



REM Colombia Visión
Amazonía Programme

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



With the support of



Ejecución



Contents

Summary of the REM II Colombia Visión Amazonía Programme	7
Executive Summary	8
Deforestation in 2023 and 2024 (see Chapter 2.1)	8
Programme management progress (see Chapter 2)	8
Executing Unit of the REM Programme [UER] (see chapter 2.6).....	11
Communications (see Chapter 2.4).....	112
Management of social and environmental safeguards (see Chapter 2.7).....	12
Budget execution (see Chapter 3).....	12
Progress on Logical Framework Indicators (see Chapter 2.8)	13
1 Introduction	14
1.1 Deforestation behaviour in 2023 and 2024.....	14
2 Status of implementation of the REM II Colombia Visión Amazonía Programme	188
2.1 Result 1 Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units are implemented within the framework of an integrated strategy for territorial intervention.	188
2.1.1 Overall investment in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units.....	19
2.1.2 Progress in the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units.....	233
2.1.2.1 Los Puertos NDFyB	233
2.1.2.2 Agua Bonita NDFyB	266
2.1.2.3 Orotuyo NDFyB	311
2.1.2.4 Nueva IlusiónNDFyB n32.....	32
2.1.2.5 Aguas Claras - Yari: NDFyB Ciudad Yari and El Camuya NDFyB	344
2.1.3 Complementary investments in and around the Forest Development Units	388
2.2 Result 2 Indigenous peoples and communities are strengthened in their environmental governance.....	411
2.3 Result 3 Territorial entities and national and regional environmental authorities strengthened in forest management and governance and in monitoring deforestation	433
2.4 Communications Strategy.....	477
2.5 Questions, Complaints and Claims Mechanism Prior Consultation for the Visión Amazonía Programme.....	50
2.6 REM Executing Unit [UER].....	500
2.6.1 UER Team.....	500
2.6.2 Programme Coordination Spaces	522
2.7 Programme Risk Management and Safeguards	544
2.8 Progress with Logical Framework Indicators	577
3 Budgetary Management of the Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme	622
3.1 Budget Execution of Investment Plans.....	633

3.2	Budget Execution by Pillars	634
3.3	Budget Execution by Results	666
3.4	Financial yields and exchange rate differential.....	676
3.5	Benefit Distribution, Stock and Flow	677
4	Changes in the implementation context.....	68
5	Challenges and priorities for REM II	69
6	Annexes.....	700
	Annex 1 Definitions of financial concepts.....	700
	Annex 2 Projects from the Fourth Call for Proposals (Part One)	711
	Annex 3 Indigenous projects from the fourth call for proposals (part two)	733
	Annex 4 List of talks at universities, organisations and national and international events	755
	Annex 5 Documentation of special cases regarding Safeguards 2025	766
	Annex 6 Budget Execution by Pillars and Components (Euros).....	90
	Annex 7 Budget Execution by Implementing Entities (Euros)	91

Index of Tables

Table 1	Deforestation reduction indicator in Colombia. Period 2021–2025.....	15
Table 2	Deforestation in the 6 REM Units (2023 and 2024)	166
Table 3	Deforestation in the REM Visión Amazonía Programme Units (2021–2025*).....	177
Table 4	Hectares under sustainable forest management and families involved in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units (NDFyB).	19
Table 5	Zoning of the Agua Bonita NDFyB	28
Table 6	Disbursements by department	388
Table 7	Green credits issued in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units.....	388
Table 8	Forest cover on land receiving credit by department	39
Table 9	Credit lines disbursed in 2025	39
Table 10	Distribution of the second group of prioritised projects from the fourth call for proposals	43
Table 11	Control and monitoring activities carried out in the first half of 2025	444
Table 12	Programme followers on different social media platforms.....	49
Table 13	Progress on Logical Framework Indicators as of December 31, 2025.....	59
Table 14	Programme contribution to the macro-target of the National Development Plan 2022–2026	611
Table 15	Investment Plans approved in REM II.....	622
Table 16	Budget Execution of Investment Plans	633
Table 17	Main budgetary processes by implementing entities (Euros).....	655
Table 18	Budget execution by results (Euros)	666

Index of Figures

Figure 1	GHG greenhouse gas emissions trends for the Amazon biome. Period 2021–2024.	155
----------	--	-----

Figure 2 Trends in early detection of deforestation in Colombia. Period 2024-2025. Source: Prepared by IDEAM – SMByC (2025) 16

Figure 3 Forest development units are being implemented as part of an integral territorial intervention strategy..... 188

Figure 4 Distribution of tablets to students in Calamar 19

Figure 5 Academic structure of the Forest Extension course 211

Figure 6 *Chontaduro* seedlings germinating and developing in the nursery 222

Figure 7 Interventions at Los Puertos NDFyB and Agua Bonita NDFyB..... 233

Figure 8 Installation and operation of the medium-height aerial cable at Los puertos, Calamar NDFyB..... 244

Figure 9 Installation and operation of the Vectron 3530 portable sawmill..... 255

Figure 10 Training and distribution of tablets at the Escuela de Selva Diploma Course, Calamar, Guaviare 255

Figure 11 Community meetings, Pillar leader and FSC certification professional in Los Puertos - Calamar, Guaviare 266

Figure 12 Zoning of the Agua Bonita NDFyB..... 277

Figure 13 Community meetings to agree on PMF [Forest Management Plan] areas in Agua Bonita 29

Figure 14 PMF Agua Bonita area: La Unión, Puerto Nuevo and La Reforma local villages . 29

Figure 15 Interventions in the Nueva Ilusión and Orotuyo NDFyBs 311

Figure 16 School in the Orotuyo centre for classes on the Rainforest School Diploma course and assistance with FSC [Forest Stewardship Council] Certification preparation. 322

Figure 17 Boat and engine delivered to the Nueva Ilusión NDFyB 333

Figure 18 Second General Assembly of the Nueva Ilusión Forest Development Unit..... 344

Figure 19 Interventions in Camuya and Ciudad Yará NDFyBs 355

Figure 20 Community Manager Diploma Course from Escuela de Selva..... 366

Figure 21 School Environmental Projects [PRAE] with the San Vicente del Caguán Mayor’s Office 377

Figure 22 Distribution of indigenous projects from the fourth call for proposals by category: Women and Family or General 422

Figure 23 Checkpoint, illegal logging in the Cormacarena jurisdiction 444

Figure 24 Training in environmental education for support staff in the Monitoring and Control Department 455

Figure 25 Launch of the Andoque Dictionary as part of FilBo..... 48

Figure 26 Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the impact assessment of the REM I Programme’s green financial instruments 522

Figure 27 Budget execution by Pillars 644

Figure 28 Distribution of benefits from executed resources 677

Figure 29 Distribution of local investment executed by theme..... 688

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASOJUNTAS	Municipal Association of Community Action Boards
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon
CISSA	Internal Committee on Socio-Environmental Safeguards

CorpoAMAZONÍA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon
CORMACARENA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of La Macarena Special Management Area
CPLI	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
DAASU	Directorate of Environmental, Sectoral and Urban Affairs
DBBSE	Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
DCC	Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management
DCI	Joint Declaration of Intent
DGOAT	General Directorate of Territorial Environmental Management
ENR	National Restoration Strategy
ENREDD+	National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
EPSEA	Agricultural Extension Service Provider Company
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FPN	Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Fund. [Fondo Patrimonio Nacional]
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIRSA	Integrated Socio-Environmental Risk Management
GruC	Environment Sub-Group Cooperating Partners Group
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Studies [Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales]
IFA	Amazon Forest Incentive
IFV	Green Financial Instrument
IPSE	Institute for the Planning and Promotion of Energy Solutions for Non-Interconnected Areas
JAC	Community Action Board
KfW	KfW Entwicklungsbank / Development Bank responsible for Financial Cooperation of the German Government
MGAS	Environmental and Social Management Framework
Minambiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MIAACC	Amazon Indigenous Environmental and Climate Change Roundtable
MOP	Programme Operating Manual
MRA	Regional Amazonian Roundtable
NAD	Active Deforestation Units
NDFyB	Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units
ONG	Non-governmental organization [NGO]
OPIAC	Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon
PAD	Disbursement-Based Procurement Plan
PAR	Returns-Based Procurement Plan
PAS	Accompaniment and Monitoring Platform -Pillar 4
PFNM	Non-Timber Forest Products [NTFP]
PGAS	Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP]
PICD	Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation [ICDP]
PID	Investment Disbursement Plan [IDP]
PIG	Global Investment Plan
PIR	Returns-Based Investment Plan
PIVA	Indigenous Pillar Visión Amazonía

PMF	Forest Management Plan [FMP]
PND	National Development Plan [NDP]
PNN	National Natural Parks of Colombia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]
PPPI	Stakeholder Participation Plans
PQRSD	Petitions, Complaints, Claims, Suggestions and Denunciations
PRAES	School Environmental Projects
PROCEDAS	Citizen's Environmental Education Projects
PSA	Payment for Environmental Services
REM	REDD Early Movers
RENARE	National Registry for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Deforestation
RIS	Summary of Safeguards Information
SMBYC	Forest and Carbon Monitoring System
SNIA	National Agricultural Innovation System [NARS]
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSR-CV	Technically Specified Rubber, Viscosity Controlled
UCA	Annual Cutting Unit (of a Forest Management Plan)
UER	Executing Unit of the REM Visión Amazonía Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIAMAZONÍA	University of the Amazon
VA	Vision AMAZONÍA (Ministry of the Environment Programme)
ZRC	Peasant Reserve Zones

Summary of the REM II Colombia Visión Amazonía Programme

Country	COLOMBIA
Programme	REDD Early Movers REM Colombia II Visión Amazonía
Implementing Agency	Visión Amazonía / Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Financial mechanism	Patrimonio Natural Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
Duration	5 years (December 2022 to December 2027)
Ultimate Objective	To improve environmental protection, the sustainable management of natural resources, the conservation of forests and biodiversity, and climate protection in Colombia
Programme Target	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation in Colombia and to promote the sustainable use of natural forests in the Colombian Amazon region by the local communities and indigenous peoples who inhabit them
Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest development units are being implemented as part of a integral strategy for territorial intervention 2. Indigenous peoples and communities are strengthened in their environmental governance 3. Local authorities and national and regional environmental authorities are strengthened in forest management and governance and in the monitoring of deforestation

Executive Summary

The third Annual Report of the REM Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme corresponds to the implementation period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025. This report presents the Programme's progress in relation to these three results and budget management, and provides a brief analysis of changes in the implementation context, as well as the challenges and priorities for the coming year.

The REM Colombia II Programme aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation in Colombia and to ensure the sustainable use of natural forests in the Colombian Amazon region by local communities, indigenous peoples and the communities living there. Within the framework of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development's Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation, the REM II Programme is evolving an integral intervention strategy in six Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units (NDFyB), namely: Los Puertos and Agua Bonita in Guaviare, Orotuyo, Nueva Ilusión, Ciudad Yará and El Camuya in Caquetá, and targeted actions to control deforestation in active deforestation units.

Deforestation 2023 and 2024 (see Chapter 2.1)

The official deforestation figure for the country, as reported by IDEAM in 2024, stands at 113,608 hectares, representing a 43% increase in deforestation compared with 2023. Despite this significant increase, this is the second-lowest figure in the last 24 years. In that same year, 2024, the six NDFyB areas led by REM Visión Amazonía retained 94% of the natural forest area (359,998 ha) from the 2021 baseline. Of the programme's six core areas, Agua Bonita, Los Puertos and Orotuyo saw reductions in deforestation, Nueva Ilusión remained stable, and Ciudad Yará and El Camuya showed increases in deforestation. Early warnings of deforestation for 2025 show a trend towards increased deforestation compared to 2024, mainly in the departments of Meta, Guaviare and Caquetá.

Programme management progress (see Chapter 2)

The evident deterioration in public order represents a challenge to the implementation of the Programme. Notwithstanding this, the Programme has managed to continue making progress in strengthening the six forest development units. It is telling that the areas with the least implementation due to public order issues, are those corresponding to the Yará and Camuya units where an increase in deforestation is evident.

Result 1: Forest Development Units are implemented within the framework of an integral strategy for territorial intervention

In the second half of 2025, the second phase of the new '**Escuela de Selva II**' **Environmental Education** Diploma Course was completed, training around 1,000 young people and awarding diplomas to 785 of them as 'Community Forest Managers'. Progress was made with the Putumayo Technological Institute in preparing a **Forest Extension** course and with the **training in Sustainable Forest Management**,

both of which will begin in the first half of 2026. Thirty School Environmental Projects [**PRAES**] are being implemented, involving 1,457 students in Calamar and San Vicente del Caguán. A project was launched to propagate **Chontaduro** seedlings in nurseries for planting in the communities of Orotuyo, Los Puertos, Nueva Ilusión and Yari-Camuya. The Programme has settled the agreements with the three corporations for the implementation of **the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA]** with a commitment from the Ministry of the Environment to continue payments to the 3,390 beneficiary families, or 'agents of change as they have been referred to in the Integral Plan for Containment of Deforestation, from January 2025 through the 'Conservar Paga' (Conservation Pays) Programme of the Fund for Life and Biodiversity. An agreement was signed with the National Training Service [SENA] – Guaviare Regional Office to support rural enterprises through its CampeSENA programme, and the **agro-environmental** portfolio was promoted, covering green loans, agricultural extension, land planning, food sovereignty, agroforest businesses, ecological restoration and productive reconversion.

Los Puertos NDFyB: Progress has been made with the forest management plan, despite several temporary suspensions of activities due to public order issues. **A cable system** for transporting timber through the forest has been successfully **installed**, as has the **portable sawmill**. A **skidding system** is expected to be installed next semester, which will allow logs to be transported closer to the portable sawmill. Progress has been made in preparing Coagroitilla for **FSC Forest Certification** ahead of the pre-audit scheduled for January 2026.

Agua Bonita NDFyB: Progress has been made on the first phase of **the Forest Management Plan** and on identifying early agro-environmental interventions and restoration work, which is expected to begin in 2026. In collaboration with the General Directorate of Territorial Environmental Planning of the Ministry of the Environment, work began on implementing **Environmental Land Zoning** across 230 parcels in 17 villages within the Agua Bonita area. Support was provided to 103 families across the three indigenous reserves. In the Itilla Indigenous Reserve, cocoa production was strengthened. In La Yuquera resguardo (reserve), support was provided for the planting of sugarcane and cassava, along with equipment for the production of panela, panela syrup, farina (cassava flour) and cassava bread; and in the Barranquillita resguardo, plans are in place to set up a production line for panela, syrup, cassava flour and cassava bread made from cassava. In Caño Caribe, 102 families have been selected for an ecological restoration project.

Orotuyo NDFyB: Progress has been made with forest management through the installation of **a portable sawmill**, and **the skidding kit** is currently being procured; early agro-environmental interventions are also underway. It is currently undergoing preparation to obtain **FSC forest certification**. Appro 33 families are implementing early interventions in areas such as productive projects and food sovereignty, among others.

Nueva Ilusión NDFyB: Implementation in the NDFyB Nueva Ilusión has faced serious delays due to public order issues, progressing only with environmental education activities (Escuela de Selva (Jungle School)) for 21 young people, the delivery of a boat, and payments from the 'Conservar Paga' scheme via Minambiente to some

148 families. The formulation of **the Community Forest Management Plan** covering 30,000 ha has been finalised. From 2026, it is expected to reach 300 families with productive projects, agricultural extension or food sovereignty initiatives.

El Camuya NDFyB and Ciudad Yarí NDFyB: Due to the complex public order situation in the area, it has not been possible to implement the planned interventions during 2025, except for educational activities such as the Forest School (65 young people) and School Environmental Projects, reaching some 1,257 students in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán. Minambiente benefited 268 families through the *Conservar Paga* scheme. The Forest Management Plan and early agro-environmental interventions have been delayed. However, by the end of 2025, agreements had been reached with the Peasants' Business Association of Yarí [ASECADY] to resume the REM I dairy plant project.

As **complementary investments in areas surrounding the units**, the Departmental Agricultural Extension Plans were finalised in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and Vaupés. Under the agreement signed with Banco Agrario de Colombia, **686 green credit operations** have been carried out and technical assistance is offered to users, with support from an Agricultural Extension Service Providing Entity for the disbursed loans. The loans granted amount to €3,167,823, conserving 14,386 hectares. Support was also provided to the Fund for Life and Biodiversity of the Ministry of Environment for the implementation of the green financial instrument '*Productive Restoration – RePro*', designed by REM Visión Amazonía. The Programme has continued to support **zero-deforestation supply chains and productive partnerships**, including the processing of natural rubber latex with Asoheca in Caquetá and agroforest systems with cocoa for 131 farmers in the municipalities of Puerto Guzmán, Solano, San Vicente del Caguán and El Retorno. The structuring of **five energy communities** in the Agua Bonita area and in indigenous territories in the departments of Vaupés and Guainía was completed, as part of the investment plan of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, through the Institute for the Planning and Promotion of Energy Solutions for Non-Interconnected Areas.

Result 2: Indigenous peoples and communities strengthened in their governance

In the first half of 2025, the **42 projects** approved by the Accompaniment and Monitoring Platform for the **fourth call for proposals** were finalised, and their implementation began in the second half of the year (see Annex 2). Fifty-three per cent of the projects are initiatives led by women. In the second half of 2025, the Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon [OPIAC] began its consultancy work to support the 40 implementing entities from the fourth call for proposals. In December 2025, the Accompaniment and Monitoring Platform evaluated a **second group of projects from the fourth call for proposals**, comprising 14 additional projects for five departments within the Amazon biome, with 50% of the investment allocated to women's and family projects, amounting to €1,840,424. To conclude the **Prior Consultation process for the Visión Amazonía Programme**, two further meetings were held: in May with 80 leaders from indigenous territories in the municipality of Piamonte, Cauca, and in October 2025 in the municipality of Cumaribo, with 150 representatives from the Saracure Río Cada and UNUMA

resguardos. The meeting to formalise the Consultation is scheduled for the first half of 2026.

Result 3: Territorial entities and national and regional environmental authorities strengthened in forest management and governance and in the monitoring of deforestation.

CorpoAMAZONÍA, CDA and CORMACARENA were strengthened with 34 professionals for the control and monitoring of natural resources, certification and the Forest Roundtables/Committees. Support was also provided to the Departmental **Forest Committees** of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo and Guaviare. Furthermore, the CDA was strengthened in productive reconversion and the control and surveillance of illegal mining in the department of Guainía. The study on the carrying capacity of the Guape River Canyon was completed, as was the training of 60 guides for the Guejar River Canyon, in collaboration with the Sierra de la Macarena Tourism Corporation [NATUPAZ].

The Programme supported IDEAM's **Forest and Carbon Monitoring System** [SMBByC] in generating official figures at national, regional and local levels, as well as supporting regional environmental authorities in the Amazon region in the generation and effective use of monitoring data on forest area and deforestation. **Four Quarterly Early Deforestation Detection Bulletins** were produced, along with technical reports monitoring the effectiveness of actions implemented in the Units assigned to the Programme. In December 2025, the Amazon chapter of **Colombia's National Forest Inventory** [IFN for its acronym in Spanish] was launched, based on 517 clusters in the Amazon biome. Support was provided to the Ministry of the Environment with eight consultants for the transition of **the National Greenhouse Gases and Emissions Registry [RENARE]** from IDEAM to the Ministry of the Environment to operate the current technology platform and develop the new version of the registry.

Executing Unit of the REM Programme [UER for its acronym in Spanish] (see Chapter 2.6)

The UER consists of a team of 35 professionals, of whom 23 hold technical roles and 12 operational roles. The UER has an **Economic Analysis Unit** whose aim is to promote a better understanding of the forest economy and to design and implement green instruments. Progress was made on the design of a dashboard for benchmark costs associated with the Programme's interventions; an information bot was created to provide quick access to information contained in various meeting minutes of the Programme and the impact evaluation of the Programme's three financial instruments of the REM Visión Amazonía Programme (IFA, IFV and ITPS) was overseen; databases are being created to enable economic analysis and the development of future economic instruments and data-based programme decisions.

Communications (see chapter 2.4)

An **"in-house editor"** was hired to produce audiovisual material, and the firm **Suricata Films** was contracted to deliver three monthly productions, ranging from personal

stories to documentaries. The Programme was presented at 36 universities across the country. It supported and participated in the 9th National Forest Congress. The institutional website remained the Programme's main public consultation channel, constantly updated with news, videos and documents. The **fortnightly newsletter "Territorio Jaguar"** has reached a database of over 2,500 people, and the Programme is participating in the Ministry of the Environment's initiative to create a WhatsApp channel called "**Amazonía Informada**". On social media, Facebook remains the main platform for the Amazonian public with over 17,500 followers, followed by Twitter and Instagram (6,221 and 4,562 followers respectively).

Management of social and environmental safeguards (see chapter 2.7)

Within the Ministry of the Environment's **Internal Committee for Socio-Environmental Safeguards [CISSA]**, we helped to define the roadmap for the preparation of the Seventh Summary of Safeguards Information [RIS VII], which is currently in the final stages of review prior to its submission to the REDD+ Information Hub of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]. The formulation of the Stakeholder Participation Plan [PPPI] in the Agua Bonita Unit area was completed, developing a methodology that can be replicated in other areas. Environmental and social management in indigenous territories was strengthened through the application of the Environmental and Social Management Framework [MGAS] in the Itilla, Barranquillita and La Yuquera resguardos within the Agua Bonita Unit area. The results of the preliminary assessment on the impact of the IFA on rural women in the department of Guaviare were shared, providing input for the Programme's **gender strategy**. The Programme also supported the formalisation process of the *Guardianes del Chiribiquete* Peasant Reserve Zone [ZRC]. Given the overlap of approximately 100,000 hectares with Los Puertos and Agua Bonita Units, coordination with the National Land Agency and the Ministry of the Environment was strengthened to harmonise land-use planning instruments.

During 2025, 11 special security cases associated with public order situations were monitored, adopting preventive measures to protect communities and Programme staff. Based on the Security Risk Assessment [SRA] commissioned by KfW, progress was made in consolidating the matrix of contextual risks and associated response measures in coordination with the Natural Heritage Fund. Arrangements were made to provide safety equipment for fieldwork, including life jackets and suitable footwear, and first-aid kits were distributed to the work sites.

Budget execution (see Chapter 3)

During the period, the first disbursement from the United Kingdom was received, bringing the total approved investment plans for the Programme to €56.16 million. As of December 2025, four Investment Plans by Disbursements [PID] had been approved for a combined value of €40.15 million and four Returns-based Investment Plan [PIR] for €16.01 million. Of these funds, 48.2% (€27 million) of the approved resources were committed through the formalisation of contracts, agreements and sub-agreements, whilst implementation reached 32.7% (€18.35 million). In terms of implementation, 56%

of payments made were allocated to local investment and 44% to the creation of enabling conditions, a pattern expected for this intermediate phase of implementation. Of the local investment, 86% was directed towards actions to reduce deforestation (flow), particularly through the pillars of forest governance and agro-environmental development, whilst 14% was directed towards the protection of existing forest (stock) through interventions with indigenous peoples. It is expected that the target of 60% local investment will be reached by 2026, with significant progress in the implementation of actions with indigenous organisations and peasant's associations.

The Programme achieved COP53,079 billion in returns, equivalent to €10.9 million, of which €6 million was approved for implementation in PIR III from 2026 onwards.

Progress on Logical Framework indicators (see chapter 2.8)

With regard to Logical Framework indicators, the Programme has achieved an average progress rate of 57%, demonstrating significant progress across the three strategic implementation results, particularly in the strengthening of local authorities and environmental agencies, with indicators meeting or exceeding the established targets. In strengthening indigenous governance, progress has been made in the signing and launch of 40 projects from the fourth call for proposals, and it is expected that the implementation of these projects will increase in 2026. The result regarding forest-based development units in operation shows significant progress in infrastructure and permits in Los Puertos and Orotuyo Units, but requires the acceleration of Forest Management Plans [PMF for its acronym in Spanish] formulation and continuous improvement processes in two Units to achieve operational targets and FSC certification.

1 Introduction

This is the third Annual Report of the REM Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme, implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente), covering the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

The REM Colombia II Programme seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation in Colombia and to ensure the sustainable use of natural forests in the Colombian Amazon region by the local communities and indigenous peoples who inhabit them. The three implementation results are: 1) Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units (NDFyB) are implemented as part of an integral territorial intervention strategy; 2) Indigenous peoples and communities are strengthened in their environmental governance; and 3) Territorial entities and national and regional environmental authorities are strengthened in forest management and governance and in the monitoring of deforestation.

This report presents the Programme's progress in relation to these three results and budget management, and provides a brief analysis of changes in the implementation context, as well as the challenges and priorities for the coming year.

1.1 Deforestation behaviour in 2023 and 2024

As part of the implementation of the 2022–2026 National Development Plan 'Colombia: A Global Power of Life', Minambiente proposed the Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation [PICD for its acronym in Spanish], which forms the institutional management framework of the National Government regarding the target to reduce deforestation by at least 20% (approx. 140,000 hectares) by 2026 compared to the 2021 deforestation baseline. This is equal to a reduction in deforestation of around 34,000 ha.

The official deforestation figure for the country from IDEAM in 2024 is 113,608 hectares, indicating a 43% increase in deforestation compared to 2023, when 79,256 hectares were deforested. Despite this increase, this figure is the second lowest in the last 24 years (after 2023). For 2024, deforestation is distributed mainly across the Amazon region (68%, or 77,124 ha) and the Andes (13%, or 14,910 ha). It is worth noting that the Amazon region shows a 74% increase in deforestation (+32,850 ha) compared to the results for 2023. At the departmental level, it is noted that five departments accounted for 73% of Colombia's deforestation in 2024, namely: Meta, Caquetá, Guaviare, Antioquia and Chocó. The departments with the largest deforested areas were Meta with 27,107 ha and Caquetá with 25,263 ha, accounting for 24% and 22% of national deforestation, respectively.

Despite the increase in deforestation in 2024, the country remains in compliance with the deforestation reduction target set out in the Deforestation established in the NDP with a cumulative reduction in deforestation of 205,928 hectares.

Table 1. Deforestation reduction indicator in Colombia. Period 2021-2025.

Reporting year	Deforestation (ha)	Reduction target	Deforestation reduction (%)	Deforestation reduction (ha)	Cumulative reduction (ha)
Baseline	174,103				
Year 2022	123,517	-20%	29.1	50,586	50,586
Year 2023	79,256		54.5	94,847	145,433
Year 2024	113,608		34.7	60,495	205,928
Year 2025 (Estimated)	139,282		20	34,821	240,749

With regard to the **trends in GHG emissions over the period 2021-2024**, these are estimated based on the rate of deforestation compared to the deforestation rate in the established baseline year (2021) and the emission factor used, which in this case is 566.1 tCO₂eq per hectare of natural forest. Compared to the 2021 baseline results, which recorded 63.9 million tCO₂eq, the entire calculation period (2022-2024) showed a downward trend in emissions within the Amazon biome. However, two patterns of behaviour are identified for this period: a reduction in emissions between 2021 and 2023, and a period of increasing emissions between 2023 and 2024, as shown in Figure 1. For the calculation period, the year with the highest GHG emissions was 2021 with 63.9 Mt CO₂eq, and the year with the lowest GHG emissions was 2023 with 25.1 Mt CO₂eq.

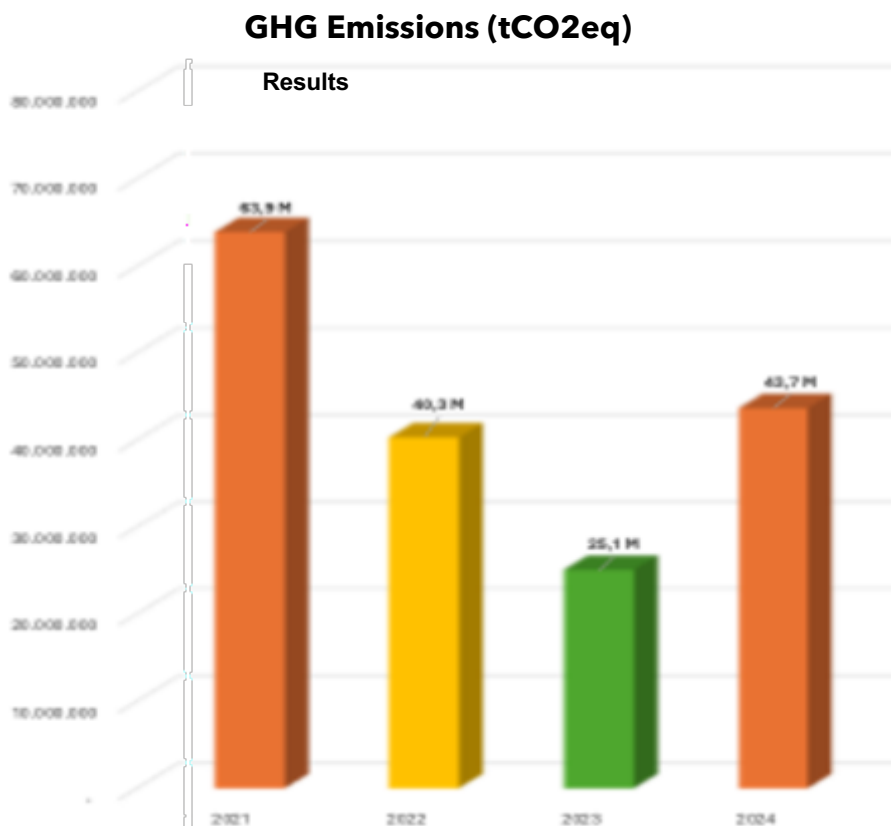


Figure 1 : GHG emissions trends for the Amazon biome. Period 2021-2024.

Early Detections of Deforestation in 2025

The year 2025 shows a trend towards increased deforestation compared with 2024. Although a 24% reduction in estimated deforestation in the Colombian Amazon region is projected for the first three quarters of 2025 compared with the same quarters of 2024, the fourth quarter of 2025 saw a marked increase, mainly in the departments of Meta (Orange), Guaviare (Cyan) and Caquetá (Grey), as shown in Figure 2. The weeks with the highest number of detections were the last week of December 2025, the first and second weeks of January 2026, with the departments of Meta (36%), Guaviare (28%), Caquetá (25%) and Putumayo (8%) accounting for the highest percentage of early warnings in the period October 2025 – January 2026, respectively.

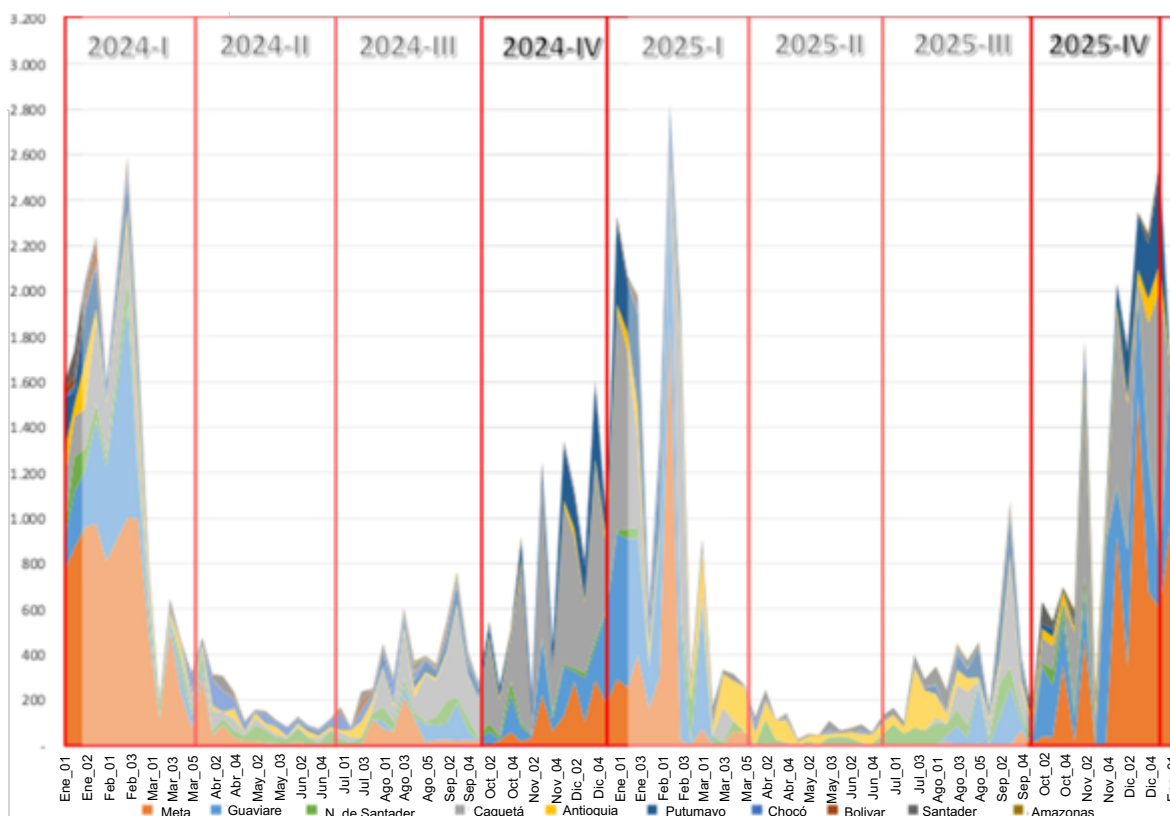


Figure 2 : Trends in Early Detection of Deforestation in Colombia. Period 2024-2025.

Source: Prepared by IDEAM – SMByC (2025)

It is important to note that by 2025 the main causes of deforestation in Colombia were: the conversion of forests into pastureland for land grabbing, unsustainable extensive livestock farming practices, unplanned transport infrastructure, timber extraction (illegal logging), illicit mineral extraction, agricultural expansion on various scales, illicit crops and industrial agricultural expansion (oil palm).



Monitoring the effectiveness of actions implemented in the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units assigned to the Programme.

Table 2. Deforestation in the 6 REM Units (2023 and 2024)

NDFyB	2021 baseline (ha)	2023 (ha)	2024 (ha)	Change 2023–2024
Los Puertos	0	235	3	- 232
Agua Bonita	3,070	2,382	1,528	- 854
New Hope	786	431	432	+ 1
Orotuyo	129	17	8	- 9
El Camuya	3,897	579	2,928	+ 2,349
Ciudad Yará	7,160	2,523	3,875	+ 1,352
Total	15,042	6,167	8,774	+ 2,607

By 2024, the six conservation areas led by REM Visión Amazonía will have preserved 94% of the natural forest area (359,998 ha) from the 2021 baseline. The Units that best preserve the area of natural forest are Agua Bonita (96%), Nueva Ilusión (97%) and Orotuyo (99%), compared to the 2021 baseline. Three Units showed reductions in deforestation, two showed increases in deforestation and one remained stable in terms of deforestation. The estimated deforestation data for the three quarters of 2025, consolidated in the Early Detection quarterly bulletins, indicates that by 2025, deforestation across the six Units totalled 2,912 ha, with Ciudad Yará (1,151 ha) and Agua Bonita (791 ha) Units showing the greatest forest losses; and Los Puertos and Orotuyo Units showed no deforested area (see Table 3).

Table 3. Deforestation in the REM Visión Amazonía Programme Units (2021-2025*)

 				Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystemic Services Direction Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales Subdirección de Ecosistemas and Environmental Information Forest and Carbon Monitoring and Control System							
NDFyB Name	Leader Entity	Total Area (ha)	Forest 2024	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	2025-1*	2025-2	2025-3	Trend 2024 - 2025 (ha)**
NDFyB Agua Bonita	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	251.286	187.037	3.070	2.890	2.382	1.528	542	15	234	-358
NDFyB El Camuya	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	157.491	73.593	3.897	1.827	579	2.928	465	8	239	-1.890
NDFyB Ciudad Yará	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	124.698	39.016	7.160	2.794	2.523	3.875	861	0	290	-2.121
NDFyB Nueva Ilusión	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	58.822	44.129	786	348	431	432	243	0	14	-4
NDFyB Orotuyo	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	12.495	11.179	129	43	17	8	0	0	0	-8
NDFyB Los Puertos	REM Visión Amazonía-MinAmbiente	6.318	5.044	0	157	235	3	0	0	0	-3

* Corresponds to estimated deforestation reported in the Quarterly Early Detection of Deforestation Bulletins.

Source: Prepared by IDEAM - SMByC (2025)

2 Status of Implementation of the REM II Colombia Visión Amazonía Programme

2.1 Result 1 Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units are implemented within the framework of an integrated strategy for territorial intervention

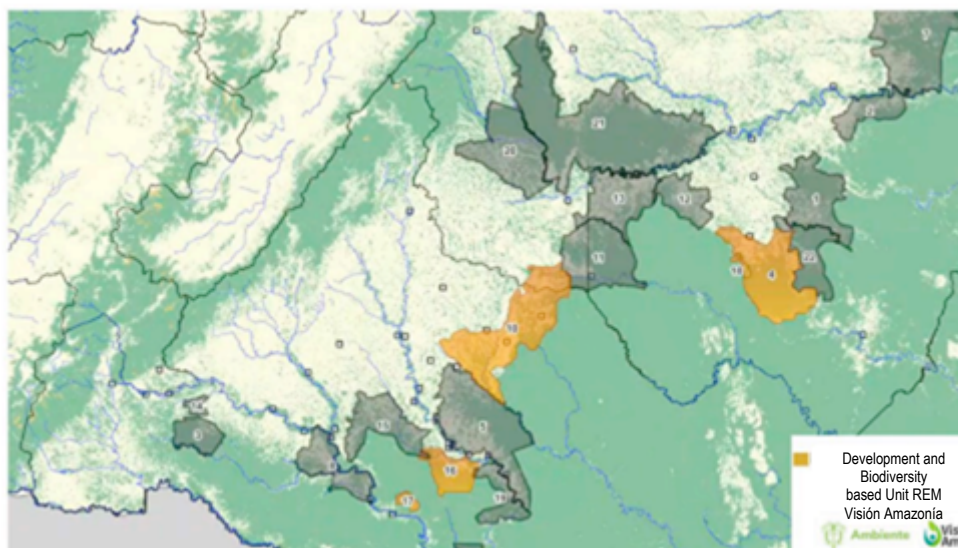


Figure 3 : Forest development units are being implemented as part of an integral territorial intervention strategy

Based on the experience gained from the REM Visión Amazonía Programme, the Ministry of the Environment formulated the “Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation” [PICD for its acronym in Spanish] with the aim of transforming Active Deforestation Units [NAD] into Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB], and improving the living conditions of local communities. Minambiente prioritised 28 NDFyBs, 22 of which are located in the Amazon, distributing the portfolio of interventions for the various NDFyBs among SINA institutions (CAR, SINCHI, IAvH, PNN) and international cooperation partners (REM, GCF, **TEFOS3, GEF Corazón de la Amazonía and GIZ – ProBosques II**). The 22 NDFyBs in the Amazon cover an area of 3.2 million hectares, comprising 2.3 million hectares of forest. In terms of deforestation, for the period 2014–2021 these areas account for 30% of national deforestation and 50% of deforestation in the Amazon biome, highlighting the importance of their intervention in ensuring the effective reduction of deforestation.

Through social conservation agreements with peasant and ethnic organisations, activities are carried out for the conservation, management and sustainable use of timber and non-timber products, restoration, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, as well as productive reconversion, to promote social, economic and environmental transformation in areas experiencing active deforestation. Engagement strategies are being implemented, such as the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA], now known as ‘Conservar Paga’ (Conservation Pays) under the Life and Biodiversity Fund,

environmental education through the ‘Escuela de Selva’ programme, green loans and rural extension services. For the development of the NDFyBs, contracts have been awarded for the formulation of Forest Management Plans [PMF for its acronym in Spanish] for the Agua Bonita NDFyB in the municipality of Calamar, department of Guaviare, and for Aguas Claras –Yarí, located in the Yarí NDFyB, in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán, department of Caquetá. For the Nueva Ilusión FMP, an expansion of 30,000 ha will be carried out. However, due to public order issues, these contracts have had to be temporarily suspended. It is expected that the processes will resume in 2026. With these PMFs currently being formulated and those already finalised in REM I, 613 families will benefit from the opportunity to access sustainable forest management across 114,092 ha (see Table 4). All this, once the relevant procedures for granting the right to use forests and forest resources (timber harvesting, sustainable management of non-timber forest products) have been established in accordance with the Renewable Natural Resources Code (Decree 2811 of 1974) and Decree 1076 of 2015.

Table 4 : Hectares under sustainable forest management and families involved in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units (NDFyB).

NDFyB - Forest Management Plans	Number of families	Area under sustainable forest management (Ha)	Investment (Euro)
New Hope	144	30,000	74,153
Aguas Claras–Yarí (Yarí–Camuya)	360	50,000	193,533
Agua Bonita	251	18,000	112,000
Los Puertos	23	6,092	REM I
Orotuyo	33	10,000	REM I
TOTAL	613	114,092	379,686

The following section describes the progress made with general investments for the NDFyB (2.1.1), followed by investments for each of the six REM Programme Units (2.1.2) and, finally, complementary actions and those related to the Units (2.1.3).

2.1.1 Overall investment in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units



Figure 4. Distribution of tablets to students in Calamar

Escuela de Selva II: In the second half of 2025, the second phase of the new Diploma course in **Environmental Education** (€720,936) was completed. The course trains “Community Forest Managers”, focused on young leaders, with the aim of fostering attitudes that value and promote forest conservation, the sustainable management of natural forests, as well as environmental education and project development. Approximately 1,000 students were enrolled and 785 graduated. For this purpose, around 958 *tablets* were distributed in municipalities that have historically recorded the highest deforestation rates in the departments of Meta, Guaviare, Caquetá and Putumayo. The students received training through the following modules: Amazonian Context and Territorial Planning; Environmental Education and Youth Participation; Strategic Ecosystems and Sustainable Forest Management; and Formulation of Projects and Forest Economy Enterprises. This diploma course covers 249 villages and 313 social organisations. A selection of 24 enterprises was made, generally corresponding to processes aimed at strengthening green businesses or productive projects identified during the diploma course to mitigate deforestation, including nature tourism, forest nurseries, non-timber products and agroforestry systems.

The **Forest Extension Programme**, designed in coordination with the Forest Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment, will aim to transition from a cattle-ranching culture to a forest-based culture. With Instituto Tecnológico del Putumayo [ITP] (€145,629), the course coordinator and an educational specialist were contracted to develop the eight modules: Conceptual levelling, socially accepted NDFyB, environmentally sustainable NDFyB, economically profitable NDFyB, participatory approaches, group dynamics skills, group field activity, socialisation and feedback. The course is expected to begin in the first semester of 2026, with a total of 140 guided instructional hours and 40 independent-study hours. In collaboration with the **ITP's** Faculty of Forest Engineering, a **training programme in Sustainable Forest Management** is also being prepared for 25 participants from Los Puertos and Orotuyo units, mainly focused on forestry operations such as low-impact felling, log bucking, timber sizing, pre-drying, among other necessary aspects. This training is also scheduled to begin in the first semester of 2026 (€107,110).

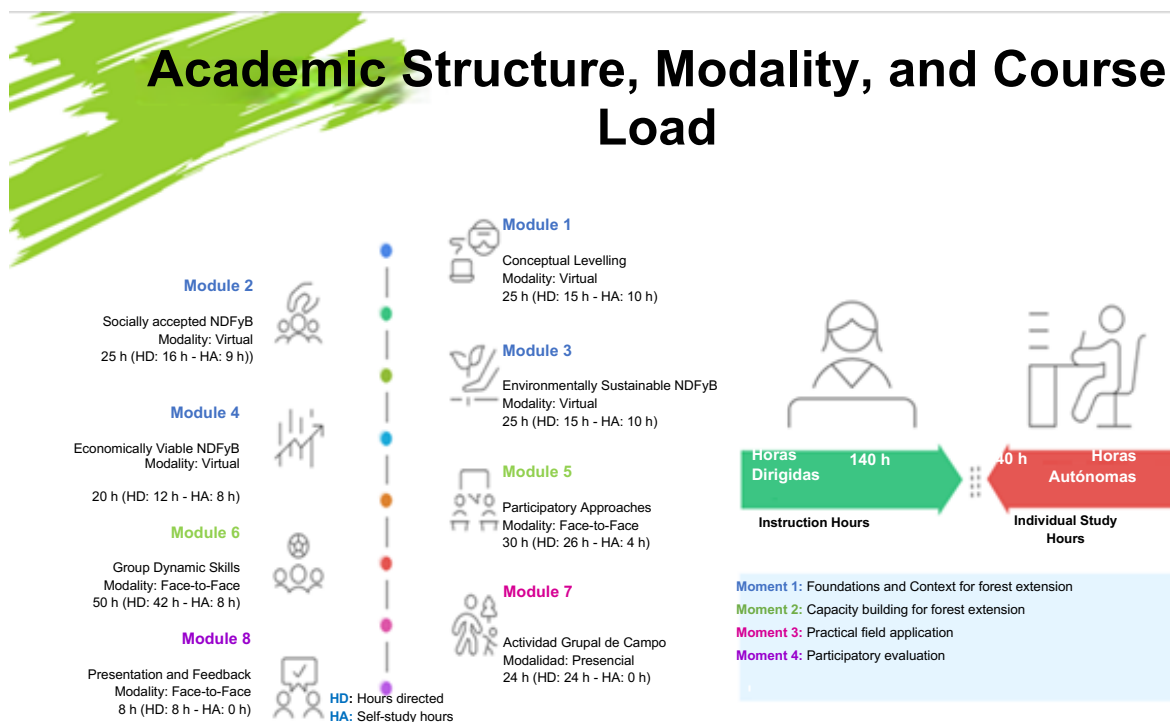


Figure 5. Academic structure of the Forest Extension course

School Environmental Project [PRAES for its acronym in Spanish]: In partnership with the Mayor's Office of Calamar in the Department of Guaviare and the Mayor's Office of San Vicente del Caguán in the Department of Caquetá (each with a budget of €41,196), School Environmental Projects are being implemented to strengthen communities in the main villages with the highest levels of deforestation, through environmental education in key educational institutions, institutional strengthening and community organisations to conserve natural forests and control deforestation. There were 9 school environmental projects, involving a total of 1,457 students (200 in Calamar and 1,257 in San Vicente).

This year, the training process for members of the nuclei that had begun in 2024 continued through courses in joinery, furniture making, and wood carving at the Santo Domingo School of Arts and Crafts. In 2025, a **Wood Processing Course** was implemented in partnership with the company Construcciones ARTECOR, aimed at training community leaders in cabinetmaking (€32,038) for the repair and maintenance of machinery and the adaptation of a workshop, as well as providing technical and practical training in cabinetmaking for the construction of wooden housing. The training seeks to strengthen the local productive capacities of the communities in Los Puertos, Agua Bonita, Orotuyo and Nueva Ilusión Units.

With the aim of strengthening Peasant's Associations and ensuring food security, a project for the propagation of **Chontaduro** seedlings in nurseries is being implemented. Involving a total of 34,020 seedlings. The project is currently in the seedling growth phase, and planting is expected in the first half of 2026 on farms belonging to members

of the Units Orotuyo (13,860) and Nueva Ilusión (20,160) communities. The seedlings are scheduled for delivery in January 2026, for planting in May 2026.



Figure 6. Chontaduro seedlings germinating and developing in the nursery

Amazon Forest Incentive – IFA. The Programme paid out the IFA for the last two quarters of 2024, totalling **€3,413,840** to **3,390 families** with **171,640 hectares** under standing forest conservation agreements, with the commitment that the Ministry of the Environment would continue payments from January 2025 through the ‘*Conservar Paga*’ Programme of the Fund for Life and Biodiversity [FVB]. A portion of the CDA payments (€897,891) that could not be made before December 31, 2024 were made in the first half of 2025. CorpoAMAZONÍA and Cormacarena made payments totalling €2,515,949 up to December 2024, but formalised payments of €1,793,790 in 2025, adding to the disbursements for the first half of 2025. A meeting was arranged with the leaders of 18 Community Action Boards from the municipalities of Guaviare and Caquetá to agree on the payment dates for the *Conservar Paga* Programme, with a memorandum of understanding and responsibility being signed by the Minister and the Director of the FVB. The FVB proceeded with the signing of agreements with the CDA and CORPOAMAZONÍA to update the conservation agreements finalised in December 2024. These updates would cover some 2,317 families across the two jurisdictions. CORPOAMAZONÍA has already made payments to 427 families, amounting to approximately €3 million in the Nueva Ilusión NDFyB. *Conservar Paga* will disburse payments quarterly, retroactively, with some delay, but in fulfilment of the commitment made.

In 2025, its **agro-environmental portfolio** was presented, covering green financing, agricultural extension services, farm planning, food sovereignty and the development of agroforestry businesses; and in 2026, it is proposed to implement ecological restoration and productive reconversion projects, especially in livestock farming in rural areas or villages with low forest cover. In November 2025, an agreement was signed with the National Training Service [SENA] – Guaviare Regional Office to begin in January 2026, supporting rural enterprises through its CampeSENA programme. It is proposed to invest in 2026 in the NDFyB in projects for restoration, productive reconversion, completion of the dairy plant in Yará, agroforestry systems for cocoa and cattle traceability, serving approximately 1,000 families with resources to be invested amounting to €3.3 million.

2.1.2 Progress in the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units

Details of the progress made by each Unit under the REM Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme are set out below.

2.1.2.1 Los Puertos Forest and Biodiversity based Development Unit

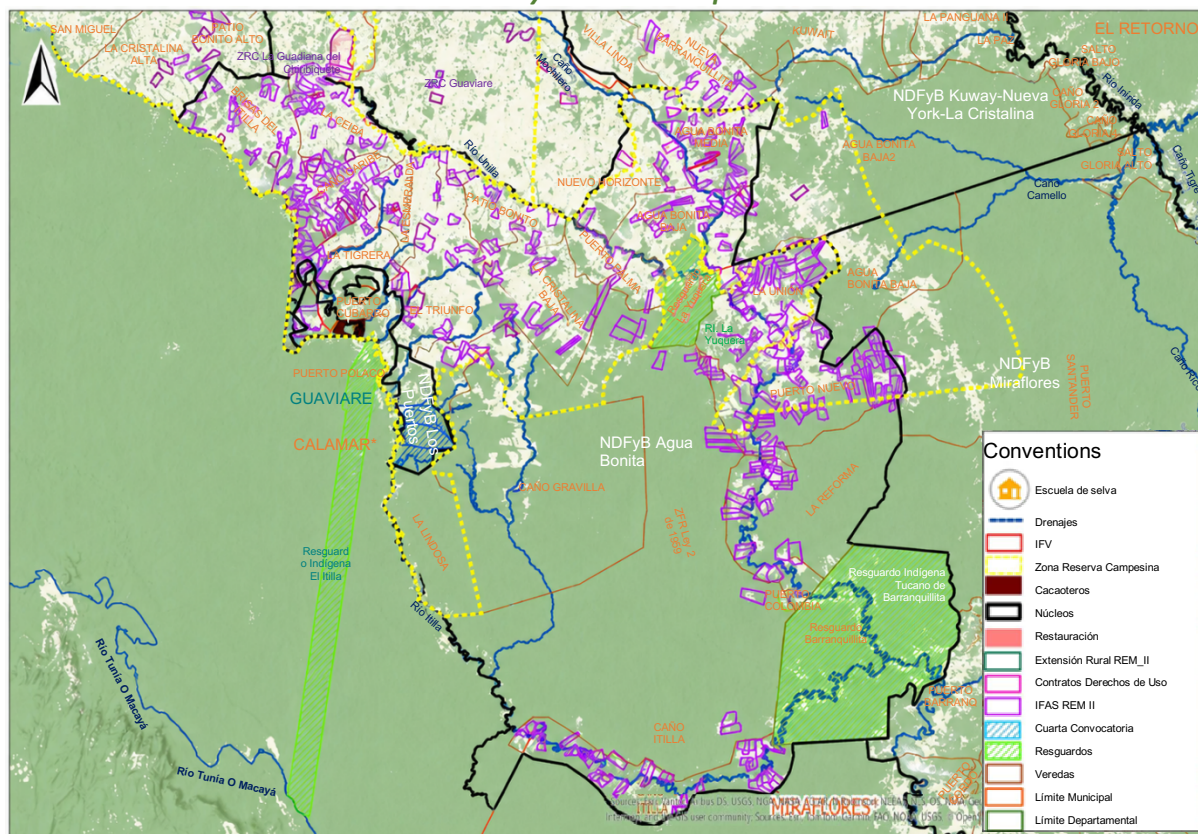


Figure 7. Interventions at Los Puertos NDFyB and Agua Bonita NDFyB

General data on Los Puertos NDFyB

Location	Calamar, Guaviare
Beneficiary families*	23
Total area	6,318 ha
Forest area	5,049 ha (80%)
Villages	2 (Puerto Polaco and Puerto Cubarro)
Forest Management Plan	6,092 ha
Permit for continuous forest harvesting	CDA Resolution 437 of November 30 2021

* "Agents of Change", as defined in the Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation

Significant progress has been made this year with the forest exploitation plan, despite the temporary suspension of activities on several occasions due to public order issues.

This Unit is located in the villages of Puerto Cubarro and Puerto Polaco, within the buffer zone of Chiribiquete National Park, on a settlement frontier in the municipality of Calamar, Guaviare department. It covers an area of 6,318 hectares, 80% of which is covered by natural forest, and has land access routes from the municipal centre and river access via the Itilla River. In this Unit, the community, organised around the Cooperativa Multiactiva Agroforestal del Itilla (Coagroitilla), is laying the foundations for a shift from a livestock-based culture to a forestry-based culture, where the forest is the main component in the process of designing and planning the use of their land.

Using REM I funding, the **Forest Management Plan** had been drawn up, and the CDA Environmental Authority issued Resolution 437 of November 2021, which granted Coagroitilla a 25-year permit for persistent forest use, under a partnership arrangement, for 115,181 m³ of timber from 12 species across 25 Annual Felling Units [UCA for its acronym in Spanish]. In 2025, the OFFA and Zulu Forest consortium successfully **installed a medium-height cable system** that will transport 10 m³ of timber per day, as well as the **installation of a portable sawmill** from Brazil, manufactured by Vectron 3530, in partnership with the Colombian-Brazilian consortium FORESTA, to process the logs into blocks or boards. During the next semester, it is expected that a skidding system will be installed to transport logs over approximate distances of 70 meters to the portable sawmill. These processes benefited from the specialist advice of forestry engineer Cesar Polanco.



Figure 8. Installation and operation of the medium-height aerial cable at Los Puertos, Calamar NDFyB



Figure 9. Installation and operation of the Vectron 3530 portable sawmill

The company **ARTECOR** has completed renovation works on the cabinetmaking workshop provided on loan by the mayor of Calamar to Coagroitilla (€32,038). The carpentry machinery was adapted for teaching cabinetmaking skills to the communities of the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Unit (NDFyB) of Los Puertos, Agua Bonita and Orotuyo, as preparation for woodwork activities scheduled to begin in 2026.

As part of **the Escuela de Selva** Diploma Course, 10 tablets were provided to the students to support their learning in the modules developed as part of the Diploma course, and the students also conducted a field visit to the forest harvesting area of Los Puertos Unit.



Figure10. Training and distribution of tablets at the Escuela de Selva Diploma Course, Calamar, Guaviare

Throughout 2025, we have continued to receive consultancy from a professional expert in **Forest Certification** under the group scheme and the Continuous Improvement Plan [PMC for its acronym in Spanish] of the FSC standard, making progress with all the necessary processes alongside Coagroitilla in preparation for FSC forest certification. Self-assessment sessions have been held, key documents have been drafted, low-impact technologies (such as the cable system) have been implemented, technical visits have taken place, mapping meetings have been held with the GIS equipment and partner organisations such as the Mayor's Office of Calamar and the CDA have been involved. An international firm, *Preferred by Nature*

(Bolivia), will conduct a pre-audit in January 2026 to obtain forest certification for the area covered by the Los Puertos NDFyB forest use permit.



Figure 11. Community meetings, Pillar leader and FSC certification professional in Los Puertos - Calamar, Guaviare

With regard to **the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA]**, in 2025 in Los Puertos Unit, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Minambiente) has continued payments to 18 beneficiaries under the ‘**Conservar Paga**’ scheme, with 100% of conservation agreements being effectively implemented.

Through the international consultancy Unique-GOPA, a rapid assessment was carried out on the progress in the implementation and future outlook of Los Puertos NDFyB, with emphasis on the analysis of the forest-based socio-business organisation COAGROITILLA. Among the recommendations to be discussed with the cooperative are the need for a business plan to be contracted in 2026, and the importance of hiring qualified staff to strengthen the cooperative, including at minimum an accountant, a marketing facilitator, a field forest operations manager, and another manager for the wood processing centre.

As part of a consultancy to structure five **energy communities**, one was included in Los Puertos Unit (€20,000), with the aim of improving the living conditions of its inhabitants through access to and sustainable use of available energy resources, in accordance with the particular needs of each community.

Families in this Unit have received various forms of support in previous years, including income generation through the harvesting and marketing of timber, which is why early interventions proposed under Pillar 3 are not being considered.

2.1.2.2 Agua Bonita NDFyB

General information on Aguas Bonita NDFyB

Location	Calamar, Guaviare
Beneficiary families	853 rural families, 103 families in 3 indigenous resguardos (Itilla, La Yuquera and Barranquillita)
Total area	251,286 ha

Forest area	188,647 ha (75%)
Villages	17
Forest Management Plan	18,000 ha
Permit for sustainable forest use	Management Plan under development (18,000 ha)

Despite several suspensions due to public order issues, progress has been made at the Agua Bonita NDFyB with the first phase of the Forest Management Plan and, with the help of two extension workers, in identifying “early agro-environmental interventions” and restoration work, the implementation of which is expected to begin in 2026.

Agua Bonita is located in the municipality of Calamar, on the left bank of the Itilla River, a tributary of the Vaupés River to the north-east of the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Natural Park, covering an area of approximately 251,286 ha. Most of the area of this Unit lies within the municipality of Calamar, with a smaller portion in the municipality of Miraflores. Access is by road from San José del Guaviare. This Unit comprises 17 villages inhabited by rural communities from various parts of the country, as well as the Tucano, Wanano, Desano, Piratapuyo, Cubeo and Sikuaný, settled in the Barranquillita and La Yuquera resguardos to the north-east of the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Natural Park, covering an area of approximately 251,286 ha.

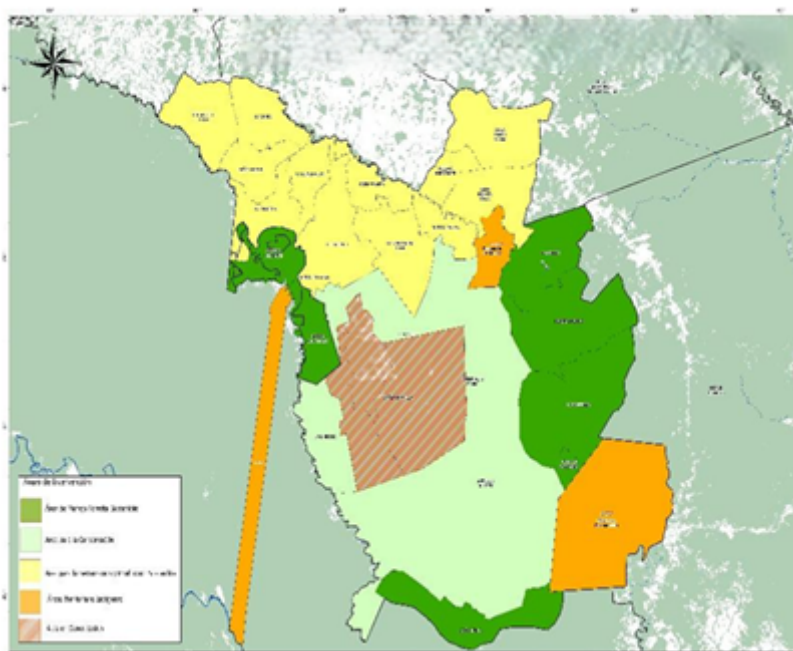


Figure 12. Zoning of the Agua Bonita NDFyB

Based on the characteristics of the existing land cover within the Unit area, four zones for differentiated intervention have been identified:

Table 5. Zoning of the Agua Bonita NDFyB

Zone	Characterisation	Proposed intervention
Northern area	11 villages with transformed land, comprising 60% pasture and crops and 40% fragmented and highly degraded secondary natural forest. The main land use is livestock farming, with an emphasis on dual-purpose farming.	Implement green credits and ecological and productive restoration measures
Sustainable forest management area	Area with good natural forest cover and forest potential	Develop a Forest Management Plan in villages such as Puerto Nuevo, La Unión, La Reforma and Puerto Colombia.
Forest Reserve Area	There are no villages or human settlements as such; however, there is a significant deforestation front in the Caño Gravilla sector.	Assess the possibility of designating a regional protected area. Inter-institutional action is required in Caño Gravilla
Area of Indigenous Resguardos	La Yuquera, Barranquillita and Itilla Resguardos	Formulate a Cultural and Environmental Management Plan in accordance with their customs and traditions.

Despite several suspensions due to public order issues, progress has been made in 2025 with the first diagnostic phase of **the Agua Bonita Forest Management Plan [PMF]**, contracted to the company Ingeniería y Medio Ambiente [IMA]. The PMF is a cooperative scheme covering 18,000 ha of forest, in which the communities from each of the prioritised villages in the eastern part of the Unit have participated. As a result of the diagnostic phase, the following have been established: defined PMF areas; consultation with the communities comprising the PMF; mapping and clarification of village boundaries and footpaths; land cover and current land use; land use potential and current land use; property boundaries; demarcation of the forest management unit; clarification of forest inventory areas; access to the areas; social structure; stakeholders; and local leaders. With 180 people interested in working on the PMF, it is expected that planning and the implementation of the forest inventory will begin in 2026.



Figure13. Community meetings to agree on PMF areas in Agua Bonita

As part of the ‘**Community Forest Managers**’ diploma course run by Escuela de Selva, 55 *tablets* have been distributed in the community. In June 2025, work began with the Mayor’s Office of Calamar Guaviare on the implementation of “**School Environmental Projects [PRAE]**” with teachers from four educational institutions, and in early 2026, materials and equipment will be procured for the installation and development of these projects. In Agua Bonita, *Conservar Paga* continued the payments that REM had been making until December 2024 under the **Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA]**, involving 404 rural families from 17 villages and 103 indigenous families belonging to the indigenous resguardos of Barranquillita, La Yuquera and Brisas del Itilla, conserving 43,033 ha.

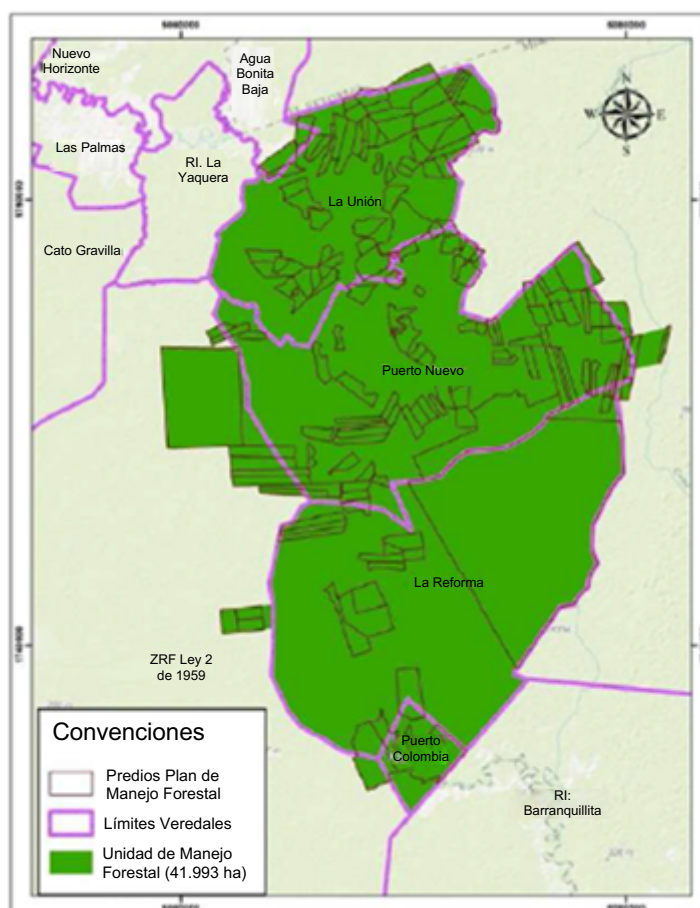


Figure14. PMF Agua Bonita area: La Unión, Puerto Nuevo and La Reforma villages

Taking into account the fulfilment of the targets set out in the PND 2023–2026 and in coordination with the Directorate of Environmental Land Use Planning at the Ministry of the Environment, work began on the implementation of **Environmental Land Use Zoning** across 230 parcels in 17 villages within the **Agua Bonita Unit** (€172,570). This will facilitate land use planning and its coordination with municipal instruments, environmental determinants and the zoning established in forest management plans. The process will be completed in February 2026. The consultancy to establish **five**

energy communities included one in the Agua Bonita Unit (€20,000) to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants through access to and the sustainable use of available energy resources, taking into account the specific needs of each community.

During the first half of 2025, '**early agro-environmental interventions**' were presented and promoted, including *agroforestry systems* with rubber and cocoa, *silvopastoral systems* as part of livestock conversion, *mixed gardens* (vegetables, traditional species and Amazonian rainforest species), the identification, sustainable use, and utilization of non-timber forest products (palms, oils, salts, fruits, palm shoots, and honey), as well as the basic processing of dairy products, taking into account the area's high dairy production potential. These activities are carried out in partnership with the National Training Service [SENA] through its CampeSENA program, which seeks to support ventures emerging from rural farming communities.

Two agricultural extension workers have been recruited: one to identify beneficiary families and one to provide support to the Itilla, La Yuquera and Barranquillita indigenous resguardos within the Agua Bonita NDFyB. The professional recruited to support indigenous communities belongs to the *Eastern Tukano* indigenous group. In the Itilla Indigenous Resguardo, progress is being made on technical assistance for cocoa production, and a nursery will be established for the production and grafting of new cocoa plants, with the participation of trained indigenous women. In La Yuquera Resguardo, progress is being made on the planting of sugarcane and cassava, and the procurement and installation of equipment for the production of panela, panela honey, cassava flour and cassava bread for food security and income generation through the sale of surpluses; in the Barranquillita Resguardo, it is hoped to set up a production line for panela, honey, cassava flour and cassava bread made from cassava. An estimated 103 families live in the three mentioned resguardos.

The characterization of 102 families in Caño Caribe has begun for the Caño Caribe ecological restoration project, and for 2026, support is proposed for two projects focused on restoration and productive reconversion in villages in the northern part of the Unit.

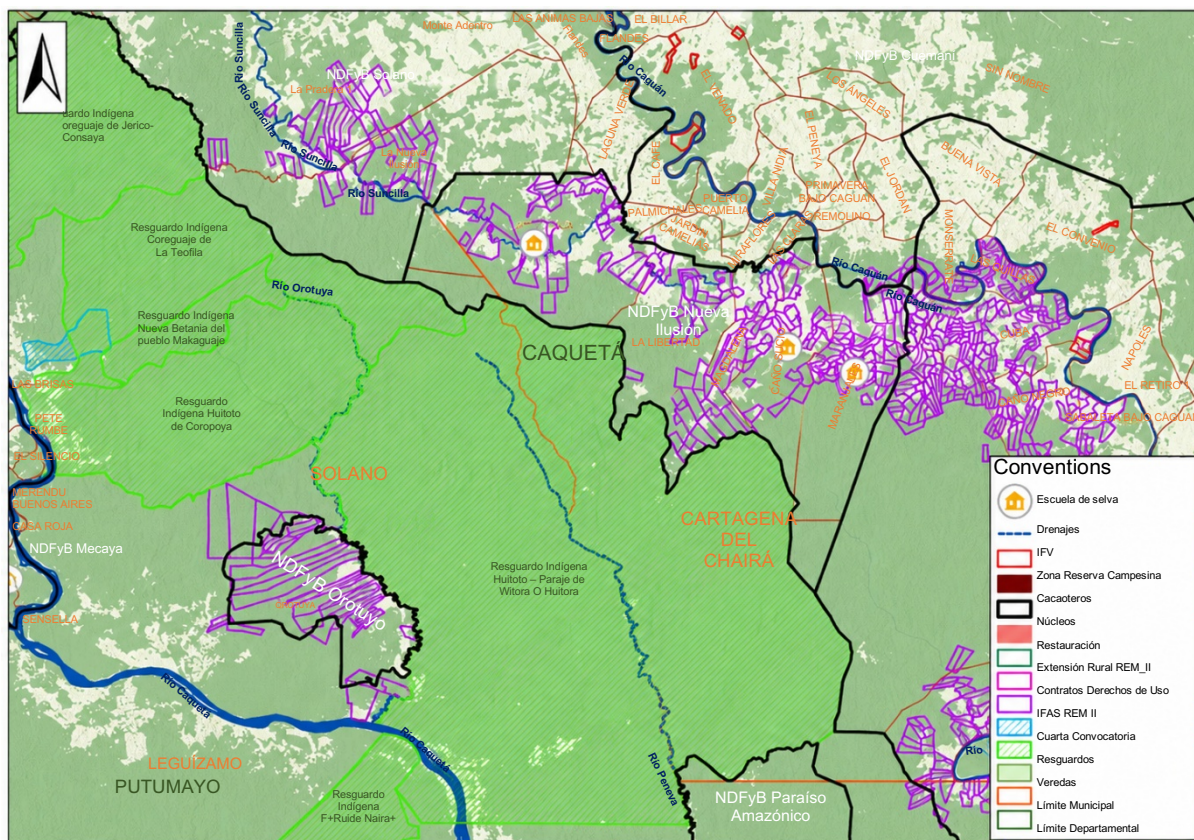


Figure 15. Interventions in the Nueva Ilusión and Orotuyo NDFyB

2.1.2.3 Orotuyo NDFyB

General data on the Orotuyo NDFyB

Location	Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá
Beneficiary families	85 (33 from the Association)
Total area	12,496 ha
Forest area	11,188 ha (89.5%)
Villages	1 Orotuya
Forest Management Plan	10,000 ha
Permit for persistent forest use	Sustainable Forest Management Plan, CorpoAMAZONÍA, by Resolution No. 1221 of October 19, 202 (24 Annual Felling Units)

In Orotuyo, progress has been made in 2025 with forest use through the installation of a portable sawmill and the acquisition of a skidding kit, as well as through early agro-environmental interventions.

Orotuyo NDFyB is located in the village of Orotuya in the municipality of Solano, in the Department of Caquetá, within the forest reserve area established by Law 2 of 1959 for the Colombian Amazon, in a peasant colonization frontier area bordering the

Huitora and Coropoya indigenous resguardos. This village has legal status under No. 002 of February 10, 2012 and covers a total area of 23,236 hectares. The 'Orotuyo' Sustainable Forestry Development Association comprises 23 members and was established in November 2019.

The Sustainable **Forest Management Plan**, which was approved by CorpoAMAZONÍA via Resolution 1221 of October 19, 2021 is currently being implemented. It has a duration of 24 years and covers a total volume of 170,608 m³ across an area of 10,000 hectares. A portable sawmill has been installed within the forest to process the authorised timber from logs into blocks or planks and other commercially requested products (€36,476). Progress has been made on the acquisition of a **skidding kit**, which is expected to be installed in the first half of 2026, whilst the feasibility of a medium-height cableway, similar to the one installed in Los Puertos, is still to be determined for Orotuyo. The Unit is currently preparing to obtain **forest certification** under the national FSC Responsible Forest Management standard in Colombia. Preparatory meetings have been held with the consultant, Eng. Johana Bosa, regarding the FSC Continuous Improvement procedure. The Orotuyo Unit is one of the units that will benefit from the **Chontaduro** seedling propagation project.

As part of the **Escuela de Selva Environmental Education Strategy**, the Orotuyo branch of Peñas Blancas educational centre was established in the municipality of Solano, where 20 students completed the Community Forest Managers diploma course.



Figure 16. School in the Orotuyo Centre for classes on the Rainforest School Diploma course and assistance with FSC Forest Certification preparation.

Some 33 families are implementing **early interventions** in various areas such as productive projects, agricultural extension or food sovereignty, amongst others, activities that will be agreed in advance with the villages. Finally, in 2025, the *Conservar Paga* Programme has continued payments to 85 families, conserving 17,220 ha of forest.

2.1.2.4 Nueva Ilusión NDFyB

General information

Location	Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá
Beneficiary families	144 (with the potential to increase to 300)
Total area	58,822 ha
Forest area	44,578 ha (76%)

Villages	5 (Naranjales, Caño Sucio, Magdalena, Libertad and Loma Larga)
Forest Management Plan	30,000 ha, currently being expanded
Permit for persistent forest use	Currently being drafted; not yet submitted.

Implementation in the Nueva Ilusión NDFyB has faced serious delays due to public order issues, progressing only with environmental education activities, the delivery of a boat, and the Ministry of the Environment's payments under the 'Conservar Paga' scheme. As of the end of 2025, it has not yet been possible to enter the territory. The situation is being monitored continuously, with the hope of resuming activities in 2026.

The Nueva Ilusión NDFyB is located in the lower Caguán region – municipality of Cartagena del Chairá – Caquetá. It is bordered to the north by the Suncillas River, to the east by the Caguán River, to the south by the Huitorá resguardo, and to the west by the municipality of Solano-Caquetá. It comprises five villages, each with a Community Action Board recognised by legal status; these villages are named: Naranjales, Caño Sucio, Magdalena, Libertad and Loma Larga. The Sustainable Forest Development Association "Asociación Nueva Ilusión" was established, consisting of 144 members.

Due to public order and security issues, the consultancy to update, redefine boundaries, and formulate the **Community Forest Management Plan [CPMF] for 30,000 ha**, the first 500-ha UCA, and the Participatory Forest Zoning over 58,821 ha in the Nueva Ilusión Unit had to be terminated during the preparatory phase. It is proposed to begin this adjustment to the PMF during the first half of 2026. Through the **Escuela Nueva Environmental Education Strategy**, 21 young people from the Nueva Ilusión Unit completed the diploma course in Community Forest Management offered by the University of the Amazon and received tablets. The Ministry of Environment, through the *Conservar Paga* program, has continued payments under the **Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA]** to a total of 148 families. On January 18, 2025, a transport boat with capacity for 12 passengers and an outboard motor (€32,299) was donated to the Nueva Ilusión Forest Development Unit Association.



Figure 17. Boat and engine delivered to Nueva Ilusión NDFyB



Figure 18. Second General Assembly of the Nueva Ilusión Forest based Development Unit

On February 15, 2025, in the village of Remolino del Caguán, municipality of Cartagena del Chairá, the 2nd General Assembly of the Association Nueva Ilusión Forest based Development Unit was held, attended by five delegates from each of the participating villages (Naranjales, Caño Sucio, La Magdalena, La Libertad and Loma Larga). During the meeting, the bylaws governing the admission of new families to the Association were amended, and elections were held for the positions of treasurer and auditor.

Once activities can start again, the Agro-Environmental Pillar hopes to reach 300 families, implementing early interventions in various areas such as productive projects, agricultural extension or food sovereignty, amongst others, activities that will be agreed in advance with the villages.

2.1.2.5 Aguas Claras – Yari: NDFyB Ciudad Yari and El Camuya NDFyB

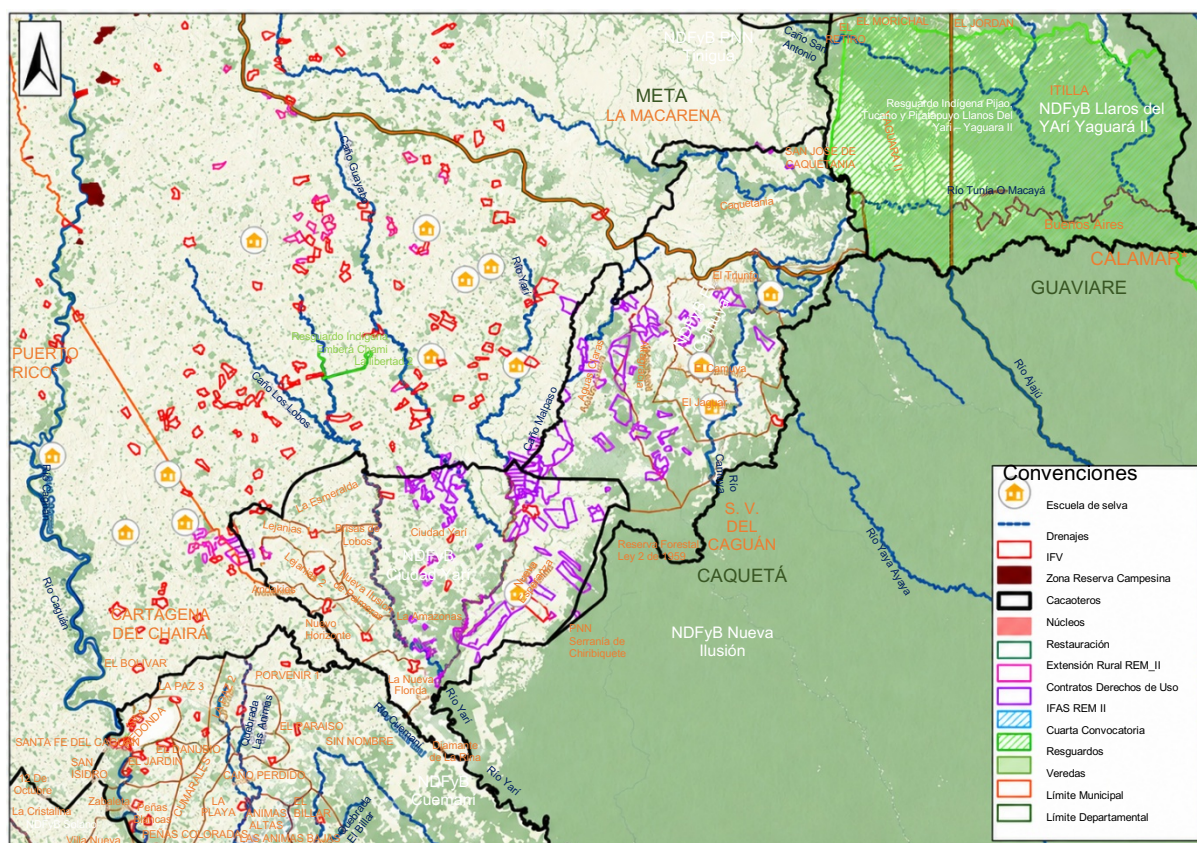


Figure19. Interventions in Camuya and Ciudad Yari NDFyBs

The “Agua Claras – Yari” NDFyB comprises two areas, El Camuya and Ciudad Yari, which are located in the micro-region known as Sabanas del Yari, in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán, bordering the Chiribiquete National Natural Park, covering an area of 282,189 hectares, spread across 17 villages and La Esperanza Amazonian indigenous council. El Camuya comprises 77,808 hectares of forest, representing 49% of the total core area, whilst Ciudad Yari comprises 43,478 hectares, equivalent to 35% of the total.

General data on Ciudad Yari NDFyB and El Camuya NDFyB

	Ciudad Yari NDFyB	Camuya NDFyB
Location	San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá	
Beneficiary families	500 (estimated)	
Total area	124,698 ha	157,491 ha
Forest area	43,478 ha (35%)	77,808 ha (49%)
Villages	17 (Yari 1, 2 and 3, Progreso del Yari and the village of Ciudad Yari, La Nueva Esperanza, La Nueva Florida, Diamante de la Riña, Jardín II, Nuevo Horizonte, Nueva Ilusión de Palmeras, Andakies, Lejanías 1 and 2, Brisas de	9 (Caquetania, El Triunfo, El Camuya, Agua Claras, Alta Gracia, El Jaguar, Caño Limón, Brisas de la Sabana and La Maporita, 1 indigenous council: La Esperanza)

	los Lobos, La Esmeralda, Las Diosas and La Cabaña	
Aguas Claras – Yarí Forest Management Plan	50,000 ha – 360 participants in planning (suspended)	

Due to the complicated public order situation in the area, during 2025 it has not been possible to implement the planned interventions in the two centres in Yarí, except for educational activities such as Escuela de Selva and School Environmental Projects. This has delayed, amongst other things, the Forest Management Plan and the early interventions of the Agro-Environmental Pillar. However, by the end of 2025, progress had been made in engaging with the Peasants' Business Association of Yarí [ASECADY], reaching agreements to resume the REM I milk processing plant project, and it is anticipated that the planned actions will resume in the first half of 2026.

Due to persistent public order issues, several consecutive suspensions of the contract with the consultancy firm directly affected the field implementation of **the Community Forest Management Plan [PMF]** covering 50,000 hectares, with a projected Annual Felling Unit [UCA] of 500 hectares; it has finally been decided to terminate the contract and initiate a new process once conditions permit.



Figure 20. Community Manager Diploma Course from the Escuela de Selva

In 2024, two leaders took part in an exchange on sustainable forest management between Colombia and Guatemala, strengthening their knowledge of responsible sustainable forest management practices. At the Ciudad Yarí NDFyB, the **Escuela de Selva Community Manager Diploma Course** has trained some 65 young leaders from the two communities, who were provided with *tablets* to aid their learning.



Figure 21. School Environmental Projects [PRAE] with the San Vicente del Caguán Mayor's Office

The **School Environmental Projects [PRAES]** with the San Vicente del Caguán Mayor's Office are being implemented in four rural educational institutions in the municipality, with direct involvement in 16 sites. The planned activities include the provision of educational materials and tools, the development of the 'Protecting the Amazon from my Jungle School' course, and the coordination of these initiatives with the Municipal Technical Environmental Committee, with the aim of promoting environmental governance at school level. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries stands at 1,257 students from rural communities in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán.

The Programme has been implementing the **Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA]** through CORPOAMAZONÍA since October 2023, with the programme due to conclude in the first half of 2025. In total, 268 families benefited, with a total investment of \$2,894,400,000. From 2025 onwards, the Ministry of the Environment's Fund for Life has continued payments through the *Conservar Paga* Programme.

Following various meetings with Asecady's new Board of Directors, discussions began in June 2025 to agree on how to cover the outstanding investment of COP 441 million in Asecady's dairy processing plant in the village of Edén del Tigre, in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán. At a meeting in the aforementioned municipality in December 2025 with Asecady, attended by Minister Irene Vélez, a preliminary agreement was announced consisting of the signing of an acknowledgement of the outstanding amount, which will be paid by the association in instalments to be settled periodically using the plant's profits and/or contributions of raw materials (fresh milk), once the production of dairy products begins. In turn, REM Visión Amazonía will provide the remaining funds required to launch the production of dairy products.

The aforementioned funds will be invested in the adaptation and installation of services and licences that are pending or due for renewal, such as water concessions, emissions permits, wastewater disposal, RETIE (Technical Regulation for Electrical Installations), supply, gas lines for equipment and health licences, including Invima registrations. Based on the number of litres to be processed daily and the dairy product to be manufactured, technical specifications, the quantity of equipment and respective costs will be established. Example: acquisition of mixers or spinning machines for the production of salted shredded cheese, preferably.

The plant, designed to process 15-20,000 litres per day, will initially process 10-12,000 litres of milk daily, a figure that facilitates the financial balance of the operation. As the process becomes established, the processing volume will be increased. For the start-up of the plant, the SINCHI Institute proposes the purchase of equipment and the provision of technical guidance for the plant's operation, while the REM Program participates as supervisor and FPN serves as the financial mechanism for the required acquisitions.

From 2026 onwards, it is expected that early agro-environmental interventions will be implemented across various areas, such as productive projects, agricultural extension or food sovereignty, amongst others; these activities will be agreed in advance with the villages. By the end of the year, and in accordance with prior discussions with villages in the Units, it is expected that **ecological restoration and productive conversion** activities will be agreed for at least 200 families by the end of REM II.

2.1.3 Complementary investments in and around the Forest Development Units

The consultancy aimed at structuring **five energy communities** has been completed, of which two are in the Agua Bonita-Los Puertos Unit, and three in indigenous territories within the departments of Vaupés and Guainía in Non-Interconnected Areas [ZNI], to improve the living conditions of their inhabitants through access to and the sustainable use of available energy resources, taking into account the specific needs of each community. As a result, these projects have been included in the investment plan of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, through the Institute for the Planning and Promotion of Energy Solutions for the Non-Interconnected Areas [IPSE], for their implementation in the coming years.

Under the agreement signed with **Banco Agrario de Colombia**, 686 **green credit** operations have been carried out, with a total value of €3,167,823 in disbursed loans. The department of Caquetá accounted for the largest share (69.04%).

Table 6. Green loans disbursed by department

Department	Loan transactions	Amount disbursed (Euro)	Share
Caquetá	475	2,186,908	69.04%
Guaviare	87	402,467	12.70%
Meta	67	315,749	9.97%
Putumayo	57	262,699	8.29%
Total	686	3,167,823	100%

Table 7. Green credits issued in Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units

NDFyB	Number of credits issued
Cuemaní	37
Solano	27
Agua Bonita	25
Kuway New York	17
Ciudad Yará	15
Las Perlas	11
Angoleta	10
Llanos del Yará Yaguará I	9
Tinigua National Park	9
Sierra La Macarena National Park	6
Charras	4
Los Puertos	3
Mecaya	3
Jaguar Cave	2
El Camuya	1
Chaupal Manavires	1
Villa Catalina	1
Total	181

The area of forest under conservation agreements for 658 beneficiaries¹ of credit reached 14,386 hectares, according to the attached table, averaging 21 hectares per parcel.

Table 7. Forest cover on land receiving credit by department

Department	Conservation area	Share of conservation area	Production area	Share of production area	Total area	Share of total area
Caquetá	9,539	66%	28,217	72%	37,972	70%
Guaviare	2,593	18%	3,957	10%	6,609	12%
Target	1,545	11%	5,163	13%	7,040	13%
Putumayo	709	5%	1,843	5%	2,554	5%
Total	14,386	100%	39,180	100%	54,176	100%

95% of the credit lines disbursed relate to livestock conversion and 3% to agroforestry systems and non-timber products, as shown in the attached table.

¹ 15 families have received two lines of credit, and in addition, there are 13 families that have not met the conditions for the incentive

Table 8. Credit lines disbursed in 2025

Credit line	Credit operations	Amount disbursed (Euro)	Share
Livestock conversion (pastures and forage systems/construction of livestock infrastructure/civil works for water resource management)	654	3,038,899	95%
Agroforestry systems (cocoa maintenance/ <i>Chontaduro</i> maintenance/cocoa renewal/rubber maintenance)	24	100,704	3%
Non-timber products (sustaining açai/planting açai)	7	20,070	1.0%
Amazonian fish farming (sustainable fishing)	1	5,150	0.1%
Dense forest plantation	0	-	0%
Total	686	3,167,823	100%

Support was also provided to the Ministry of the Environment's Fund for Life for the implementation of the '*Productive Restoration – RePro*' green financial instrument, designed by REM Visión Amazonía.

Agricultural extension Loans were arranged and technical assistance offered to users, with support from the Consortium [IFV] – comprising the Agricultural Extension Service Providing company [EPSEA], Prointes and the rubber industry association Asoheca – for loans disbursed under the agreement with Banco Agrario de Colombia, involving 21 professionals to date.

The Departmental Agricultural Extension Plans [PDEA] were finalised in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and Vaupés, including the respective Departmental Ordinance incorporating the aforementioned PDEA, for processing by national bodies, particularly the Rural Development Agency [ADR], the institution responsible for guiding agricultural extension in Colombia. In the departments of Amazonas and Guainía, the document has been finalised and the respective Ordinances will be adopted in the second half of 2025, thereby complying with the provisions of Law 1876 of 2017 – National Agricultural Innovation System [SNIA] – which enables the receipt of national funding in this field. In the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán, an agricultural extension agreement is being implemented for 120 small-scale lemon producers over a period of 18 months.

The Programme has continued to support **zero-deforestation supply chains and productive partnerships**, focusing on rubber and cocoa.

- *Processing of natural rubber latex.* A marketing proposal is being developed with the Asoheca association in Caquetá for viscosity-controlled rubber, TSR-CV (technically specified rubber, viscosity-controlled).
- *Agroforestry systems with cocoa.* A project to support cocoa productivity for 131 farmers in the municipalities of Puerto Guzmán (Putumayo), Solano and San

Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá), and El Retorno (Guaviare). Ongoing activities include soil analysis for nutritional planning and heavy metals such as cadmium, organic fertilisation, the use of new tools for plant health management, pest and disease control, manual pollination, and, in the final phase, the design, installation and management of fertigation systems.

We participated in regional workshops in Caquetá and Putumayo with the European Union and regional cocoa associations, to comply with the regulation on zero-deforestation traceability for entry into the EU.

2.2 Result 2 Indigenous peoples and communities are strengthened in their environmental governance

Fourth call for proposals

In the first half of 2025, work progressed on refining the 42 projects approved by the Accompaniment and Monitoring Platform [PAS] for the fourth call for proposals, and their implementation began in the second half of the year (see Annex 2 for the list of projects). From December 2024, six consultants were contracted to support the technical and financial adjustment of the projects prioritised for the call for proposals; they worked with the Implementing Entities remotely, under the supervision of the UER focal points. The result of this work was the joint development of the final procurement documents, which are: a. Project structure, with adjusted outputs and targets, b. Timetable, c. Disbursement plan, d. Final budget, e. Procurement plan and final preliminary study.

A project in the Department of Amazonas submitted by the AZCAITA association, was deemed ineligible due to legal issues affecting the entity, as it was involved in proceedings with adverse rulings from the Office of the Comptroller General and the Office of the Inspector General. Therefore, during PAS Session No. 2 held on December 1, 2025, the resources were reassigned to the Km 11 Nimaira Naimeki Iri Indigenous Resguardo, which belongs to the same AZCAITA organization, under the women and family category.

The proposal from the Nukak Indigenous People has followed a specific process, given the vulnerability and organisational complexity of this community, which has required a tailored approach. This has been developed in collaboration with institutions working with them, such as the National Natural Parks, the SINCHI Institute and the Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development [FDCS]. During the same PAS session in December 2025, it was agreed to move forward with the proposal for acquisition of a property as part of the process of territorial restitution and strengthening, and to hold an assembly with the Nukak people in 2026, during which the proposal will be presented and the agreements for its implementation will be defined.

53% of the projects are initiatives led by women. Although their themes are varied and not necessarily related to specific gender issues, they do relate to strengthening women's leadership capacities within the Implementing Entities.

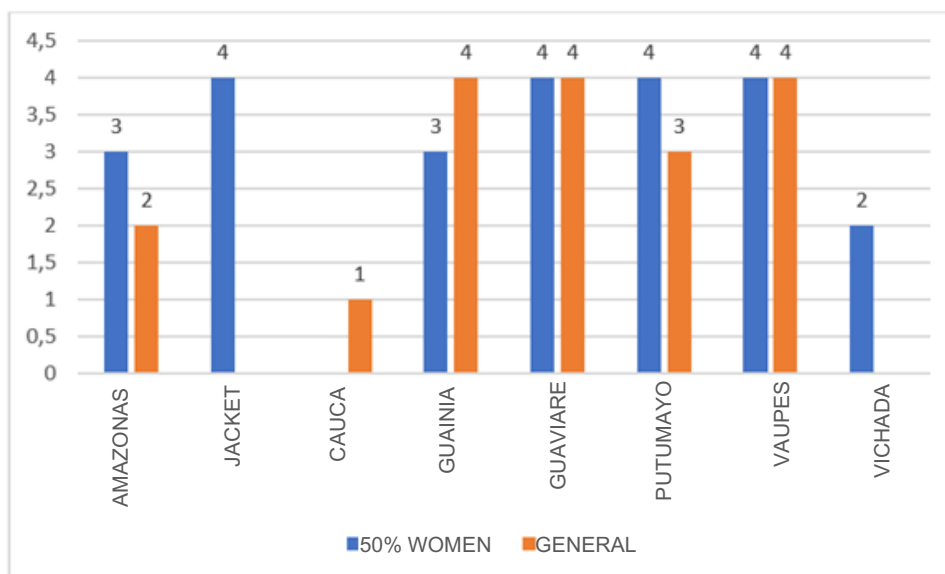


Figure 22. Distribution of indigenous projects from the fourth call for proposals according to the Women and Family or General category

Finally, construction of the headquarters of the Association of Indigenous Councils of the Department of Caquetá [ACISC] began in November 2025. This project originated from REM I, but due to various circumstances could not be completed within the original timeframe, and the funds were transferred for implementation under REM II.

In the second half of 2025, **OPIAC**, the Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, launched a **consultancy to strengthen administrative and financial capacities** with the 40 implementing entities of the fourth call for proposals.

Prioritisation of the second group of projects from the fourth call for proposals

During December 2025, and following KFW's approval to implement the Investment Plan for Returns III and IV for a second group of projects from the fourth call for proposals, progress was made at the meeting of the Accompaniment and Monitoring Platform [PAS] No. 3 for the prioritisation of projects, amounting to \$8,000,000,000 (€1,840,424). Fourteen projects were prioritised for five departments in the Amazon biome (see Annex 3), with the departments of Caquetá, Putumayo and Amazonas having the highest number of prioritised projects. Likewise, it is important to highlight that an equity criterion was maintained among the departments and between the investment projects allocated to the 50% women's category and the 50% to general category.

Table 9. Distribution of the second group of prioritised projects from the fourth call for proposals

Department	Prioritised	Woman	General
Caquetá	5	5	-
Amazonas	3	1	2
Putumayo	4	1	3
Vaupés	1	-	1
Guainía	1	-	1
TOTAL	14	7	7

Prior Consultation for the Visión Amazonía Programme

As referenced in the 2024 Annual Report, the formalisation process of the Prior Consultation for the Visión Amazonía Programme could not be finalized in December, as planned, due to claims raised by two indigenous peoples who did not feel included in the process.

In this regard, a departmental meeting was held in the municipality of Piamonte, Cauca, on May 15 and 16, 2025. Eighty leaders from indigenous territories in the Municipality of Piamonte participated. Likewise, from October 4–7, the outreach and engagement activities required for the Prior Consultation of the Visión Amazonía Programme were carried out in the municipality of Cumaribo, with representatives from the Saracure river Cada and UNUMA Indigenous Resguardos. A total of 150 leaders from the resguardos participated.

These meetings marked the conclusion of the territorial outreach process, and the inputs have been incorporated into the final document prepared by OPIAC for the final discussion and formalisation of the Consultation, which is to take place in the first half of 2026.

Prior to these meetings, the REM II Visión Amazonía Programme organised a workshop with delegates from all the sub-directorates of the Ministry of the Environment to draft an analysis document and official proposal for the formalisation of the Consultation. This document is currently under review by the sub-directorates.

2.3 Result 3: Territorial entities and national and regional environmental authorities strengthened in forest management and governance and in monitoring of deforestation

The Sustainable Development Corporations [CDS] were strengthened through the recruitment of professionals for CorpoAMAZONÍA (15), CDA (11) and CORMACARENA (8) on issues relating to the control and monitoring of natural resources, certification and the Forestry Committees, with an investment of €102,990, €61,794 and €41,196 respectively. By the end of 2025, new specific agreements were initiated with CorpoAMAZONÍA (€226,579), Cormacarena (€123,589) and CDA (€128,532) for the Control and Monitoring of Natural Resources. It is proposed to create an integrated

geographic information system for the Colombian Amazon amongst these corporations, for which additional teams comprising a GIS professional, a social worker, a technician and equipment will be required.



Figure 23. Checkpoint, Illegal logging in the Cormacarena jurisdiction

The control and surveillance activities carried out by the Corporations in 2025 are presented in the following table; it should be noted that these are the same figures as those presented in June 2025, as the sub-agreements were settled in the first half of the year and are only now being renewed in December 2025 for CDA and CORMACARENA and in January 2026 for CorpoAMAZONÍA.

Table 11. Control and Monitoring Activities carried out in the first half of 2025

MONITORING AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES	CORPOAMAZONÍA	CDA	CORMACARENA	Total
Reports of illegal logging	6	10	43	59
Control of Timber transport – seizures	104.1 m ³ of wood	1.2 m ³ of wood	15.05 m ³ of wood	120.35 m ³ of wood
Control Checkpoints	23	12	22	57
Monitoring of companies	2	2	2	6
Sanctioning procedures	2	7	22	31
Training for the Community	215 people	60 people	45 people	320 people
Training for institutional monitoring and control staff	110 employees	80 employees	354 employees	544 employees

Source: As reported by the CDS



Figure 24. Training in environmental education for support staff in the Monitoring and Control Department

In support of the Departmental **Forest Committees** of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo and Guaviare (€69,210), the contracts of four forest engineers were renewed to support departmental forest development plans, forest extension programmes, the Escuela de Selva initiative and the dissemination of early warnings on deforestation, as well as to support non-timber value chains such as cocoa, rubber and others.

Under **Pillar 2: Sustainable Sectoral Planning and Development**, the sub-agreement with the Sierra de la Macarena Tourism Corporation [NATUPAZ] was finalised and settled. The aim of this agreement was to conduct a study on the carrying capacity of the Guape River Canyon and to train 60 guides from the Guejar River Canyon in rafting, white-water rescue and safety kayaking. As a result, governance in the territory was strengthened, particularly among the bodies regulating tourism activity: the Meta Tourism Institute, Cormacarena and National Parks.

Agreements and conventions were finalised with the municipalities of San José del Guaviare, El Retorno, Calamar and Miraflores, in the department of Guaviare; Caruru and Taraira in the department of Vaupés; and Cartagena del Chairá in the department of Caquetá. The main objective was to support them in the design and formulation of their respective municipal development plans, a strategic aspect for influencing programmes and projects aimed at reducing deforestation, stabilising the agricultural frontier and consolidating the NDFyB strategy.

In particular, in coordination with the municipality of Calamar and in response to the needs identified in the Municipal Development Plan, efforts continue to improve the municipality's airfield in order to strengthen Calamar's potential as a nature tourism destination. In this way, local basic infrastructure and the air transport of goods and passengers are strengthened, thereby contributing to the recommendations of the Amazon Sustainable Intermodal Transportation Plan [PATIS], which seeks to discourage the use of roads.

An agreement with the CDA was initiated to strengthen operational and institutional capacity through strategies for productive reconversion, control and monitoring strategies aimed at addressing illegal mining, which occurs primarily in the department of Guainía. The strategy responds to the urgent need to contain the expansion of illegal mining in territories of high biodiversity and rich ethnic and cultural diversity. Its

objective is to simultaneously transform local productive dynamics, strengthen the operational capacity of the environmental authority, and create clear and accessible pathways for artisanal miners to transition from informality to legal and environmentally responsible mining.

Eight subject-matter experts were recruited to the DCCGR and seven development specialists to the Ministry's ICT Office over a four-month period, to ensure the operational readiness of the new version of **Registration in the National Greenhouse Gases and Emissions [RENARE]** during its feasibility phase, given that Resolution 418 of 2024 recently designated the Ministry of the Environment as the administrator of RENARE. In order to fulfil this designation and ensure the transition of RENARE from IDEAM to Minambiente, it was necessary to create a team of professionals to operate the current technology platform and develop the new version of the registry.

The REM Visión Amazonía Programme supports part of the operation of **the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System [SMBYC]** for the generation of official figures at national, regional and local levels, including the verification of compliance with conservation agreements, as well as the capacity building of regional environmental authorities in the Amazon for the generation and effective use of monitoring information on forest cover and deforestation. Of particular note is the continued presence of three professionals assigned to each CAR, CorpoAMAZONÍA, Cormacarena and CDA, and three professionals at IDEAM's headquarters in Bogotá. To strengthen the capacity of Regional Environmental Authorities, four technical training sessions were held, attended by a total of 96 professionals, covering topics related to Multi-temporal Deforestation Analysis and the indicators of Ruling 4360.

Four Quarterly Early Deforestation Detection Bulletins were produced: Bulletin 41 covering the last quarter of 2024 and the onset of the dry season in the Colombian Amazon, and Bulletins 42, 43, and 44 corresponding to the first three quarters of 2025. The bulletins report a significant increase in the detection of early deforestation alerts. The first bulletin identified alerts mainly associated with the departments of Norte de Santander, in the Andean region, and Caquetá, in the Amazon region. The second bulletin identified 18 Units, primarily associated with departments within the Amazon biome (13 Units), as well as Catatumbo, Serranía de San Lucas, Arauca, and the northern Colombian Pacific region. The third quarterly bulletin for 2025 reflects the influence of the rainy season across extensive forest areas of the country. Compared to the previous quarter, it identified an increase in deforestation alerts in four deforestation Units located within the Colombian Amazon biome (Cuemaní–Cartagena del Chaira–Caquetá; Calamar (Yaguará II)–Guaviare, Puerto Caicedo and Yurilla–Puerto Guzmán–Putumayo).

Consolidated technical reports were produced to monitor the effectiveness of actions implemented in the NDFyBs assigned to the Programme (see results in Chapter 1.1).

Since 2015, IDEAM has been working on the implementation of **Colombia's National Forest Inventory [IFN]** to gather field data on the condition and composition of the country's forests. The analysis of deadwood debris and the processing of botanical data in clusters provide essential information; the quantification of biomass and carbon in debris contributes to national greenhouse gas inventories, whilst botanical information facilitates the identification of biodiversity patterns and priority areas for

conservation. The completion of the first cycle of the IFN is the main contribution to the knowledge, conservation and protection of forests in Colombia. It was presented at the National Forestry Congress in Ibagué, and the Amazon chapter was launched in December 2025. This scientific tool enables the country to make better environmental, social and economic decisions regarding the management of its forest ecosystems. The first cycle of the IFN identified 1,410 plot clusters nationwide sampling units across Colombia, of which 517 were located within the Amazon biome. Fieldwork in the Amazon region was carried out in collaboration with the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute, the Sinchi Institute and the National University (Medellín campus). The aim is to repeat this exercise every five years to assess whether the forests are being maintained, whether conservation strategies have been effective, and whether new threats require attention. Only in this way will Colombia be able to maintain a dynamic and up-to-date understanding of its forest wealth. Some of the IFN's findings are:

- Natural forests contain nearly 80% of terrestrial biodiversity.
- A total of 2,915 species were identified in the forest areas assessed, distributed across 3 classes, 34 orders, 108 families and 566 genera.
- The Fabaceae family dominates in terms of both diversity and structure, being the most abundant and including important species such as the Fariñero (*Clathrotropis macrocarpa*).
- The Amazon Forest shows an average tree height in the evaluated categories of 7.39 m for pole stands (*latizales*), 16.92 m for mature stands (*fustales*), and 26.65 m for large mature stands (*large fustales*), although trees close to 60 m in height were also found.
- The Colombian Amazon contains the country's largest carbon reservoir in vegetation. The high diversity of species is associated with greater structural complexity, leading to higher biomass accumulation and greater carbon storage.

2.4 Communications Strategy

During 2025, the communications strategy of the REM Colombia II – Visión Amazonía Programme expanded its presence across academic, institutional, regional and digital platforms, strengthening the dissemination of results and positioning the programme as a national benchmark in conservation and environmental management in the Amazon region. The lecture entitled “*Successes, Challenges, and Lessons Learned in Containing Deforestation in the Colombian Amazon*” became one of the Program's most effective public communication initiatives, reaching 36 universities across the country, 8 organizations and institutions linked to Amazon-related work, and 14 national and international environmental dialogue forums. (See Annex 4: Inventory of lectures delivered at universities, institutions, and national and international events).

The programme supported the organisation of the 9th National Forestry Congress as an official sponsor, playing a strategic role that ensured REM Visión Amazonía's strong presence in political, academic and environmental spheres. This participation helped

to reinforce the Programme's reputation among forestry experts, sector institutions and cooperation agencies.

Another key milestone for the visibility of the REM Visión Amazonía programme was the completion of the second phase of the Escuela de Selva, given its educational scope, the active participation of Amazonian communities and the institutional presence. Communication support enabled the scale of the process to be effectively documented, disseminated and highlighted to the media, partners and the general public.

Likewise, the launch of the *National Forest Inventory – Amazon Chapter* book served as a high-level engagement platform with some of the country's most prominent environmental leaders, representatives of international cooperation agencies, and delegates from government institutions.

The launch of the Andoque Dictionary during the International Book Fair highlighted the Programme's contribution to the preservation of indigenous languages, its coordination with the Public Library Network, and the cultural exchange between the Andoque and Muisca peoples, which helped to showcase the Programme's intercultural dimension to urban and national audiences and, above all, to audiences different from the usual ones.



Figure 25. Launch of the Andoque Dictionary as part of FilBo

The traveling exhibition of the representative Amazon-themed artwork is also noteworthy. The exhibition began the year at the Bogotá Botanical Garden, where it remained until February 2024, after which it was moved to Jaime Duque Park. There, it has contributed to the environmental education strategy aimed at promoting the Amazon through art to thousands of visitors, conveying a broad message of conservation and environmental awareness. In addition, it fosters greater recognition of Colombian wildlife within the collective imagination of visitors.

Throughout 2025, we continued to strengthen this institutional website by regularly updating news items, videos and documents; This also included coordination with the Ministry's ICT team to increase system capacity despite the limitations of the Ministry's platform, as well as the organization of the Program's digital library, news content, and

videos. The website remained the Program's main channel for public information and consultation.

This year, we continued to publish a fortnightly newsletter. *Territorio Jaguar* began the year with issue #66 and ended with issue #82. This newsletter is distributed via email, on social media, via WhatsApp to our friends and partners, and through the internal network to all Ministry staff, thereby strengthening our community of partners. The external audiovisual production of documentaries and life stories enabled us to expand the programme's audiovisual archive, incorporate testimonies and human narratives for social media and events, and improve the quality of content aimed at both specialist and general audiences.

Meanwhile, the addition of an audiovisual producer to the team from June 2025 enabled the creation of a greater number of short videos in line with digital trends, the production of immediate content from the field, and a wider organic reach for publications. This strategy improved responsiveness and increased impact on digital platforms.

This year, the Programme continued to contribute content to "*Amazonía Informada*", the Ministry's WhatsApp channel, ensuring timely information for Amazonian communities, greater circulation of content produced by the programme, generating synergy with other environmental organisations, and expanding the audience.

Finally, regarding social media, it is important to emphasise that Facebook remains our primary platform for the Amazonian audience. Social media remained a key component of the programme's visibility, achieving continuous growth across all platforms in 2025.

Table 10. Programme followers on different social media platforms

SOCIAL MEDIA	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2019	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2020	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2021	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2022	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2023	# FOLLOWERS DECEMBER 2024	# FOLLOWERS NOVEMBER 2025
Facebook	2,887	9,217	11,132	12,619	14,102	15,911	17,529
Twitter	2,260	3,757	4,800	5,400	5,844	6,251	6,221
Instagram	4	1,205	1,927	2,358	2,795	3,333	4,562
YouTube	0	319	415	516	629	867	933
Spotify	0	0	0	12	64	111	150
LinkedIn	0	0	0	0	0	3,060	3,508

In conclusion, in 2025, the communications strategy of REM Visión Amazonía not only amplified the Programme's presence in the country's main forums and platforms, but also improved its positioning, strengthened its institutional reputation and consolidated effective communication and outreach channels. The actions undertaken enabled the programme's technical and territorial work to reach diverse audiences, generating greater visibility, ownership and support for the conservation of the Colombian Amazon.

2.5 Questions, Complaints and Claims, Prior consultation for the Visión Amazonía Programme

During the period covered by this report, a total of 110 enquiries were received via the Ministry of the Environment's ARCA correspondence system and the email address visionamazonia@minambiente.gov.co. The main concerns related to the payment of the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA], in response to which the government's commitment through the 'Conservar Paga' programme was clarified to the enquirer. Similarly, a significant number of enquiries were received regarding the fourth call for proposals and projects from other PIVA calls, as well as enquiries relating to the Prior Consultation process for Visión Amazonía, led by the Ministry of the Environment, in which the Programme has participated.

As usual, requests for information on the Programme's activities and concerns regarding the resources invested were received. Other topics raised included an interest in participating in the Programme, requests for geographical information to identify potential overlaps with initiatives by other entities, information on the Forest Development Units, and the management of safeguards. In general, the requests received do not distinguish between the REM I Programme and the REM II Programme, as they are addressed to the Programme in general and its activities in the Amazon Biome. Finally, the website keeps the documentation on the Programme up to date, allowing easy access to information for any member of the public.

2.6 REM Executing Unit [UER]

2.6.1 UER

The UER consists of a team of 35 people, of whom 23 perform technical roles and 12 focus on operational roles. During 2025, campaigns were carried out on occupational health and safety, first aid, psychological and strategic responses in critical situations, as well as the use of protective equipment in the field. **Version 3 of the Programme's MOP** was finalised, removing monitoring milestones as a requirement for disbursements or extensions, and formalising the submission of bids via electronic means in national and international tenders, etc.

The UER has an **Economic Analysis Unit**, whose mission is to promote a better understanding of the forest economy by providing timely and relevant financial, economic and social data to design and implement objective and cost-effective economic instruments. In 2025, the closure of the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA] was consolidated. Following consultation with the Community Action Boards of the 18 villages in Caquetá and Guaviare, the Programme secured payments for the families that had been transferred and whose incentive payments became responsibility of the *Conservar Paga* Programme.

Progress is being made on the following proposals for green financial instruments, which are expected to be submitted in the first half of 2026: Payment for the environmental service associated with the carbon sink capacity of the villages within the Forest Development and Biodiversity Hubs (NDFyB), under the

responsibility of the REM Program and with the aim of incorporating private sector participation, was advanced through the submission of a proposal and a village-level call for review and analysis by the Program; an incentive scheme for forest restoration and conservation; the REPRO sustainable productive restoration incentive (a technical document was submitted to the FVB, although the mechanism has not yet been fully structured); an associative Amazon forest credit line comprising four financing windows: promotion of forest activities, forest industry, development support, and microcredit. In addition, progress was made in the design of a dashboard containing reference costs associated with the Program's interventions, which the Ministry organized for broader dissemination. Access link:

<https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/costos-de-referencia/>

An operating cost structure was proposed for the Itilla Multi-activity Agroforestry Cooperative [COAGROITLLA]. The aim was to launch the operation of a forest management cooperative and to specify the financial capital requirements for commencing the implementation of the Forest Management Plan of Los Puertos NDFYB. The proposed cost structure seeks to adjust the figures to the reality of the territory and align them with the sustainable management of the Unit. An information bot was created, the first prototype designed to be a tool for quickly accessing information contained in various programme documents. Databases are being created to enable economic analysis and the development of future economic instruments and data-driven programme decisions. We are supporting the *Fondo para la Vida* to foster synergies in the implementation of the 'Conservar Paga' scheme, as well as facilitating dialogue with the compliance unit of the Containment Plan led by the Forestry Directorate.

In December 2025, a specialized data and artificial intelligence service was contracted with the company Decimetrix to conduct an assessment of the current state of the Program's information systems and technological capacities. Among the main findings, the assessment revealed that information was dispersed across multiple non-integrated repositories. It recommended discontinuing the current SIVA (Visión Amazonia Information Management System) technological architecture based on PHP due to its maintenance costs, and migrating toward more sustainable technologies such as JavaScript or Python. The assessment also proposed centralizing information under a "data lake" model capable of storing structured and unstructured data within a single environment, reducing fragmentation of information sources, facilitating data traceability and governance, and enabling advanced analytics and future artificial intelligence applications. Finally, it recommended strengthening institutional capacities through a training plan focused on artificial intelligence tools.

Finally, the impact assessment of the three financial instruments of the REM Visión Amazonía Programme – namely the IFA, IFV and ITPS – was reviewed, as carried out

by the firm Econometría. Additionally, a system of environmental indicators and an environmental monitoring system were presented, to be managed via Kobo Toolbox and PowerBI. The conclusions and recommendations of the ex-post evaluation of the Green Financial Instruments were submitted to the Ministry of Environmental and Sustainable Development [MADS] for the implementation of the 'Conservar Paga' Programme and the launch of the REPRO instrument. The main conclusions and recommendations are summarised in Figure 27:

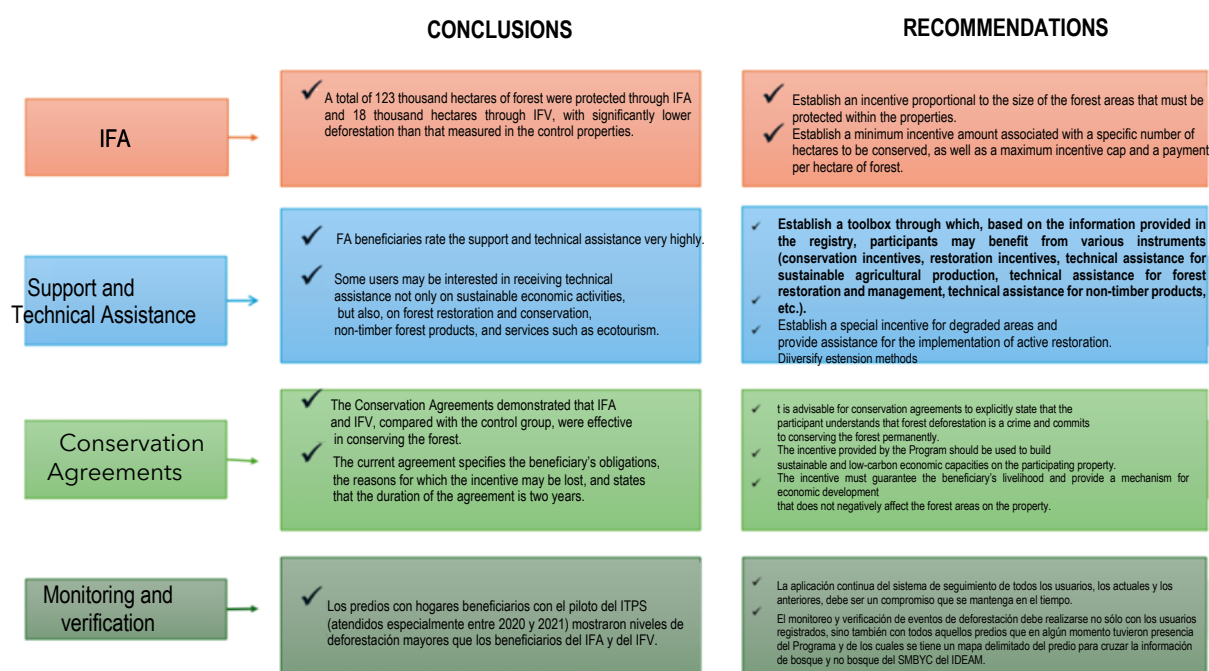


Figure 26. Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the impact assessment of the REM I Programme's green financial instruments

The reversal effects or leakage associated with the different properties that received benefits through conservation incentives, credit schemes, or extension services provided by the Program between 2019 and 2024 were reviewed. It was recommended to maintain ongoing monitoring and verification of deforestation events both in properties that have received benefits and in those whose relationship with the different actors of the National Environmental System [SINA] has ended. The periods during which families do not receive support are those that coincide with significant levels of deforestation. The REM Programme seeks to provide continuous agricultural and forestry extension services to all properties located within the intervention Units.

2.6.2 Programme coordination spaces

In February 2025, the Programme's General Coordinator and Senior Advisor presented the REM Programme in Frankfurt to the new KfW Programme Manager, Katharina Anschütz. A visit was also made to NICFI in Oslo to provide an update on the Programme's progress.

Between September 18 and 25, 2025, the **KfW Monitoring Mission** took place, with the participation of representatives from the Government of Colombia, KfW, the Embassies of Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom, the UK International Forests Unit (DESNZ and FCDO), the UER of the REM Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme and the Financial Mechanism. As part of the Mission, a visit was made to the department of Meta to examine the nature tourism initiative and progress with the IFA by the Corporation for Sustainable Development of La Macarena Special Management Area [Cormacarena]; Furthermore, members of the Coagroitilla Multi-activity Cooperative presented the progress made in implementing the forest management model and strengthening Los Puertos community-based NDFyB enterprise. As part of the Mission, the Programme's **5th Executive Committee meeting** was held, at which progress on REM II was presented and the Investment Plan by Disbursement [PID IV] was approved, along with the PIR II, III and IV returns-based investment plans.

The **REM III Feasibility Mission** was carried out, including a visit to IDEAM, where historical averages of deforestation and calculated emissions for the period 2023–2027 were presented, addressing issues relating to the voluntary carbon market.

Between October and November 2025, KfW Development Bank carried out the **REM I Closing Control Mission** (2016–2024). The mission reviewed investments related to the carrying-capacity study in the Guejar River Canyon, the delivery of equipment for birdwatching and bird monitoring activities, and visited latex and sachá inchi processing plants in the municipality of Guaviare, as well as two ancestral cabins belonging to the AZOSHONM resguardo of the El Venado community in Puerto Inírida. The purpose of the mission was to verify the existence and proper use of the investments financed with REM I resources.

Three Monitoring Committee meetings Three Monitoring Committees were held with the Ministry of Environment, chaired by the Vice Minister for Environmental Policy and Regulation, with the participation of directors from key Programme areas. During the Committee meeting held on March 7, 2025, and in light of the new ministerial team, the REM Program was presented, along with a proposal to include within the UER team a professional to support the economic instruments advisor. In addition, the country's commitment to carry out payments under the *Conservar Paga* incentive scheme was reiterated. At the session on June 20, progress made by the Programme within the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units was presented, while also highlighting public order challenges in Guaviare. The Program also presented the projected implementation targets expected to be achieved through 2027. Likewise, the Committee was informed of the progress made in signing and launching 20 of the 40 projects selected under the fourth PIVA call for proposals. During the September 4 Committee meeting, possible investment plans were presented for the resources corresponding to the contributions from the United Kingdom, the unplanned returns from REM I allocated to strengthening the UER, operational activities, and the financial mechanism, as well as the balance of unexecuted returns from REM I and the first portion of returns generated under REM II.

In 2025, **two** ordinary **financial committee meetings** were held, at which the balances of the REM II accounts, the accumulated returns and the delegated portfolio were

presented, as well as one extraordinary committee meeting whose purpose was to define dates and exchange rate caps for the monetisation of UK resources and the planning rate for PID 4.

On October 2, 2025, the audit firm Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. commenced the **second audit of REM II**, based on the final report issued by the Natural Heritage Fund (*Fondo Patrimonio Natural*), covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024. Samples from nine implementing entities were validated and on-site visits were carried out to supplement the information; During this audit, no findings were identified for reporting, nor were any ineligible expenditures detected, resulting in an unqualified opinion issued by the auditing firm.

Weekly follow-up meetings were held **with the UER** to review the budgetary and technical implementation of the Programme, in which the team from the Financial Mechanism – Natural Heritage Fund – also participates. The REM II team has been conducting resource planning sessions so that these can be reflected in terms of reference and feasible preliminary studies, enabling the implementation to be projected up to December 2027.

Finally, it is worth noting that for the closure of REM I in 2025, the firm Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. carried out the **Final Audit of REM I**, covering the period from July 1, 2022 to November 30,

2024. No findings requiring reporting were identified, nor were any ineligible expenses. Finally, compliance with the 338 findings from previous years was reviewed, verifying that all had been implemented in accordance with requirements. The audit issued an unqualified opinion. It is important to highlight the significance of this positive outcome of the REM I Financial Audit, given REM I's budget of USD 99,213,119 and the expenditure for the audited period of USD 29,246,325.06, the diversity of implementing entities—including government institutions, peasant and indigenous organisations—and, more generally, the complex context of the Colombian Amazon. This undoubtedly reinforces the REM Programme's reputation as an efficient and reliable implementing body, an achievement thanks to the sound management within the Ministry of the Environment and the UER team, the Financial Mechanism, KfW and the Lead Consultant Unique-GOPA.

2.7 Programme Risk Management and Safeguards

During 2025, the Programme's safeguards management was consolidated through the formulation of the Stakeholder Participation Plan [PPPI] in Los Puertos – Agua Bonita NDFyB area, developing a methodology that can be replicated in other regions. The outputs included a socio-environmental baseline for the area, the identification of key stakeholders and the formulation of operational recommendations, amongst others. This exercise made it possible to highlight relevant territorial dynamics and opportunities to improve communication and participation mechanisms, with special attention to differentiated groups such as youth and women.

The Itilla resguardo which forms part of the Agua Bonita NDFyB and is located within the Chiribiquete National Natural Park. Coordination took place with the Serranía de

Chiribiquete National Natural Park to ensure that the Programme's interventions in the Itilla resguardo, which forms part of the Agua Bonita NDFyB, are aligned with the Park's Management Plan, given that the Itilla resguardo is located within the Chiribiquete National Natural Park. In this context, the Environmental and Social Management Framework [MGAS] tool was applied in the El Itilla, Barranquillita and La Yuquera indigenous resguardos, with the participation of members of the Desano, Tucano, Cubeo and Yurutí Indigenous Peoples, amongst others. The process included capacity-building actions on safeguards, the dissemination and socialization of the NDFyB, and the assessment of risks associated with both the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA] and agro-environmental projects in the resguardos, contributing to a more context-specific management of social and environmental risks.

Information exchange was strengthened with the National Land Agency [ANT] and the Directorate of Land Use Planning at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to ensure the continued monitoring of processes for establishing collective territorial entities (indigenous resguardos and the Peasant Reserve Zone), in order to identify in advance potential incompatibilities or opportunities for alignment between territorial management frameworks. In 2025, the organisation participated in the process of drafting the Sustainable Development Plan for the Guardiania del Chiribiquete Peasant Reserve Zone [ZRC], the establishment of which was formalised in November 2025. This ZRC overlaps by approximately 100,000 hectares with the area of Los Puertos – Agua Bonita NDFyB. This overlap makes harmonisation between territorial management instruments crucial, amongst other things, to ensure the effective adoption of social and environmental safeguards, particularly those relating to compliance with national legislation, environmental land-use planning, the recognition of forest governance structures, and sectoral planning.

As part of strengthening the Programme's gender approach, in 2025 the results of the preliminary assessment on the impact of the Amazon Forest Incentive [IFA] on rural women in the department of Guaviare were disseminated. This study provided deeper insight into how women experience and manage the incentive, going beyond the available quantitative data. The results showed that, although women are listed as recipients of the incentive, they do not always have effective decision-making power over its use. Factors such as economic dependence, gender norms within households, barriers to market access, and the excessive workload associated with multiple responsibilities have a direct impact on their autonomy and participation in forest governance processes. During the dissemination of the assessment, proposals were identified to strengthen women-led productive projects, create more inclusive spaces for training and participation, and reinforce institutional capacities in gender equality. These actions form part of an action plan to be consolidated by 2026.

As a contribution to managing the risks of reversal, the Programme implemented land-use planning and territorial planning actions. Within this framework, the Environmental Zoning of Land in the villages of the NDFyB Agua Bonita was highlighted, which facilitated land-use planning at the local level. In addition, environmental determinants were integrated into seven municipal development plans for 2024–2027, helping to prioritise the reduction of deforestation and the promotion of the bioeconomy. These actions were reinforced by a commitment to environmental education at various levels, with the aim of promoting the medium- and long-term

transition from an extractivist approach towards models of conservation and a forest-based economy. Furthermore, the Programme strengthened legal certainty through coordination with the National Land Agency [ANT], harmonising management instruments in areas of overlap between the Chiribiquete Guardian ZRC and the Agua Bonita and Los Puertos Units. This effort was complemented by the transition of families to the 'Conservar Paga' programme, promoting incentives for the protection of standing forest.

Regarding the prevention of carbon leakage, the REM II Programme strengthened monitoring and response capacity at regional and national levels. Support for IDEAM's SMByC enabled the tracking of deforestation trends, whilst the strengthening of the CARs (Regional Autonomous Corporations) improved control and surveillance management. These efforts, coordinated with the monitoring of conservation agreements, helped to mitigate the risk of leakage and ensure the integrity of emission reductions.

In addition to the description of progress presented in this section, a detailed summary of the Programme's adoption of social and environmental safeguards, in line with the structure of the Cancún Safeguards and their national interpretation, is provided in Annex 8. This document highlights the alignment between the principles of safeguards and their operational approach, whilst providing a comprehensive overview of their implementation across the Programme's various components.

Within the framework of the Ministry of the Environment's **Internal Committee for Socio-Environmental Safeguards [CISSA]**, the Programme participated in the development of national regulations on socio-environmental safeguards. In parallel, it contributed to defining the roadmap for the preparation of the Seventh Safeguards Information Summary (RIS VII). At the time of this report, RIS VII has already completed the public consultation stage and is in the final review phase, prior to its submission to the REDD+ Information Hub of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]. This contribution helped to strengthen coherence between programme management and the national safeguards framework, as well as to highlight lessons learnt, progress and challenges associated with the implementation of conservation actions in complex territorial contexts.

During 2025, eleven special security cases were documented and monitored (see Annex 5), associated with public order situations such as the issuance of early warnings, mobility restrictions, armed strikes, harassment, reconfiguration of illegal armed groups, and incidents of violence in intervention areas. Each case was analysed individually through the triangulation of official information, territorial reports, inputs from local leaders, and internal assessments. Based on these analyses, preventive and response measures were adopted to protect both communities and Program personnel, including the temporary suspension or rescheduling of activities, the preventive withdrawal of field teams, and the adaptation of working modalities according to territorial security conditions.

During the second half of 2025, the specialized consultancy for the Security Risk Assessment [SRA], contracted by KfW Development Bank, was carried out as part of efforts to strengthen the prevention and security system. Looking ahead to the next

period, safeguards management challenges remain closely linked to risk management in territories characterized by complex public order dynamics, where the presence of illegal armed actors and the variability of security conditions require continuous adjustments to the planning and implementation of activities. In line with the recommendations of the Security Risk Assessment, efforts will continue to strengthen the Program's security system, prioritizing the consolidation of the contextual risk matrix and the design and implementation of associated response measures in coordination with *Fondo Patrimonio Natural*, as well as ensuring its appropriation by the UER team through training sessions and the development of supporting visual materials. This process will include updating the fieldwork security handbook. Likewise, progress will be made in adopting the remaining recommendations of the Security Risk Assessment consultancy, particularly those related to the unification and optimization of processes and formats, as well as the consolidation of interinstitutional alliances aimed at strengthening the security system through information sharing, coordinated actions, and the development of joint capacities.

In addition, the provision of safety equipment for fieldwork was reviewed, identifying opportunities for improvement, particularly regarding the provision of life jackets and appropriate footwear, in accordance with the different activities and territorial contexts. Furthermore, first-aid kits containing the recommended items for fieldwork and outdoor activities in the Programme's intervention areas were procured and distributed. This provision was complemented by training in first aid and in responding to public order risks, strengthening the capacity to respond to emergencies in the field.

Finally, during the next period priority will be given to the implementation of differentiated actions with women's groups, in line with the findings of the gender assessment, the Stakeholder Participation Plan [PPPI] and the equitable benefit-sharing approach, as well as to the implementation of intercultural dialogue spaces and actions aimed at strengthening community communication, in accordance with the opportunities identified throughout the participation process.

2.8 Progress with Logical Framework Indicators

The three results of the REM II Visión Amazonía Programme have associated indicators and targets² the progress of which is summarised in Table 13. Overall, the indicators show an average total progress of 57% as of December 31, 2025, reflecting significant progress on several fronts and targets exceeded for some key indicators.

Regarding Result A, Forest Development Units in operation, partial progress has been recorded. Of the target of four operational units, by 2025 two were operational, representing 50% achievement: Los Puertos and Orotuyo NDFyB Units obtained forest use permits and were provided with portable sawmills. Additionally, a medium-height cable system was installed in Los Puertos NDFyB. As an opportunity for improvement, it is hoped that Forest Management Plans [PMF] will be formulated to initiate the process

² For further details on the indicators and targets, please refer to the REM II Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan available at <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/content/uploads/2026/04/Plan-de-Monitoreo-REM-Colombia-Vision-Amazonia-v2.1-REM-II.pdf>

of obtaining logging permits at Nueva Ilusión, Agua Bonita and Yari-Camuya NDFyBs, which would enable the set target to be met.

Regarding forest certification under the FSC standard, of the target of 3 NDFyBs with a preliminary assessment, by 2025 Los Puertos has a preliminary assessment, equivalent to 33% progress. By 2026, the plan is to carry out a pre-assessment and obtain certification for Los Puertos NDFyB, as well as to make progress on continuous improvement at Orotuyo and Nueva Ilusión (including the Peregrinos sector), in order to begin the respective FSC certification process.

With regard to Result B, Indigenous peoples strengthened in their environmental governance of the territory, progress was made on the signing and launch of 40 projects under the fourth call for proposals, with a 6% increase in the number of families from indigenous peoples and communities supported and an 8% increase in the area of indigenous territories supported, as the implementation of the actions has only just begun. These percentages are expected to improve substantially by 2026, with the increased implementation of actions.

Regarding the percentage of PIVA resources allocated to projects led by women, this reached 53%, thereby satisfactorily meeting the target of at least 50%. This result is also linked to the 40 prioritised projects currently under implementation; it is expected that prioritisation within the PAS framework will incorporate new projects led by women by 2026.





Regarding Result C, territorial entities and environmental authorities strengthened in forest management and governance, the established targets have been widely exceeded. For the indicator on approved policy adjustments and/or administrative measures, approved adjustments were reported, equivalent to 116% achievement. Among the most notable actions were support for the formulation of municipal development plans for the 2024–2027 period in seven municipalities, the formulation and approval of six departmental agricultural extension plans, and the adoption of the Amazon Sustainable Intermodal Transportation Plan [PATIS] through a resolution issued by the Ministry of Transport. As an observation, the Prior Consultation process for the Visión Amazonía Programme, which includes the REM Program and the GCF Visión Amazonía Programme, is expected to be completed in 2026.




For the indicator on agreements signed with local and environmental authorities, 18 agreements have been signed, reaching 120% of the target. Noteworthy achievements include the signing of framework agreements with eight municipalities and six departmental governments, sub-agreements with three regional environmental corporations, and a Framework Agreement with the National Training Service [SENA] to support food security projects. Progress is also being made in implementing the specific action records established under the signed agreements.

In summary, the REM II Visión Amazonía Programme demonstrates solid performance in institutional strengthening, with indicators that met or exceeded the targets set in the Programme's Logical Framework. For indicators related to indigenous peoples, the targets for the number of families and areas were met, but project implementation has only just begun, which is why the percentages are low.

The result regarding operational forest development units shows significant progress in infrastructure and permits, but requires acceleration in two NDFyBs regarding the formulation of PMFs and continuous improvement processes to achieve the established operational and forest certification targets.

Table 11. Progress on Logical Framework Indicators as of December 31, 2025

Indicator	Target (*)	Progress to 2025	% Progress	Description of Progress as at December 2025	Observations and opportunities for improvement	Average calculation
Result A: Forestry development centres						
Number of Forest Development Units (NDFyB) in operation	4	2	50% 	Los Puertos and Orotuyo NDFyB Units have been granted Forest Use Permits and have been provided with portable sawmills. At Los Puertos NDFyB, a medium-height cable was installed over a length of 2,000 linear metres.	It is expected that the PMFs will be formulated in order to begin the process of obtaining forest use permits for the Nueva Ilusión, Nueva Ilusión and Yari-Camuya NDFyB.	50%
Number of NDFyB undergoing FSC certification and which have already undergone a preliminary assessment	3	1	33% 	The continuous improvement process for forest certification has begun at Los Puertos NDFyB and has undergone a preliminary assessment. The Orotuyo NDFyB is in the process of initiating the continuous improvement process for Forest Certification.	In 2026, a pre-assessment is expected to be carried out, followed by the attainment of Forest Certification at the Los Puertos NDFyB and the initiation of the continuous improvement process for the certification of the Orotuyo NDFyB and Nueva Ilusión NDFyB, including the Peregrinos sector.	33%
Result B: Indigenous Peoples						
Number of families from indigenous peoples and communities supported	18,000	18,141	6% 	This figure corresponds to the data reported by 40 prioritised projects from the fourth PIVA call for proposals that are currently being implemented (18,141 families), weighted by the percentage of implementation relative to the approved value of those projects as of December 31, 2025 (6.3%)	In 2026 progress will be made on project implementation and more than 1,700 families will be added with the launch of 14 new prioritised projects.	6%
Area of supported indigenous territories (millions of ha)	12	15.9	8 	Corresponds to the area of indigenous territories where 40 projects from the fourth call for proposals under the PIVA are being implemented (15.9 million ha), weighted by	In 2026, progress will be made on project implementation and more than 1.6 million hectares of new supported territories will be added.	8%

Indicator	Target (*)	Progress to 2025	% Progress	Description of Progress as at December 2025	Observations and opportunities for improvement	Average calculation
				the percentage of implementation relative to the allocated value of for these projects as of December 31, 2025 (6.3%)		
Percentage of PIVA funding allocated to projects led by women	50%	53%	106% 	This corresponds to the 40 projects from the fourth call for proposals under the Pillar that have been prioritised and are currently being implemented	In 2026, new projects led by women will be added as a result of prioritisation under the PAS.	100%
Result C: Institutional Strengthening						
Number of policy adjustments and/or administrative measures approved to promote sustainable forest management in the Amazon region	12	14	116% 	Support was provided for the formulation of municipal development plans for the 2024–2027 constitutional period in seven municipalities. Support was provided for the formulation of six approved departmental agricultural extension plans. The Amazonian Plan for Sustainable Intermodal Transportation [PATIS] was adopted by means of a resolution issued by the Ministry of Transport.	The Prior Consultation process for the Amazon Vision Program, which includes the REM Program, the GCF Amazon Vision Program, among others, is expected to be completed.	100%
Number of agreements signed with local authorities and regional environmental authorities on the sustainable management of forest resources	15	18	120% 	Framework agreements were signed with the 8 municipalities and 6 provincial governments. Sub-agreements were signed with the 3 local authorities. A Framework Agreement was signed with SENA Regional Guaviare to support projects aimed at food security.	Progress is being made on the implementation of the specific protocols under the signed agreements.	100%
Total average **						57%

* Targets updated in Annex 1 of the third addendum to the Separate Agreement for the incorporation of UK resources in July 2025.

** The overestimation of the total average in relation to indicators that have exceeded the target is removed.

Given that the Logical Framework of the REM Colombia II Programme does not necessarily include the same indicators as the macro-targets of the 2022–2026 National Development Plan, the Programme contributed to them to the following extent (see table below):

- By 2025, **deforestation in the Colombian Amazon** is estimated to be reduced by 20% compared to the 2021 baseline, a preliminary figure based on Early Warnings prior to the official 2025 deforestation report. Attributing the REM Programme's contribution is complex, but there is no doubt that the REM Programme is one of the actors and one

60

of the factors that contributed to the reduction in deforestation in the Amazon. Chapter 1.1, 'Deforestation Trends', Table 3, presents the reduction in the six NDFyB areas under the Programme's responsibility.

- The Programme has been supporting the consolidation of six NDFyB, but due to public order issues, investment in two NDFyB (Ciudad Yarí and El Camuya) has been temporarily suspended. Thus, with regard to progress on the PND indicator, the REM Programme contributes with **four NDFyBs in the process of consolidation** (Los Puertos, Agua Bonita, Orotuyo, Nueva Ilusión).
- The Programme has no restoration targets; however, productive restoration activities are included in green loans aimed at the productive reconversion of livestock farming. In Caquetá with 461 beneficiaries covering 28,343 ha, Guaviare with 83 beneficiaries covering 3,957 ha, Meta with 67 beneficiaries covering 5,533 ha and Putumayo with 57 beneficiaries covering 1,953 ha, making a total of 668 beneficiaries covering **39,787 ha** under productive restoration.
- The REM Programme reached **3,390** beneficiary **families** of Restoration Incentives of whom 103 were indigenous families. From 2025 onwards, IFA payments were continued through the 'Conservar Paga' programme of the Fund for Life and Biodiversity.

Table 12. Programme Contribution to the macro-target of the National Development Plan [PND] 2022-2026

PND Indicator/Milestone	Contribution of the REM Colombia II Programme
Indicator 1: Reduction in national deforestation by at least 20% by 2026 compared to the 2021 baseline (174,103 hectares).	Reduction in national deforestation compared to the 2021 baseline: 2022: 29.1% / 2023: 54.5% / 2024: 34.7% / 2025: 20% (preliminary data based on early warnings)
Indicator 2: 28 forest and biodiversity-based development units in the process of consolidation	4 NDFyB
Indicator 3: 753,783 hectares in structured projects with allocated resources for the revitalisation of the territory (restoration, recovery and rehabilitation) of degraded areas and ecosystems	39,787 ha of productive restoration as part of livestock conversion
Indicator 4: Families benefiting from conservation incentives	3,390 families benefiting from REM II IFA by 2025

3 Budgetary Management of the Colombia II Visión Amazonía Programme

On December 14, 2022, based on Germany's contribution, KfW, Minambiente and Patrimonio Natural signed the REM II Separate Agreement, which has undergone two amendments to incorporate funding from Norway and the United Kingdom. Regarding disbursements, the Programme's total expected budget is up to €51.18 million, subject to payments upon achievement of policy milestones (Modality 1 of the Joint Declaration of Intent, DCI). As of December 2025, four Investment Plans by Disbursement [PID] have been approved, totalling €40,146,014. The first disbursement was received on 23 December 2022, corresponding to Norway's contribution and Germany's first payment, and its procurement plan was approved on March 10, 2023. The second PID was approved in November 2023 in relation to Germany's second disbursement, and its procurement plan was approved in February 2024. The third PID relating to Germany's third disbursement received a 'No Objection' to its procurement plan in December 2024, and the fourth PID corresponding to the United Kingdom's first disbursement received a 'No Objection' in October 2025 (**¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.** 3).

13. Table: Investment Plans Approved in REM II

Investment Plan	EUR Plan	COP Amount	% Appropriate	% Paid	No Objection Investment Plan	No Objection Procurement Plan	Months of investment implementation
Disbursements	40,146,014	187,987,761,235	58.6%	38.1%			
PID 1	24,328,057	118,107,851,610	81.8%	53.7%	Mar. 2023	Mar 2023	33
PID 2	4,150,000	17,935,677,500	58.2%	26.7%	Nov. 2023	Feb. 2024	22
PID 3	3,800,000	17,394,804,000	32.1%	29.2%	Oct. 2024	Dec. 2024	12
PID 4	7,867,957	34,549,428,125	0.0%	0.0%	Oct. 2025	In progress	
Yields	16,011,468	77,732,475,916	21.9%	19.2%			
PIR 1	2,979,945	14,467,036,216	85.4%	72.0%	Mar 2023	Mar 2023	33
PIR 2	2,591,162	12,579,572,664	36.9%	35.8%	Oct. 2025	Dec. 2025	1
PIR 3	4,440,362	21,557,067,036	0.0%	0.0%	Oct. 2025	In progress*	
PIR 4	6,000,000	29,128,800,000	0.0%	0.0%	Oct. 2025	In progress*	
Total	56,157,483	265,720,237,151	48.2%	32.7%			

* On December 2, 2025, PIR 3 and PIR 4 received a partial non-objection from KfW regarding their procurement plans for pillars 4, 5 and 6 and the cost of the financial mechanism.

Source: Prepared on the basis of FPN's Annual Financial Report

With regard to financial returns, four Returns-based Investment Plans [PIR] have been approved, totalling €16,011,468. PIR I received a 'No Objection' from KfW on March 10, 2023 and consists of an initial transfer of part of the planned returns from REM I that were not realised. In October 2025, KfW granted a 'No Objection' to PIR II, comprising returns generated in REM I that were not incorporated into an investment plan and were allocated primarily to strengthening the UER and the operation of the Programme; PIR III, consisting of the remaining planned but unexecuted balances in REM I; and PIR IV, comprising financial returns from REM II.

When adding the disbursements received and the returns generated, the Programme reaches €56,157,483 (COP265,720 million) approved in investment plans. With regard to budget management, as of December 31, 2025, €27 million had been committed, corresponding to 48.2% of the Programme's total resources, through the signing of contracts, agreements and sub-agreements. Furthermore, 32.7% of the approved budget was executed through payments made under these agreements and contracts.

3.1 Budgetary Execution of Investment Plans

On the one hand, under the regarding Investment Plans by Disbursement [PID], as of December 31, 2025, 58.6% of the resources had been committed through the signing of agreements and sub-agreements. Furthermore, 38.1% of the resources had been executed through payments made under these agreements and contracts. On the other hand, for Returns-based Investment Plans [PIR], 22% has been committed and 19% has been executed. This result is due to the fact that the majority of these latter funds are currently in the process of having their procurement plans approved. For the definition of financial terms, see Annex 1.

Table 14. Budget Execution of Investment Plans

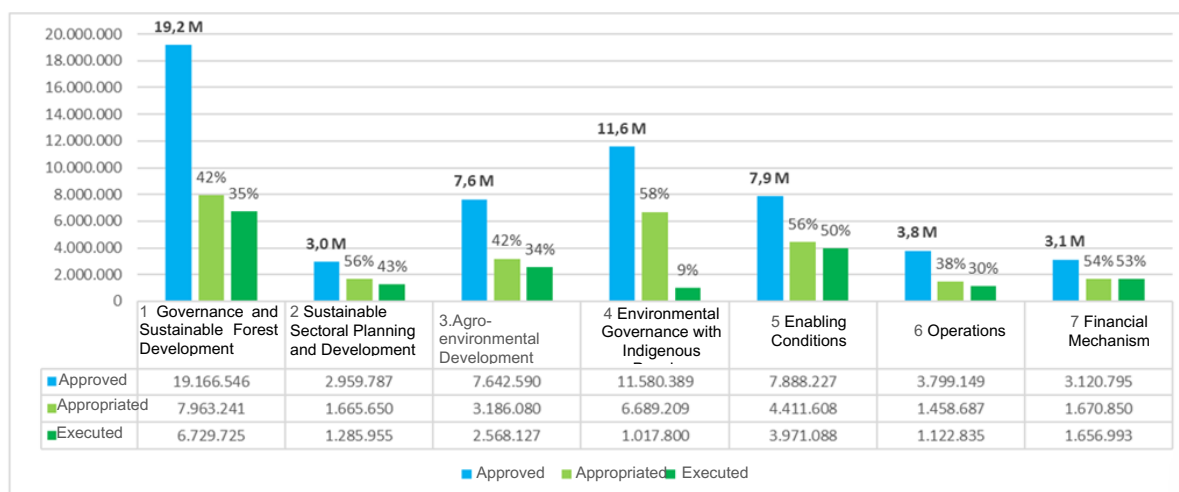
Investment Plan	Approved	Appropriated	Executed	% Appropriated	% Paid
Disbursements	40,146,014	23,543,944	15,280,059	58.6%	38.1%
PID 1	24,328,057	19,911,507	13,061,770	81.8%	53.7%
PID 2	4,150,000	2,413,688	1,108,572	58.2%	26.7%
PID 3	3,800,000	1,218,750	1,109,717	32.1%	29.2%
PID 4	7,867,957	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Returns	16,011,468	3,501,380	3,072,464	21.9%	19.2%
PIR 1	2,979,945	2,545,551	2,145,553	85.4%	72.0%
PIR 2	2,591,162	955,829	926,911	36.9%	35.8%
PIR 3	4,440,362	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
PIR 4	6,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	56,157,483	27,045,324	18,352,523	48.2%	32.7%

Source: Compiled on the basis of the FPN Annual Financial Report

Twenty-five percent of the committed resources corresponded to conservation incentives, particularly the IFA and IFV, the latter implemented through Banco Agrario de Colombia. An additional 23% was allocated to the projects signed under the fourth PIVA call for proposals, and 12% to UER personnel. These were followed by interventions related to sectoral issues, the provision of extension services, and support for the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System. Regarding payments, 37.5% were allocated to conservation incentives, followed by ERU personnel and sectoral interventions.

3.2 Budget Execution by Pillars

The Programme's activities are organised around five pillars of intervention under the Visión Amazonía initiative, which aim to achieve effective results in reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable development in the region. The Programme's budget execution by pillar is analysed below. For further details, see Annex 6.



Source: Prepared on the basis of the FPN Annual Financial Report

Figure 27. Budget Execution by Pillars

Pillar 1, Governance and Sustainable Forest Development, utilised 42% of its budget, primarily through the Amazon Forest Incentive, the second phase of *Escuela De Selva*, the strengthening of environmental governance by regional environmental authorities, and the implementation of the six Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB].

Pillar 2, Sustainable Sectoral Planning and Development, committed 56% of the approved resources. Among the agreements signed under this pillar, notable actions include the agreement with the National Land Agency [ANT] to support land tenure security in the Program's intervention areas, as well as support provided to seven municipalities in Guaviare, Vaupés, and Caquetá (Calamar, San José del Guaviare, El Retorno, Miraflores, Taraira, Carurú, and Cartagena del Chairá) for the formulation of their 2024–2027 Municipal Development Plans, which were approved by their respective Municipal Councils. These plans incorporated programs and actions aimed at reducing deforestation and promoting the bioeconomy, including nature-based tourism. In the same vein, support was provided for the preparation of the Guaviare Departmental Development Plan.

Pillar 3, Agro-environmental Development, committed 42% of the budget, particularly through the agreement with Banco Agrario de Colombia for the implementation of green credit lines, and with the IFV Consortium for the provision of technical assistance services aimed at food sovereignty for producers in the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB]. Support was also provided to six departments (Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare, Amazonas, Guainía, and Vaupés) for the delivery of rural

extension services, as well as to the municipalities of Calamar and San Vicente del Caguán and the National Training Service [SENA] for the provision of agricultural extension and food sovereignty service within the framework of “Estrategia CAMPESENA”, targeting small-scale producers and Indigenous communities within the Los Puertos and Agua Bonita Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB].

Pillar 4, Environmental Governance with Indigenous Peoples, committed 58% of the budget, mainly through the signing of 40 prioritised projects under the fourth call for proposals of the PIVA, but implementation reached only 9% as the projects were signed in the second half of 2025. Payments were mainly for support for the Prior Consultation of the Visión Amazonía Programme and for project support and the strengthening of the administrative capacities of indigenous organisations under the responsibility of OPIAC.

Pillar 5, Enabling Conditions, committed 56% of its budget, which includes the signing of the agreement with IDEAM for the monitoring of deforestation in the Programme’s intervention areas.

In terms of operations, 38% of the budget has been committed, and the Financial Mechanism has committed 54% of the resources, in accordance with the provisions of the Programme’s Operational Manual and the service provision contract between Minambiente and FPN.

The main contracts and agreements signed are as follows (for further details, see Annex 7):

Table 15. Main budgetary processes by implementing entities (Euros)

Implementing Entity	Subject Matter	Appropriated	Paid	% Executed
Indigenous Associations	Fourth Call for Proposals under the PIVA	5,840,478	350,351	3.5%
CORPOAMAZONÍA	IFA and monitoring and control	1,910,336	1,910,336	100.0%
CDA	IFA and monitoring and control	1,573,675	1,296,778	82.4%
CORMACARENA	IFA and monitoring and control	1,384,177	1,260,588	91.1%
Banco Agrario	Green Loans	1,297,685	1,297,685	100.0%
IDEAM	Forest monitoring	807,687	481,898	59.7%
UNIAMAZONÍA	Escuela de Selva	720,936	380,076	52.7%
ANT	Legal security of land tenure	341,930	283,151	82.8%
Municipality of Calamar	Institutional strengthening	289,763	195,031	67.3%
SENA	CampeSENA	260,773	0	0.0%
ITP - UNIPUTUMAYO	Forest module and forest extension	252,773	4,229	1.7%

Source: compiled on the basis of the FPN Annual Financial Report

For its part, Patrimonio Natural committed €11,340,663 allocated to contracts under the pillars established in the procurement plans, UER personnel, operational activities, and financial mechanism costs. Among the most notable contracts were: €695,929 for the provision of technical assistance services aimed at food sovereignty for producers affiliated with the Forest and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB], implemented by the IFV Consortium; €302,464 for support to the Prior Consultation process of the Visión Amazonía Programme, implemented through the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon [OPIAC]; €294,554 for capacity strengthening of organizations selected under the fourth PIVA call for proposals, also implemented by the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon [OPIAC]; €203,432 for the Ex-Post Impact Evaluation of the implementation of the standing forest conservation incentive strategy, carried out by Econometría; €182,750 for the purchase of 16 forest fire response kits through the Bolsa Mercantil de Colombia; and €141,598 for the supply and installation of a medium-altitude aerial cable system for timber extraction in Los Puertos NDFyB, implemented by the Offa and Zuluforest Consortium, among other procurements.

3.3 Budget execution by Results

44% of the distribution of benefits is allocated to Result 1: Integral Intervention in Forest Development Units, which achieved a 44% utilisation rate, based on contracts and sub-agreements under Pillars 1, 2 and 3, aimed primarily at sustainable forest management, access to incentives, loans and other green financial instruments, rural extension, support for land tenure security, technical, social and business support, and capacity building for local communities and organisations.

Table 16. Budget execution by Results (€)

Investment Plan	Approved	Appropriated	Executed	% Appropriated	% Paid	Share
Benefit Sharing	53,036,688	25,374,475	16,695,530	48%	31%	100%
R1 Integrated Intervention in Forest Development Units	23,208,872	10,300,168	8,742,859	44%	38%	44%
R2 Indigenous Environmental Governance	11,580,389	6,689,209	1,017,800	58%	9%	22%
R3 Institutional Strengthening	18,247,428	8,385,097	6,934,871	46%	38%	34%
Financial Mechanism*	3,120,795	1,670,850	1,656,993	54%	53%	
Total	56,157,483	27,045,324	18,352,523	48%	33%	

* The cost of the Financial Mechanism is not included in the benefit sharing.

Source: Compiled on the basis of the FPN Annual Financial Report

Result 2, Indigenous Environmental Governance, accounts for 22% of the Program's benefit-sharing allocation and recorded a 58% commitment rate thanks to the signing

of 40 projects prioritized under the fourth call for proposals during the second half of 2025.

Result 3, Institutional Strengthening, represents 34% of the benefit-sharing allocation and achieved a 46% commitment rate of its resources. These resources were directed toward supporting territorial entities (departmental governments and municipalities) and strengthening national and regional environmental authorities in forest management and governance, as well as in deforestation monitoring.

3.4 Financial Returns and Exchange Rate Differential

As of December 31, 2025, financial returns of COP 53,079 million had been generated, estimated at €10.9 million. Of this amount, €6,000,000 has been approved for PIR III, which will commence in 2026. The exchange rate differential is COP 167 million.

3.5 Benefit Distribution, Stock and Flow

Payments have been allocated 56% to local investments and 44% to the creation of favourable conditions and related policies, a pattern expected for this intermediate phase of implementation. The target is to allocate at least 60% of the resources disbursed to local investments, a target expected to be met in the first half of 2026, with progress in the implementation of actions with farmers' associations and indigenous organisations, and particularly with progress in the implementation of the 40 projects approved under the fourth call for proposals of the PIVA.

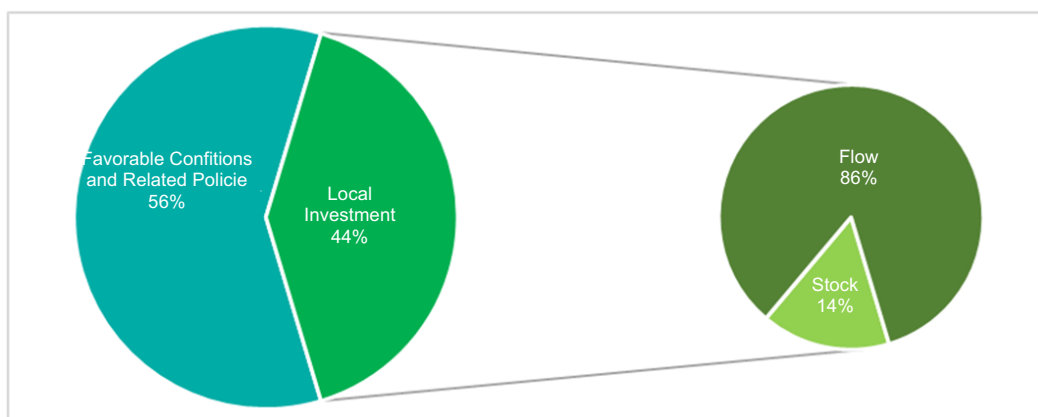


Figure 28. Distribution of benefits from disbursed funds

Regarding the stock & flow distribution, 86% of local investment was allocated to actions that reduce deforestation (flow) through Pillars 1 (Forest Governance) and 3 (Agro-environmental), and 14% to activities that protect existing forests (stock), through Pillar 4 (Indigenous).

Payments allocated to local investments primarily financed forest conservation incentives (IFA and green credits), accounting for 65% of total payments. This was followed by support for the development of the forest-based economy and the Forest

and Biodiversity based Development Units [NDFyB] with 6%, rural extension services with 5%, and 4% allocated to local participatory spaces, the second phase of the *Escuela de Selva* initiative, the projects selected under the fourth PIVA call for proposals, and the Prior Consultation process for the Visión Amazonía Programme, within the framework of the agreements with the MRA. An additional 3% of payments was directed toward the development of sectoral activities, including participatory environmental zoning, support for land tenure security, and nature-based tourism.

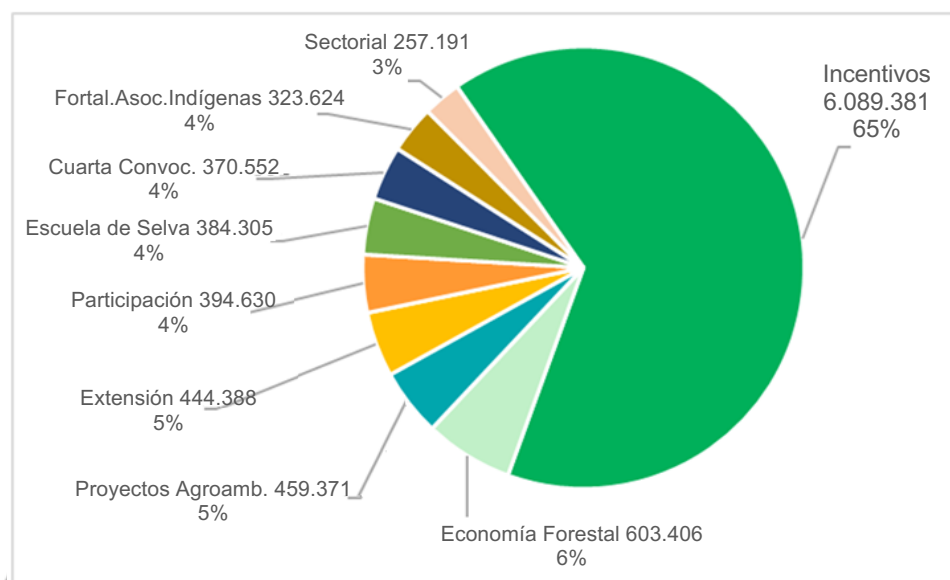


Figure 29. Distribution of Local Investment by theme

Finally, an acceleration in the pace of resource commitment and execution is projected for 2026, driven by the launch of PID IV, PIR III, and PIR IV, as well as by the implementation of the projects selected under the fourth PIVA call for proposals, interventions in forest units, conservation incentives, agricultural and forest extension services, and other agro-environmental and forest-based economy initiatives that will consolidate the Program's impact in the Colombian Amazon.

4 Changes in the implementation context

During this six-month period, there have been changes in the staff of KfW, the partner organisations and the Ministry. In February 2025, Minister Susana Muhamad resigned and Lena Yanina Estrada was appointed Minister for the Environment, with consequent changes to the ministry's staff, including those in the Office of International Affairs, the General Secretariat and the Directorates of Forests, DAASU and Climate Change. Minister Estrada reaffirmed the government's commitments regarding the assumption of IFA payments through the '*Conservar Paga*' Programme of the Fund for Life and Biodiversity. In August 2025, there was another change with the appointment of Irene Velez as the new minister. In March, portfolio manager Klaus Köhnlein was replaced by Katharina Anshütz, and at the end of the first half of the year, the director of KfW Bogotá, Álvaro Berriel, left and was replaced by Esther Gravenkötter. Finally, Karine Hertzberg, the Climate and Forestry Counsellor at the Norwegian Embassy, left her post.

The year 2025 has been characterised by ongoing public order difficulties. Despite isolated incidents of violence in Calamar, unrelated to the Programme, progress has been made with activities in Los Puertos and Agua Bonita NDFyB Units; however, apart from educational initiatives, activities have had to be suspended in the Orotuyo, Nueva Ilusión, El Camuya and Ciudad Yarí Units in Caquetá. The Ministry and KfW have been kept constantly informed.

The Programme has been coordinating with the Ministry of the Environment's Fund for Life and Biodiversity to support the transfer of IFA payments to beneficiaries via *Conservar Paga*. Although there have been delays in the timely payment of beneficiaries, *Conservar Paga* has proceeded with the agreed payments retroactively from January 2025.

5 Challenges and priorities for REM II

The year 2026 will be marked by presidential elections, which will require even closer monitoring of the public order situation in the region. Furthermore, the Programme will contribute to the political debate by providing scientific information on the importance of reducing deforestation and will support the Ministry with Programme-related inputs in the drafting of the National Development Plan. The new president who will take office in August 2026 will be the fourth president under whom the Programme operates, and the incoming minister will be the seventh environment minister, demonstrating that the REM Visión Amazonía Programme is a long-term government initiative.

In early 2026, KfW's 'No Objection' is expected for the PAD IV, PAR III and PAR IV Procurement Plans, based on the planning process for the years 2026–2027, in collaboration with the UER and the directorates of the Ministry of the Environment. Together with the Forest Directorate, proposals have been analysed regarding the expansion of interventions to NDFyB in Putumayo, the strengthening of forest traceability modules, improvements in enforcement governance in the Amazon, and support for the updating of the National Forest Development Plan. Given the complex public order situation in which the Programme is being implemented, it has been proposed to analyse the possibility of addressing potential thematic interventions in other currently unfunded Units in Putumayo and/or Meta, and to advance strategic initiatives for reducing deforestation, such as cattle traceability, among others.

In the second half of 2026, a Mid-Term Evaluation of the REM II Programme will be carried out, and following the Mid-Term Mission, the REM III Feasibility Mission will also take place.

In June 2026, the REM Programme will celebrate its 10th anniversary, which will be marked with special events and competitions aimed at the people of the region.

The Prior Consultation process for the Visión Amazonía Programme, led by the Ministry of the Environment, is expected to be completed in the first half of 2026, with an Amazon Regional Roundtable to formalise the agreements and disagreements reached.

6 Annexes

Annex 1 Definitions of financial concepts

According to the Programme's financial reports, the main concepts used in this report are defined as follows:

Sub-agreement: Legal instrument signed between Fondo Patrimonio Natural and a private implementing entity for the technical and financial execution of the activities contemplated in the Annual Work Plan. In this modality, the implementing entity directly executes the resources transferred to it by FPN.

Agreement: Legal instrument signed between the Fondo Patrimonio Nacional and an implementing entity of the Public or Private Order for the technical execution of the activities contemplated in the Annual Work Plan. In this modality the resources foreseen in the Agreement are executed directly by FPN.

Appropriated: Refers to the reserve of a specific volume of resources as a result of the signing of various types of legal agreements, such as sub-agreements, partnership agreements, framework agreements, co-execution agreements, and direct contracts by FPN, which entails a reduction in budget availability.

Transferred: Refers to the amounts disbursed to implementing entities under the framework of the sub-agreements, to facilitate the payments established in the respective Procurement Plan.

Committed: Refers to the volume of contracts or commitments that have been signed with suppliers of goods and services, as follows: i) Contracts signed by the Implementing Entities for the execution of the Sub-agreements; ii) Contracts signed by FPN for the execution of cooperation agreements with other implementing institutions; and iii) Contracts signed directly by FPN for the execution of the Programme's Operational component (for example, contractors and UER staff, main advisory firm, Financial Mechanism services contract, etc.).

Executed/Paid: Refers to the amounts that have been effectively paid by the Implementing Entities and FPN to the Programme's suppliers of goods and services, in compliance with the contractual clauses, once the goods and services have been satisfactorily received, the invoice or equivalent document has been submitted, and the corresponding contract supervisor's approval has been obtained.

Annex 2 Projects from the Fourth Call for Proposals (part one)

Implementing Entity	Department	Type	Contract Type	TotalVA
Coropoya Indigenous Resguardo	Caquetá	Women	Sub-agreement	57,398
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Municipality of Solano [ASIMC]	Caquetá	Woman	Sub-agreement	136,240
Nukanchipa Atunkunapa Alpa Association	Cauca	General	Sub-agreement	164,785
El Refugio Indigenous Reserve	Guaviare	Women	Sub-agreement	74,153
Indigenous reguardo of the Tucana de la Yuquera Indigenous Community	Guaviare	Woman	Co-implementation	59,661
El Itilla Indigenous Reserve	Guaviare	General	Sub-agreement	123,589
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Guaviare [CRIGUA II]	Guaviare	Women	Co-implementation	189,503
La Fuga Indigenous Resguardo	Guaviare	Woman	Sub-agreement	100,313
Nukak Maku Indigenous Resguardo	Guaviare	General	Co-implementation	263,657
The Association of Indigenous Councils of the Municipality of Villagarzón Putumayo – ACIMVIP	Putumayo	General	Sub-agreement	181,264
ACATI-RLAM	Vichada	Women	Sub-agreement	142,127
La Chorrera Indigenous Zonal Association of Councils and Traditional Authorities – AZICATCH	Amazonas	Women	Sub-agreement	205,982
Guainía Regional Indigenous Council Association [ASOCRIGUA 1]	Guainía	Women	Agreement	226,580
Association of Authorities of the Jiw Guaviare Indigenous People – ASOAPIJG	Guaviare	General	Sub-agreement	185,384
Páez la Aguadita Indigenous Resguardo	Putumayo	Women	Sub-agreement	74,153
Association of Councils of the Kichwa People of Putumayo	Putumayo	General	Sub-agreement	165,733
Puerto Limón - Wasipanga	Putumayo	Women	Co-implementation	113,290
Piedra Sagrada La Gran Familia los Pastos Resguardo	Putumayo	Woman	Co-implementation	123,766
Calarcá Indigenous Resguardo	Putumayo	General	Sub-agreement	133,888

Implementing Entity	Department	Type	Contract Type	TotalVA
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Querari [ASATIQ]	Vaupés	General	Sub-agreement	88,572
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Central Mitú Area of the – AATIZCEM	Vaupés	General	Sub-agreement	164,873
Association of Councils and Authorities of the Grand Indigenous Council of the Murui People – CIMPUM	Amazonas	Women	Sub-agreement	226,580
Indigenous Council of the Mirití Paraná Territory, Amazonas – CITMA	Amazonas	General	Sub-agreement	115,350
Indigenous Council of the PANI Territory	Amazonas	Women	Sub-agreement	94,160
Murui Muina Community (Uitoto) Nonuetoma Imak+	Putumayo	Woman	Sub-agreement	123,589
United Indigenous Territory of the Isana and Surubí Rivers - TIURIS- leading the women's coordination and the territory's administrative and financial unit.	Vaupés	Women	Sub-agreement	205,982
Association of Captains and Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Pirá Paraná River – ACAIPI	Vaupés	General	Sub-agreement	203,922
Papunahua River Indigenous Zonal Association – AZIRPA	Vaupés	Women	Sub-agreement	102,991
San Francisco del Tique	Vaupés	Women	Co-implementation	46,648
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Yaigoje Apaporis-Vaupés - ACIYAVA	Vaupés	Women	Co-implementation	138,008
Vaupés Regional Indigenous Council -CRIVA	Vaupés	General	Co-implementation	175,084
Association of Traditional Authorities of the Indigenous Regional Council of Middle Orteguaza, Caquetá – CRIOMC	Caquetá	Women	Co-implementation	185,384
Association of Indigenous Councils TANDACHIRIDU INGANOKUNA	Caquetá	Women	Sub-agreement	185,384
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Coayare el Coco Reserve – ASOCOAYARE	Guainía	General	Co-implementation	82,393
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities,	Guainía	Women	Sub-agreement	158,606

Implementing Entity	Department	Type	Contract Type	TotalVA
Captains of the Curripaco Communities of the Middle Guainía River JAJLAMI				
Curripaco Indigenous Reserve and others in Tierra Alta	Guainía	Women	Sub-agreement	97,718
Remanso Chorrobocón Indigenous Resguardo	Guainía	General	Sub-agreement	205,982
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities – Captains of the Atapabo and Inirida Resguardos – AIRAI	Guainía	General	Co-implementation	154,486
Medio and Upper Inirida River Indigenous Resguardo [CMARI]	Guainía	General	Sub-agreement	123,589
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities - ASOPAMURIMAJSA	Guaviare	General	Sub-agreement	154,486
Cali Barranquillita	Vichada	Woman	Sub-agreement	133,888
TOTAL				5,889,139

Annex 3 Indigenous projects from the fourth call for proposals (part two)

No	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	MODALITY
1	Caquetá	Socio-economic empowerment of indigenous women belonging to the Coreguaje La Teofila Resguardo, in the municipality of Solano, Caquetá.	Coreguaje de la Teofila Indigenous Resguardo	Women
2	Caquetá	Strengthening and recovery of medicinal plants with the women of the El Guacamayo community.	El Guacamayo Indigenous Community of Araracuara	Women
3	Caquetá	Strengthening local economies that promote the sustainable preservation of natural resources in the Huitoto-Cabildo Indigenous Resguardo, Huitora Indigenous Community, Solano, Caquetá	Huitora Resguardo	Women
4	Caquetá	Participatory ecological restoration in strategic environmental areas based on the Territorial Acupuncture Model – Contributions to the Life Plan of the Honduras Chamí Puru.	Honduras Embera Chamí Puru Indigenous Resguardo	Women

No	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	MODALITY
5	Caquetá	Strengthening and empowering indigenous women for the transmission of knowledge, cultural preservation and sustainable development of three Koreguaje communities located in the municipality of Solan, Caquetá.	Coreguaje del Porvenir Cananguchal Indigenous Resguardo	Women
6	Putumayo	Implementation of an agroforestry system involving cocoa and Amazonian açai, and the strengthening of traditional medicine systems through indigenous practices within the Camentsá Biyá Orito, Inga Musu Waira, Pastos Orito-Siberia-Valle del Guamuéz and Nasa Kwe'sx Kiwe indigenous councils, which belong to the Association of Indigenous Councils of Orito Putumayo – CAIOP.	Association of Indigenous Councils of Orito Putumayo - CAIOP	General
7	Putumayo	Strengthening and revival of the traditional medicine of the Siona people Buenavista Resguardo	Buenavista Resguardo	General
8	Putumayo	Development of governance tools for the territory of the El Progreso Murui reserve, municipality of Leguizamo, Putumayo.	Murui El Progreso Indigenous Community	General
9	Putumayo	Strengthening and revitalisation of the Murui Muina mother tongue in the Monilla Amena Indigenous Resguardo, Municipality of Puerto Asís, Putumayo	Monilla Amena Indigenous Resguardo	Women
10	Amazonas	Strengthening of indigenous thought and self-governance, and intercultural relations, for the preservation, care and safeguarding of ancestral territory and cultural identity through the development of the TIWA council's life plan.	TIWA (Tomom+na Iya+na Uai Wapejena – Defenders of Traditional Knowledge)	General
11	Amazon	Strengthening the practice of self-governance from a technical, administrative, financial and cultural perspective within the Association of Indigenous Authorities of the Arica Zone, within the framework of the implementation of Decree Law 632	Association of Indigenous Authorities of the Arica Region - AIZA	General

No	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	MODALITY
		and the establishment of indigenous territories as Territorial Entities.		
12	Amazon	If we empower women, our organisation COINPA will be strengthened	Indigenous Council of Puerto Alegría Association [COINPA]	Women
13	Vaupés	Progress in multimodal transport for Indigenous communities in the area directly affected by the Vaupés Micro Hydroelectric Power Station [MCH]	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the communities in the area directly affected by the Mitú Micro Hydroelectric Power Station [AATICAM]	General
14	Guainía	Improvement of river landing conditions for the Venado community.	Venado Indigenous Resguardo	General

Annex 4 List of talks at universities, organisations and national and international events

CITY	UNIVERSITIES
Bogotá	Los Andes Javeriana Universidad del Bosque Sergio Arboleda Universidad Militar Nueva Granada Externado La Sabana La Salle Universidad Autónoma de Colombia Julio Garavito Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería Unicafam
Barranquilla	La Costa Universidad del Atlántico Universidad del Caribe Sergio Arboleda
Santa Marta	Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia Universidad del Magdalena Sergio Arboleda
Bucaramanga	Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga Universidad de Santander Santo Tomás

CITY	UNIVERSITIES
Medellín	National University Universidad de Antioquia Universidad de Medellín EAFIT
Cali	Universidad del Valle Santiago de Cali Javeriana ICESI
Popayán	Universidad del Cauca UniComfacauca Fundación Universitaria de Popayán
Ibagué	Universidad del Tolima Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia
Cooperation	BID ONUDC ONU Mujeres CAF
Others	Environmental journalists Fedesarrollo Ministry of Defence. Environment Week International Environment Summit Cundinamarca Regional Government National Forestry Congress Forests for Life Colombia Carbon Forum Climate Finance. Environment and Society Scientific Immersion Workshop. IRI Colombia – Guaviare Migration, Transboundary Watersheds and Conservation in South America. Dominican Family.

Annex 5 Documentation of special cases regarding safeguards 2025

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	31

Report date	24-01-2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar	-	Intervention/ Project	Programme

CASE DESCRIPTION	
EARLY WARNING ISSUED BY THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE	
<p>Early Warning No. 001 of 2025, dated January 21, 2025, warns of an increased imminent and extreme risk to the civilian population in Guaviare. This concerns the escalation of confrontation between FARC-EMC dissident groups operating under the aliases Iván Mordisco and Calarcá Córdoba, a dispute that threatens the lives, freedom of movement and fundamental rights of peasants, indigenous communities, social leaders and the general population.</p> <p>In Guaviare, the municipality of Calamar is identified as one of the areas affected by these armed groups, alongside San José del Guaviare and El Retorno.</p>	
POTENTIAL RISKS	
<p>The Alert warns of specific risks arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restrictions on freedom of movement. ○ Extortion and forced displacement. ○ Forced recruitment and threats against community leaders. ○ Illegal social control (curfews). ○ Specific risks to teachers, the indigenous population, medical missions and children 	
SAFEGUARD MEASURES	
COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS	
<p>This Early Warning follows on from Early Warning 007 of 2024 (March 18), which “warns of the risks affecting human rights defenders and social leaders working on environmental issues in the Colombian Amazon biome” and identifies the affected population as: “Women; Young people; Older adults; Indigenous people; Peasants; Journalists; Public servants; Human rights defenders and social leaders; Ethnic government authorities; Members of Community Action Boards; People undergoing reintegration; Children; Adolescents.</p>	

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	32

Report date	April 11, 2025		
Implementing Entity	IMA, FSC CONSULTANCY		
Pillar	1	Intervention/ Project	AGUA BONITA FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

CASE DESCRIPTION	
DETENTION OF CIVILIANS IN CALAMAR.	
<p>On April 4, 2025, two people were summoned and detained by FARC dissidents in the village of Puerto Nuevo, in the municipality of Calamar, Guaviare. The following day, staff from the programme and the Calamar Department of Agriculture and Forestry visited this village to hold an information session on the Forest Management Plan for the Agua Bonita NDFyB. During the meeting, the community informed the team about the detention of the two people.</p> <p>Three days later, a further six people were similarly summoned and detained by the armed groups, on the pretext of questioning them.</p>	
POTENTIAL RISKS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to programme staff present due to their physical proximity to the events • Risk of further detentions of social, religious or community leaders, including programme collaborators. • Operational risk, due to the inability to guarantee minimum security conditions to continue field activities. 	
SAFEGUARD MEASURES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and possible temporary suspension of agreements, contracts and sub-agreements in the area • Strengthening of risk monitoring and updating of security protocols for programme staff. 	
COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS	
<p>During the period of the kidnapping, the Ombudsman's Office issued a strong statement between May 29 and 30, denouncing the deprivation of liberty of eight community leaders and religious figures between April 4 and 5 in the village of Agua Bonita Media. In its statement, the Ombudsman's Office demanded their immediate release, recalled that "there is no certainty regarding the armed group responsible," and urged the State to activate search mechanisms and guarantee the families' right to know the whereabouts of their loved ones.</p>	

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	33

Date of report	June 23, 2025		
Implementing Entity	ECONOMETRÍA, SURICATA FILMS, PROGRAMME		
Pillar	1	Intervention/ Project	ESTUDIO ECONOMETRÍA, COMUNICACIONES

CASE DESCRIPTION	
ARMED STRIKE IN GUAVIARE	
<p>In early June 2025, tensions began to rise in rural areas of Guaviare, such as the cattle trail between San José and Guacamayas, as communities were forced to remain in their homes whilst transport and the economic and daily activities of the inhabitants of this area were restricted. This lockdown preceded the armed strike declared by FARC dissidents, which was enforced between June 16 and 21 in Calamar and other municipalities in the department. During those days, a night-time curfew was imposed, transport was blocked and more than 40,000 people were confined, affecting trade, agriculture, education and health. In Calamar, mobility came to a complete standstill, businesses closed, food shortages arose, and school and community activities were suspended. In this context, a member of the REM Visión Amazonía programme and three consultants hired by the programme were confined in the municipality of Calamar.</p>	
POTENTIAL RISKS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial risk and stress due to the unpredictability of the lockdown and armed threats. • Blocked access to communities and suspension of fieldwork, training and monitoring activities. • Exposure to possible acts of violence in the event of non-compliance with the restrictions imposed by the armed blockade. 	
SAFEGUARD MEASURES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension and rescheduling of activities in Calamar and surrounding areas until the strike ends and safety is confirmed. • Monitoring of alerts regarding the lifting of the strike, military presence and the public order situation. • Internal review of logistics, transport and security protocols to prevent staff from being trapped again. 	

OBSERVATIONS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Two On June 22 and 23, two of the experts departed the Calamar municipality without any problems. The work plan of the audiovisual producer was impacted. As soon as the strike ended, the experts from the Econometría consultancy quit their jobs and departed the municipality.</p> <p>Note: During deployments in Mapiripán and La Macarena, the Econometría consultancy likewise suspended operations.</p>

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	34

Report date	July 2, 2025		
Implementing Entity	IMA, FSC CONSULTANCY		
Pillar	1	Intervention/ Project	AGUA BONITA FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

CASE DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;">DISCOVERY OF A MASS GRAVE CONTAINING THE BODIES OF DETENTIONS.</p> <p>On July 1, 2025, the Public Prosecutor’s Office, with the support of the Army, discovered a mass grave in a rural area of Calamar containing the bodies of eight social and religious leaders who had been missing since April.</p> <p>The victims – identified as Jesús Valero, Carlos Valero, Marivel Silva, Isaid Gómez, Maryuri Hernández, Óscar Hernández, James Caicedo and Nixon Peñaloza Chacón – had been summoned by the Armando Ríos Front, a dissident faction of the FARC, allegedly on the orders of alias “Iván Mordisco”, on charges of having links to the ELN or another rival faction.</p>
POTENTIAL RISKS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff safety: High risk to field staff and equipment due to the active presence of illegal armed groups. Impact on beneficiary communities: Risk of displacement or stigmatisation of local programme leaders and partners.

<p>3. Disruption of operations: Risk of suspension of activities, technical visits and project implementation in key areas.</p> <p>4. Loss of local trust: Risk of weakened ties with communities due to fear or mistrust of institutional actors.</p>
SAFEGUARD MEASURES
<p>In this context, as a safeguard measure, it has been decided to temporarily suspend field activities in the municipality, to continue only with administrative processes that can be managed remotely, and to recommend the withdrawal of staff currently in the area, ensuring their well-being and safety. These measures would be accompanied by ongoing monitoring of the public order situation, with a view to assessing in a timely manner the conditions for a possible resumption of activities in the area.</p>
COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	35

Report date	04-07-2025 (dd/mm/yyyy)		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar	1	Intervention / Project	Programme

CASE DESCRIPTION
<p>EXPLOSIVE ATTACKS IN THE URBAN AREA OF CALAMAR - GUAVIARE</p> <p>On the afternoon of July 3, a drone carrying a grenade caused an explosion at the Army's 24th Jungle Infantry Battalion. No injuries or significant material damage were reported. This incident coincided with a community gathering in the main square of the municipality of Calamar, where a march against violence was about to begin.</p> <p>On the morning of July 4, a motorbike bomb exploded. According to preliminary information, several soldiers were injured. At the time of writing, it has not been confirmed which of the two FARC dissident factions operating in the area is responsible for these incidents.</p>

POTENTIAL RISKS	
<p>Given the history of the area, including the recent kidnapping and subsequent murder of members of the rural community, and the events of the last few hours, there is clear evidence of a deterioration in security conditions in the town centre. This situation increases risks, particularly due to the direct impact on the civilian population and the possibility of further acts of violence in areas where people gather. A potential risk to the personal safety of Programme staff and their partners has been identified, as well as a possible limitation on the conduct of field activities. Furthermore, these events could have indirect impacts on communities by generating fear, discouraging social participation and undermining the processes of trust and coordination that are fundamental to the progress of the Programme's activities.</p>	
SAFEGUARD MEASURES	
<p>A temporary suspension of field activities in the municipality has been ordered, with only administrative processes that can be managed remotely continuing. Furthermore, it has been suggested that staff currently in the area leave, prioritising their well-being and safety. These decisions will be accompanied by ongoing monitoring of the public order situation, with the aim of assessing in a timely manner the conditions for a possible return to activities in the area. In addition, an extraordinary meeting will be convened in Bogotá with the leaders of the Pillar and the focal points residing in Guaviare, with the aim of temporarily withdrawing them from the area, jointly analysing the context and defining appropriate response measures for the situation.</p>	
COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS	
<p>Review of agreements and timetables. Contracts, sub-agreements or commitments currently in force in the area will be technically assessed, with a view to rescheduling, adapting or suspending activities in line with the security context.</p>	

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM COLOMBIA - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME	
DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES	36

Report date	July 11, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention /Project	Programme

CASE DESCRIPTION

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

Conclusions of the series of meetings – Week of July 7 to 11 2025

Topic: security aspects

Following the series of meetings held between the General Coordination Unit, the leaders of the Pillar and the focal points in Guaviare, the following agreements and guidelines were finalised to adjust the Programme’s implementation measures in the municipality of Calamar, in light of the current public order situation:

1. **Continuation of work with increased precautions:** There is a general consensus among participants that it is essential to continue with the Programme’s activities in order to meet the expectations that have been built up with the communities. However, it was agreed to do so whilst observing security measures more rigorously, starting with the golden rule: *do not enter a village without first consulting the president of the Community Action Board [JAC] or the captain of the resguardo, in the case of indigenous territories*, and endeavouring to carry out visits in their company and accompanied by members of the community.
2. **Strengthening territorial relations:** The need to establish closer and more direct links with the presidents of the JACs is highlighted, through a close, personal and ongoing relationship.
3. **Engagement of local talent:** It was recommended to continue the policy that contractors should come from the local area and be recognised within their community, even if they do not meet the most specialised technical profiles.
4. **Operational measures for contractors:** It was agreed to reinforce safety recommendations for contractors, including: avoiding the use of vehicles from outside the region, not wearing black clothing or insignia, driving with the vehicle windows down, and prioritising both local transport and local staff when carrying out activities.
5. **Institutional support for access to territories:**
It was emphasised that access to rural areas through recognised institutions such as SENA can facilitate acceptance by communities and help reduce risks.
6. **Clarity in communicating the Programme’s roles:** The importance of reinforcing the message that the REM Visión Amazonía Programme does not administer or make payments associated with IFA or *Conservar Paga* incentives was reiterated, in order to avoid false expectations and provide clarity to the community and other stakeholders in the territory regarding this transition.
7. **Participation in institutional forums:** The visibility of the Programme’s work must be maintained and strengthened through the technical working groups convened by the Ministry of the Environment, the CONSEAs and, in particular, the Municipal Council for Rural Development [CMDR] of Calamar.
8. **Coordination with the SINCHI Institute:**
Monthly meetings were established with the SINCHI Institute to coordinate actions and jointly assess developments regarding security issues in the region.
9. **Organisational adjustments – response to situations of imminent danger:**

It was recommended that the prevention and safety system be strengthened by incorporating a specific procedure for dealing with situations of imminent danger. This should allow for immediate decision-making and the adoption of protective measures, without relying on lengthy administrative procedures.

10. **Training in the management of public order situations:** It was agreed to strengthen training processes for Programme staff in basic tools and protocols for managing public order-related risk situations.
11. **Continuation of the Programme’s presence in rural areas:** The importance of maintaining the Programme’s institutional presence in the rural area of the municipality of Calamar was reaffirmed, particularly through the following strategies: *Escuela de Selva* (Diploma in Community Management and School Environmental Projects), *Conservar Paga*, Agricultural Extension, CampeSena, credit lines, sustainable forest management, and interventions in the indigenous resguardos of Itilla, Barranquillita and Yuquera.

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM - VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME

DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

37

Report date	August 13, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention	

CASE DESCRIPTION

In July 2025, in the rural area of La Montañita (Caquetá), three members of a dissident faction of the FARC were murdered, allegedly by a member of the same group. Among the victims was alias Cipriano Cortés, the area commander responsible for imposing restrictions on movement in several villages within the municipality, as well as for coordinating armed pressure tactics such as strikes and roadblocks. This incident highlighted internal divisions and power struggles within the dissident groups.

Weeks later, on August 8, 2025, in Puerto Cachicamo (Guaviare), Aníbal Garavito Hernández, alias Miller, leader of the group led by alias Calarcá, was killed. Alias Miller was accused of leading the ambush on April 27, 2025 in which seven soldiers were killed, as well as of multiple crimes: the murder of eight religious and social leaders found in a mass grave, extortion of farmers and traders, forced displacement, territorial control over strategic corridors, the production and sale of coca paste, the forced recruitment of minors, and targeted killings, including that of an environmental leader in 2019.

Both incidents reflect a process of realignment of power and an escalation of violence in strategic areas adjacent to those where Programme interventions are being implemented.

ANALYSIS

In the area of La Montañita (Caquetá), an immediate internal reorganization may take place. Since the homicide was committed within the same structure, a rapid adjustment of hierarchies is likely in order to maintain control and avoid a prolonged power vacuum.

Meanwhile, in Guaviare, a more noticeable power vacuum could emerge. The downfall of a high-profile leader such as alias “Miller” may trigger more open disputes among rival factions (Calarcá, Mordisco, and other emerging groups) over control of strategic drug trafficking corridors. Likewise, increased militarization is anticipated, as the State may maintain a more prolonged deployment to prevent further actions by dissident groups.

Possible shifts in the dynamics of armed groups in each of these territories are anticipated. In this regard, the Program will continue its ongoing monitoring of the situation, based on information provided by community leaders within the community action boards.

COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM – VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME

DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

38

Report date	September 5, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention	

CASE DESCRIPTION

On August 24, 2025, during a joint operation by the Army, the Air Force, the Police and the Attorney General’s Office in the village of Nueva York, municipality of El Retorno (Guaviare), Willinton Vanegas Leyva, alias “Dumar” or “Chito”, leader of the Martín Villa faction of the Central General Staff, under the command of alias Iván Mordisco, was killed.

In retaliation for his death, a large group of civilians—allegedly instigated by dissidents—kidnapped 34 soldiers in the rural area of El Retorno, preventing their evacuation following the military operation.

The Government described this act as a kidnapping, constituting a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

After three days of detention and mediation by the Ombudsman’s Office and the OAS, the soldiers were finally released on August 29, partially restoring order.

ANALYSIS

This episode reflects the volatility of public order in Guaviare, where dissident groups retain military and social coercive capabilities. The death of alias *Dumar* triggered an immediate retaliation and the mass detention of military personnel with the involvement of the civilian population. It can be assumed that this incident reflects the exploitation of communities by illegal armed groups, who force them to act as human shields or to participate in collective pressure campaigns against the state.

Although it occurred in a different municipality from where the interventions are taking place, it constitutes an important reference point, as it demonstrates that socio-environmental processes are carried out in a context where the civilian population does not always act autonomously, but rather under coercion and armed manipulation.

OBSERVATIONS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM – VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME

DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

39

Date of report	September 5, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention	

CASE DESCRIPTION

On August 22 and 23, 2025, in the *sabanas* of the Yará (Meta and Caquetá), a meeting was held as part of the talks between the national government and the FARC Central General Staff, under the leadership of alias *Calarcá*.

The presence of peasants and members of the indigenous guard was reported. Although there was talk of massive participation—with figures estimated by some to be in the thousands—it was also noted that there was pressure from dissident groups to ensure attendance, which affected the participants’ free will. At the end, the dissident groups issued a statement in which they presented

the meeting as a “deeply democratic” act, highlighting the establishment of thematic working groups and the formulation of community proposals which, according to them, would serve as a “mandate” for future negotiations. This meeting produced a document compiling the conclusions of the working groups, which incorporated input from meetings held with local communities in territories affected by the armed conflict. The central theme was community participation in dialogue forums, where views were expressed on security, coexistence, access to basic rights and the conditions necessary to implement socio-environmental projects. The document reflects both the communities’ desire to be heard and recognised as legitimate actors in territorial planning, and the limitations imposed by pressure from illegal armed groups, which constrain the autonomy of their participation.

ANALYSIS

This event could be seen as an attempt by the armed group to seek legitimacy, presenting the meeting as an exercise in democracy and community participation. The high turnout (which, according to reports, was reportedly accompanied by pressure) can be interpreted as an attempt to demonstrate grassroots support that strengthens its position vis-à-vis the government and public opinion in general. From this perspective, it is presumed that the communities did not participate with full autonomy, but rather under a context of coercion and armed surveillance, which undermines the validity of their proposals as a genuine expression of their interests and needs.

OBSERVATIONS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM – VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME

DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

40

Date of report	October 14, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention	

CASE DESCRIPTION

On Tuesday 14 October 2025, armed hostilities were reported in the town centre of the municipality of Calamar, Guaviare, consisting of a coordinated attack using drones loaded with explosives, as well as targeted gunfire directed at the mayor’s residence, the police station and the military base. The clashes lasted approximately 30 minutes.

According to information confirmed by local authorities and national media, the attack is believed to have been carried out by members of the illegal armed group “Armando Ríos”, under the command of alias *Iván Mordisco*, and is thought to be linked to the recent government offensive in the region. As a result of the incident, three people were reported injured, including a soldier, and material damage was caused to the mayor’s home and neighbouring buildings, including an educational institution.

Subsequently, the Ombudsman’s Office requested the adoption of urgent protective measures for local authorities. During the incident, a REM Programme staff member was at his home in the municipality; there were no reports of harm to his person or direct risk to other members of the Programme team.

ANALYSIS

This incident confirms the persistence of a volatile public order situation in the municipality of Calamar, as well as the operational capacity of illegal armed groups to carry out coordinated, high-impact actions in the town centre. It is presumed that the attack was an act of retaliation against the state’s offensive in the region, aimed at putting pressure on local authorities and reaffirming territorial control.

However, based on the information available to date, there is no evidence of direct impact on the REM Programme’s activities, nor of any immediate restrictions on their implementation in the area. The incident did not disrupt operational continuity nor pose any direct risks to the Programme team.

Notwithstanding the above, the incident reinforces the need for constant monitoring of the security situation, as well as the application of prevention and prudence in planning activities, taking into account the possibility of sudden changes in the context.

COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS UNDER THE REM – VISIÓN AMAZONÍA PROGRAMME

DOCUMENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

41

Report date	November 12, 2025		
Implementing Entity	Programme		
Pillar		Intervention	

CASE DESCRIPTION

On the night of November 7, a fire broke out at the home of one of the members of the Coagroitilla organisation, located within Los Puertos NDFyB. According to available local information, there are conflicting accounts regarding those potentially responsible for the incident. It was reported that, at the time of the fire, the home contained petrol tanks used for brush cutters and chainsaws, which may have contributed to the rapid spread of the fire.

Furthermore, on the night of Monday November 10, 2025, night-time helicopter activity was reported in the areas of El Retorno, San José del Guaviare and Calamar, coinciding with the national government’s announcement regarding the intensification of military operations against illegal armed groups under the command of alias *Iván Mordisco*. According to reports from the team on the ground, these operations are believed to have taken place in the area of Los Puertos NDFyB or in sectors very close by.

<https://www.wradio.com.co/2025/11/11/ffmm-bombardearon-a-disidencias-farc-en-guaviare-tras-orden-de-petro-son-varios-los-muertos/?outputType=amp>

ANALYSIS

The events described reflect a context of tension associated with the intensification of military operations in the region, as well as the persistence of risk factors linked to the armed conflict in areas where the Programme’s interventions are taking place. Although there is no conclusive information regarding the intent behind the reported fire, its occurrence within the NDFyB, coupled with nearby military activity, heightened the perception of risk in the territory.

However, based on the information available to date, there is no evidence of structural or permanent damage to the consolidation process of Los Puertos NDFyB.

COMMENTS/CASE DEVELOPMENTS

In this context, although both the Coagroitilla association and the consultant responsible for training in the operation of the portable sawmill expressed their willingness to continue with the activity, the Programme decided to temporarily suspend the training and withdraw the focal point from the municipality of Calamar, at least until Tuesday November 18, as a precautionary measure. This decision was formally communicated to the association and the contractor, and the necessary administrative adjustments were initiated for the temporary suspension of the consultant’s contract. The decision taken by the Programme is based on a principle of prudence and prevention, aimed at protecting staff and communities, and not on the impossibility of continuing with the activities.

It is assumed that the situation is temporary, and therefore the suspension of activities is of a temporary nature and will be subject to developments in the security situation. In this regard, the case highlights the importance of maintaining constant monitoring of the context, as well as operational flexibility to adjust the implementation of activities without compromising the Programme’s objectives.

Annex 6 Budget Execution by Pillars and Components (Euros)

Pillars	Approved	Appropriate	Executed	% Appropriate	% Implemented
1 Governance and sustainable forest development	19,166,546	7,963,241	6,729,725	41.5%	35.1%
1.1 Planning and sustainable use of forest resources	5,571,320	1,004,853	696,302	18.0%	12.5%
1.2 Strengthening Forest governance by environmental authorities	3,215,627	701,434	450,105	21.8%	14.0%
1.3 Promoting Participation in Forest Management	10,379,599	6,256,954	5,583,318	60.3%	53.8%
2 Sustainable sectoral planning and development	2,959,787	1,665,650	1,285,955	56.3%	43.4%
2.1 Land use planning	1,236,162	589,948	512,690	47.7%	41.5%
2.2 Support for local authorities committed to controlling deforestation	782,990	489,769	297,806	62.6%	38.0%
2.3 Development of strategic activities and capacity building	940,635	585,932	475,459	62.3%	50.5%
3 Agro-environmental development	7,642,590	3,186,080	2,568,127	41.7%	33.6%
3.1 Implementation of agro-environmental projects with conservation agreements	4,128,221	467,339	459,371	11.3%	11.1%
3.2 Promotion of the rural extension service	1,428,747	912,591	374,588	63.9%	26.2%
3.3 Promotion and implementation of green financial instruments	2,085,622	1,806,151	1,734,168	86.6%	83.1%
4 Environmental governance with indigenous peoples	11,580,389	6,689,209	1,017,800	57.8%	8.8%
4.1 Implementation of indigenous projects through calls for proposals	9,913,974	5,860,679	370,552	59.1%	3.7%
4.2 Capacity building for indigenous organisations	1,666,415	828,530	647,248	49.7%	38.8%
5 Enabling conditions	7,888,227	4,411,608	3,971,088	55.9%	50.3%
5.1 Forest and carbon monitoring at regional and local level	1,777,523	889,771	557,390	50.1%	31.4%
5.2 UER personnel	5,239,366	3,139,809	3,139,809	59.9%	59.9%
5.3 Implementation of Communications Strategy	871,338	382,028	273,888	43.8%	31.4%
6 Operations	3,799,149	1,458,687	1,122,835	38.4%	29.6%
6.1 Audits and evaluations	464,800	43,751	43,751	9.4%	9.4%
6.2 International Consultancy	906,557	707,742	402,441	78.1%	44.4%
6.3 Travel and event logistics costs	572,740	233,169	233,104	40.7%	40.7%
6.4 Equipment, bank charges and contingencies	1,855,051	474,025	443,540	25.6%	23.9%
7 Financial Mechanism	3,120,795	1,670,850	1,656,993	53.5%	53.1%
7.1 Cost of Financial Mechanism	3,120,795	1,670,850	1,656,993	53.5%	53.1%
Total	56,157,483	27,045,324	18,352,523	48.2%	32.7%

Annex 7 Budget Implementation by Implementing Bodies (Euros)

ENTITY	Approved	Appropriate d	Executed	% Appropriate d	% Exec
AATIZCEM	164,873	164,873	440	100.0%	0.3%
ACAIPI	203,922	203,922	8,441	100.0%	4.1%
ACATI-RLAM	142,127	142,127	0	100.0%	0.0%
ACIMVIP	181,264	181,264	100,066	100.0%	55.2%
ACISC	122,208	122,208	17,295	100.0%	14.2%
ACIYAVA	138,008	138,008	2,163	100.0%	1.6%
AIRAI	154,486	154,486	13,516	100.0%	8.7%
ANT	341,930	341,930	283,151	100.0%	82.8%
APKAC	165,733	165,733	0	100.0%	0.0%
ASATIQ	88,572	88,572	0	100.0%	0.0%
ASIMC	136,240	136,240	0	100.0%	0.0%
ASOAPIJG	185,384	185,384	8	100.0%	0.0%
ASOCOAYARE	82,393	82,393	258	100.0%	0.3%
ASOCRIGUA	254,511	254,511	0	100.0%	0.0%
ASOJUNTAS Calamar	88,325	88,325	88,325	100.0%	100.0%
ASOJUNTAS Cartagena de Chairá	64,511	64,511	64,511	100.0%	100.0%
ASOPAMURIMAJSA	173,537	173,537	0	100.0%	0.0%
ASOPEREGRINOS	26,872	26,872	26,872	100.0%	100.0%
AZICATCH	205,982	205,982	0	100.0%	0.0%
AZIRPA	102,991	102,991	0	100.0%	0.0%
BAC	1,297,685	1,297,685	1,297,685	100.0%	100.0%
Calarcá	133,888	133,888	0	100.0%	0.0%
Cali Barranquilla	133,888	133,888	4	100.0%	0.0%
CDA	1,573,675	1,573,675	1,296,778	100.0%	82.4%
CIMPUM	226,580	226,580	7	100.0%	0.0%
CITMA	115,350	115,350	1,114	100.0%	1.0%
CMARI	123,589	123,589	34,644	100.0%	28.0%
CORMACARENA	1,384,177	1,384,177	1,260,588	100.0%	91.1%
COROPOYA	57,398	57,398	0	100.0%	0.0%
CORPOAMAZONÍA	1,910,336	1,910,336	1,910,336	100.0%	100.0%
CRIGUA II	212,872	212,872	0	100.0%	0.0%
CRIMC	185,384	185,384	6	100.0%	0.0%
CRIVA	175,084	175,084	3,708	100.0%	2.1%
ECOALIANZA	205,325	205,325	0	100.0%	0.0%
EL ITILLA	138,829	138,829	0	100.0%	0.0%
THE SHELTER	74,153	74,153	0	100.0%	0.0%
EL REMANSO	205,982	205,982	247	100.0%	0.1%

ENTITY	Approved	Appropriate d	Executed	% Appropriate d	% Exec
FPN	18,261,336	11,340,663	10,150,041	62.1%	55.6%
Amazonas Local Government	22,652	22,652	22,652	100.0%	100.0%
Caquetá Local Government	21,799	21,799	21,799	100.0%	100.0%
Guainía Local Government	17,061	17,061	17,061	100.0%	100.0%
Guaviare Local Government	138,608	138,608	138,608	100.0%	100.0%
Putumayo Local Government	18,621	18,621	18,621	100.0%	100.0%
Vaupés Local Government	24,382	24,382	24,382	100.0%	100.0%
IDEAM	807,687	807,687	481,898	100.0%	59.7%
IMAK	123,589	123,589	25,549	100.0%	20.7%
ITP – UNIPUTUMAYO	252,773	252,773	4,229	100.0%	1.7%
JAJLAMI	158,606	158,606	59,491	100.0%	37.5%
La Aguadita	74,153	74,153	31,631	100.0%	42.7%
La Fuga	100,313	100,313	0	100.0%	0.0%
La Yuquera	59,735	59,735	9,260	100.0%	15.5%
Municipality of Cartagena del Chairá	19,003	19,003	19,003	100.0%	100.0%
Municipality of Calamar	289,763	289,763	195,031	100.0%	67.3%
Municipality of Carurú	95,438	95,438	95,438	100.0%	100.0%
Municipality of El Retorno	22,404	22,404	22,404	100.0%	100.0%
Municipality of Miraflores	19,307	19,307	19,307	100.0%	100.0%
Municipality of San José del Guaviare	20,528	20,528	20,528	100.0%	100.0%
Municipality of San Vicente del Caguán	69,210	69,210	1,737	100.0%	2.5%
Municipality of Tairará	22,592	22,592	22,592	100.0%	100.0%
NATUPAZ	108,861	108,861	108,861	100.0%	100.0%
NUKANCHIPA	185,106	185,106	0	100.0%	0.0%
PANI	94,160	94,160	0	100.0%	0.0%
Sacred Stone	123,766	123,766	13,725	100.0%	11.1%
To be determined	22,191,486	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Puerto Limón	113,290	113,290	1,285	100.0%	1.1%
SENA	260,773	260,773	0	100.0%	0.0%
TANDACHIRIDU	185,384	185,384	0	100.0%	0.0%
Tierra Alta	97,718	97,718	0	100.0%	0.0%
TIQUIE	52,400	52,400	0	100.0%	0.0%
TIURIS	205,982	205,982	37,154	100.0%	18.0%
UNIAMAZONÍA	720,936	720,936	380,076	100.0%	52.7%
Total	56,157,483	27,045,324	18,352,523	48.2%	32.7%

Annex 8 Summary of the approach to social and environmental safeguards in the REM II Colombia Programme - 2025

CANCÚN SAFEGUARDS	NATIONAL INTERPRETATION	APPROACH IN THE REM II VA PROGRAMME
A. In line with national forest programmes and international agreements	Compliance with national legislation	Alignment with the Integral Plan for the Containment of Deforestation [PICD] and the National Development Plan 2022–2026.
B. Transparency and effectiveness of forest governance structures	Transparency and access to information	Operation of the 'Amazonía Informada' WhatsApp channel, the 'Territorio Jaguar' newsletter (issues 66 to 82) and handling of 110 requests via the PQRSD.
	Accountability	Completion of the final audit of REM I and the second audit of REM II, both of which were unqualified and found no issues.
	Recognition of forest governance structures	Strengthening of the CARs with 34 professionals and support for the Departmental Forest Committees.
	Capacity building	Graduation of 785 leaders as "Community Forest Managers" at the <i>Escuela De Selva II</i> and training of 1,457 students through PRAES.
C. Respect for traditional knowledge and community rights	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation [FPIC]	Holding of territorial Prior Consultation meetings in Piamonte (Cauca) and Cumaribo (Vichada) with 230 indigenous leaders.
	Respect for Traditional Knowledge	Launch of the Andoque Dictionary at FILBo and funding of 42 indigenous projects [PIVA] focused on ancestral medicine and knowledge.

	Benefit distribution	Execution of 56% of payments (€18.35 million) allocated to local investment under <i>stock</i> and <i>flow</i> approaches.
	Land Rights	Agreement with the ANT to ensure legal certainty regarding land tenure and technical support for the formalisation of the Chiribiquete Guardian ZRC.
D. Full and effective participation	Participation	Formulation of the Stakeholder Participation Plan [PPPI] in Agua Bonita and Los Puertos as a replicable methodology.
E. Conservation and benefits	Conservation of Forests and their biodiversity	Conservation of 94% of forests in the 6 NDFyB and launch of the National Forest Inventory [IFN] Amazon Chapter with 517 clusters.
	Provision of Environmental Goods and Services	Development of the forest economy through forest utilisation in Los Puertos and Orotuyo.
F. Preventing the risk of reversal	Environmental and Land Use Planning	Environmental zoning of 230 properties in Agua Bonita and integration of environmental factors into 7 municipal development plans.
	Sectoral Planning	Adoption of the Amazon Sustainable Intermodal Transportation Plan [PATIS] and design of 5 energy communities.
G. Preventing emissions displacement	Forest Monitoring and Control to prevent emissions	Support for IDEAM's SMByC in the production of 4 early warning bulletins and monitoring of 100% of IFA/Conservar Paga agreements.

REM II Colombia: Visión Amazonía Programme



Financial Mechanism



The REDD Early Movers II Colombia Visión Amazonía Programme (REM COLOMBIA II) is co-financed by the Kingdom of Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany, through KfW



For further information, please visit: <http://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co>