenista Missionário		HAROLDO
401	Brazil	Associação de Produtores Agroextrativistas da Floresta Estadual de Maués	BARBOSA DE ANDRADE	MARIA ITANILDE
402	Brazil	Instituto Transformance: Cultura & Educação	BARON COHEN	DAN
403	Brazil	UMIAB - União das Mulheres Indígenas da Amazônia	CARLOS BRANDAO	EDINA
404	Brazil	FACADE: Fórum de acompanhamento de conflitos agrários	EULER	ANA
405	Brazil	ADATTARG - Conselho Das Aldeias Tembe Do Triangulo Do Alto Rio Guama	TEMBÉ	KAMIRAN
406	Brazil	IDESAM - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia	MEIRELLES	FERNANDA
407	Brazil	IDESAM - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia	YASBEK REIA	MARIA
408	Brazil	CNS - Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas (Antigamente: Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros)	CORREA DE SOUZA BELO	JOAQUIM
409	Brazil	IPAM – Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia	FELLOWS DOURADO	MARTHA
410	Brazil	CITA - Conselho Indígena Tapajós e Arapiuns	CASTRO DE SOUZA	ANDERSON
411	Brazil	Projeto Saúde e Alegria	SCANNAVINO	CAETANO
412	Brazil	COIPAM - Coordenação das Organizações e Povos Indígenas do Amazonas	MURA	ZENILTON
413	Brazil	Instituto Sumaúma	DE OLIVEIRA LEITE	ANTÔNIO AUGUSTO
414	Brazil	IABS - Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade	CURI	MELISSA
415	Brazil	Fórum Social Pan-Amazônico	COSTA DOS SANTOS	WEMERSON
416	Brazil	CMP - Central de Movimentos Populares	RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS FILHO	RAIMUNDO
417	Brazil	RCA - Rede de Cooperação Amazônica	ZUPPI	PATRICIA

418	Brazil	FAS - Fundação Amazônia Sustentável	Virgílio Maurício Viana	Victor Salviati
419	Brazil	CPI-Acre Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre	OLINDA	VERA
420	Brazil	sindicato dos trabalhadores e trabalhadoras rurais de Afuá	DA SILVA DOS SANTOS	MARLUBIA
421	Brazil	ACTB - associação das comunidades tradicionais	LOPES DOS SANTOS	KATIANE
422	Brazil	UNAMA - GEPIDI - Grupos de Estudos e Pesquisas em Diversidade e Inclusão - EDUQ - Grupo Saberes e Práticas Educativas de Populações Quilombolas	MARTINS DE AZEVEDO	ANA D'ARC
423	Brazil	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá	FIGUEIREDO	MARIA ISABEL
424	Brazil	ECAM	PORDEUS	EDWILSON
425	Brazil	IMAFLOA	PALMIERI	ROBERTO
426	Brazil	INSTITUTO PEABIRU	MEIRELES	JOAO
427	Brazil	Fundação Avina	STROBEL	JULIANA
428	Brazil	CMAM - Coletivo Mulheres de Ananindeua em Movimento	DA CUNHA PINTO	RAFAELA
429	Brazil	DANDARA - Movimento de Mulheres Negras da Floresta	JUNIOR	FRANCY
430	Brazil	FVA - Fundação Vitória Amazônica	SILVA	FABIANO
431	Brazil	TAPAJOS VIVO	SENA	EDILBERTO
432	Brazil	Comitê Chico Mendes	MENDES	ANGELA
433	Brazil	CONTAG - Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares	SANTOS SILVA	CARLOS AUGUSTO
434	Brazil	REPAM-Brasil Rede Eclesial Pan-Amazônica	ALCANTARA	BENEDITO
435	Brazil	SOS AMAZÔNIA	Scarcello	Miguel
436	Brazil	CEBI PARÁ - Centro ecumênico de Estudos Bíblicos	MIRANDA	TANIA
437	Brazil	GIZ - Cooperação Técnica Alemã	APARECIDA BALZON	TATIANA
438	Brazil	CONAC - Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas	QUILOMBOLA	NUBIA
439	Brazil	MALUNGU - Coordenação das Associações de Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombos do Estado do Pará	BORGES	AURELIO
440	Brazil	Instituto Terroá	BELLISSIMO	DANIEL
441	Brazil	IPAM – Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia	BERGAMO	DANIEL
442	Brazil	RONDONIA - Instituto Madeira Vivo - IMV - Fundo Brasil	FERREIRA	IREMAR
443	Brazil	APIB - Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil	GUAJAJARA	SÔNIA

444	Brazil	CONSULTORA EXTERNA-FUNDACION AVINA	ANDRADE LICIO	JULIANA SOUZA
445	Brazil	ISA - Sociambiental		RODRIGO
446	Brazil	ABOGADA PARA INDÍGENAS	BEZERRA	RITA
447	Brazil	COIAB - Coordenacao das Organizacoes Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira	SOARES MARTINS	FRANCINARA
448	Brazil	Ashaninka	Piyãko	Francisco
449	Brazil	WWF		
450	Brazil	Articulação Comboniana de Direitos Humanos		
451	Brazil	OIBI - Organização Indígena da Bacia do Içana	BANIWA	ANDRE
452	Brazil	AILPcsh - Associação Internacional de Ciências Sociais e Humanas em Língua Portuguesa		
453	Brazil	Collectif Alerte France Brésil /MD18		
454	Brazil	CEAAL - Conselho de Educação Popular da América Latina e do Caribe / Coletivo Brasil		
455	Brazil	Chefe Almir		
456	Brazil		Calau Ferreira	Vanessa
457	Brazil		Martínez Legaria	Juan Antonio
458	Brazil		Sendic Sudbrack	Melissa
459	Brazil	Mision Verde Amazonia	Herrera Valencia	Wilmer
460	Brazil		DaSilva Nogueira	Pedro
461	Guyana	Iwokrama International Centre	Gobin	Dane
462	Guyana	Forest Connect Guyana	Ousman	Sharon
463	Guyana	WWF Guiana Office	Williams	Aiesha
464	Guyana	Conservation International Guyana	Seligmann	Peter
465	Guyana	Amerindian Peoples Association Guyana (known as APA)	Benson Thomas	Lemmel
466	Guyana	North Rupunnuni District Development Board	Andries	Suresh
467	Guyana	Kanuku Mountain Community representative group	Roberts	Rudolph
468	Guyana	South Rupunnuni District Development Board		
469	Guyana	National Toshao's council	Fredericks	Joel
470	Guyana	Amerindian Peoples Association Guyana (known as APA)	Balkaran	Sherry Ann
471	Guyana	North Rupunnuni District Development Board	Andries	Suresh
472	Guyana	North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB)	Williams	Michael
473	Guyana	South Rupunnuni District Development Board	James	Kid

474	Guyana		Hon. Shuman	Lenox
475	Surinam	Stichting Tukha, community based organisation in the Trio Community of Alalapadu	Captain Shedde	Jitashe
476	Surinam	Amazon Conservation Team	Parahoe	Minu
477	Surinam	Conservation International SURINAME	Goedschalk	John
478	Surinam	The Green Heritage Fund Suriname	Pool	Monique
479	Surinam	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control	Vitolie	Meredith
480	Surinam	World Wide Fund For Nature - WWF	Singh	David
481	Surinam	Women's Rights Centre	Bakboord	Carla
482	Surinam	Mulokot Foundation	Itoewaki	Jupta
483	Surinam	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname - VIDS	Jubitana	Loreen
484	Surinam	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam – OIS	Tokoe	Josien
485	Surinam		Simson	Renatha
486	Surinam	iris.sandel@finance.gov.sr	Sandel	Iris
487	Surinam	Ministry of finance and planning	Jaggan	Sagita
488	Surinam	sharwansardjoe@gmail.com		
489	Surinam	sima_sultan@yahoo.com	Sultan	Sima
490	Surinam	ritesh.sardjoe@gov.sr		
491	Surinam	ivette.patterzon@gov.sr	Patterzon	Ivette
492	Surinam	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname - VIDS	France	Cylene
493	Surinam	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam – OIS	Aloema	Sirito-Yana
494	Surinam	World Wide Fund For Nature - WWF	Singh	David
495	Surinam	Women's Rights Centre - WRC	Bakboord	Carla
496	Others	Conservation International	Famolare	Lisa
497	Others	International Rivers	Montiel	Flávio
498	Others	WWF-US	Symington	Meg
499	Others	Amazon Conservation Team	Plotkin	Mark J.
500	Others	Rainforest Alliance	Quijandría Díaz	Patricia
501	Others	Amazon Conservation	Beavers	John
502	Others	The Nature Conservancy	Gammage	Sarah
503	Others	Smithsonian - CENTER FOR CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABILITY - Conserving Amazonian Tropical Ecosystems	Dallmeier	Francisco
504	Others	World Agroforestry - ICRAF	Pogliani	Daniela
505	Others	Instituto de Investigación para el Desarrollo – IRD	Le Pennec	Jean-Luc
506	Others	WRI	Sarsfield	Ryan

507	Others	IUCN - REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH AMERICA	Andrade	Karina
508	Others	ONF Andina	Devillers	Eleonore
509	Others	FAO	Berdegúe	Julio A.
510	Others	ECLAC	Rodríguez	Adrián G.
511	Others	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - UNPFII	Kantcheva	Nina
512	Others	Tribal Link Foundation	Kraft	Pamela
513	Others	COICA	Jintiach	Juan Carlos
514	Others	Rainforest Foundation US	Lichtenstein	Joshua
515	Others	Forest Peoples Programme	Whitehead	James
516	Others	IWGIA	Wessendorf	Kathrin
517	Others	Rainforest Foundation Norway – RFN	Johansen	Thomas
518	Others	Amazon Conservation Team – ACT	Plotkin	Dr. Mark J.
519	Others	Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica (OTCA)	Lazary Teixeira	Carlos Alfredo
520	Others	Red Eclesial Panamazónica - REPAM	Mora M.	Pablo
521	Others	ARA (Articulación Regional Amazónica)		
522	Others	Bolivian Partner		
523	Others	Peruvian Partner		
524	Others	Bank Information Center	Juaneda	Carolina
525	Others	IDB	Watson	Gregory
526	Others	Amazon Aid Foundation	DuPont	Sarah
527	Others	US Network for Democracy in Brazil	Moraes	Juliana
528	Others	Bank Information Center	Connell	Lawrence
529	Others	Oxfam	Avila	Rocio
530	Others	Oxfam	Aguilar	Carlos
531	Others	Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)	Ortúzar	Florencia
532	Others	Oxfam	Canqui	Elisa
533	Others	Amazon Watch	Miller	Andrew
534	Others	Indian Law Resource Center	Crippa	Leonardo
535	Others	Amazon Conservation Team	Samper	Felipe
536	Others	Rainforest Foundation US	Chaix	Kim

The mandate

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining the Amazon basin development. This basin includes nine countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, France (Guyane), Guyana, Peru, Surinam, and Venezuela), 400 indigenous peoples and a number of interested groups and individuals.

Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognized safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. Stakeholder mapping is critical to the success of the implementation of any initiative and the corresponding engagement of the society.

As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and, eventually, consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm, for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

The main objective of the intervention is to initiate a conversation, for exploratory purposes, to eventually integrate the voices of communities and individuals into the projects to be carried out in this area. Inclusion of women and vulnerable and marginalized groups is of the utmost importance in the process.

Methodology

In this first socialization process, as part of a larger stakeholder engagement, it is necessary to compile a list of contacts relating to the Amazon Basin in the databank of the Country Offices of IADB in Surinam, Guyana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. In order to ensure a wider more in-depth group of stakeholders, specifically the marginalised, it is planned to establish new contacts within the professional network of the company.

Through the associations of the native peoples in each country, the CSO associations, and women rights organisations, some new significant actors are to be included in the process.

To initiate a stimulating dialogue covering the large array of points of view, 7 virtual face-to-face 90 minutes dialogues with 12 participants were proposed:

- A gender specific workshop (in Spanish with an invitation to women rights organisations in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia).
- CSO specific workshops (in Spanish, in Portuguese and in English, with an invitation to CSO's in the basin).
- Indigenous Peoples workshops (In Spanish, in Portuguese and in English, with an invitation to thereachable native communities in the basin).

To allow maximum room for the expression of different points of view, facilitating was as light as possible and, after a brief introduction, only three expressions were submitted to each workshop's participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

In this report, emphasis was put on divergent as well as convergent points of view. In order to obtain an accurate picture of the exchanges and to pick up the essence, dedicated notetakers and a graphist specialised in mind mapping were put to contribution to translate the ideas expressed into reliable and easily understandable representations for the report.

Reminder of the deliverables

- Improved list of participants, stakeholder mapping and proper promotion of the virtual face-to-face meetings
 - work with the IADB departments.
 - coordinate the in-country meeting dissemination with COF.
 - contact associations in the basin related to women rights, natives and CSO.
- Seven virtual face-to-face meetings (3 in Spanish, 2 in Portuguese and 2 in English)
 - by firsthand coordinating the preparation and organisation of all logistical aspects of meetings, with participants from different countries, including but not limited to: identify the list of participants (mapping), send and follow up invitations, virtually interact with counterparts in country, do all the contracts and arrangements regarding work team of the firm Intelligence Publique.
 - moderate each session and suggest discussion topics.
 - stimulate productive policy dialogue, leading to broader public understanding of the main topic.
- A final report highlighting specific inputs from the different meetings with use of mind mapping, divergent and convergent points of view and analysis.
 - generate useful comments, critiques, and recommendations from key stakeholder groups from key Amazonian operational regions.

The process

Latin America has faced volatile economic situations, aggravated by the COVID-19 health emergency, by protests and both explicit and latent conflicts. Citizens and groups are less likely to participate in consultation processes. In each country related to the Amazon Basin, this mandate operates against these adverse circumstances, through specific political, social, and economic situations.

Our understanding of the context leads us to a singular thought process to increase the stakeholders mobilisation and the securing their participation in our dialogue.

We have identified and invited more than 783 individuals from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam derived from a new database built for this mandate (500) and from the IDB database known as WiConnect (300).

Chronologically, on May 6, the first item of correspondence was sent from the Bank to a group of 400 prospects identified by Intelligence Publique (IP). On May 7 and 8, phone calls were made to everyone to confirm receipt of the invitation and their interest in participating in the seven tables of dialogues. On May 10th, a list of confirmed acceptances was compiled and the people on this list were added to WhatsApp groups. On May 11, a more general invitation with a link to a form to be completed was sent to promote interest and participation. On May 13, the tables of dialogues started.

The message in the communication for mobilisation was simple: IDB is preparing a new initiative in the Amazon Basin and collecting input from stakeholders in an informal way to update the design of the operation and to prepare an appropriate Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

It was about obtaining information from people who were related to the Basin. We know that feedback from the stakeholders involved and understanding their stance and perceptions about a certain issue increases the chances for clarifications and eliminating doubts, thus enabling the construction of a shared agenda. There is a worth in remembering that genuinely valuing and considering stakeholders tend to improve the quality of their perceptions and increase their willingness to enter into a relationship of trust.

Agenda

To allow maximum expression of different points of view, facilitating was as light as possible and, after a brief introduction, only three topics were submitted to dialogue's participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, an IDB specialist offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context

- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

A 90-minutes virtual and synchronous meeting on Teams was planned for each table of dialogue. They lasted 120 minutes.

Mapping

Stakeholder mapping is a dynamic process, as the initial information is continually updated with new inputs received during the stages of communication, mobilisation and dialogue.

Regarding this mandate, in order to expand the stakeholder list and go beyond the usual participants, The Belem Letter -signed by various actors in the basin associated all together in a branch of the World Social Forum, the *Foro Social Panamazonico*- was used. With the signatures on the Belem letter, we began our inquiries and listed emails, addresses, and phone numbers for our prospects.

The entire time, we were in communication with the actors in the basin by the usual means, such as emails and phones but also by their Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp accounts and websites.

A large amount of time was devoted by our team to each participant, giving explanations, about the conversation we wanted to start. Our telephonists used this time to establish trust, sometimes friendship, expanding the list of our contacts and inviting new participants.

This non-linear process compelled IDB and ourselves to send out new invitations up to the very last day of the dialogue, on May 18.

To contribute to a rich and diverse list of contacts and to have a live, georeferenced map by country, we encouraged our contacts to register themselves to IDB WiConnect platform.

Hours before

Securing participation was an issue. Because we use a virtual and synchronous system of communication, namely Teams, most of our participants, particularly the non-usual ones, were not accustomed to this channel. We had to offer real-time support for connection.

We regularly send the link for the meeting, add links to download the application, a visual to use it by browser, a homemade tutorial, all to ensure a connection.

The multiple time zones system of America was an issue too. For example, calling a meeting with English speakers from Guyana and Surinam means putting two time zones on the invitation. Participation by members of the IDB team means inserting Eastern Daylight Time (EDT). From Paramaribo to Lima, the zone covered by this mandate involves five time zones.

To reduce the technological and the time zone risk, tables of dialogue were organised (except for International CSO table) in WhatsApp groups and sent in real time communications to all the confirmed participants.

Compilation, analysis, and reporting

Compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants are at core of this set of activities. The purpose of this endeavour is to obtain input from people related to the Basin.

In most of the tables, we called upon the contribution of two notetakers, and an assistant and a professional to translate graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) evoked by the group. The accuracy of our notes is guaranteed by non-official and non-transferable audio recordings (for notetaking purpose only).

We asked our team to organise the notetaking by actors and to synthesise, by part, the agenda and topics mentioned. Each table had lots of notes (often two official notetakers by table) and merging of the work was necessary to be able to have a small number of clear messages from these dialogues.

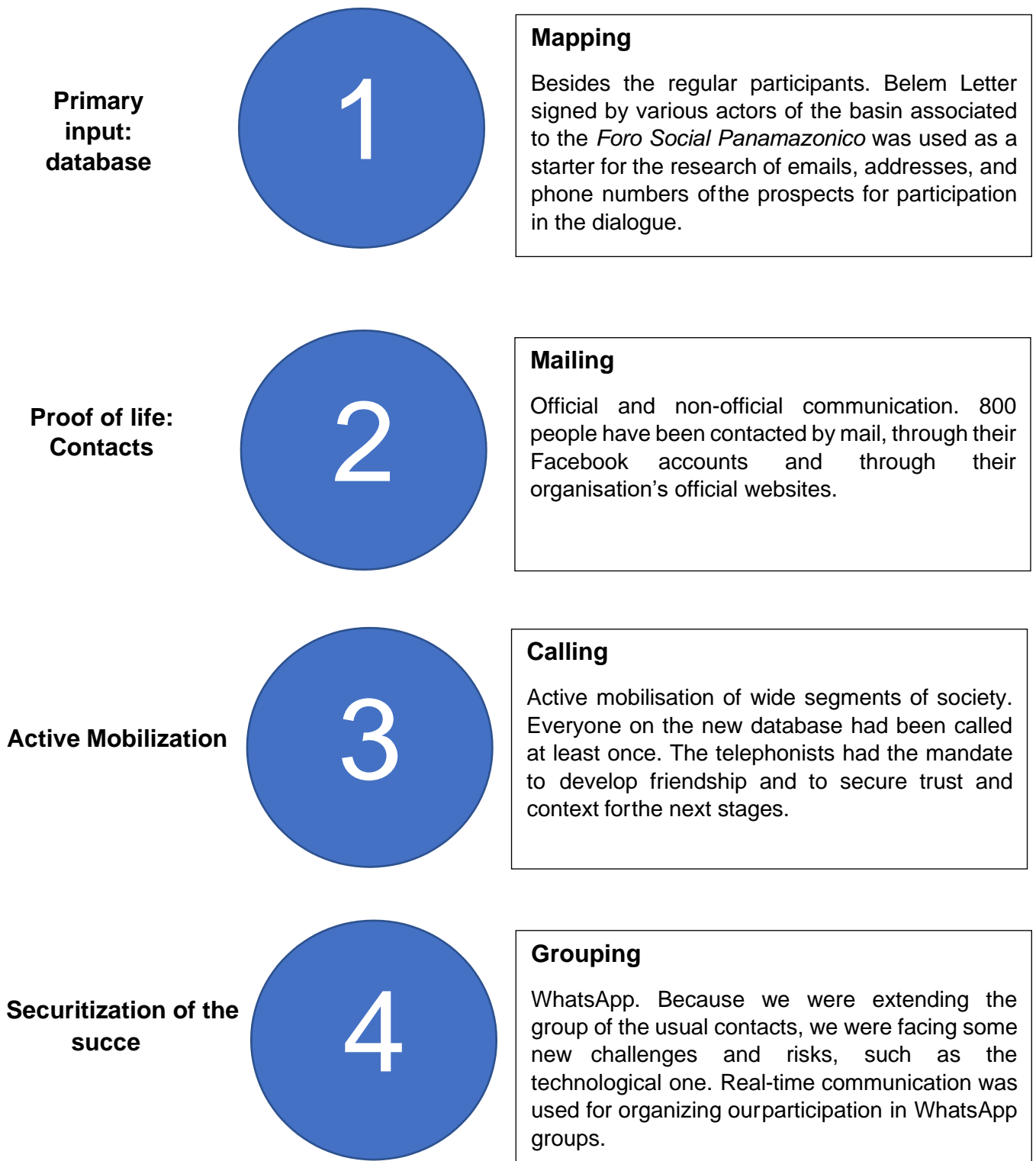
Between the notetakers, the facilitators and the mind-mapper, collective thinking was available and had been mobilized. After they delivered their products, they were invited to look at the contributions of the others for the same table and to try to reach some agreement on their interpretations.

Each table had its own message deduced from the reading of the notes and their meaning's interpretation (see report of each table in annex). The human expertise of the analysis was confidential. The compilation of each table's messages was used in the overall recap presented in this report.

Main insights

- Points of view of the stakeholders were shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs as to which decisions should be made.
- New inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives, were proposed.
- Potential risks and opportunities which contribute to the sustainability of the initiative have been exposed.

Communication sub-process to reach optimal participation



The results

In this first socialisation process, as part of a larger stakeholder engagement, our mandate was to produce a stimulating dialogue covering the largest possible array of points of view, in 7 virtual synchronous dialogue tables of 90 minutes with 12 participants in each. The proposal was:

- A gender specific dialogue (in Spanish with an invitation to women rights organisations in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia);
- CSO specific dialogues (in Spanish, in Portuguese and in English, with an invitation to CSO's in the Amazon Basin);
- Indigenous People specific dialogues (In Spanish, in Portuguese and in English, with an invitation to native reachable communities in the Amazon Basin).

We have organised and facilitated 7 virtual and synchronised dialogue tables on Teams from May 13th to May 18th (see the table below). The duration for each meeting has been extended to 120 minutes. People from afro-descendant organisations, groups of women, Indigenous Peoples, farmers and NGO associations participated to our rendezvous, for a total of 140 individuals.

Summary of the tables of dialogue:

Name of the table	Date and hour (EDT)	Language s	Numbers of participants
1 – Perspectiva de Genero	May 13, 10h	Spanish	23
2 – Perspectiva de Pueblos Indigenas	May 13, 15h	Spanish	18
3 – Perspectiva de grupos campesinos y grupos locales	May 14, 10h	Spanish	17
4 – Various perspectives	May 17, 9h	English	16
5 – Perspectiva dos Povos Indigenas	May 17, 13h	Portuguese	22
6 – Perspectiva dos Afrodescendentes e Grupos Locais	May 18, 8h	Portuguese	32
7 – International CSO perspective	May 18, 14h	English	12
Total of participants			140

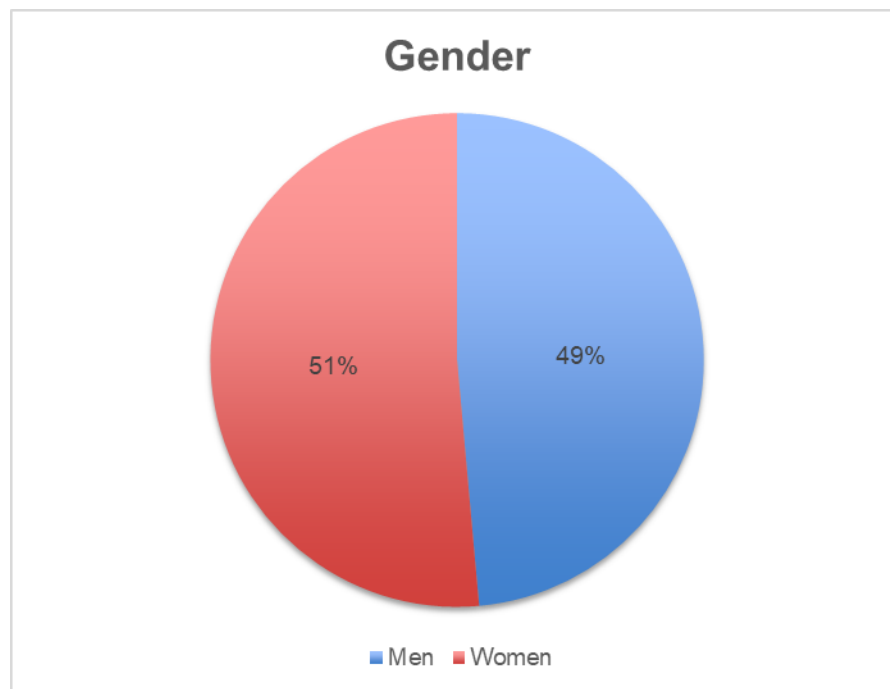
We were honoured to be able to include some key-players in the region such as the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP), the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), State of Para Federation of Indigenous Peoples (FEPIPA), Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Suriname (OIS), amongst others.

For gender perspective, we had with us, to share their points of view, representatives of the National (Peru) Women's Promotion Network (RNPM), Union of Indigenous Women of the Amazon (UMIAB) from Brazil, Bolivian Women's Home, Ecuador's Waorani Women's Association (AMWAE) and Oshum Afro-Colombian Women's Association, to name some of them. For Afro descendant perspective, the National Coordination of Articulation of Rural Black Communities Quilombolas (CONAC) and Kampos partnership of tribal nations in Suriname also participated in the dialogue.

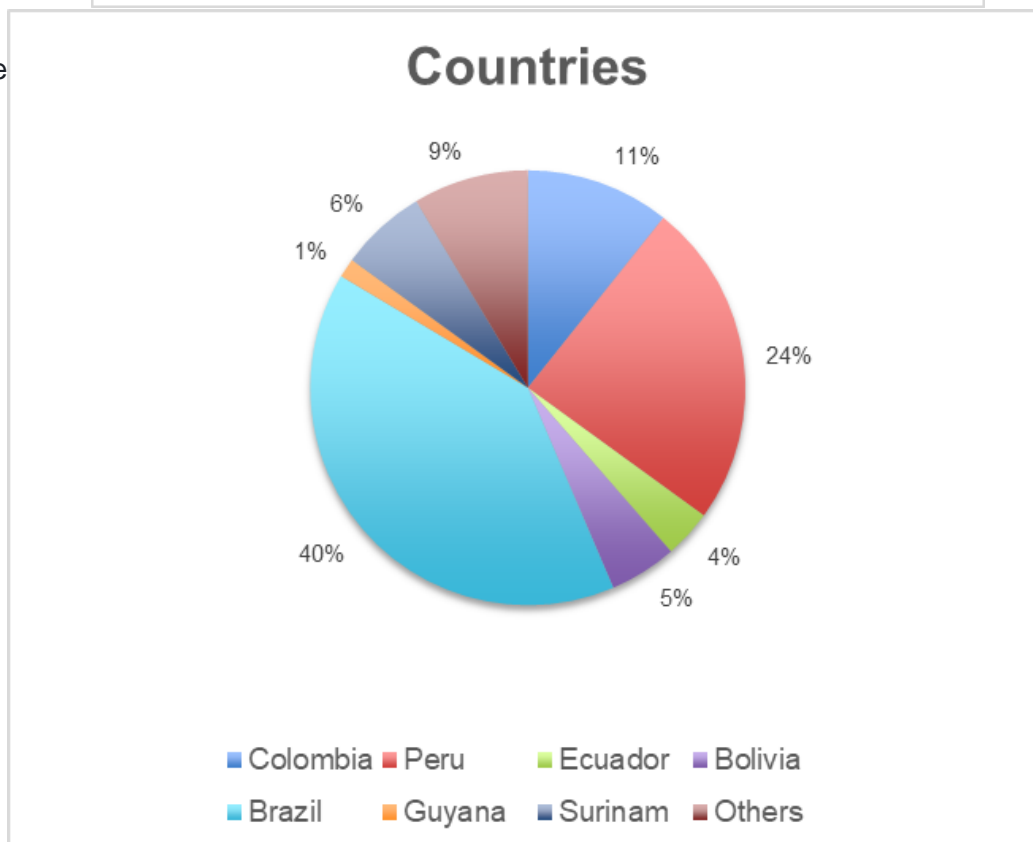
To have a rural and agro-producer perspective, attendees included the National Confederation (Brazil) of Rural Workers Farmers and their families (CONTAG), Ucayali Departmental Agrarian Federation – Peru (FADU), the Pastaza Agricultural Peasants Association - Ecuador (ACAP) with others.

Other organisations, usually left out of these processes, were delighted to have their voices heard. The list of all the participants is in the annex.

A sex-specific analysis reveals a percentage of 51% of women in the participation.



The se



Well-founded opinions from the stakeholders have been voiced and must contribute to the elaboration of the Engagement Plan and for the new facility planned by the Bank.

More than requested has been delivered.

The challenges

A few challenges required our attention during the process.

Technological issues were present all the time. Connecting with individuals and groups located within the Amazon Basin with fluctuating signal, seasonal rains and numerous zones with no or limited Internet connection was a challenge for the dialogue tables themselves and for reaching the participants to convey invitations and receiving confirmations as well.

Both choices, the one of Teams instead of Zoom, which is lighter in data bits, and the choice of an synchronous dialogue instead of an asynchronous online activity, contributed to the difficulties.

The invitations started with a good list of prospects. In a remarkably short time, i.e. in matter of hours, Intelligence Publique had to compile the list. This was a challenge and risky to manage. In keeping with the short timescale, there was the danger of inviting nonqualified participants. This was avoided by a lot of backstage work.

Brazil and Guyana

Even though we had many telephonists, during the first week of making contacts, very few had been made in Brazil. Because of the COVID situation, few of the receptionists were working. An important effort to get mobiles to the people in charge of the organisations, both large and small, had been deployed. In Manaus (Brazil), for example, people were mobilised to knock on doors.

Also, some Brazilian organisations rejected the invitation because of the association of IDB with the private and productive sector.

For Guyana, the phone had been the issue too, this being the reason why WhatsApp was mostly used. There, more than in anywhere else within the Amazon Basin, the connection had been difficult and almost all the confirmed participants, ultimately, could not be part of the meeting because of the technological issue.

During the meetings

Time and conciseness of the comments were challenging during the meetings. It was our responsibility to hear all with the respect they deserved. Social practices, in some regions, meant taking more time in exposing ideas, being cautious and contextualising more than in the North American way. Limiting the number of participants was the correct decision to ensure respect of the schedule as planned.

In an event on site, with physical presence, it is easy to control the list of participants. In Teams, with the latecomers, with the ones who did not intervene, with the links transfer to somebody, the proper control of the individuals, representatives and organisations effectively presents during the meeting asked for a triangulation of the list of confirmed participants, the list of presence offer by Teams, the notes and the screenshots taken during the activity - a process a lot more demanding than the usual tables at the door for non-virtual activity.

These few challenges did not impede achieving more results than announced but they did require more work than had originally been planned. This will must be considered for future dialogues, conversations, and online consultations.

The recommendations

Continuing the dialogue on general topics. In a widely spread climate of mistrust, with rumours accelerating by widespread social networking and with relatively good experiences in the private sector by engaged users and consumers in improving products and services, citizens are becoming more demanding and can have a huge influence on the manner a project or programme is conducted. An unpleasant beginning can be a premise for numerous efforts and even more interventions and expensive ones, in order to transform an unfavourable image into a more acceptable one.

When we share the information after having designed the solution, we offer the stakeholders (interested parties, beneficiaries or affected) participation in the implementation process but not at the very beginning, where they would want to be, in the Problem identification. In order to build trust, we must accept the sharing of the objective and not just well-designed programmes with the ones who will be the beneficiaries or affected. To ensure acceptability and to reduce the communication cost aftermath and alleviate tensions with the stakeholders, we should start by having an informal conversation where the stakeholders present their own diagnosis and solutions.

We recommend maintaining general dialogue centre on concerns and perspectives and help, in such a way that stakeholders express the different issues they have in their own speech and words.

Distinguishing obtaining input and information from disseminating information. Usually, a group of highly skilled professionals, using their own knowledge and including state of the art, recent studies, and their experiences, define a proposal which goes through the many stages of decision making and culminates in well-defined programmes or projects. Following this direction frequently, the community, namely the stakeholders (interested, affected, beneficiaries), are mobilised and by the end of the process are informed of the way that the project and the programme are to be implemented. This is the dissemination of information.

People ask to be part of the problem identification. That is possible by starting with a long process of obtaining inputs and information from the stakeholders. For the professionals of IDB, it is a strange situation where they must accept that they come to these dialogues without any information only to share their concern and their own perception of the problem to be discussed.

We recommend to IDB to increase numbers of these moments and to help their professionals to accept them.

Beginning dialogues on specific issues. During our recent dialogues, participants expressed interest in developing ancestral knowledge like medicine, reinforcing women groups, NGO, and Indigenous Peoples and mentioned the need to qualify organizations for managing projects of a certain size and scope at a local level. All these topics demand deeper analysis. With the same vision mentioned in the previous recommendations, to increase trust and encourage people to participate at the problem identification stage, it would also be worthwhile inviting them to be part of the first step in the analysis.

With the same technology that we used, it is possible to organise discussions with qualified and targeted group on all of these topics.

We recommend starting at soon is possible on specific dialogues of these issues mentioned by the participants. To maximise the benefit of this work, it would be good to communicate this effort and underlying link with our tables of dialogue and the upcoming process.

COICA network. The Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), supported by all the participants in the table of dialogue with IP perspective in Spanish, asked to be considered in any forthcoming dialogue and offered its network for improving the level and depth of the participation of Indigenous Communities. Most of the participants coming from IP organizations (from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, or Suriname), in different tables of dialogue, asked for being activeparts of any upcoming socialization process.

Indigenous Peoples feel excluded from governance of the State in which their communities are situated, they complain about the projects planned without consulting them and they ask for respect.

In this context and with this offer from COICA, we recommend immediately that an IDB office or a third party discuss, plan, organize and facilitate the next step inside their network.

Foro Social Panamazonico network. We mentioned in the process section of this report that for starting our mapping of actors we used The Belem Letter, signed by various actors in the Amazon basin all associated together in a branch of the World Social Forum, the *Foro Social Panamazonico*. Mobilizing COICA for Indigenous Peoples opens the possibility to begin, with little risk, including the Civil Society Organizations, in the same kind of partnership with mission to engage more people in any forthcoming conversations or dialogues. This will be welcomed considering as some Brazilian organisations rejected theinvitation because of the association of IDB with the private and productive sector.

We recommend that a third party discuss, plan, organise and facilitate the next step within the network of *Foro Social Panamazonico*.

An asynchronous and permanent dialogue. Connecting with individuals and groups located within the Amazon Basin with fluctuating signal, seasonal rains and numerous zones with no or limited Internet connection was a challenge for the dialogue tables themselves as well for reaching the participants for their invitations and confirmations.

The choice of a synchronous dialogue instead of asynchronous online activity contributed to the difficulties.

Related with this observation, we recommend using a CIVICTECH, these new applications are available toreinforce citizen participation and democracy (such as Decidim, Cap Collectif, etc.), and implement a permanent asynchronous online dialogue, permanent, on the main issues, concerns, and perspectives in the Amazon Basin. At their own pace, women, Indigenous Peoples, farmers, afro descendent and other groups will be able to become part of a multinational conversation on the future of the region.

For the IDB, this innovation represents an asset by building a strong, easy to mobilize, digital community.

The rational

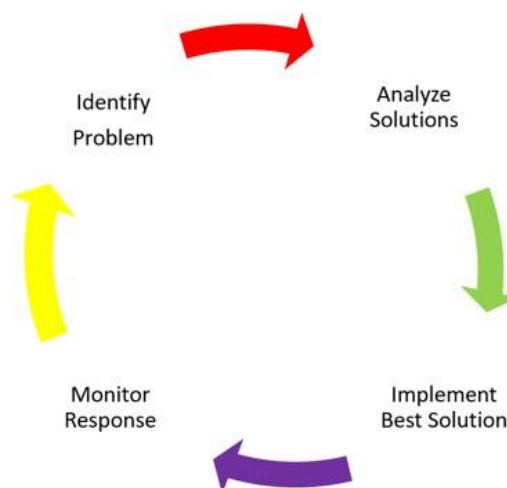
At the heart of this mandate, lies the importance of community participation in the elaboration of development programmes. A thesis largely diffused and sustained for decades states that an active community participation in a public, para-public or international initiative can improve the design using local knowledge, also increase trust and understanding and can increase the social acceptability of the initiative. In a few words, community participation helps to ensure the overall sustainability.

Dialogues can be held at different points in the design. Usually, a group of highly skilled professionals, using their own knowledge and including state of the art, recent studies, and their various experiences, define a proposal which goes through the many stages of decision making and culminates in well-defined programmes or projects. Following this direction frequently, the community members, namely the stakeholders (interested, affected, beneficiaries), are mobilised and are, by the end of the process, informed on how the project and the programme are to be implemented.

In a widely spread climate of mistrust, with rumours accelerating by widespread social networking and with relatively good experiences in the private sector by engaged users and consumers in improving products and services, citizens are becoming more demanding, their opinion possibly having a huge influence on the manner a project or programme is conducted. An unpleasant beginning can be premise to numerous efforts and even more interventions and expensive ones, in order to transform an unfavourable image into a more acceptable one.

The representation of the Problem-Solving Process (PSP) can be helpful in identifying the stage at which we usually try to engage the public and where citizens and stakeholder would want to be part of a public process.

Representation 1: PSP, as a reminder, at which stage are we consulting with the citizens?



When we share the information after having designed the solution, we offer the stakeholders (interested parties, beneficiaries or affected) participation in the implementation process but not at the very beginning, where they would want to be, in the problem identification.

In order to build trust, we must accept the sharing of the objective and not just well-designed programmes with the ones who will be the beneficiaries or people affected. To ensure acceptability and to reduce the communication cost aftermath, also alleviate tensions with the stakeholders, we should start by having an informal conversation where the stakeholders could present their own diagnosis and proposed solutions.

A process with informal conversations, dialogues and, ultimately, consultations will procure a broader understanding of each other's perspectives and increase the communication's effectiveness in the project or programme's next stage of the, namely the implementation.

This is our driving force.



Annexes: dialogues

Dialogue *Perspectiva de Género*

May 13, 2021, at 10h (EDT), in Spanish with 23 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognised safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and eventually consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

May 13, 2021, a gender perspective table of dialogue had been facilitated to obtain information from people who were related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities which contribute to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion of women in the design of any initiative enables to have a larger perspective of the context of intervention. Normally, using participatory approaches to ensure that the diverse voices are heard, letting women to have time to express their concerns in well-being and increased income, and addressing

discriminatory roles and relationships, lead to enabling them to participate in the decision-making and give them power over the use of funds mobilised in their name.

This specific table of dialogue was thought to give voice and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To leave maximum room for the expression of different points of view, facilitation was as light as possible and after a brief introduction, only three expressions were submitted to each workshop's participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, a specialist of IDB offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meeting occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by a compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the table, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilised. The message of this table is deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

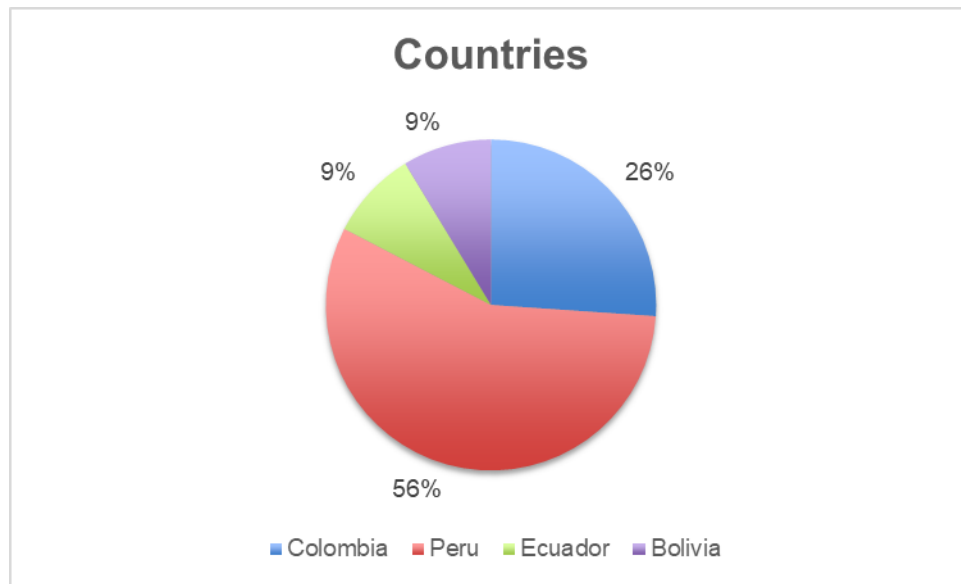
Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundred of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 26 confirmed their presence. Of that number, 23 could join the meeting.

We had with us, to share their points of view, representatives of the National (Peru) Women's Promotion Network (RNPM), Union of Indigenous Women of the Amazon (UMIAB) from Brazil, Bolivian Women's Home, Ecuador's Waorani Women's Association (AMWAE) and Oshum Afro-Colombian Women's Association, to name some of them.

They were mostly women. Only one man participated to this table.

They were from the four Spanish speaking countries of the region as the graphic below presents it.



The list of the participants available at the end of this report.

Findings

Our agenda was organized around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that four interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- active role and empowerment of women – ensure participation and the right to decide, promote recognition and cultural identity.
- comprehensive health – COVID actualized some traditional knowledge and revealed the importance of the ancestral medicine available in the Amazon, reshaped and valorized this knowledge.
- reforestation/deforestation – The necessary reforestation and the drama of deforestation. Caused by economic activities as extractive industries, worsened by illicit ones and by contamination, accidents like recent oil spills.
- women entrepreneurs – Business related with the recuperation of the forest, but ensuring economic independence of women, helping them access to education and credit.

About perspectives for future, they were insisting on:

- the importance to have access to financing as individuals, like businesswomen, but collectively. They mentioned the difficulties of small organizations to qualify for management of important national and international funds.
- a fulfilled economic life with productive projects, aligned with sustainable development of the forest, with the contribution of women.
- a healthy and protected forest saving biodiversity, traditional medicine, and valorization of the role of women as guardians of the nature.
- well defined territory, protected, defended.

About main concerns, they mentioned:

- deforestation – relocation of Indigenous People, loss of biodiversity, sometimes crimes around the process.
- agriculture – intensive and use of transgenic plants.
- cattle ranches that displace indigenous peoples.
- illegal mining, felling and agriculture.
- hydroelectric dams.
- machismo in organizations, in the family and gender violence. The organizations are managed by men and that influences their capacity to integrate gender perspective.

Extractive industry is perceived as a threat and results in the loss in both food sovereignty and ancestral knowledge.

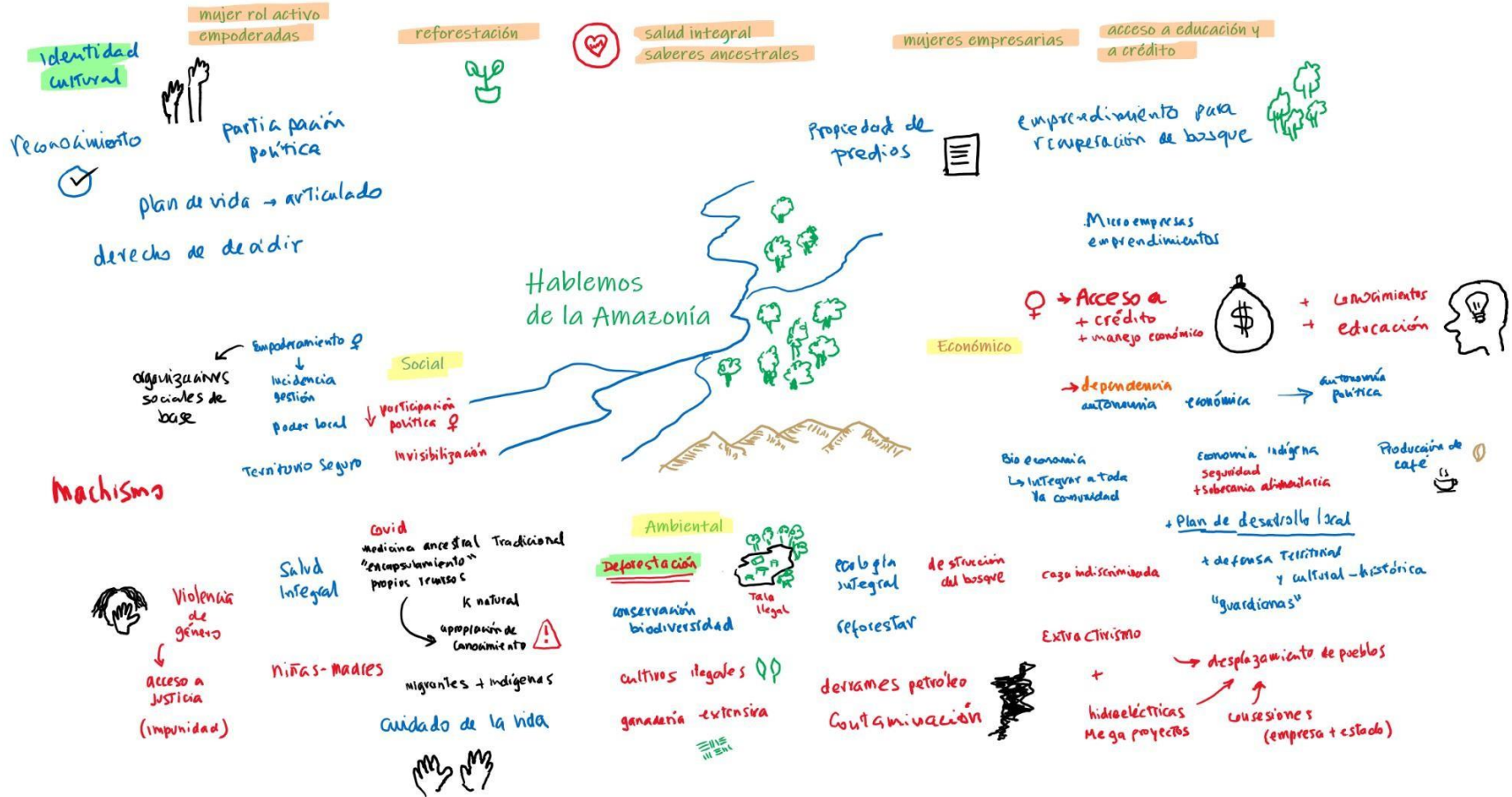
A consensus was reached around the importance of developing with their own model, maintaining identity and their way of life.

You can consult the mind mapping and a summary of the speeches and words at the end of this section.

Main insights

- The deforestation, mainly caused by extractive industries, is a threat to biodiversity, traditional culture, amongst them, some sources of ancestral medicine.
- Importance to contribute to reduce machismo in the organizations and help women to reach economic independence as a powerful factor of respect.
- Create business opportunities of ancestral medicine as opportunity for development.

Igualdad:
Mujeres ya no son grupo vulnerable
mejorar calidad de vida



LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON DIALOGUE WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE		
MAIN ISSUES WHAT IS IMPORTANT?	CONCERNS THE NEGATIVE	FUTURE THE POSITIVE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation (mentioned 6 times) 2. Food sovereignty (mentioned 3 times) 3. Comprehensive health and ancestralknowledge (mentioned 2 times) 4. Food safety. 5. Effects of climate change. 6. Contamination of water sources. 7. Illegal mining. 8. Illegal logging. 9. Illicit crops. 10. Promotion of women. 11. Comprehensive ecology. 12. Care of the Amazon – care of life. 13. Biodiversity. 14. Access to justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of intensive agriculture. The management of GMO foods in exchange for the ancestral knowledge of women in food. Impact on food sovereignty. • Mining concessions in the Amazon. Increased hydroelectric dams. Extractivism has led them to the loss of their sovereignty to feed and ancestralknowledge. Timber extraction, which affects territories and sovereignty and food security. • Extensive livestock that causes displacement of small and medium-sized farmers. • Climate change: there are floods, spills... The effects of climate change that has been killing our knowledge and crops. The environment, the situation in the Amazon is highly worrying due to the high rate of deforestation. Deforestation and involvement by illicit crops linked to drug trafficking. Biodiversity because they are killing the ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have productive projects to be able to work. Get support for your elaborate ventures with your hands. • To form women-led micro-enterprises, because they are deprived of any power to make economic decisions. Undertake economic-productive chains. • Promote greater support for women's entrepreneurship such as access to credit and training. • Obtain the financing of ventures and initiatives aimed at the recovery and protection of the environment. • See indigenous women entrepreneurs with cultural identity, preserving their ancestralknowledge and with economic autonomy. • Empowered women with an active role in the community and also at different levels of their organization. • Continue to strengthen their organization to achieve adequate

		<p><i>autonomy and comprehensive training in women.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening indigenous women's leadership in local development</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Highly polluted territories. Environmental pollution. Pollution of rivers from crude oil spills.</i> • <i>Machismo in organizations. Funds that reach organizations are managed by males. The invisibility of women's specific problems, which relates to the machismo that arises in their communities. Poor assessment of women's participation in indigenous organizations. Machismo in the couple means that it is the male who has the benefit of the sale of what the woman produces. Gender-based violence.</i> • <i>The economic dependence that women have, because of the lack of opportunities. This economic dependence has increased gender-based violence and limited its political participation and advocacy and management capacity.</i> • <i>Difficult access to credit.</i> • <i>The lack of entrepreneurship of indigenous women in local production chains based on their ancestral knowledge.</i> • <i>Indigenous peoples do not own their development process because the programs are designed and implemented from the perspective of other perspectives. Sometimes, it coordinates with them but at a minimum and symbolic level.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To ensure that Amazonian women have greater access and control of territorial resources.</i> • <i>Make women family homeowners and heads of households.</i> • <i>Achieve a bonus for women who are guardians of the Amazon.</i> • <i>Have a good comprehensive health, recovering your previous knowledge and traditional medicine - alternative.</i> • <i>Improve quality of life, especially that of women.</i> • <i>Being able to rescue traditional and ancestral medicine and plants that allow them to make their own healings</i> • <i>Recover ancestral knowledge with food security and sovereignty.</i> • <i>Protect, preserve, and reforest with the ASAI plant.</i> • <i>Stop being seen as a vulnerable group.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A serious problem in Colombia and the Amazon is the lack of access and ownership of the land.</i> • <i>Ancient medicine and indigenous practices are part of bioeconomy because it is a natural capital. Who would really benefit if a project came in and the medicine of indigenous peoples was over? Who would this natural capital benefit to? By logic and justice, indigenous peoples should benefit, but private as well as state people have their own interests.</i> 	
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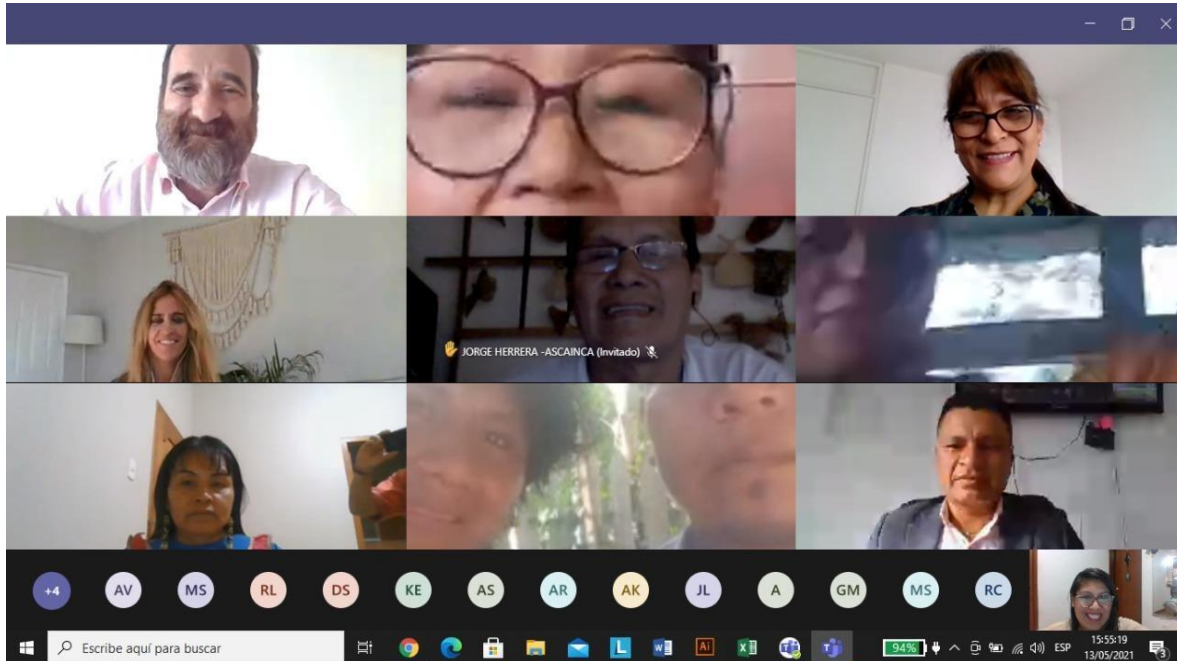
Names of the participants
May 13 – 10h AM (EDT)

No.	Country	Name	Organization
1	Colombia	Yaneth Rentería	Asociación de Mujeres Negras Afrocolombianas Oshum
2	Colombia	Judith Aristizábal Muñoz	Asociación de mujeres campesinas indígenas y negras del Caquetá - ASOMUCIC
3	Colombia	Sara Cardona	Asociación de Mujeres Líderes de Santuario
4	Colombia	Donelia Marín	Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del R etorno - ASOMEERET
5	Colombia	Ricardo Alarcón Marín	Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del R etorno - ASOMEERET
6	Colombia	Judith Andrea Figueroa Félix	Asociación Cosemos Sueños - ACU
7	Peru	Gladys Herrera Ruiz	Mujeres Emprendedoras de la Provincia de Bellavista, Región San Martín
8	Peru	Ana Claros Ramos	Mujeres Emprendedoras de la Provincia de Bellavista, Región San Martín
9	Peru	Vanessa Racua	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD
10	Peru	Karla Bontemps	Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes - FENAMAD
11	Peru	Graciela Reátegui More	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU
12	Peru	Silvia Samamé Mancilla	Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer - RNPM
13	Peru	Maricely Guevara Sánchez	Asociación de Productores Selva Nor-Oriental - APROSELVANOR
14	Peru	Raquel Condori	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central - APROSELVA
15	Peru	Kelly Puelles Carranza	Cooperativa de servicios múltiples amazonas - APROCAM
16	Peru	Nelly Paucar	Confederación Nacional Agrarias del Perú - CNA
17	Peru	Magali Niño Quinde	Cooperativa Agraria Pecuaria - AUCARARCA
18	Peru	Ketty Marcelo López	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas

			Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú - ONAMIAP
19	Peru	Flor de María Robles	Viridis Terra Peru
20	Ecuador	Alicia Cahuilla	Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador - AMWAE
21	Ecuador	Mencay Nenquihui	Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador - AMWAE
22	Bolivia	Miriam Suarez	Casa de la Mujer de Bolivia
23	Bolivia	Beatriz Arias Pinto	Colectivo de la Mujer Indígena Andina Amazónica y Oriente Pachamama - (COMAI - PACHAMAMA)

Dialogue *Perspectiva de Pueblos Indígenas*

May 13, 2021, at 15h (EDT), in Spanish with 18 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognised safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and eventually consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

May 13, 2021, an Indigenous People perspective table of dialogue had been facilitated to obtain information from people who were related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities which contribute to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the design of any initiative enables to have a larger perspective of the context of intervention. This table of dialogue was thought to give voice and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To leave maximum room for the expression of different points of view, facilitation was as light as possible and after a brief introduction, only three expressions were submitted to each workshop's participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative envisaged by the Bank. To answer this demand, a specialist of IDB offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

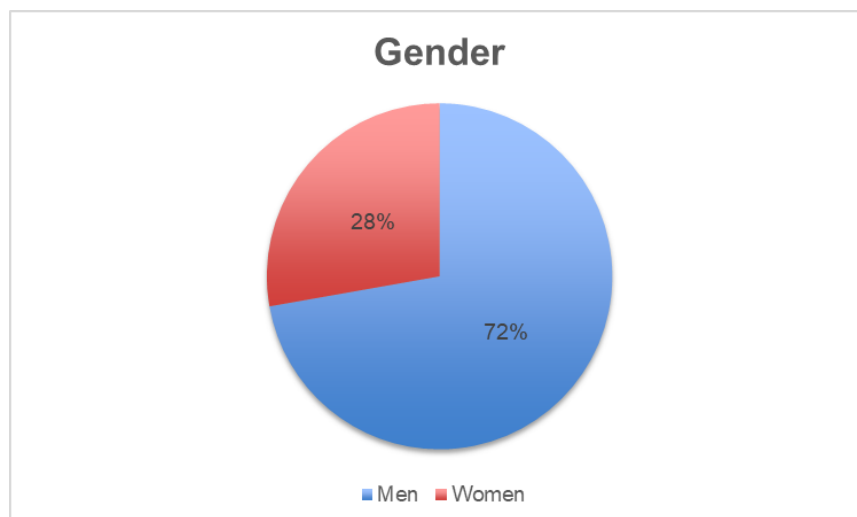
A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meetings occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the tables, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilised. The message of this table is deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

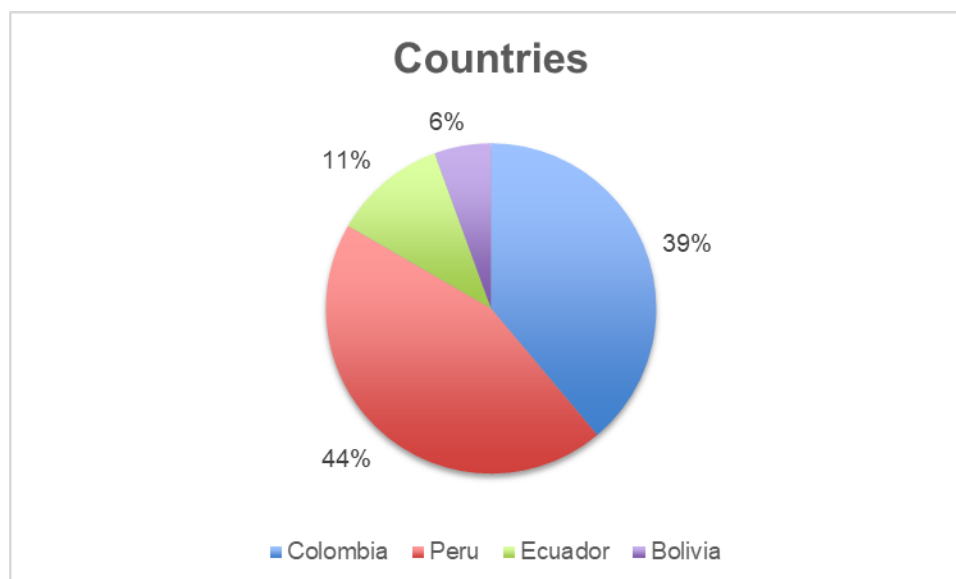
Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundred of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 18 confirmed their presence and joined the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They were from the four Spanish speaking countries of the region as the graphic below presents it.



The list of the participants is at the end of this section.

Findings

Our agenda was organised around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that three interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- capacity-building and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples. They want to part of the decision as partners, being able to share the vision of the development on their territory.
- models of development adapted to the Nature – Food Safety as a concern, but extractive industry being seen as a threat for contamination, deforestation, and other harms it causes.
- indigenous territory rights protection in difficult context where the National State are not recognizing their status and ignore them for most of the project.

About perspectives for the future, they were insisting on:

- the development of a green economy. A model based on the transformation and commercialization of their own products, by themselves. One of the participants mentioned fish farming. Others mentioned food safety and reduction of poverty.
- a respectful dialogue with the Indigenous Peoples.
- the end of construction of hydroelectric

dams. About main concerns, they mentioned:

- lack of consultation of the Indigenous Peoples. The projects and the governments take decision over the head of the IP representatives, without consulting the population. They feel stripped.

- the population increase with consequences on the quality of the water.
- their territory is invaded by micro-extractors, by macro-extractors, by the illicit and licit ones that lead to contamination, traffic, crimes amongst them, assassinations.
- the construction of infrastructures is necessary for development but harmful for the forest. Most of the participants were not favorable to highways, dams, and extractives industry presence.

A consensus was reached around the importance of direct dialogue with the Indigenous Peoples. COICA could be the right partner for this alliance.

You can consult the mind mapping and a summary of the speeches and words in the next pages.

Main insights

- The need to empower Indigenous Peoples, consulting, opening dialogues with them and partnership for consensual development.
- Serious concerns related to the extractive industry and private initiatives that are perceived to lead to destruction and, on some occasions, crimes.
- Start businesses commercializing of the Indigenous People products by themselves.
- Project delivery by the government is seen as a problem and they would prefer to have access to a line of financing themselves.

fortalecimiento capacidades
de pueblos indígenas

construcción de modelo potencialidades
de naturaleza
con autonomía
seguridad alimentaria

garantía de derechos
territoriales de pueblos
indígenas



LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON DIALOGUE WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PERSPECTIVE		
MAIN TOPICS WHAT IS IMPORTANT?	CONCERNS THE NEGATIVE	FUTURE THE POSITIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioeconomy. Bio-business. Potentializeresources to improve revenue. Strengthen productive activities and initiatives. Revenue generation. Resource Leverage Financing The transformation and marketing ofproducts assumed by communities Resource conservation Visibility of indigenous peoples Identity protection The self-development of peoples from a holistic view of indigenous peoples for the protection of the Amazon. Importance of consultation according to the institutional structure of indigenouspeoples Coordination with indigenous authorities Respect, security and defense of the territories Intermediation for dialogue The importance of consultation Institutional strengthening Incorporation of the Venezuelan Amazon Environment. Climate change and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are concerned about the currentdifferent visions of development regarding the Amazon Funding has always been a problemIndigenous peoples do not have resources. Food autonomy is affected The non-response to the letter addressedto the IDB, in which they ask that any environmental or development policy in the Amazon be coordinated with them. They see that the IDB supports all governments in the Amazon Basin but there is still no vaccine for them, and thisrelates to the climate crisis and deforestation in the Amazon. In IDB projects indigenous authorities arenot considered. What is going on with the Leticia Pact? Why don't you talk to the indigenous peoples? Why, at the national level, is there no dialogue between the IDB and each of the governments of the AmazonBasin? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development is to achieve progress though preserving natural resources.Promote self-sustainability and self-development projects. An Indigenous Action Plan for the defense of its territories and to face climate changefrom the peoples' view. They want to work in their own economies, transforming their products and taking them out for commercializationto different parts of the Amazon basin. They ask for support for medicinal plantprojects and their crafts. Develop bio-water projects, medicinalplants and trees for reforestation. Find new markets for their products Strengthen productive areas They hope that the IDB will then initiate aconsultation that it will be in accordance with the legislation's provisions They express that they have an institutional structure at the local level with local, regional, national and international authorities and request that the IDB respects this institutional

<p>crisis. Water contamination. deforestation. Forest logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of native species 		<p>structure for consultations</p>
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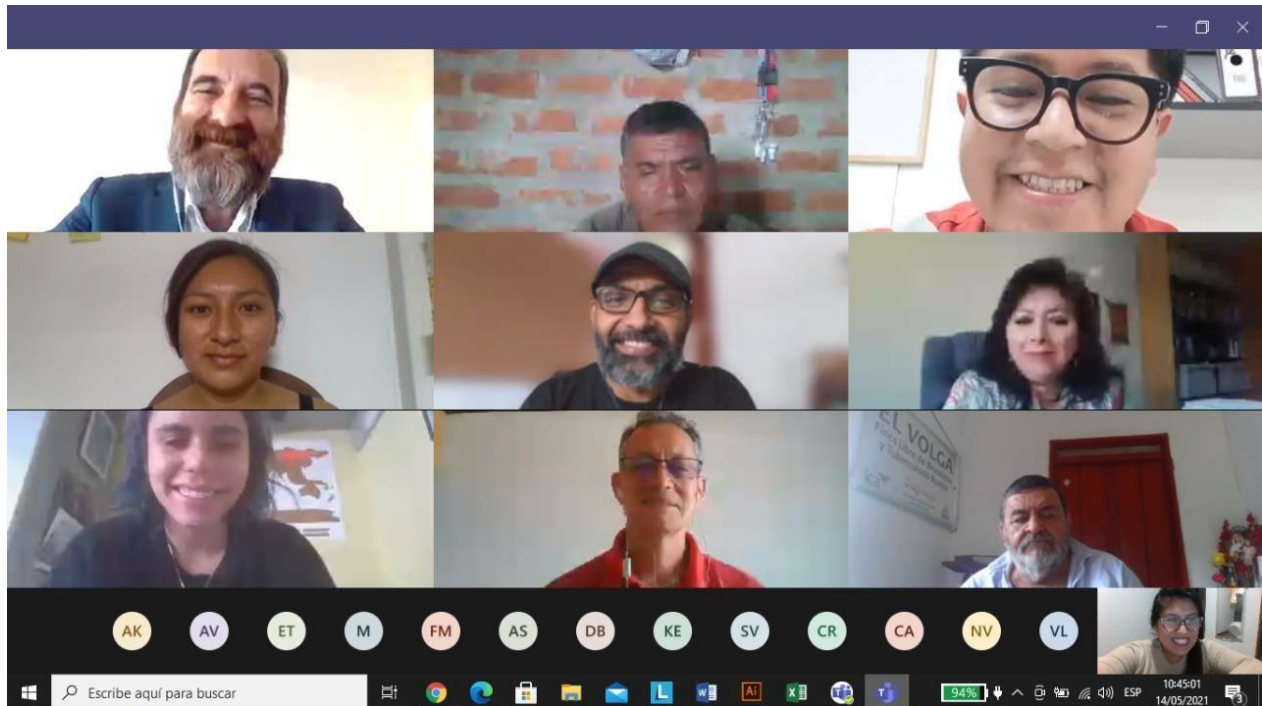
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural activity. Extractive activities. Legal and illegal mining. Mining pollution. drug trafficking. Illicit crops • Human trafficking • Food security and autonomy • Valorization of the potential of medicinal plants they have in their territories • Ancient medicine • The importance of drinking water • Connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leadership crisis in indigenous organizations • That 70% of the rainforest in the 9 Amazonian countries is undergoing road construction, oil extraction, illegal and legal mining, hydroelectric projects, agricultural activity, timber extraction and illicit crops. • Mining pollution. • Large-scale deforestation. Forest logging • The drug problem • Contamination of water with heavy metals by extractive activities • Human trafficking • With the increase in the population, fishing and hunting activities have increased and that creates pressure on their resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They require a roadmap so that their people really know all the details about what the IDB has raised, the amount of money and the activities to be conducted • They also request that these spaces of indigenous peoples be privileged for dialogue. • It suggests a more open event with greater participation • Be project partners presented by the IDB • Institutional strengthening of indigenous government systems • They are calling for the reconstitution of their land • Respecting rights over territory • Find alternatives to continue maintaining their natural wealth • The issue of water, which is, for them, a vital liquid; they want their communities to be endowed with drinking water in the Amazon basin
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Names of the participants
May 13 – 15h (EDT)

No.	Country	Name	Organization
1	Colombia	Julio César López Jamiay	Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana - OPIAC
2	Colombia	German Estrada Córdoba	Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana - OPIAC
3	Colombia	Jorge Herrera	Asociación de Cabildos Huitotos del Alto Caquetá - AIMAGARO-ASCAINCA
4	Colombia	José Humberto Monje	Asociación de autoridades indígenas Ticunas Cocamas y Aguas - ATICOYA
5	Colombia	Natividad Rodríguez	Asociación de autoridades indígenas Ticunas Cocamas y Aguas - ATICOYA
6	Colombia	Marcelino Sánchez	Cabildo indígena Mayor de Tarapacá - CIMTAR
7	Colombia	José Luis Terteller	Asociación Zonal indígena de Cabildos y Autoridades de La Chorrera - AZICATCH
8	Peru	Mariluz Canaquiri Murayari	HUAYNA KANA KAMATAWARA KANA - LORETO
9	Peru	Waldir Eulogio Azaña	Asociación Interétnica del Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESP
10	Peru	Lizardo Cauper	Asociación Interétnica del Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana - AIDSESP
11	Peru	Jhomar Wicle Maynas Inuma	Organización de Jóvenes Indígenas de la Región Ucayali - OJIRU
12	Peru	Damaris Ramírez Mori	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU
13	Peru	Graciela Ramírez Mori	Federación de Comunidades Nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes - FECONAU
14	Peru	Alejandra Alegre	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR
15	Peru	Amílcar Romero	Organización Ankawa Internacional
16	Ecuador	José Gregorio Díaz Mirabal	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA
17	Ecuador	Bladimir Lizandro Tiwiram	Federación Provincial de la Nacionalidad Shuar de Orellana - FEPNASHO
18	Bolivia	Ramiro Zenteno	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia - CIDOB

Dialogue *Perspectiva de grupos campesinos y grupos locales*

May 14, 2021, at 10h (EDT), in Spanish with 17 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognised safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and eventually consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

May 14, 2021, a Farmer and other groups perspective table of dialogue had been facilitated to obtain information from people who were related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities which contribute to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion in the design of any initiative enables to have a larger perspective of the context of intervention. This table of dialogue was thought to give voice and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To leave maximum room for the expression of different points of view, facilitation was as light as possible

and after a brief introduction, only three expressions were submitted to each workshop's

participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, a specialist of IDB offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
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 - perspectives
- Next steps

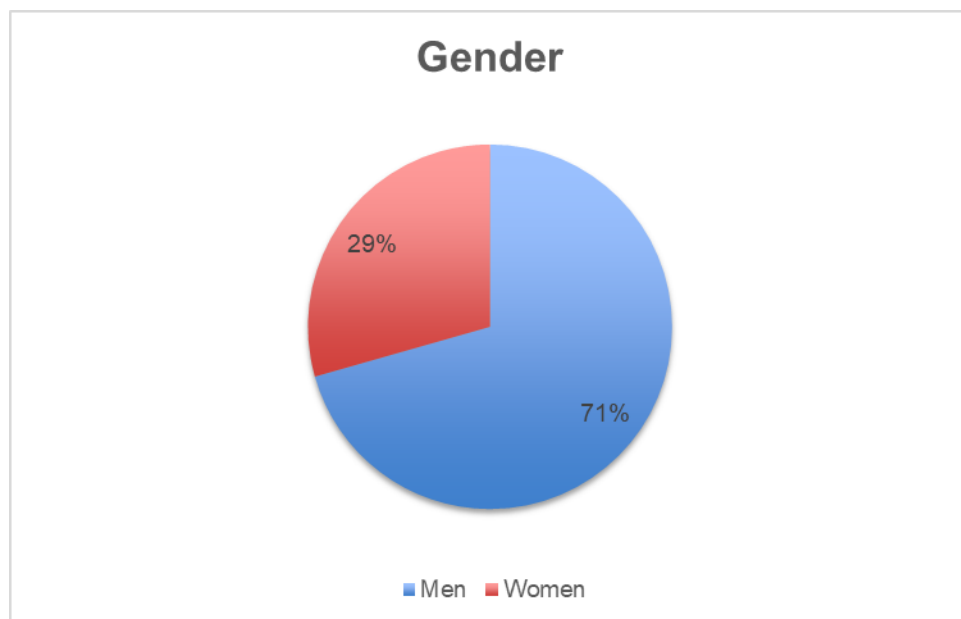
A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meetings occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by a compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the tables, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilised. The message of this table is deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

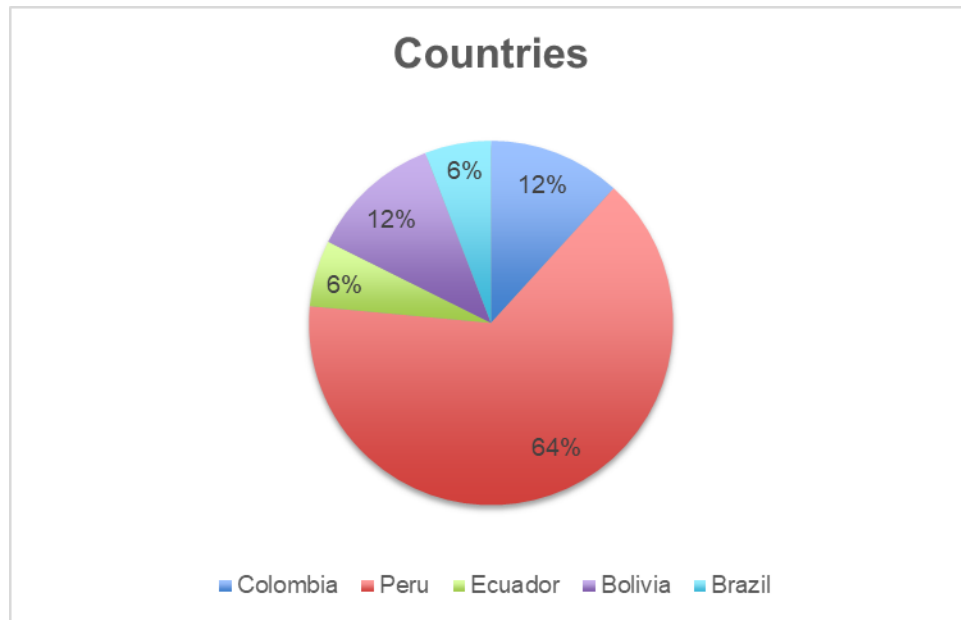
Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundreds of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 27 confirmed their presence. Of that number, 17 could join the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They were from the many countries of the region as the graphic below presents it.



The list of the participants is at the end of this section.

Findings

Our agenda was organised around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that four interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- protection of the territory by education and intercultural/intergenerational dialogues, by the respect of the stakeholders and the laws on previous and informed consultations.
- economic development in order to compete with illegal production. Developing local transformed products with added value increasing in a such way the competitiveness of the territory.
- environmental issues related to the climate changes, deforestation, and reduction of biodiversity.
- social issues related with the weaknesses of the local organizations, lack of participation of colonos and Indigenous People and difficulty of connectivity.

About perspectives for the future, they were insisting on:

- the difference between reforesting and recuperating their own forest, trees, and native vegetation.
- having capacity-building ensuring that colonos apply sustainable farming techniques.
- intensifying production to use less land and resources.
- promoting fish farming.
- sensitization, awareness, and respect of the law protecting the Amazon Basin. Furthermore, preserving the ecosystem when investments are done.
- improve the conflict management capacity to solve problems they face as a community.

- promote the circular and collaborative economies.
- connectivity of their territory, communities, and people.
- development of local knowledge with scientific

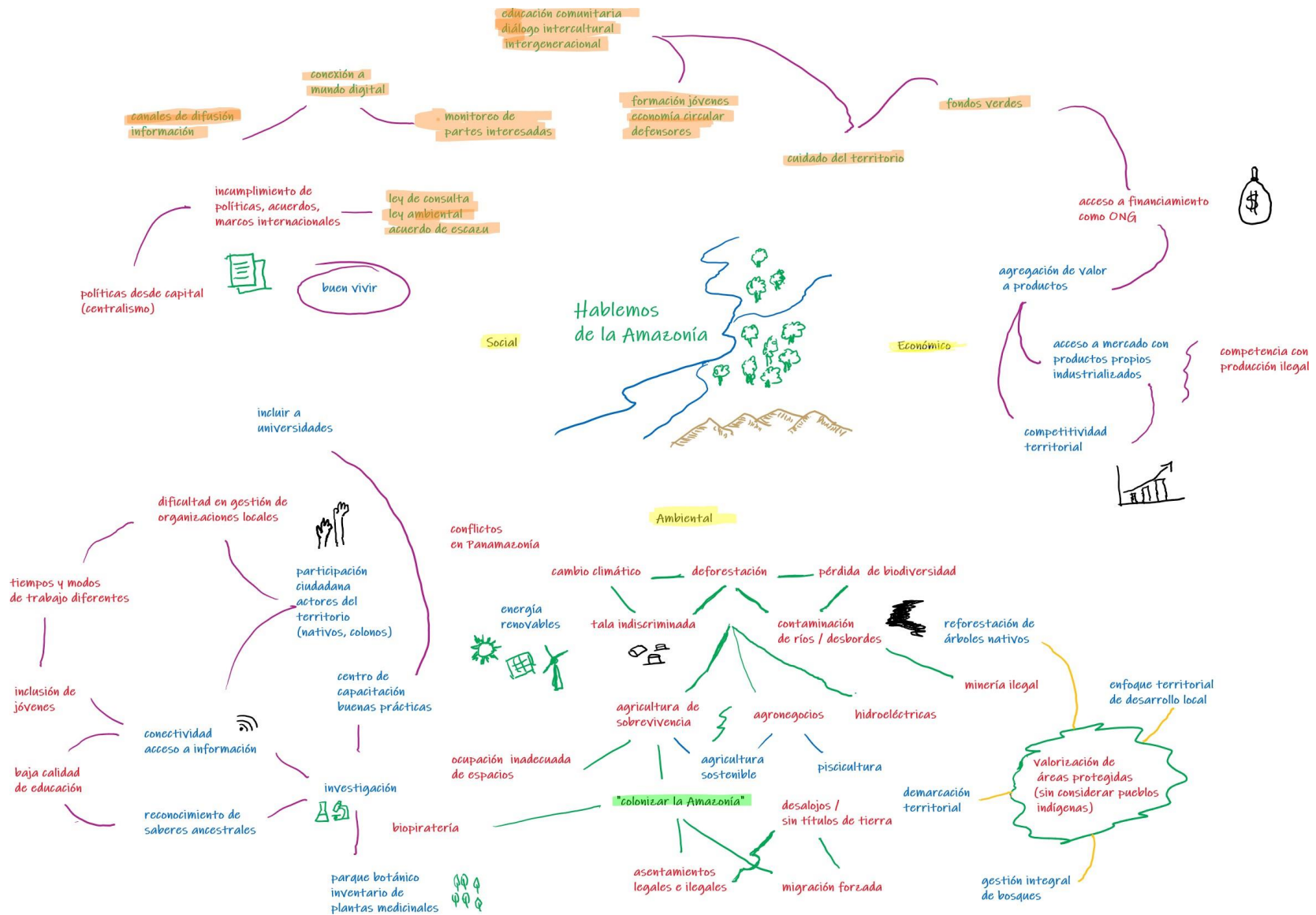
research. About main concerns, they mentioned:

- lack of techniques, education, and culture of preservation inside the Amazon basin.
- bio-pirates who take ancestral Amazonian knowledge and exploit it outside the territory.
- delimitation of territories.
- land ownership, titles, and respect of the titles.
- illegal extraction.
- lack of participation of a variety of actors in the development.
- the respect of Escazu Agreement.

You can consult the mind mapping and a summary of the speeches and words in next pages.

Main insights

- A proper economic development would compete the illegal production. Developing and transforming local products with added value increases the competitiveness of the territory.
- Protection of the territory must be done by education and intercultural, intergenerational dialogues.
- Education of newcomers from outside the basin was mentioned.
- Bio-pirates who take ancestral Amazonian knowledge and exploit it outside the territory.
- Lack of land ownership, titles, and respect of the titles by the promoters and the system of justice harming the people.



**LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON
DIALOGUE WITH THE FARMERS AND OTHER GROUPS
PERSPECTIVE**

MAIN ISSUES WHAT IS IMPORTANT?	CONCERNS THE NEGATIVE	FUTURE THE POSITIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of native products. Systematization and dissemination of good practices. Registration, inventory, and recovery of ancestral plants, as well as ancestral and alternative medicine. • Productive chains. • Industrialization of products. • Registration, inventory, and recovery of ancestral plants, as well as ancestral and alternative medicine. • Productive chains. • Industrialization of products. • Species research for recovery and reforestation processes. • Territorial development and demarcation. • Reforestation with native species at risk of disappearing. Maintenance and protection of Water Basins. Comprehensive forest management. • Promoting fish farming • Organizational strengthening. Capacity building of diverse (local) actors. Training of indigenous people and settlers to achieve sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of deforestation. • They are concerned that the issue of green funds is only looked at from a carbon capture perspective and not from the various ecosystem functions of the forest. • Difficulty of NGGs in scaling successful proposals due to funding constraints. • A colonization of the Amazon has been done without knowing it and has been occupied inappropriately and without planning its territories. The settlers do not know how the forest has worked on its various ecological floors and its multiversity, because they have not been taught how to respect slopes, banks, etc. Governments to colonize the Amazon have positioned the idea that it is the food pantry for Peru, but settlers have not been taught. People who come to the Amazon, expelled from their areas of origin for lack of opportunity and attracted by formal and informal mining activity, do not value the importance of the forests and resources of this territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate added value to the products that have been marketed. Improve the chain from transport and processing production. • Work for a better assessment of the Amazon through education and access to information as a product of better connectivity. • Promote greater research on primary plants/species of ecological succession so that reforestation processes are sustainable over time and in space. • The dissemination of information is important because communities do not know that there are frameworks that can protect them and one of the recommendations in the future is that these frameworks may be more than mere statements. There are second steps where there can be clear obligations that allow better monitoring. • Achieving funding for peasant awareness and education • Train young people to strengthen their organizations that promote the circular economy, sharing economy, to maintain its forests

agriculture. Culture asa mobilizing aspect.		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing multilateral banking to hydroelectric companies is a problem. • Mining and its effects: river dredging, mercury use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biopiracy, Amazon plants are investigated, and their resources are not patented. • The territories of the communities have been cut down to give way to protected areas, regional conservation, and permanent production. • The precariousness of the educational service contributes to the population not knowing or preserving the legacy that is had in the Amazon. • Poor connectivity in these territories makes it impossible to adequately access information affecting knowledge of the Amazon. • It takes rustic species that develop directly in the area and do not have many requirements for their easy development. There is no investigation into them. • Climate change because it comes out of the possibility of community planning and a lot of agro-diversity is lost. • Illegal production competes with sustainable production and that is a huge challenge for those who make production sustainable. • Migrations to the Amazon generate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting young people to enter the digital world and search for markets • To participate at the regional level so that the Escazu Agreement is complied with, that it provides information, participation and informed decision-making on environmental issues. • That there are options for access to green funds that are not necessarily linked for approval to national entities, because Bolivia does not agree with the carbon market and the Green Funds are a good alternative. • Valuation of level 4 and 5 protected areas (sustainable use).
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	illegal logging.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ownership creates conflicts, and the State does not act. Government-driven land policy does not favor the Amazon and creates socio-environmental conflicts. There are regional macro interests, linked to agribusiness. Non-compliance with rules by states and large corporations that end up affecting the Amazon. • What is behind the conflicts of the Amazon is the right to the existence of peoples too and that implies their direct participation in territorial development processes. 	
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Names of the participants
May 14, 2021 – 10h AM
(EDT)

N°	Country	Name	Organization
1	Colombia	Fabio Lozano Useche	ONG Grupo Planeta Verde
2	Colombia	Rufino Chindicue Falla	Comité de Piscicultores del Municipio del Doncello – COPIMUD
3	Peru	Ze Everaldo Vicentello García	Escuela para el Desarrollo
4	Peru	Aida Gamboa	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR
5	Peru	Alejandra Alegre	Derecho, ambiente y recursos naturales - DAR
6	Peru	César Rivas	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros Selva Central (APROSELVA)
7	Peru	Josué Paulino Ortega	Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de la Selva Central Ashaninkas del Perú (APASCAP)
8	Peru	Víctor Raúl Caso Llanco	Federación Agraria Departamental de Ucayali (FADU)
9	Peru	Segundo Pablo Baca	COOPERATIVA AGRARIA PECUARIA AUCARARCA
10	Peru	Emilio Enrique Tafur	Federación Agraria Selva Maestra Región San Martín (FASMA)
11	Peru	Deniss Buteau	Viridis Terra Peru
12	Peru	Franck Rodrigo CAsaico	Ingenio Verde
13	Peru	Rut Mottoccanchi	TURIM - Madre de Dios
14	Ecuador	Nancy Jeanethe Pisango	Asociación de Campesinos Agropecuarios de Pastaza - ACAP
15	Bolivia	Juan Carlos Salinas Menacho	Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de Septiembre
16	Bolivia	Pamela Cartagena	ONG - Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA
17	Brazil	Luciano Regis Cardoso	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Desarrollo Sustentable) Mamirauá

Dialogue with various perspectives

May 17th, 2021, at 9h (EDT), in English with 16 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognised safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and, eventually, consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

On May 17th, 2021, a table of dialogue has been facilitated to obtain information and various perspectives from people related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities contributing to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion in the design of any initiative allows a larger perspective of the context of intervention. This table of dialogue was thought to give voice to and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To allow maximum expression of different points of view, facilitating was as light as possible and, after a brief introduction, only three were submitted to each dialogue:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, an IDB specialist offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

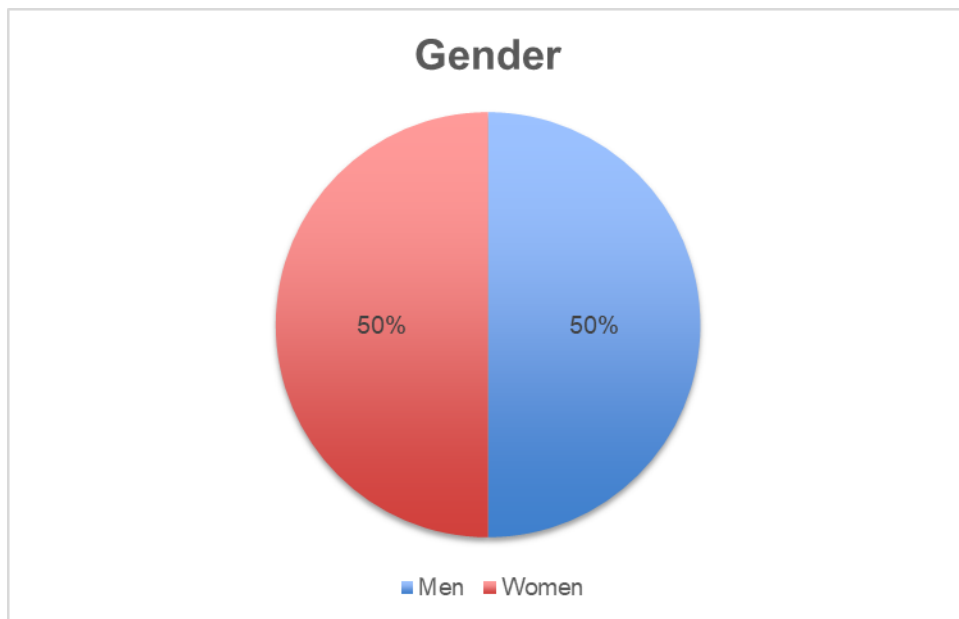
A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meeting occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the tables, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional to translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilized. The message of each table is then deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

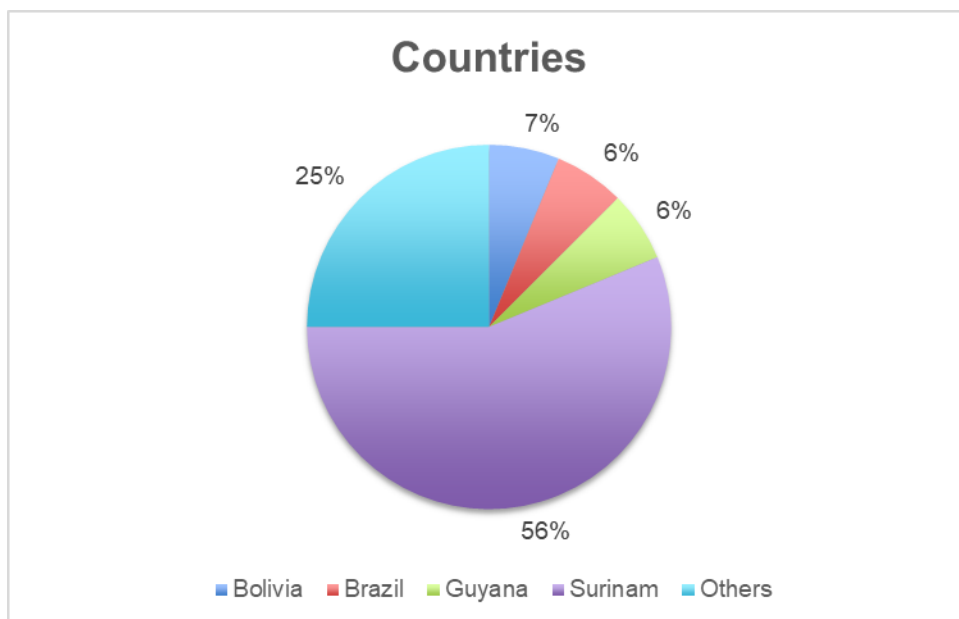
Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundreds of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 21 confirmed their presence and, of that number, 16 could join the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They originated from many countries, as shown in the graphic.



The list of the participants is at the end of this section.

Findings

Our agenda was organized around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that three interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- land use. No demarcation of the land and problem of titling.
- indigenous and tribal peoples consultation. They are not consulted, informed and

- considered.
- deforestation. Result of concessions given by the government without any consultation. The challenge is to make it “more valuable standing up than cut”.

About perspectives for the future, they were mentioning:

- the interest for them to have work opportunities in the Amazon.
- building-capacity in Indigenous and Tribal Peoples to channel the funds through them.
- a good mechanism of permanent hearings at IDB for the Indigenous Peoples, an Ad-hoc committee put in place by the president Iglesias. It would be good to consider bringing back that kind of instrument.
- the dialogue has been an occasion to see the importance of sharing points of view amongst them.

About main concerns, they mentioned:

- relation between private investment and violence in the Amazon.
- killings of rights defenders.

- funds are going to State and to private sector close to the State.
- lack of consideration of NGOs for Indigenous Peoples.

There are noticeable differences between the NGOs and the participants coming from Indigenous and Tribal peoples, the latter claiming to be more included in the process and have more possibility to make difference affirming their positions and concerns.

You can consult the summary of the speeches and words in next pages.

Main insights

- Funds are going to State and to private sectors close to the State that is not reducing the pressure on the forest.
- Bringing back an ad-hoc committee for considering Indigenous Peoples at the strategic level of the IDB.
- Private investment is associated with violence: supporting titling, land demarcation and, in such way, reducing.



**LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON
DIALOGUE ON VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES IN ENGLISH**

MAIN ISSUES WHAT IS IMPORTANT?	CONCERNS THE NEGATIVE	FUTURE THE POSITIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are missing a land-use policy in Suriname at least, I cannot speak for Guyana, and all initiatives that we develop, now and in the future, will be impacted on a national level if that is not taken into consideration. • The first one is land titling and demarcation. The IDB has funded the government of Peru for land titling project. However, that land titling project did not consider the titling of communities. • Lack of strong protections for land demarcations and land titling is observed. • Indigenous people are asking to be part in this kind of negotiations, not at the end, not when the concessions are done. • « The least spoken-to people have been the Grassroots people. » • Funds go to government and IP and Tribes are forgotten. • Indigenous and tribal peoples do not have a say in any legislations relating to concessions, logging and mining, small scale gold mining but also larger gold mining that is taking place in the hinterlands, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous experience in the Amazon showed that most of the private investment increased the violence in the Amazon. • The private sector, in complicity with others is behind killings of human rights defenders, especially indigenous people. • Usually, these kinds of funds don't go to the indigenous people organizations, but to the government who has a direct dialogue with the private sector • This is one particular concern: we know that in Brazil right now, the current administration is basically taking measures to go backwards in terms of land demarcation of indigenous lands in the Amazon, environmental protection in the Amazon, all this being a big concern as well. • The development of the oil and gas industry in Guyana and Surinam changes the perspective of development. • Where does this private Capital come from? And what does it play into if this private Capital is basically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to see a rise in the work opportunities in the Amazon. • • During Enrique Iglesias' Administration as president, the IDB set up an indigenous peoples advisory Council as an ad hoc group of leadership whose mission was helping the bank identify who to consult with in the region and seek inputs on existing draft policies that were being developed by the IDB. President Moreno basically dismantled and removed that unit. It then ceased to exist, but it proved to be an effective way, according to the representatives, to ensure that indigenous peoples pushed themselves up from the ground and could participate, thus allowing them to learn about the project, refer to their concerns and provide input on proactive measures that can be taken. • Place for indigenous and tribal peoples to get the capacity strengthening of the expert for the IP and Afro descendant groups. An important issue could also be that we address the institutional capacity and procedures to really have the government channel these funds for

	coming from corporations that are, for example, contributing to greenhouse gases	the beneficiaries. I think the IDB should also
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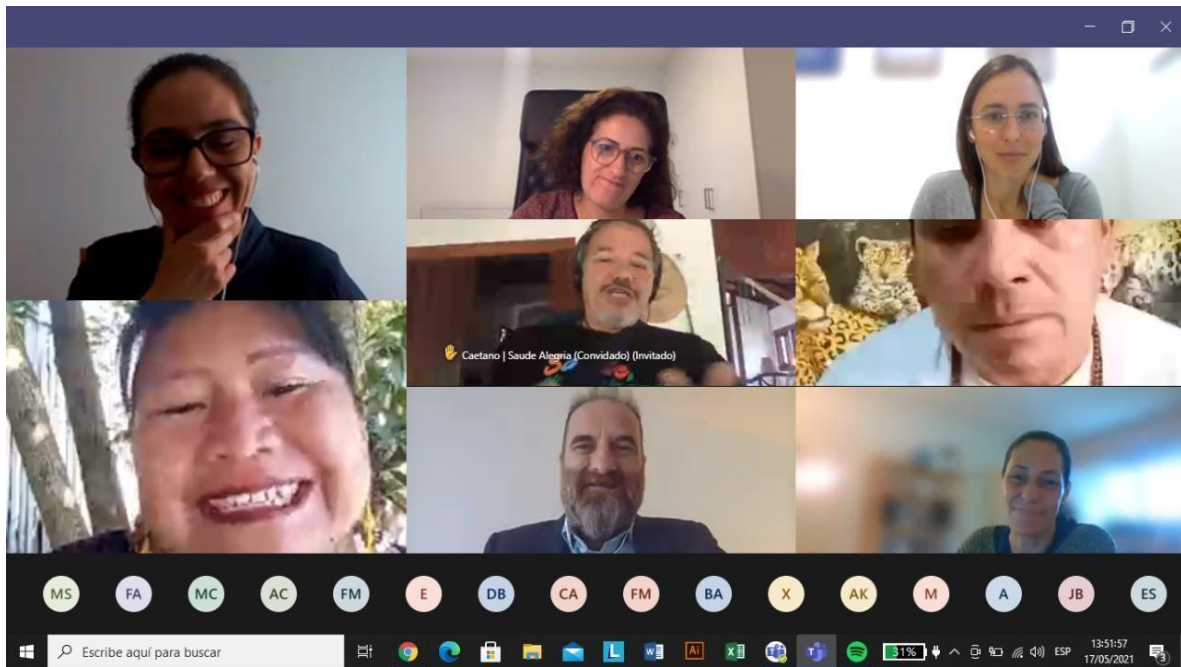
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation that is basically something that you're quite surprised with because, you know, concessions are issued here and there and everywhere. • The issue is as I see it that « The forest right now is being destroyed across the Basin and until we make the forest more valuable standing up than it is cut » I am wondering how this initiative works into that broader / larger issue. • One thing I always advocate for is that we see the connection between the basin - the Amazon basin and the large marine ecosystem in front of our coasts, because if we do not see that then we are missing the point. 	<p>elsewhere? And they are, you know, trying to invest in these projects as some sort of an offset for other ecological damage they are doing elsewhere. I think that's a big problem. »</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long time ago, environmentalists decided to protect areas, but those were already protected, historically, by indigenous people. Environmentalists came to the country and only saw the place, not the people who used to live there. And now you are acting in the same way. 	<p>look at building capacities at different levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing strong networks of indigenous organizations and tribal communities where they could have a lively exchange of knowledge, experience, culture, religion and so on in protecting and maintaining the lands that they have been living on, in that sense being equal parties to the government and NGOs and others, is a long-term vision, a dream. • We need to start listening to each other in our own communities. Part of this whole project should be that we stop pitting each against the other as people from cities or the coast opposed to people from the interior. • I really think we should try and listen to each other and work together to get this going, and not just NGOs and indigenous people, we need to involve all other stakeholders who have such a big influence.
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**Names of the participants
May 17 - 9h AM (EDT)**

N°	Country	Name	Organization
1	Bolivia	Claudia Velarde	AIDA
2	Brazil	Alcides Faria	Ecoa Ecology & Action
3	Guyana	Kid James	South Rupunnuni District Development Board
4	Surinam	Minu Parahoe	Amazon Conservation Team
5	Surinam	Monique Pool	The Green Heritage Fund Suriname
6	Surinam	Jupta Itoewaki	Mulokot Foundation
7	Surinam	Renatha Simson	
8	Surinam	Sagita Jaggan	Ministry of finance and planning
9	Surinam	Sirito-Yana Aloema	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam - OIS
10	Surinam	Josien Tokoe	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Surinam - OIS
11	Surinam	Cylene France	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname - VIDS
12	Surinam	David Singh	World Wide Fund For Nature - WWF
13	Others	Elisa Canqui	Oxfam
14	Others	Andrew Mille	Amazon Watch
15	Others	Leonardo Crippa	Indian Law Resource Center
16	Others	Kim Chaix	Rainforest Foundation US

Dialogue *Perspectiva dos Povos Indígenas*

May 17, 2021, at 13h (EDT), in Portuguese with 22 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazonbasin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in linewith internationally recognised safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and eventually consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

May 17, 2021, an Indigenous People perspective table of dialogue had been facilitated to obtain information from people who were related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities which contribute to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the design of any initiative enables to have a larger perspective of the context of intervention. This table of dialogue was thought to give voice and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To leave maximum room for the expression of different points of view, facilitation was as light as

possible and, after a brief introduction, only three expressions were submitted to each workshop's participants:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).
- perspectives of the Amazon Basin (20 minutes).

We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, a specialist of IDB offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

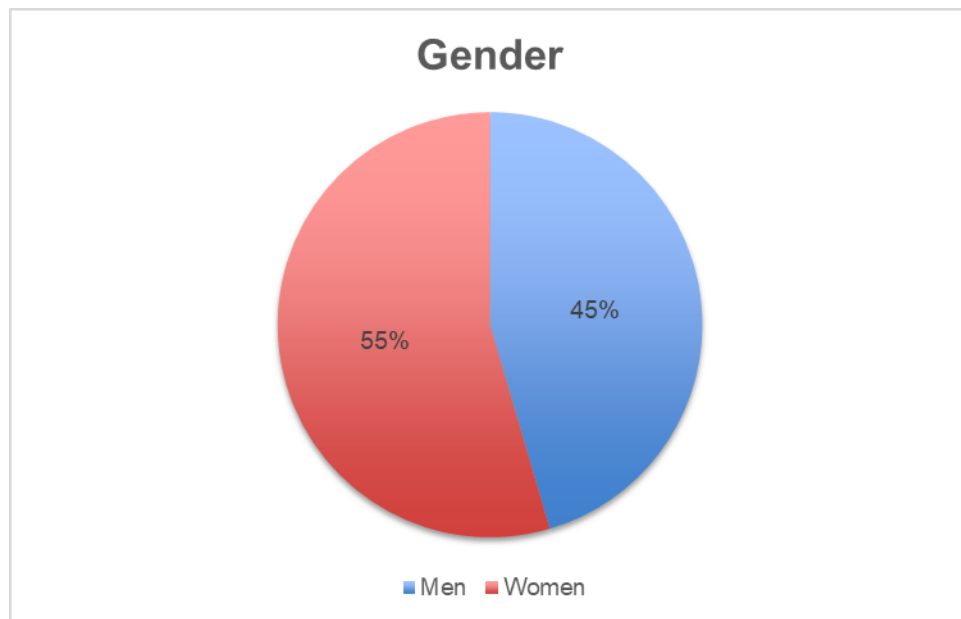
A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meeting occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the tables, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilized. The message of each table is then deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundreds of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 22 confirmed their presence and joined the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They were from Brazil.

The list of the participants is at the end of this report.

Findings

Our agenda was organized around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that five interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- projects delivering – they would like to reduce the incidence of government decision on multilateral funds and be part of the decision. They asked for a line of financing for themselves.
- empowerment of Indigenous Peoples - They want to be part of the decision as partners.
- capacity-building to be able to play a role in the decision-making and to improve their capacity of developing their own economy.
- recognition of the role of the Indigenous Peoples in the protection of the forest.
- protection of the Indigenous territory.

About perspectives for the future, they were mentioning:

- direct access to funds.
- title and protection of their territory.
- the importance of coordination with organizations within the region.
- capacity-building for Indigenous women.

About main concerns, they mentioned:

- threat by the government against the collective land and the Indigenous territories in Brazil.
- invasion of Indigenous territories and violence around use of resources.

- with the invasion and deforestation, it is their live pharmacy that gets destroyed.
- illegal use of land for logging and mining.
- conflicts amongst Indigenous Peoples themselves.

You can consult a mind-mapping and the summary of the speeches and words in the next pages.

Main insights

- The need of empower Indigenous Peoples, consulting, opening dialogues with them and partnership for consensual development.
- Projects financed by government are perceived as predatory projects.
- Start businesses commercializing of the Indigenous People products by themselves.



LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON DIALOGUE WITH INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVE		
TOPICS OF INTEREST WHAT IS IMPORTANT	CONCERNS WHAT IS NEGATIVE	PERSPECTIVES WHAT WE WANT FOR THE FUTURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hat IDB resources do not depend on governments for their release, as there is a constant change of governments. • The creation of a harmonious program between the IDB and the population so that local people are reached in a safe and lasting way. • Release of resources directly to associations and organizations, without the intervention of governments. • The availability of resources through more flexible Public Notices that allow access by indigenous peoples. • Creation of a financing line for indigenous peoples. • The prioritization of indigenous peoples in the project. • The inclusion, participation and autonomy of indigenous peoples be promoted. • Strengthening indigenous peoples. • Courses for indigenous peoples. • The need for technical guidance so that indigenous peoples know how to commercialize products extracted from the forest (such as Brazil nuts and acai). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive bureaucracy in accessing and releasing investments from programs. • That the project comes in a cycle that belongs to the communities and thus does not become hostage to government projects, which have a limited cycle due to periodic changes at each new election. • There are serious environmental, social and political crises in Brazil. • Government political action to dismantle collective land use. • Huge limitation of basic infrastructure (treated water, electricity and communication). • Government action seeks to divide indigenous peoples by causing vulnerability and exposure to violence. • The absence of a seed bank. • The invasion of indigenous lands. • Deforestation and devastation of the Amazon forest through burning. • Extinction of plants used in traditional indigenous medicine. • The lack of a public policy that values indigenous peoples. • That the IDB program is designed so that resources reach the Amazon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDB initiative to be aligned with an agenda in organizations that are already functioning in the region. • Strengthening indigenous women: "Women are roots, trees and fruits. Women are the future, today and tomorrow." • Protection of indigenous territory. • Access to markets. • Focus on benefits for indigenous peoples without involving the national government. • Project aimed at strengthening indigenous youth and encouraging them to remain in the tribes. • Project aimed at strengthening indigenous women. • A project that allows the benefits to reach the final point (Amazonian peoples).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project that develops the economy of allindigenous peoples in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peoples. • The lack of government support duringthe pandemic. 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that there is management of the Amazon by the Community. • Incentive to indigenous peoples so that they can maintain the forest's wealth. • Project to serve the entire Amazon basin, as there are pluralities of peoples and states. • Strengthening the extractive population that is traditional and lives off the forest economy. • IDB action with governments to make infrastructure available (treated water, electricity and communication) for the population living in the Amazon. • Need for an adjustment of the government's conduct that ends up financing, through projects, gold mining and predatory activities. • That the IDB program acts in an active manner, as in the case of the DEMA Fund. • The strengthening of youth so that they can work on biodiversity. • Make it possible for youth to use the Internet to access quality education and access to the market. • Protection of indigenous lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of support for predatory projects to the detriment of initiatives for indigenous people. • The occurrence of mining activity and illegal logging on indigenous lands. • Enticing young people and indigenous people to work in the timber trade. • The geographic isolation that exists in the region. • The lack of measures by the government and authorities to stop this escalation of violence. • The release of mineral exploration on indigenous lands. • The approach of miners to the chiefs so that they can access and explore indigenous lands. • There are conflicts between indigenous people who support gold prospectors and indigenous people who want to protect the land and the forest. • The government has been acting against local people and against environmental protection. • Migration of indigenous people to cities due to the lack of infrastructure and access to programs that meet their needs. 	
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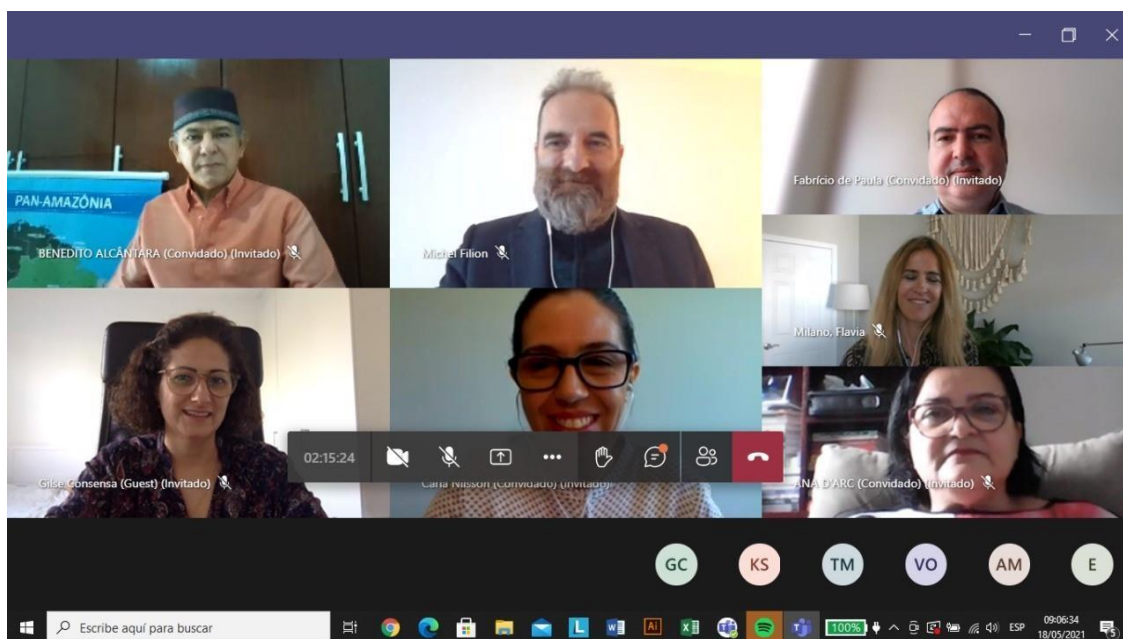
Names of the participants
May 17, 2021 – 13h (EDT)

N°	Country	Name	Organization
1	Brazil	Ana Euler	Fórum de acompanhamento de conflitos agrários - FACADE
2	Brazil	Dan Baron Cohen	Instituto Transformance: Cultura & Educação
3	Brazil	Eldo Shanenawa	Organização de professores indígenas do estado do Acre - OPIAC
4	Brazil	Edina Shanenawa	União das Mulheres Indígenas da Amazônia - UMIAB
5	Brazil	Fernanda Meirelles	Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia - IDESAM
6	Brazil	Marina Reia	Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia - IDESAM
7	Brazil	Francisca Oliveira da Silva Costa	Shawādawa (Arara) - IMC
8	Brazil	Haroldo Pinto	Conselho Indigenista Missionário - CIMI
9	Brazil	Joaquim Correa de Souza Belo	Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas - CNS
10	Brazil	Amaury Bhepnhôtî Athydjare –	ASSOCIAÇÃO FLORESTA PROTEGIDA - TRIBO KAYAPÓ
11	Brazil	Caetano Scannavinno	Projeto Saúde e Alegria
12	Brazil	Kamiram Tembê	Conselho Das Aldeias Tembe Do Triângulo Do Alto Rio Guama - ADATTARG
13	Brazil	Martha Dourado	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM
14	Brazil	Melissa Curi	Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade - IABS
15	Brazil	Putira Sacoarena	Associação dos Povos Indígenas Estudantes na Universidade Federal do Pará - APYEUFPA
16	Brazil	Anderson Castro de Souza	Conselho Indígena Tapajós e Arapiuns - CITA
17	Brazil	Zenilton Mura	Coordenação das Organizações e Povos

			Indígenas do Amazonas - COIPAM
18	Brazil	Maria Itanilde Barbosa de Andrade	Associação de Produtores Agroextrativistas da Floresta Estadual de Maués
19	Brazil	Puyr Tembê – EPIPA	Federação Estadual dos Povos Indígenas do Pará
20	Brazil	Vanessa Calau Ferreira	
21	Brazil	Juan Antonio Martínez Legaria	
22	Brazil	Melissa Sendic Sudbrack	

Dialogue *Perspectiva dos Afrodescendentes e Grupos Locais*

May 18th, 8h (EDT) in Portuguese with 32 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognized safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and, eventually, consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

On May 18, 2021, a table of dialogue has been facilitated to obtain information and various perspectives from people related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs.
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives.
- potential risks and opportunities contributing to the sustainability of the initiative.

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We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, an IDB specialist offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

- Bioeconomy: introduction and context
- Dialogue
 - issues
 - concerns
 - perspectives
- Next steps

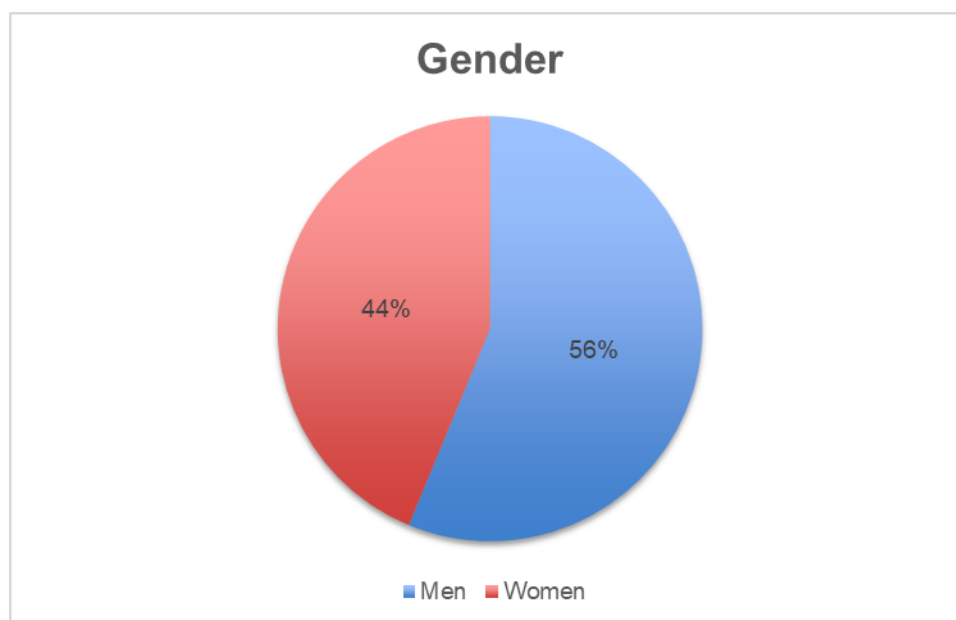
A 120-minutes virtual and synchronous meeting occurred for each table.

The accuracy of the report is insured by compilation and analysis of the speeches and words of the participants. In most of the tables, two notetakers, an assistant and a professional translating graphically the ideas (mind-mapper) were mobilized. The message of each table is then deduced from the reading of the notes and interpreting their meaning by human expertise.

Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundreds of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 29 confirmed their presence and 32 joined the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They all originated from Brazil.

The list of the participants is at the end of this report.

Findings

Our agenda was organized around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that four interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- support the current local economic activities.
- access to credit and decision for small organizations.
- conservation of the forest.
- women inclusion.

About perspectives for the future, they were mentioning:

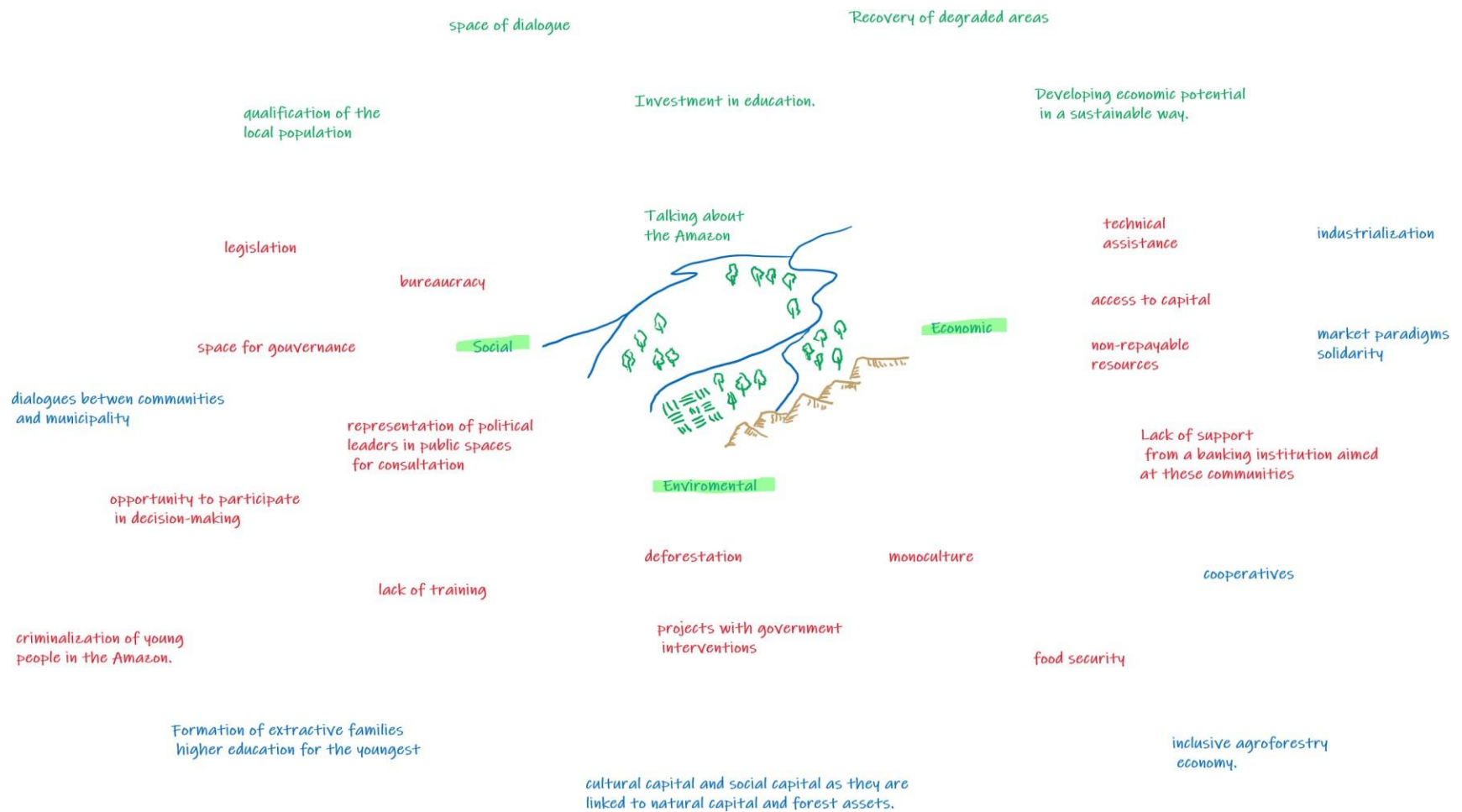
- spaces for dialogue and exchange of experiences to strengthen the small organizations.
- a diversified economy with eco-tourism and others.
- an Amazon where the active roles are coming to small producers and communities.
- capacity-building for small producers to increase value and sustainability of the economic activities.
- an Amazon where Quilimboles have more space to intervene, be considered, being actors of development.
- an Amazon where the degraded areas are

recuperated. About main concerns, they mentioned:

- the deforestation, the monoculture, and the link between both.
- the unemployment.
- the lack of participation in decision making of most of the people about Amazonia.
- the difficulty for small organizations to get credit and participate in project management.

Main insights

- The importance of letting small organizations be part of projects and decision-making process.
- Small producers need training.
- Perception of the necessity to develop economic activities, source of income and of employment. Bioeconomy could be part of the solution.
- Prior consultations in the Quilombola communities and develop the economic potential of them.



**LET'S TALK ABOUT THE AMAZON
DIALOGUE WITH AFRO-DESCENDENTS AND LOCAL
GROUPS**

TOPICS OF INTEREST WHAT IS IMPORTANT	CONCERNS WHAT IS NEGATIVE	PERSPECTIVES WHAT WE WANT FOR THE FUTURE
<p>Support to local activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and appreciation of families working in the “cassava chain” and in the cultivation of honey. • Food security for farmers working with the cassava chain. • Supply the business chains that are already in operation, such as Acai, in a way that allows restoration and less pressure on the forest. • Taking care of the local economy, as the valorization of the products of the bioeconomy can harm the families' ability to feed themselves. • Formation of extractive families, including on business, higher education knowledge for the youngest linked to agro-forestry production. • Strengthening cooperatives <p>Give Access to small organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the rules so that loans are accessible to small, micro-producers and the population that lives on the sustainability of the region. • Small communities' access to capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous deforestation of the forest. 18% of the Amazon Forest has already been cleared. • Monoculture. • Concern with the social issue in cultivation, due to the lack of job security and the use of child labor. • The need for institutional management to go through associations and cooperatives and to be constant during the project. • Lack of training for the peoples of the region. • It is necessary to strengthen local peoples so that large companies do not dominate and they can compete fairly. • Local peoples do not have the opportunity to participate in decision-making and do not participate actively in the execution of projects. • Populations do not participate in management spaces. • Strengthen the inclusive concentration of populations so that they can be adapted to all changes, especially in projects, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a space for dialogue to strengthen institutions, with the exchange of experiences. • Instruction and qualification of the local population for low impact production. • Setting up a business chain for other forestry and agro-forestry products and services, such as eco-tourism, payment for carbon capture, increase in processing and industrialization structures, enhancing the natural and cultural characteristics of the different regions. • Reducing criminalization of young people in the Amazon. • Understanding what role these communities want in this process, what is expected of them. • In addition to the perspective of financing, support for production chains, it is necessary to analyze the role of the producer within the process, encouraging local industrialization so that only the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protagonism for the little ones (riverside, indigenous, palm trees, associations). 	<p>participate in the execution of projects.</p>	<p>product “in natura” is not exported, as it is in the case of cocoa.</p>
--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of total flexibility in the licensing process, requires strict compliance with the agreements that protect communities. • Investment should promote an inclusive agroforestry economy. • Strengthen extractive communities to produce and negotiate forest assets with local, national and international markets • Structure beneficiation processes locally and/or collectively in community based cooperative industries. • More integrative arrangements within the project, which consider working for large companies so that they can work with small companies and the entire chain in an integrated manner. <p>Avoid the Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in compensatory policies - policy from market paradigms to solidarity. • Work to stop big capital deals. • The appreciation of cultural capital and social capital as they are linked to natural capital and forest assets. • The valorization of socio-environmental capital. <p>Preservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the Amazon Forest. • Funding for the defense of the Forest. <p>Inclusion of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for debate, to promote the interaction and dialogue of visions, concepts, historical processes, social and economic results. • The worker needs to have his space, his role and his capacity recognized. • Be provided with a space for governance for workers. • Funding only reaches large institutions because small institutions do not have technical support and are unable to even design a project. • Lack of support from a banking institution aimed at the small communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valorization of the producer. • Strengthening the entire production chain. • Protagonism of all the local peoples of the Amazon. • The creation of an intercultural curriculum, aimed at educational equity, that is, a local curriculum, with elements of local identity. • The use of the IDB's technical and technological resources and capacity to serve the people of Quirombola. • Conducting prior consultations in the Quirombola communities. • Quirombola's access to the project and their participation in the dialogues. • Development of the economic potential of the Quirombola communities. • Recovery of degraded areas, rivers and streams.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of women and traditional communities more actively in the IDBprogram. 		
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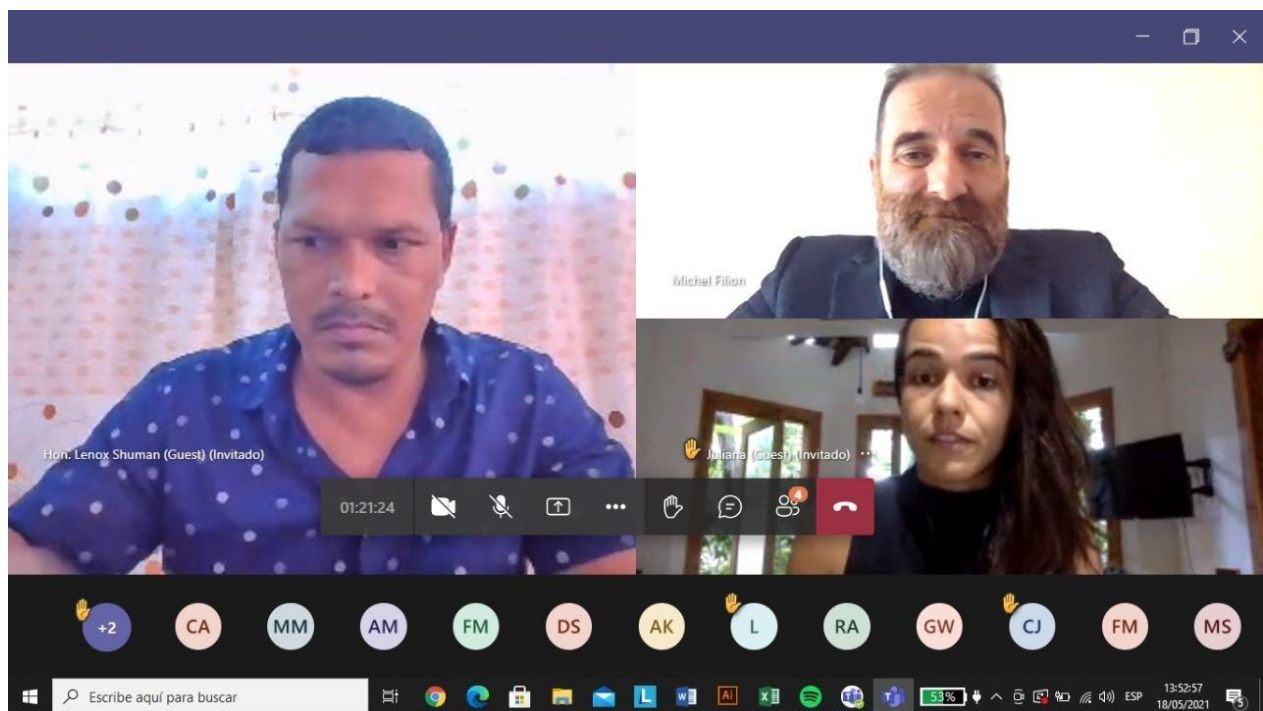
Names of participants
May 18, 2021 – 8h AM
(EDT)

N°	Country	Name	Organization
1	Brazil	João Meirelles	INSTITUTO PEABIRU
2	Brazil	Ana D’Arc Martins de Azevedo	UNAMA - GEPIDI - Grupos de Estudos e Pesquisas em Diversidade e Inclusão - EDUQ - Grupo Saberes e Práticas Educativas de Populações Quilombolas
3	Brazil	Angela Mendes	Comitê Chico Mendes
4	Brazil	Aurelio Borges	Mulungu
5	Brazil	Benedito Alcântara	Brasil Rede Eclesial Pan-Amazônica - REPAM
6	Brazil	Daniel Belíssimo	Instituto Terroá
7	Brazil	Daniel Bergamo	Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM
8	Brazil	Edilberto Sena	TAPAJOS VIVO
9	Brazil	Edwilson Pordeus	Equipe de Conservação da Amazônia - ECAM
10	Brazil	Elton Correa	Instituto Puraquequara
11	Brazil	Fabiano Silva	Fundação Vitória Amazônica - FVA
12	Brazil	Fabício de Paula	Amazônia Lab
13	Brazil	Francy Junior	Movimento de Mulheres Negras da Floresta - DANDARA
14	Brazil	Carlos Augusto Santos Silva	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares - CONTAG
15	Brazil	Iremar Ferreira	Instituto Madeira Vivo - IMV - Fundo Brasil - RONDONIA
16	Brazil	Juliana Strobel	Fundação Avina
17	Brazil	Katiane Lopes dos Santos	Associação das Comunidades Tradicionais - ACTB
18	Brazil	Marlubia da Silva dos Santos	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais de Afuá
19	Brazil	Miguel Scarcello	SOS AMAZÔNIA
20	Brazil	Rafaela da Cunha Pinto	Coletivo Mulheres de Ananindeua em Movimento - CMAM
21	Brazil	Roberto Palmieri	IMAFLOA
22	Brazil	Luis Tadeu Assad	Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade - IABS

23	Brazil	Tania Miranda	Centro ecumênico de Estudos Bíblicos - CEBI PARÁ
24	Brazil	Tatiana Balzon	Cooperação Técnica Alemã - GIZ
25	Brazil	Vera Olinda	Acre Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre - CPI
26	Brazil	Victor Salvatti	Fundação Amazônia Sustentável - FAS
27	Brazil	Maria Isabel Figueiredo Pereira	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável MAMIRAUÁ
28	Brazil	Nubia Santana	Comunidades Quirombolas do Amapá
29	Brazil	Wilmer Herrera Valencia	Misión Verde Amazónica
30	Brazil	Vanessa Calau Ferreira	
31	Brazil	Juliana Licio	
32	Brazil	Pedro daSilva Nogueira	

Dialogue with International CSO perspective

May 18, 14h (EDT) in English with 12 participants



Introduction

The Inter-American Development Bank wants to devote efforts in sustaining development in the Amazon basin. Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Environmental and Social Policy of IADB. Integrating the voices of communities, peoples and individuals into the planning and programming in line with internationally recognized safeguard policies, norms and practices is part of the normal practices of the Bank. As a first step in a series of conversations, dialogues and, eventually, consultations, the Bank contracts a consulting firm for seven virtual conversations to commence the mapping of the issues as perceived by the stakeholders and peoples of the Amazon Basin.

On May 18, 2021, a table of dialogue has been facilitated to obtain information and various perspectives from people related to the Basin. We were looking for:

- points of view shared in front of IDB experts and representatives to elicit inputs;
- new inputs, previously not considered during the pre-design and preparatory stages of the initiatives;
- potential risks and opportunities contributing to the sustainability of the initiative.

Inclusion in the design of any initiative allows a larger perspective of the context of intervention. This table of dialogue was thought to give voice to and empower people.

Agenda and details on the facilitation

To allow maximum expression of different points of view, facilitating was as light as possible and, after a brief introduction, only three were submitted to each dialogue:

- issues in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes);
- concerns in the Amazon Basin (20 minutes);
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We assume stakeholders would like to have a minimum of information about the initiative considered by the Bank. To answer this demand, an IDB specialist offers a summary of the Bioeconomy facility planned. Communicating the objectives and results are expected to help start the conversation.

A three-part agenda had been presented to the participants:

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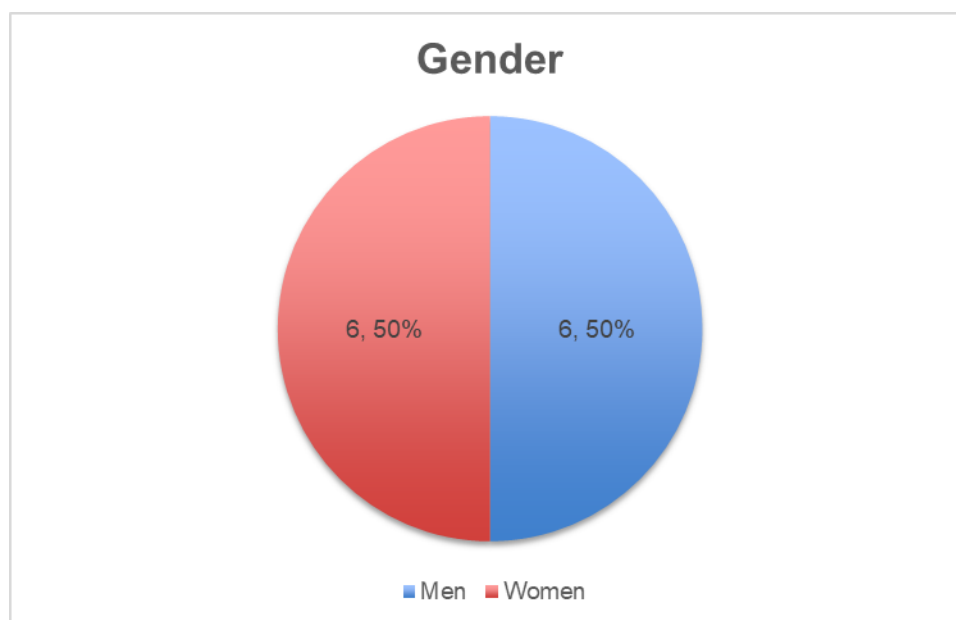
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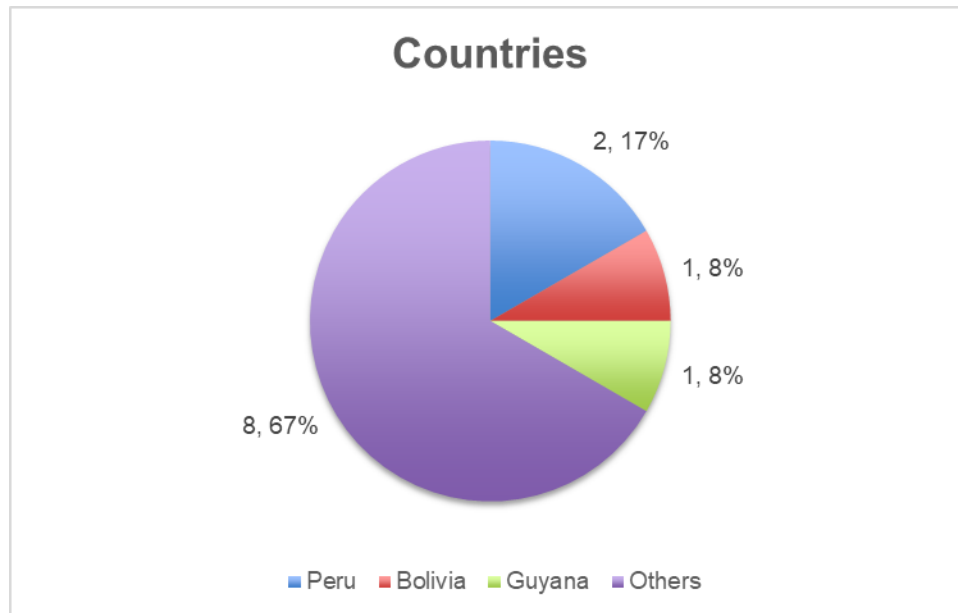
Portrait of the participation

783 people received the invitation and had the possibility to get registered to take part in the dialogue. More than hundreds of them, targeted groups, have been contacted by phone, Facebook or WhatsApp. 12 confirmed and joined the meeting.

They were men and women. The next graphic offers a sex-specific representation of the audience.



They originated from many countries, as shown in the graphic.



The list of the participants is at the end of this section.

Findings

Our agenda was organized around three expressions to give the maximum of room to the speeches of the stakeholders. Participants of the gender perspective dialogue reorganized it in their own way. The reading of the notes reveals that three interrelated topics emerge from the exchange:

- deforestation. Some expressed doubt on the compatibility of bioeconomy and conservation. To reduce the deforestation the incentive structure must change. Private sector is not the best partner since its basic incentive is to make money.
- indigenous and tribal people's consultation. They are not consulted, informed, and considered. Most want to be part of an initiative at the very beginning. The respect of their rights must be reinforced.
- land use and land tenure.

About perspectives for the future, they were mentioning:

- the recognition that indigenous peoples are far from mainstream economy and that development doesn't mean the same for everyone.
- the NGO accept that indigenous peoples don't need to be rescued by them but by themselves.
- a more localized approach for Indigenous Peoples consultations.
- a support for Indigenous Peoples for reaching the market with their

products. About main concerns, they mentioned:

- the Amazon is one of the most dangerous areas in the world, not for the wilderness but because of human behaviors such as crimes.

- In Brazil, a long way to go before we get the recognition deserved and, unfortunately, the extractive industry is getting more space.
- the sub consideration of the Quilombola in Brazil.
- extractive industry in general; for example, Guyana Oil and Gas could change the previous interest for conservation.
- animal production.
- overlap and coordination of various initiatives of development in the Amazon.
- effective use of environmental and social safeguards by the intermediary financial institutions.

There are noticeable differences between the NGOs and the participants coming from Indigenous and Tribal peoples.

Main insights

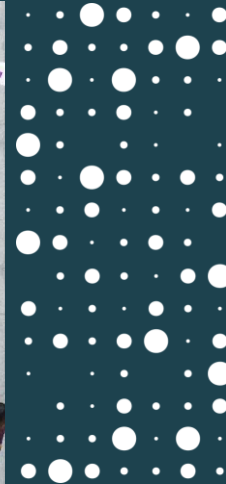
- Incompatibility between bioeconomy and conservation.
- Help Indigenous People to be part of the development and the economy.
- Land tenure disputes and crashes.



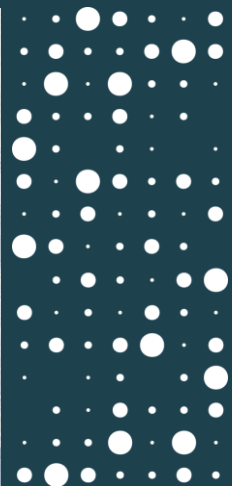
Annex 3 AI Perceptions Report and Methodology



Analysis of perceptions about the Amazon Region – Country Perceptions and Methodology



- 1 » Introduction
- 2 » Key findings
- 3 » Insights - CivicLytics
- 4 » Insights - Data on demand
- 5 » Methodology
- g » Conclusion



1 >>

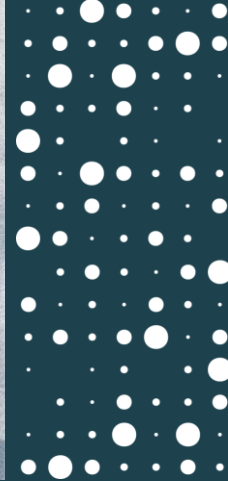
Introduction

The Country Vice Presidency of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) is seeking to better measure, analyze and interpret citizen feedback and social fabric in the Latin American region to strengthen its relationship strategy with stakeholders in the Amazon.

The objective of this project is to have an initial understanding of the perceptions and needs of people living in the Amazon; and start building a platform that would allow the Bank to systematically collect this feedback, develop actionable insights and raise awareness of the challenges this region of the world is facing

For such purpose this project used two different methods to obtain information:

- CivicLytics data
- Data on demand



2»

Key findings

Both CivicLytics and data on demand confirmed that the protection of the Amazon environment is the main issue for its population, more than economic or social concerns.

- 38% of all concerns expressed by the Amazon population are linked to the protection of the Amazon basin
- These protection-related comments are more common amongst men than women (gender gap: 5%). However, women talk more about citizen initiatives aiming to solve the issues in the region, especially in Brazil. These citizen initiatives could be “Rainforest Guardians”, forming themselves across countries or food banks.
- Brazilians in the Amazon are experiencing increasing trends of food insecurity, which led to such a solidary response in the creation of food banks. 100% complaints related to craftsmanship come from women, complaining about their food insecurity, caused by their employment informality and lack of tourism.
- Bio-businesses are being identified in all Amazon countries. Some of them have a strong vision of sustainability, applying indigenous cosmologies to their production techniques, mainly in cocoa and coffee agriculture, but also in technologies, due to the collaboration between universities, big companies and indigenous associations.
- Guyanese citizens are showing enthusiasm about different Public Private Partnerships (PPP) aiming to position Guyana as a bio-tourism destination.
- The Kichwa community in Ecuador is asking for the respect of the river Napo flow, as it is the source for their economic activities, including sustainable fishing. If they find snails in the morning in the riverbank, that means that the following day there will be abundant fishing.



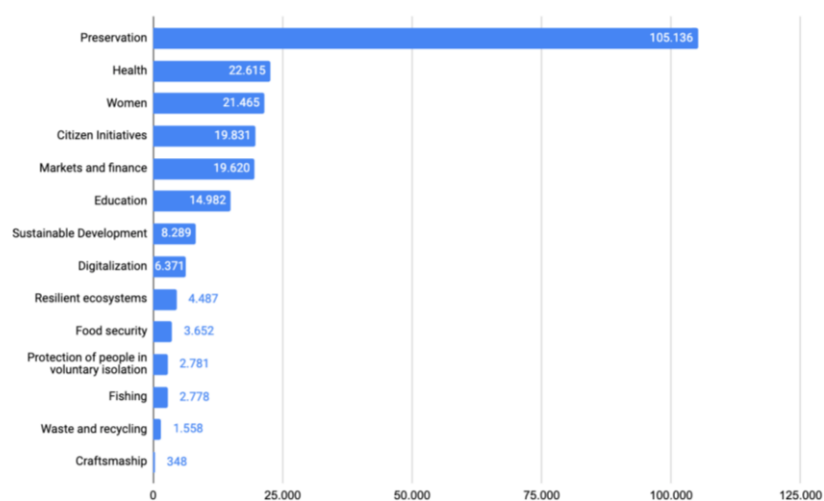
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Insights -
CivicLytics

Distribution of topics in the conversation

Distribution of documents by topic for the Amazon basin

Number of documents



A country is classified as an outlier within a certain category if its volume of documents has more than 10% plus the average volume for the region.

Preservation

(Amazon avg.: 38% / **Colombia: 79%**; 65,082 docs)

Growing concern about deforestation associated with agriculture and livestock, especially in the coffee sector.

Health

(Amazon avg.: 12% / **Bolivia: 26%**; 4,164 docs)

Health emergency in Beni. Difficulties in the supply of vaccines and oxygen in the department of Beni, generating a wave of civic unrest.

Citizen initiatives

(Amazon avg.: 6% / **Brasil: 19%**; 15,675 docs)

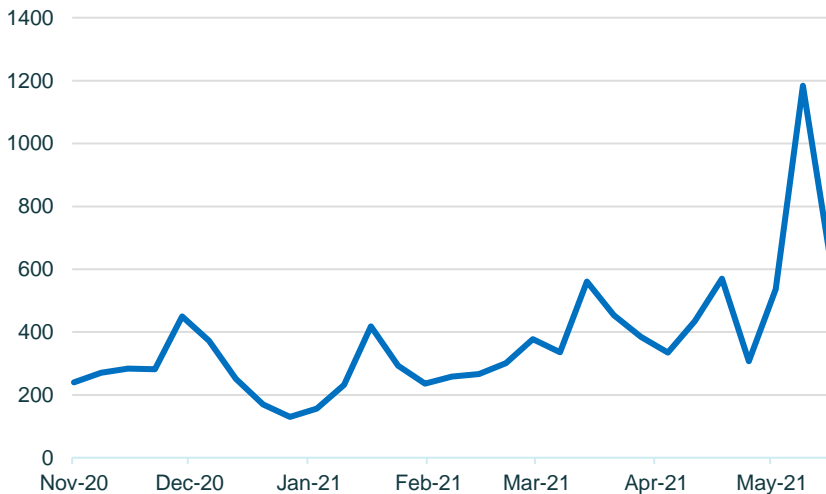
Brazilian rural populations consider unemployment and poverty to be one of the main problems in their region. Numerous networks are being formed to distribute food to families.

Application of ancestral knowledge

The application of ancestral knowledge focuses on preservation, with 43% of all mentions. Schools of forest guardians are being formed in all countries.

It is identified that bio-businesses are promoting ancestral practices of growing cocoa and coffee, something that doesn't promote deforestation.

Evolution of mentions of ancestral or indigenous knowledge in the Amazon basin
Number of documents



Application of indigenous knowledge to **health**
(Amazon avg.: 9% / **Perú: 24%**; 442 docs)

Testimonies of how the pandemic has seriously affected various indigenous communities, despite the sophisticated strategies of sanitary isolation within the forest practiced by the Shipibo-Konibo community.

Application of indigenous knowledge to **preservation**
(Amazon avg.: 43% / **Colombia: 69%**; 3,154 docs)

Fundación Maikuchiga is an initiative of an indigenous leader from the Mocagua community to rescue woolly monkeys orphaned by hunting, as well as promoting ecotourism and other conservation efforts.

Application of indigenous knowledge to the **economy**
(Amazon avg.: 43% / **Bolivia: 11%**; 359 docs)

Training program "Seeds of abundance" aimed at women from communities in the Amazon region based on the principles of indigenous economics.

Women: topic distribution

The main concern for the citizens of the Amazon is the protection of the habitat. In this category there is a clear gender bias; since 4,5% more men are presenting concerns or initiatives on this issue than in the case of women.

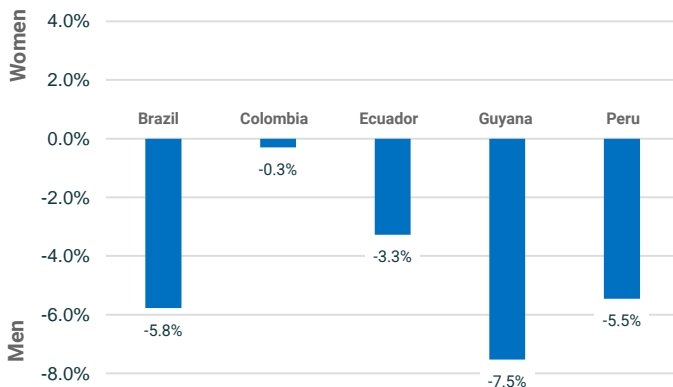
The conversation of citizen initiatives, which includes conversations about associations, groups and citizen meetings, presents a female predominance in Brazil and Ecuador.

Women's Citizen Initiatives (Amazon avg.: 51% / **Colombia: 51%**; 1,401 docs)

In Putumayo, the Chagra for Life Foundation, made up of women, is committed to ancestral crops, either for the food security of their communities or for medicinal uses. These women in turn become guardians of seeds.

Gender gap in the need to protect the Amazon basin

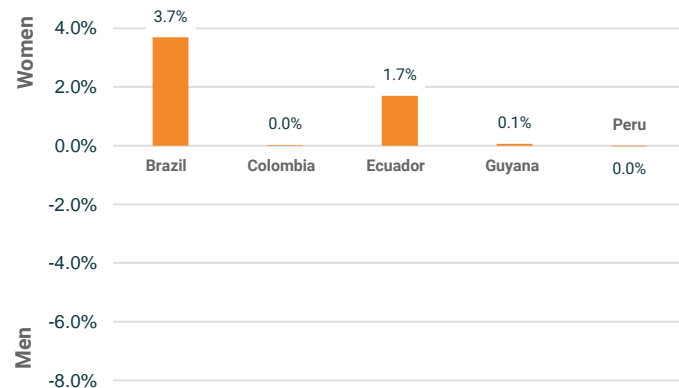
Difference between the share of complaints by women and men



Gender gap = (share of comments/complaints by women) - (share of comments/complaints by men). A positive value indicates that the conversation is dominated by the feminine gender, and a negative one by the masculine gender.

Gender gap on citizens' initiatives

Difference between the share of complaints by women and men



Gender gap = (share of comments/complaints by women) - (share of comments/complaints by men). A positive value indicates that the conversation is dominated by the feminine gender, and a negative one by the masculine gender.

Sustainable fishing

Sustainable fishing

(Amazon avg.: 1% / **Orellana province (Ecuador): 38%**; 219 docs)

The Kichwa community in Ecuador is asking for the respect of the flow of river Napo, as it is the source for their economic activities, including sustainable fishing. If they find snails in the morning in the riverbank, that means that the following day there will be abundant fishing.

Sustainable fishing

(Amazon avg.: 1% / **Colombia: 1%**; 779 docs)

Project Pescado, powered by local organizations and Caritas Norway, aiming to develop Caceta province's fishing economy. The rural youth is getting trained: students from 8 institutions are learning pisciculture.

Sustainable forests

Sustainable forests

(Amazon avg.: 9% / **Colombia: 29%**; 24,190)

Set of workshops aiming to train the Guaviaré community in environmental management skills (see photo published April 2). Local youth is asking for more opportunities to give their opinion regarding the use and exploitation of natural resources, before the approval of the project.

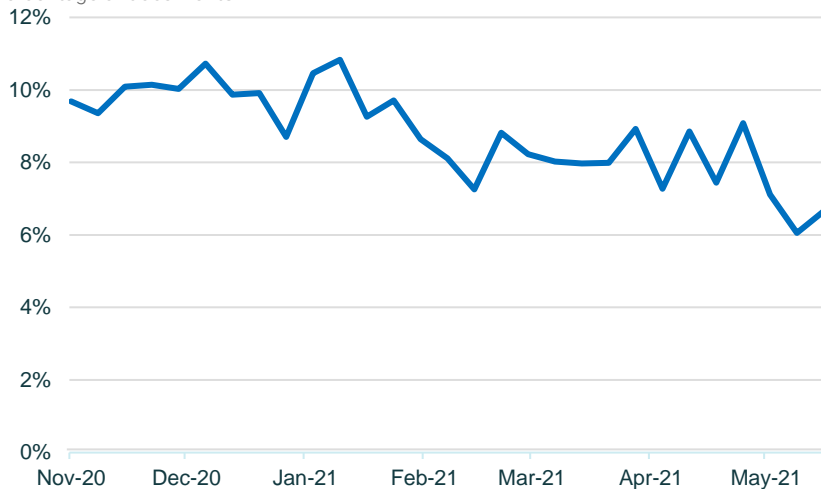


Private investment in bio-businesses

Since the beginning of 2021, conversations about bio-businesses have been losing volume in the region. This decreasing trend might be explained by a deceleration of the entrepreneurial fabric, with less publications announcing product launches, investment rounds or job offers.

Evolution of the share of documents mentioning bio-business financing and market access in the Amazon basin

Percentage of documents



Biobusinesses private investment

(Amazon avg.: 8% / **Brazil: 16%**; 13,290 docs)

Fast increase of particular investors seeking start-up crowdfunding rounds, looking for quick gains and positive impact (both in R\$ and crypto currency).

Biobusinesses private investment

(Amazon avg.: 8% / **Guyana: 12%**; 1,259 docs)

PPP between Discover Guyana (public) and Green Traveler (private) to promote green tourism is received with enthusiasm by the Guyanese.

Biobusinesses private investment

(Amazon avg.: 8% / **Bolivia: 11%**; 1,736 docs)

Structural narrative of resentment towards foreign investment in Bolivia, based on historic references (colonization) and the perception that the exporting model is not sustainable. Events are being organized in order to bring together local projects and local investors.

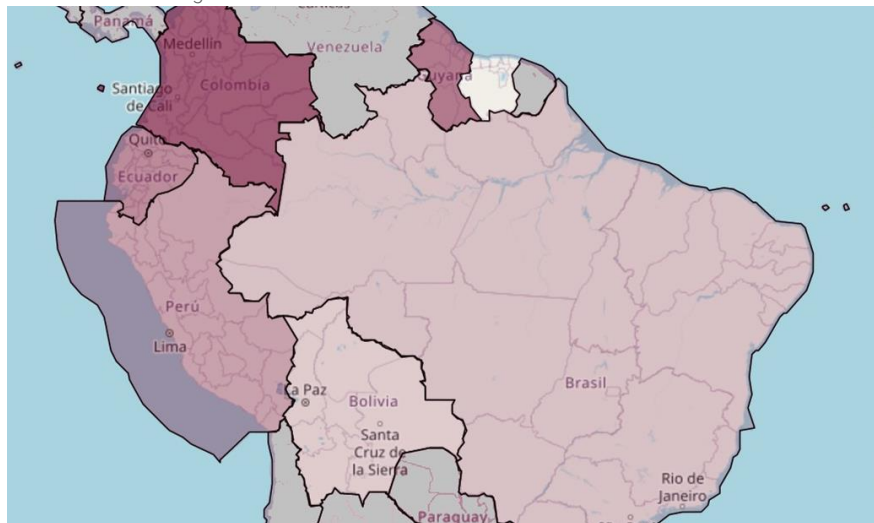
Protection of biodiversity and natural resources

Habitat protection is the most important issue in all countries (except Suriname, where concerns about digitization prevail).

Colombia, Guyana and Ecuador show the greatest intensity of concern in this regard.

Country* heat map for concerns related to the protection of biodiversity

Color differences indicate the relative volume of documents, a darker color has more documents than a lighter one



*The map includes all the Amazon countries analyzed with Civiclytics data

Protection of biodiversity

(Amazon avg.: 34% / **Colombia: 79%**; 65,339 docs)

The may 2021 protests gave evidence about how most citizens disagree with the model of natural resources exploitation, asking for a diversification towards bio-businesses. 29% of habitat-related comments were complaints.

Protection of biodiversity

(Amazon avg.: 34% / **Ecuador: 52%**; 7,926 docs)

The 1st anniversary of the oil spill in Sucumbíos and Napo provinces was celebrated with the creation of a Training Center for Young Forest Defenders, organized by the Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana.

Protection of biodiversity

(Amazon avg.: 34% / **Guyana: 43%**; 4,474 docs)

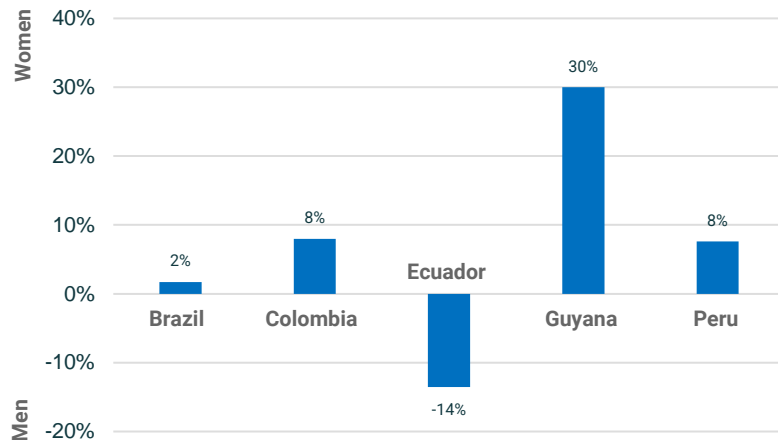
Citizens celebrated the 1st Important Bird & Biodiversity Area recognized in the country, obtained by the South Rupununi Conservation Society. Guyanese citizens beg citizens of other nations to realized the harm they are doing to the Amazon and stop polluting.

Access to credit for women

In all countries, except Ecuador, women complain more than men about the accessibility of financing funds for bio-businesses and access to markets; an average of 6.7% more complaints than men.

Gender gap in markets and finance-related complaints

Difference between the share of complaints by women and men



Gender gap = (share of comments/complaints by women) - (share of comments/complaints by men).
A positive value indicates that the conversation is dominated by the feminine gender, and a negative one by the masculine gender.

Access to credit for women
(Amazon avg.: 49% / **Colombia: 50%**; 643 docs)

Government program to support female entrepreneurs in Mocoa, aiming to re-construct the city after the 2017 avalanche.

Access to credit for women
(Amazon avg.: 49% / **Ecuador: 51%**; 338 docs)

Creation of the program Disruptive Women Ecuador, funding female-led projects.

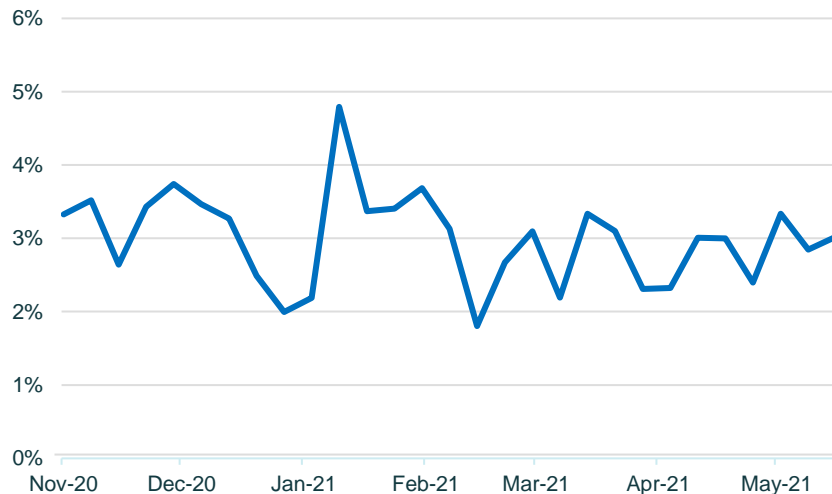
Access to credit for women
(Amazon avg.: 49% / **Perú: 47%**; 689 docs)

The Fondo Indígena Mujer Amazónica (FIMA) program is funding female-led grassroots initiatives.

Direct investment in innovation

The volume of documents expressing need for direct investment in innovation has remained stable since november 2020. A peak was identified at the beginning of 2021, when most universities and research centers in the region announced their funding campaigns.

Evolution of the share of documents mentioning innovation in the Amazon basin
Percentage of documents



Direct investment in innovation

(Amazon avg.: 10%/ **Bolivia: 12%**; 435 docs)

PPP between Entel (communications company) and Universidad Amazónica de Pando, aiming to improve the available e-learning offer, and thus increase the accessibility to online education.

Direct investment in innovation

(Amazon avg.: 10%/ **Ecuador: 4%**; 696 docs)

Project by the Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana alongside with indigenous communities to install solar panels and radios in otherwise disconnected communities.

Direct investment in innovation

(Amazon avg.: 10%/ **Suriname: 14%**; 51 docs)

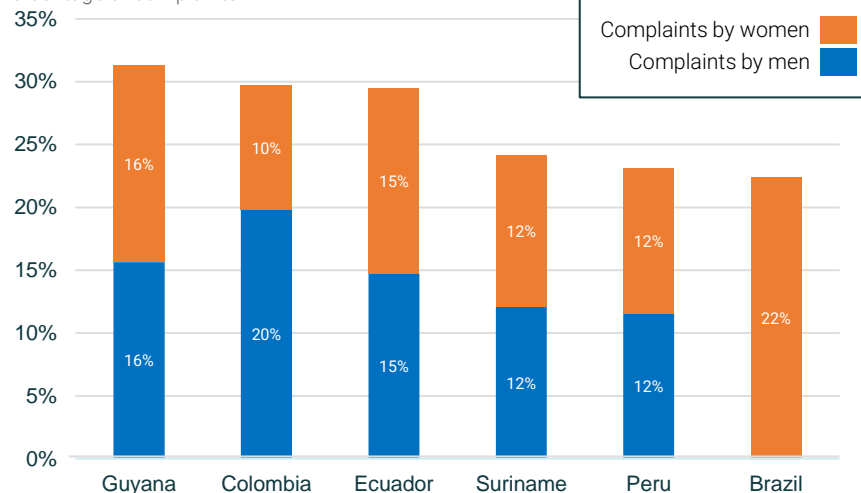
The illegal trafficking of jaguars is very high in Suriname, representing a threat to Surinamese citizen's pride. WWF is developing, alongside with universities, different technologies to monitor trafficking routes.

Local craftsmanship initiatives

Craftsmanship is the topic with the lowest gender gap of all; showing an almost equal volume in men and women. However, when focusing on complaints, there is a big gender gap in Colombia (where craftsmen complain 33% more than craftswomen) and in Brazil (where craftswomen complain 47% more than craftsmen).

Complaints share by country and distribution by gender within the craftsmanship conversation

Percentage of complaints



Bar height represents total share of complaints by country and each color indicates the gender distribution.

Craftsmanship (Amazon avg.: 1%*/ **Brazil: 2%**; 121 docs)

Food insecurity can be identified amongst Brazilian craftsmanship professionals, due to the informality of their work. The state of Amapá promoted the food transfer program called Comida em Casa, benefiting 580 people. This program was received by enthusiasm by the sector.

Craftsmanship (Amazon avg.: 1%*/ **Peru: 1%**; 61 docs)

E-commerce training program for craftswomen in Ucayali organized by Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana.

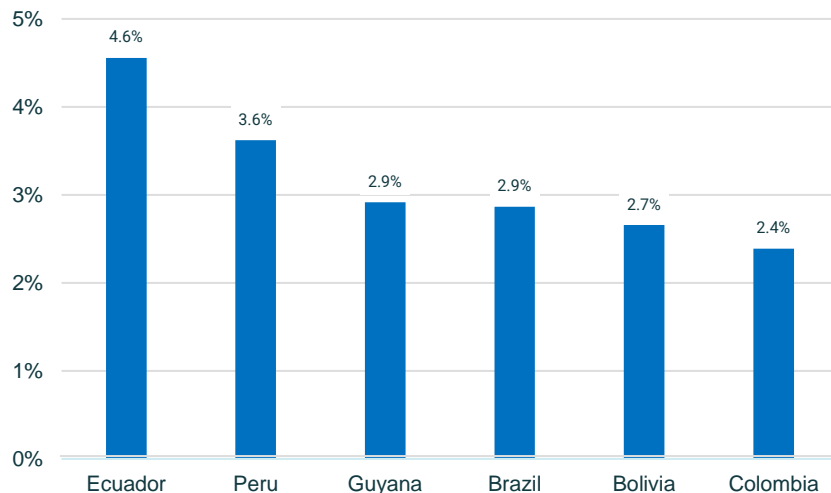
Craftsmanship (Amazon avg.: 1%*/ **Colombia: 3%**; 98 docs)

The sector complains about the lack of e-commerce channels and tools, due to the important reduction of tourism in 2020 and 2021.

* The percentage of documents amongst all categories is rounded down to 0%. In order to carry out a comparative analysis, this percentage is the relative volume of craftsmanship within other economic-related categories.

Share of documents mentioning preservation of the river basins and the access to drinking water in the Amazon basin

Percentage of documents



Protection of water basins

(Amazon avg.: 3% / **Ecuador: 5%**; 690 docs)

Research by students from the Amazon Regional University for the monitoring of plastic pollution levels in the Misahualli River.

Protection of water basins

(Amazon avg.: 3% / **Colombia: 2%**; 1972 docs)

Guardianas del agua: network of 135 rural women and environmentalists in defense of the territory and natural resources.

Protection of water basins

(Amazon avg.: 3% / **Bolivia: 3%**; 425 docs)

Rainwater collection project for home use in communities of Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Comments regarding food security have been increasing slowly since mid-January 2021. The challenges of intensive agriculture have gained momentum, farmers are showing distrust towards fertilizers, warning about the health and environmental damages they can cause. They are aware of their essential role in the food chain.

Evolution of the share of documents mentioning food security in the Amazon basin
Percentage of documents



Food security

(Amazon avg.: 2% / **Brazil: 3%**; 2087 docs)

Food insecurity has become an important issue for families in the Brazilian Amazon. Citizens are helping each other with grassroots food banks or campaigns to give visibility to the issue, such as Campanha A Fome Tem Nomes.

Food security

(Amazon avg.: 2% / **Bolivia: 2%**; 365 docs)

Civic unrest against the use of transgenics in agriculture, mainly in soja and cotton.

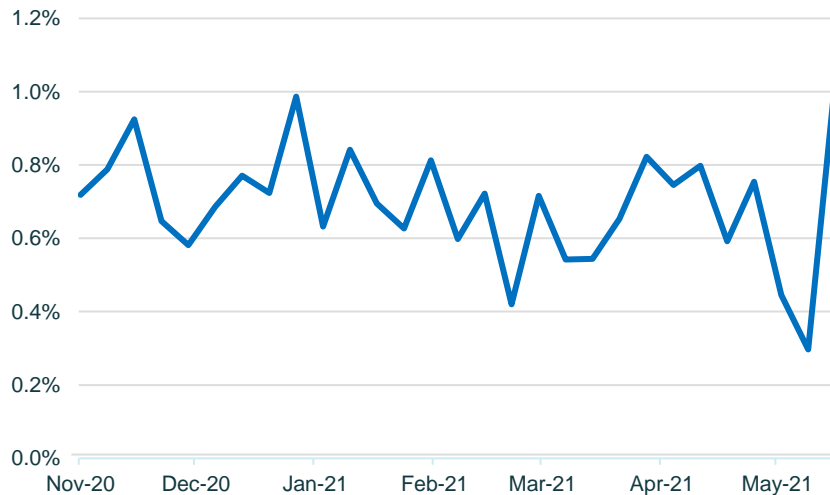
Food security

(Amazon avg.: 2% / **Ecuador: 1%**; 164 docs)

Indigenous communities are suggesting to shift monoculture towards edible forests and agroecology.

When asked “what is the best thing you can do to change the current situation in your region”, most citizens show 1) awareness that pollution is one of the main issues in their region and 2) empowerment to change it through recycling. However, they do not have the tools nor the knowledge to recycle some of their waste.

Evolution of the share of documents mentioning waste and recycling in the Amazon basin
Percentage of documents



Waste and recycling

(qualitative insight based on 16 docs)

Need to address the increase in waste after floods in the Itaya River due to the lack of drainage and collection services.

Waste and recycling

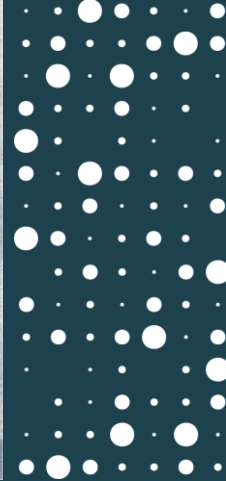
(qualitative insight based on 7 docs)

In coordination with the Ikiam Amazon Regional University, the project "Biotechnological strategies focused on bioremediation and reuse of mining tailings" begins, which will treat the waste generated by copper mining in the Sierra and Amazon.

Waste and recycling

(qualitative insight based on 11 docs)

Government program for the placement of ecological garbage cans throughout the city of Guavirá to promote recycling.



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Insights - Data
on demand

Main insights (1/2)

Sub-urban/peri-urban and rural areas

Challenges to obtain a better income

- Many of the people who commented that the biggest challenge facing the region in terms of income is the lack of well-paid jobs in the region. This causes people to have to move to other parts of their country which is exacerbated by the lack of infrastructure.
- In addition, this group of people comments that education in the region is lacking or nil.
- Finally, 6% of the participants reported fishing as an important economic activity to increase the income of the inhabitants in the region.

Challenges to mitigate environmental impact

- The main problem reported by the respondents is related to the lack of sanitation in the region. In addition, from these comments it is inferred that there is an opportunity to promote recycling in the region, which should protect the health of the people who do it.
- Notably, there were isolated responses that said that technology to improve the environment was lacking and illegal mining has an impact in the region.

Main insights (2/2)

Sub-urban/peri-urban and rural areas

What are the major challenges for women in the region

- The main problem faced by women in the Amazon basin is insecurity (21%) which manifests itself in terms of violence, lack of security and human trafficking.
- This is followed by economic issues (16%) which are manifested as low income and lack of opportunities.
- The third factor reported is the family (14%), which translates into having to take care of the children or having to neglect their home due to time invested to travel to the workplace.
- Finally, health (13%), especially reproductive health, is also an important issue among those surveyed.

What can I do to change the current condition of the region?

- The largest change proposed by the participants (29% of the sample) is taking care of the environment, which includes: separating and recycling trash, reducing deforestation and improving the use of water.
- The second change with 21% is related to the relationship that a person has with their community. In this case, the participants made reference to helping other people (including indigenous people) and being more collaborative.
- For the third change (10%), the participants refer to the relationship they have with the government and its improvement, such as fighting corruption or participating in the political processes of their region.
- Finally, the participants made reference to employment and the promotion of entrepreneurship, but here it is not clear if this is a need or is something that they can contribute to.

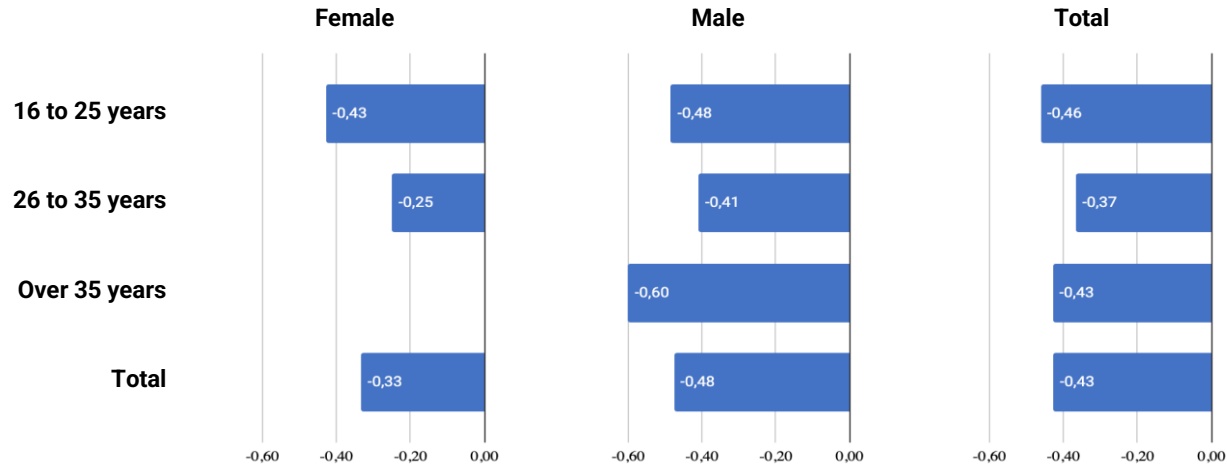
Additional data source - Data on demand

Descriptive analysis - All geographic areas

- Adult men (over 35 years old) are the most pessimistic group for the future of the area; this negative feeling is also prevalent for the other age groups of males when compared to women.
- Adult men (over 35 years old) were neutral on their sentiment of improvement.

Sentiment of improvement for the Amazon by age and gender outside the cities

Average score by age and gender, N = 69



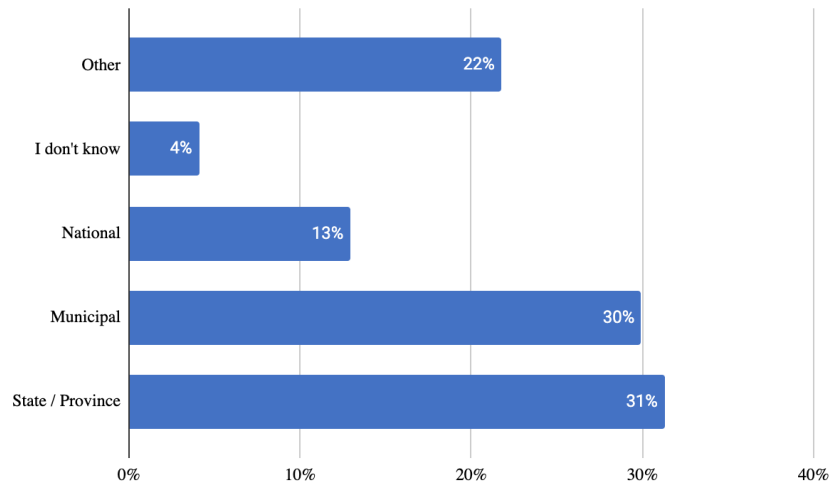
Additional data source - Data on demand

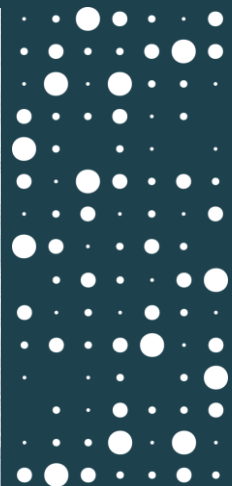
Descriptive analysis - All geographic areas

- On average each participant mention 1.4 decision maker
- State/Province and municipal governments are seen as key decision makers in the region
- The "other" category has a myriad of responses with one or two references, however there are some interesting mentions or topics like "responsible of the neighborhood", "Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement" (PMDB), "Pachakutik", "Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources", and "community council".

Frequency of mentions by decision maker

Percentage of mentions by decision maker, N=147*





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Methodology

The CivicLytics data is a sample of citizen opinions from November 2020 to May 2021 for the countries of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname.

This data allows us to

- Corroborate or redefine:
 - Hypotheses about citizen perceptions and needs, providing an order of magnitude
 - Add the real-time data dimension to fine tuned trends on new and growing problems, that are not regularly identified from traditional methods (for example: surveys).
- Provide:
 - Actionable information
 - Understand citizens' reactions and potential trends to events as public policies, private sector interventions

Countries: CivicLytics data tool processed anonymous comments from the citizens of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname.

Source: Twitter as well as public comments in digital media, discussion forums, blogs and different media.

Time frame: From November 2020 to May 2021.

Scope: 236,450 documents (tweets + forums, blogs, digital media)

Context indicators

Index (share of total population)	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Guyana	Peru	Suriname
Internet penetration	47.5%	75.0%	68.0%	57.3%	37.3%	60%	59.7%
Active social media users	69.8%	70.3%	76.4%	78.8%	63.4%	81.4%	66.2%
Twitter users*	3.25%	9.2%	8.1%	8.5%	2.7%	5.4%	3.3%
Share of female users	34.6%	41.5%	41.5%	38.9%	36.7%	39.1%	24.1%

Using an artificial intelligence algorithm based on natural language processing (NLP) and semi-automatic learning, Citibeats analyzes and structures comments in different topics in an aggregated and anonymous way.

Additional data source to gather civic data from rural areas

As per the characteristics of the Amazon basin and to arrive to rural areas or areas of low connectivity it was added strength to the análisis by Data on demand.

Data on demand uses open distributed collaborations (or crowdsourcing) which provides visibility, knowledge and information of local situations.

Methodology: These collaborations consists of sending a questionnaire (designed by Citibeats) to a previously defined network of citizens, who have been verified and receive financial compensation for providing valid and complete answers to a full questionnaire using an application on their mobile phone.

Using this method, we obtained a sample of citizen opinions between May 18 and 21, 2021 for the Amazon region in countries were he had agreements with TELCO providers, namely Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.




These data allow us to know the opinions of people located in

- Sub-urban / peri-urban and rural areas, as well as cities
- In regions of a country, such as a particular state or province, or specific areas (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Azuay, Callao, Caquetá, Cusco, Guainía, Loreto, Manabi, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Meta, Morona Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pará, Pichincha, Putumayo, Rondônia, Roraima, San Martín, Sucumbios, Tocantins, Ucayali, Vichada, Zamora Chinchipe)
- Add additional context to findings and information to the CivicLytics data

Additional data source - Data on demand

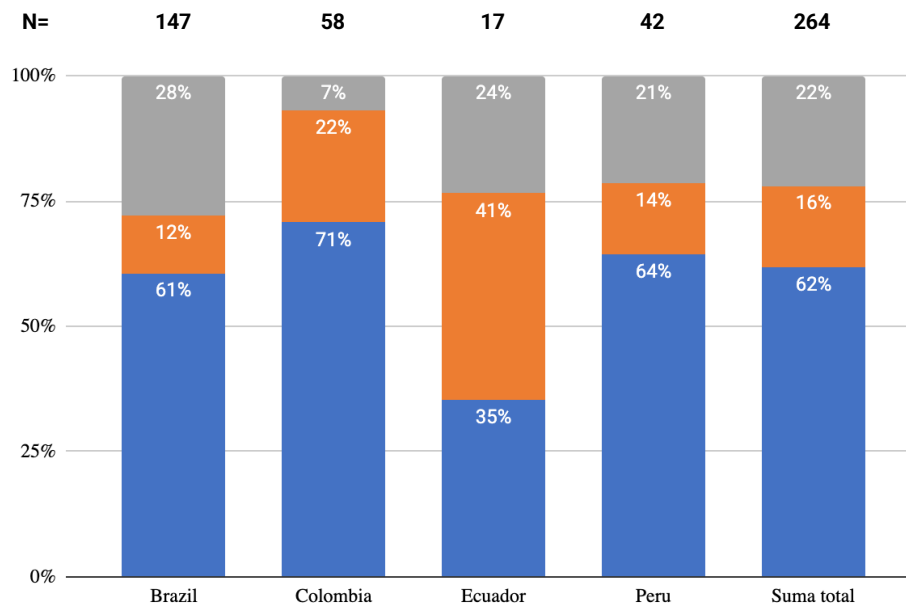
Descriptive analysis - All geographic areas

- Between May 18 and 21, 362 responses were obtained, of which 98 responses (27% of the sample) were eliminated from this report since they did not have a geographic area, i.e. a respondent identified itself in a city, suburban/peri-urban or rural area.
- 38% of the responses came from sub-urban / peri-urban or rural areas, which corresponds to 101 responses.
- Brazilians participated the most in the survey, representing 55% of all respondents.

Suburban/Peri-urban 
Rural 
City center or metropolitan area 

Distribution of responses by geographic area and gender




Number of responses by country, percentage by region



Additional data source - Data on demand

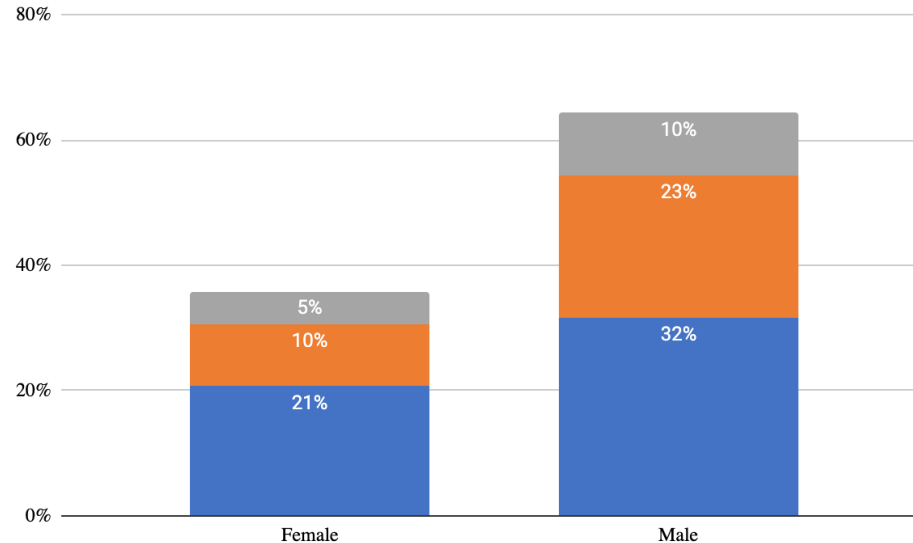
Descriptive analysis - Only suburban / Peri-urban and rural areas

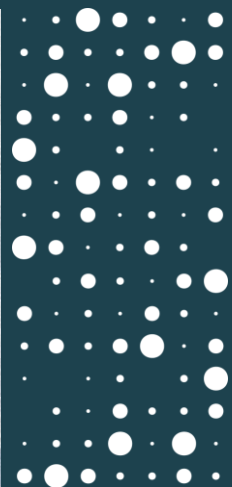
- 101 valid responses were obtained in sub-urban/peri-urban or rural areas, with 65 men and 36 women participants.
- In addition, adolescents and young people (16 to 25 years old) were the age group that most participated (55%), followed by young adults (26 to 35 years old)
- The group with the lowest representation (5%) was that of adult women (over 35 years)

Suburban/Peri-urban 
 Rural 
 City center or metropolitan area 

Distribution of responses by gender and age outside the cities

Percentage of total responses obtained outside the cities, N = 101





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Conclusions

Key Insights

Both data sources (CivicLytics and data on demand) showed that the environmental protection of the Amazon basin is the main issue for its population, more than economic or social issues. And this concern for the environment is more prevalent in men than women.

In addition, bio-businesses are being identified across the region ranging from traditional indigenous knowledge (to grow cocoa and coffee), to the use of new technologies where collaboration between universities, big companies and indigenous associations are seen as a key driver for success. Furthermore, Guyanese citizens even show support for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) within the bio-tourism sector.

Social Big Data Social to support the understanding perceptions and needs of people living in the Amazon basin

Citizen listening has allowed us to understand the current challenges citizens living in the Amazon basin face and what are their needs. This effort also makes it possible to corroborate the information gathered through the citizen dialogues undertaken by the Bank and to provide an order of magnitude to the different social trends.

The voice of the citizen guides the policies of tomorrow, so having actionable information in real time is of great added value when it comes to reacting quickly and effectively. For example, in the short term it allows us to react with communication campaigns and quick interventions to respond to questions or citizen requests. In the medium and long term, knowing trends is useful for the design of social interventions and the allocation of resources to those areas or sectors with the greatest need.

