**Mecanismo de intercambio de Políticas Públicas subnacionales para la gestión ambiental sostenible del Amazonía (MIPA) or Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon**


# First MIPA Technical Meeting: Regenerative Agriculture and Livestock Farming for Jurisdictions with Forests in Peru and the Amazon

**(Report translated from Spanish using DeepL.)**

**Location:** Pucallpa, Peru

**Dates:** October 27–29, 2025

## Working Team


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GCF task force

- **Welcome and Opening Remarks**

**Luis Briceño** opened the meeting by highlighting the presence of the Governor of Huánuco and the president of the association, the Governor of Ucayali, as well as the participation of Colleen Scanlan Lyons from GCF and each of the countries present with Amazonian regions.


**Colleen Scanlan Lyons**, Senior Director of the GCF Task Force, gave the opening remarks, highlighting the role of each of the participants from the countries and regions as delegates, public servants, leaders, and partners of the member jurisdictions and Amazonian observers of the GCF Task Force involved in environmental, forestry, and/or productive management. She thanked everyone for being there and wished them every success in the meeting.

**Luis Briceño** continues or highlights the focus on gender equality with the participation of women in this space.

**Iván Lefort** from FIAP explains the Amazonia+ program initiative with the implementing agencies FIAP, Expertise France, and AICS, covering each of the lines of action or work contained in the policy and governance section and their objectives, which coincide with the raison d'être of the process, such as those of the GCF Task Force, leading to the objective of this meeting with the public policy exchange mechanism for the Amazon. This mechanism was configured based on the proposals made by each of the countries, with the information presented by the Amazonian association standing out.

**Luis Briceño** continues with the presentation of the Amazon Regional Association, explaining how it is formed and the development of the working groups led by regional governments.


The **Governor of Ucayali** comments that as a relatively young region, Ucayali has an identity and potential directly linked to its natural heritage. In this context, we recognize the forestry economy as a fundamental pillar for our sustainable development. Within this sector, agroforestry initiatives are strategic, as they integrate production with conservation. The role of communities is vital, as their development is intrinsically linked to responsible forest management.

A central commitment of our administration is the fight against deforestation. Therefore, we are confident that the new monitoring and measurement methodologies we are implementing will tangibly reflect all the efforts we are making at the landscape level, consolidating a growth model that values and preserves our resources for future generations.

**Governor Pulgar of Huánuco** began by thanking each and every participant, reaffirming the importance of continuing the development processes being promoted in the regions. It is crucial to pay special attention to the experiences and lessons learned from other countries, which can be adapted and implemented in the local context.

Huánuco has a unique natural wealth, with eight ecological zones that generate an impressive diversity of landscapes and ecosystems. This competitive advantage allows us to promote a sustainable forestry economy through production chains, taking advantage of our strategic location between the Andean and Amazonian regions. We have the resources to finance these types of initiatives, which are improving local economies with a diversity of products, many of which have great export potential.


Although we are not primarily a livestock region, we have achieved specific and significant developments, such as the recent installation of a meat processing plant, which adds value to our production. Infrastructure is a fundamental pillar of our regional development. Access roads are a priority, and in this area, the regional association plays a prominent role in implementing decentralized projects that improve the connectivity of our territories.

Finally, I call for action. Let us work together, with determination and commitment, for the comprehensive and sustainable development of Huánuco and all regions of the country. Thank you very much.

- **Information and general coordination of technical exchange**

**Objective of the Mechanism for the Exchange of Subnational Public Policies for Sustainable Environmental Management in the Amazon (MIPA) - Iván Lefort**, Representative of Amazonia + MIPA is like a decentralized South-South cooperation exercise that seeks to promote cooperation between subregional governments that promote cooperation and relationship agendas among participants who are members of the GCF and whose recipients are governments with three key elements: the identification of experiences, technical exchange meetings, and the generation of cooperation agendas. (Complement with the Presentation)

**General objectives of the First MIPA Technical Meeting** on Regenerative Agriculture and Livestock for Jurisdictions with Forests in Peru and the Amazon, and methodology
- Daniel Coronel (GCF Task Force) highlights the participation of the regions and the attendance of delegates, public servants, leaders, and partners from the member jurisdictions and Amazonian observers of the GCF Task Force involved in environmental, forestry, and/or productive management. This meeting has four sessions, the first of which deals with the new forest economy, the second with theory to practice: experiences of regenerative management in the Peruvian Amazon, and session 3 with opportunities for scaling up and financing regenerative agriculture and livestock farming. These are the topics we will address over the three days. This will be followed by the presentation of all participants.

**Session 1: New Forest Economy and its relationship with Regenerative Agriculture and Livestock Farming in a jurisdictional approach** Objective: Participants learn about the general concepts of the regenerative approach and understand its relevance for the implementation of the New Forest Economy based on their local experiences.

**Presentation 1: New Forest Economy in GCF Task Force jurisdictions | Colleen Scanlan Lyons, GCF Task Force Senior Director (15 minutes)**


She begins her presentation by asking why a New Forest Economy is necessary and calls on the Governor of Huánuco to explain the poverty rates in the Amazon region and compare them with national levels. Colleen relates this to experiences in other regions, taking into account the key role of forests and, in this sense, bringing these realities together to promote livelihoods dignified through sustainable rural activities, which ultimately results in a New Forest Economy with a focus on sustainability and innovation at the regional level, based on lessons learned from other regions. This is consistent with the idea of the New Forest Economy in the three-year Manaus Action Plan, in which MIPA plays a key role. Another aspect worth highlighting is the COP's call for the forest economy within

which includes sustainable agriculture within the Manaus action plan, and it is there that diversified production chains are key to contributing to these perspectives. There are four pillars of the forest economy, namely:

- Bioeconomy
- Natural Infrastructure
- Restoration
- Intensification
-

Here at the MIPA meeting, we are going to discuss how we can include agriculture in the new forest economy, which is why we are calling for conversation and sharing in order to move forward in this regard. There are several elements to explore for regenerative agriculture and lessons it can contribute, such as diversification, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems with community knowledge, human rights, among others. Finally, there are enabling conditions such as finance, governance, gender, and interculturality. In conclusion, a question is asked to each of the participants: What is needed to promote regenerative agriculture where you live? Who else besides you should participate in this work? What questions, challenges, or gaps exist for its development? Complement

**Presentation 2: General aspects of the regenerative approach from a global perspective | Maximino Rivas, Sustainability Project Manager in Regenerative Agriculture, Proforest.** The speaker begins by asking if anyone is familiar with the concept of regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, to which the participants respond that these are all activities associated with production systems that use ecological and sustainable criteria and practices. Maximino then presents a holistic view of regenerative agriculture, starting with the soil as the productive basis of these production systems. For example, the application of biofertilizers and their ecological components in regenerative agriculture are key, while other practices such as water use and management in this type of production system are important for the conservation of ecosystems associated with production systems.

The basic principles of Regenerative Agriculture are based on community participation from the program design stage, drawing on local knowledge to identify key problems that can be addressed through regenerative agriculture. Field schools facilitate farmer-to-farmer participation to bring this knowledge to the territories. These types of initiatives

are globally relevant to climate issues and aligned with international agendas (SDGs, Paris Agreement, Global Biodiversity Framework, and other global initiatives).

Proforest has worked in several countries and regions, mainly with sugarcane and cocoa, and this meeting refers to experiences in Latin America, which faces several of the pressures at the global level, such as climate change, financial sustainability, and the risk of unsustainable practices. The successful experiences presented in this case study focus on sugarcane in Mexico, where crop residues are incorporated, not burned, and chemical fertilizers are progressively reduced with the introduction of biofertilizers and Biological pest control as an activity to improve the forestry economy. After three years of implementing these activities, commercial partners such as Nestlé have been secured.

The major challenges lie in reducing greenhouse gases in the first year and achieving profitability by year 2, as well as enabling environments such as the exchange of experiences, policy alignment, and impact scaling.

Is there a myth that the new forest economy is based on timber or biodiversity products?

There is a request for cultural, ancestral, and archaeological issues to be incorporated into this new regenerative agriculture (Terras Pretas, among others), which is not a new issue in the Amazon.

When we talk about regenerative agriculture, are we referring to soil, water, and biodiversity? Does Mexico have a policy that refers to this?

How do soil and carbon indicators make us think about productivity? In reality, with producers, is this issue profitable for communities? What have they done to convince them to make this transition from traditional to regenerative agriculture?

Does this concept of regenerative agriculture take into account the circular economy?

**Answers**

Colleen says that on her last trip to Rondônia, Brazil, she saw many people who had migrated to Acre to explore the timber industry, where several companies operate. However, extracting timber and obtaining financing for this activity is much more difficult in practice. Another issue is that farmers need to include livestock farming.

in a traditional way because they do not have the support or knowledge to do so in a sustainable and legal manner, and it is very complex to comply with environmental and sustainability standards.

Regarding archaeological issues in the Amazon, there are other situations where sites are threatened by agriculture, as is the case in Acre, but this is also an opportunity.

Maximino states that traditional knowledge is being included in regenerative agriculture and that this involves a context analysis, as well as "Farmer to Farmer" actions with demonstration plots where the reduction of carbon emissions from burning is evaluated, accompanied by biofertilization and ecological pest control. In Mexico, there has not yet been as much progress as in other countries, but there have been some satisfactory exercises.

Clarification from colleagues in Brazil With regard to black earth, it is the local communities that have the knowledge and must address the reality of the indigenous populations. The states of Para have this knowledge about Terras Pretas, and Brazil also has the Rural Environmental Registry as law.

How is the efficiency of these activities measured in terms of productivity?

In Ecuador, this type of initiative is just getting started. Has this type of regenerative agriculture been implemented in collective communities (reserves or Indigenous Lands)?
What kind of indicators or data are available on the success of this type of initiative?

What success stories are there regarding the transition from traditional indigenous agriculture to regenerative agriculture?

A differentiated approach must be taken to regenerative agriculture, given that indigenous communities are the owners or inhabitants of the Amazonian forests. Likewise, species such as aguaje and others that complement silvopastoral arrangements are elements to be considered from a traditional perspective in order to advance in this area. Furthermore, monocultures destroy forests and jeopardize food security.

Colleen believes that, based on the experience in Rondonia, legal certainty and land tenure or ownership are essential to advance this vision of the new forest economy. However, some of the questions are compiled to be answered in other spaces in order to move forward on this issue.

Maximino states that added value is key to accessing markets, and he also
that regenerative agriculture is what communities have been practicing for centuries.

In addition, there are specific indicators to measure these metrics, such as emissions and carbon capture, which are of great interest for this type of product and market.

Colleen states that Ecuador has experience with issues occurring in Acre and Rondonia, which can be used to initiate a possible collaborative agenda.

Next, presentations are given by each of the countries

- **Bolivia**

In Santa Cruz, Bolivia, a solid regulatory and programmatic framework has been established to promote regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, notably Departmental Law No. 331 (2024), which promotes sustainable livestock farming practices and soil restoration. This initiative is complemented by instruments such as the Departmental Program for Good Livestock Practices, the Bolivian Sustainable Meat Board (MBCS), and innovative tools such as the "TRAZACRUZ" traceability system. In addition, there are diversified sources of financing, including international cooperation from the FAO, the European Union, and green funds, aimed at achieving climate-smart production by 2030.

These advances open up important opportunities for cooperation with other countries, especially those with similar ecosystems in the Amazon region or with an interest in developing sustainable value chains. Collaboration could take the form of technical knowledge exchange, adaptation of standards and traceability systems, implementation of binational pilot projects, or joint access to international climate funds. Countries such as Peru, Brazil, and Colombia, as well as technical and financial cooperation agencies, would find in Santa Cruz a strategic ally for scaling up regenerative practices and promoting agricultural sustainability in the Amazon.

- **Brazil**

The existence of a robust, multi-level regulatory framework to promote low-carbon and regenerative agriculture stands out. At the federal level, the ABC+ Plan (2020-2030) and the Forest Code establish key guidelines, while states such as Acre and Rondônia have enacted pioneering legislation, such as the Law creating the Regenerative Agriculture Program (PARA) in Acre and the Law integrating regenerative agriculture and PES in Rondônia. These frameworks are complemented by diversified financial instruments, including subsidized loans (Pronaf, ABC Program), payments for environmental services (Floresta+, SISA), and access to international funds (Amazon Fund, GCF, GEF), demonstrating a comprehensive strategy that combines public policies, economic incentives, and private sector participation.

These experiences offer significant opportunities for South-South cooperation and cooperation with international organizations. Countries with Amazonian biomes, such as Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, could benefit from knowledge sharing on: the implementation of

Incentive Systems for Environmental Services (SISA), the design of bioeconomy programs and sustainable value chains, and the application of techniques such as Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF). Collaboration could take the form of joint restoration projects, regional platforms to scale up climate finance (e.g., with the Green Climate Fund), and the development of common standards for low-carbon livestock and agriculture, positioning the region as a global leader in regenerative agricultural production and biodiversity conservation.

The secretary of Rondônia concludes by talking about the experiences of the Brazilian Amazon or the Legal Amazon, where there is a necessary regulation that requires a rural environmental registry specifying where these figures of territorial environmental planning and the national conservation system are located, stating what can be done and where, which facilitates land management.


Jaksilande Araújo President of the Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation, which is an agency of the state government of Acre and has the Incentive System for Environmental Services (SISA) as a pioneering jurisdictional policy structured to value and compensate environmental conservation. This system, which includes the ISA Carbon Program—its jurisdictional REDD+ initiative—not only promotes emissions reduction but also distributes benefits transparently among indigenous territories, family farmers, and sustainable livestock projects. In addition, the state has made progress in consolidating regulatory frameworks, such as Decree No. 11,732/2025, and in adopting international standards such as TREES, which guarantees the integrity and value of carbon credits, opening doors to international climate finance.


These experiences offer significant opportunities for technical and financial cooperation with other countries, especially those with tropical forests and similar challenges in the Amazon. Acre can serve as a model for the implementation of jurisdictional PES and REDD+ systems, the design of transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms, and the integration of bioeconomy and traditional knowledge approaches. Collaboration could include South-South exchanges to replicate programs such as REM (REDD+ Early Movers), partnerships to jointly access high-integrity carbon markets, and binational projects financed by green funds, positioning the region as a benchmark in inclusive and climate-smart environmental governance.

- **Colombia**

The presentation begins with the departmental secretaries of agriculture from Amazonas, Caquetá, Guaviare, and Vaupés presenting the state structure with respect to public policies and existing regulatory frameworks in Colombia, with some significant advances in the construction of a comprehensive public policy for sustainable livestock and regenerative agriculture. Key elements include the 2021-2050 Sustainable Cattle Farming Guidelines, the Livestock Environmental Seal as a certification tool, and the recent debate on the Sustainable Deforestation-Free Livestock Farming Bill (2025), which together seek to transform the livestock sector into an ally of conservation. These frameworks are complemented by demonstrative success stories, such as the Rural Extension programs in the Amazon with the Amazon Vision program, which has supported the creation of the Departmental Agricultural Development Plans (PDEAs) and Sustainable Livestock Farming, which promote silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increasing productivity and income while conserving forests. Financing is coordinated through specific public credit lines,

such as FINAGRO, and by attracting international and private funds, creating an ecosystem conducive to the transition to regenerative models.


Likewise, in the departments of Guaviare and Caquetá, there is an area known as the cattle frontier where forestry development centers are being developed. There are eight such centers in Guaviare, where indigenous and peasant communities, together with the provincial government, have a strategy de contención a la Deforestation, where the nuclei are fundamental, is where land planning is carried out with the communities present in the territories, using various approaches that have been presented here at the meeting. This is done with various partners, including local governments and NGOs such as WWF and ONF Andina, and a geographic viewer has been developed where all the activities carried out can be viewed and where this policy is developed hand in hand with international cooperation.

These experiences open up broad opportunities for regional and international cooperation. Colombia can share valuable lessons on the design of certification and traceability systems, as well as on rural extension and productive reconversion models applicable in other Amazonian countries. Collaboration could take the form of binational projects to scale up silvopastoral systems, the exchange of knowledge on blended (public-private) financing mechanisms, and the alignment of standards to create regional markets for sustainable meat and agricultural products, strengthening deforestation-free value chains and positioning the region as a global supplier of responsible commodities.

**Question and Answer Session**

**Bolivia** Responds: With regard to livestock farming, projects are being promoted on the influence of livestock farming on silvopastoral arrangements, and there are other projects for fruit growers involving technology transfers, including universities, which are incorporating these regenerative elements into the training of new professionals in the region.

**Advisor Acre** believes that small producers need support, which is why the project seeks to support these producers, who number 42,000 in the state, and to provide technical assistance in processes such as livestock farming. This requires resources for the recovery of degraded areas without being paternalistic, for which support is provided on a 50/50 basis, with the red+ program guaranteeing the activities and sustainability of the processes.What is being done in each of your countries to support these small producers?

**Claudia Dulcey Amazonas,** the secretary, states that the activities in her department are carried out with small producers.

In **Bolivia,** in Santa Cruz, CIAT promotes Criollo cattle breeding and soil work. These actions are aimed at small producers.

**Guaviare** affirms that in Colombia, it cannot be ignored that there are small producers mainly associated with livestock farming, and progress has been made on initiatives or certifications for zero deforestation, which encourages communities to move towards regenerative livestock farming.

**Colleen Scanlan Lyons** In Santa Cruz, with the fires, how does regenerative agriculture interact with fires?

**Bolivia** has been working with experts from Spain on fire prevention and response measures, focusing on soil recovery with BIochart. However, there is a lack of resources to address these types of situations, which would allow for further research and action in the territories.

In **Madre de Dios**, there is experience in regenerative livestock farming, where the livestock trade has an additional value for each kilo of livestock produced by regenerative livestock farming that is slaughtered, which results in resources. Does any of the regions have experience of this type?

In **Acre,** sustainable livestock farming is practiced, and research is advancing in these areas to support public policy on regenerative livestock farming.

**Bolivia**: Law 331 has recently been passed in Santa Cruz and is now in force. It establishes good livestock practices that are being followed and implemented.

What is the Soil Law and where does it apply?

The soil project is based on research into regenerative soil management in Santa Cruz.

- **Ecuador**

There is a unique experience of joint work on an Amazonian platform with a comprehensive and territorial approach to the promotion of sustainable production systems in the Amazon, centered on the National REDD+ Plan "Forests for Good Living" and on Jurisdictional REDD+ Plans. A key aspect is the strong integration of indigenous governance in a cultural manner in accordance with their worldview. From there, each region implements a roundtable to complement and avoid duplication of activities, where partners agree on agendas that incorporate this concept of the new forest economy.

There are pilot projects that demonstrate that these activities can be carried out sustainably to address the problem of deforestation. In this regard, there are nine pilot projects, such as the one in Zamora Chinchipe, the Shuar center, a collective indigenous territory located in the north of the province with conservation agreements in

where the product is cocoa grown using traditional methods and integrated management. The experience of AgroZachin, a public company that focuses on degraded soils and climate change, is presented. It provides support to farmers where they have set up the first BIOZACHIN microorganism generation plant "Life for your soil and strength for your crops." An innovative financial mechanism has been established, the Amazon Future Fund, which brings together provincial governments and indigenous nationalities to ensure the sustainability of conservation and long-term well-being actions.

These experiences offer unique opportunities for South-South cooperation and cooperation with international partners. Ecuador can share its model of collaborative territorial management with indigenous peoples, as well as its advances in bioeconomy and sustainable financing. Collaboration could take the form of knowledge sharing on multilevel governance schemes, the replication of jurisdictional financial mechanisms such as the Amazon Future Fund, and the joint development of bio-inputs and value chains for deforestation-free ancestral products. Countries with similar realities in the Amazon basin would find in Ecuador a strategic ally to strengthen community-based conservation and promote a vision of regenerative and culturally relevant development.

- **Peru**

The presentation is made by the secretary of Huánuco based on the experience of the technical committee she leads within the framework of the Amazonian association. In this regard, Peru has made significant progress in developing a public policy framework for sustainable forest management and the promotion of the bioeconomy. Key elements include the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change, the Regional Strategies for Low-Emission Rural Development, and the recent declaration of national interest in sustainable livestock farming. These instruments are complemented by significant success stories, such as MINAM's Forest Program—which has conserved more than 3 million hectares through agreements with communities—and agroforestry systems with coffee and cocoa in Alto Huallaga, which restore degraded soils. In addition, Peru has mobilized financing through green funds (GCF, PROFONANPE) and biobusiness programs, although challenges remain in intersectoral coordination, impact monitoring, and model scaling.

Luis Briceño reiterates that public and private financing instruments include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Profonanpe, and FONAM, as well as other initiatives such as Madera de Dios towards sustainable forest certification and the carbon bond project. In San Martín, there are international cooperation funds from Norway and Germany for REDD and forest restoration initiatives. An intersectoral approach is required to address regenerative agriculture. There are major challenges in terms of monitoring and traceability tools, which limit the measurement of the impact of regenerative practices.

This presents valuable opportunities for regional and international cooperation. Peru can share lessons learned on the implementation of jurisdictional REDD+ approaches and community forest management models, as well as on the design of green finance roadmaps. Collaboration could take the form of joint projects to validate and scale up regenerative technology packages, the development of traceability systems, and

shared monitoring, and the creation of regional markets for bioeconomy products such as sustainable cocoa and coffee. Partnering with countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador, as well as with climate funds, would make it possible to overcome common challenges and position the Amazon as a hub of innovation in regenerative production and inclusive conservation.

**Questions and Answers**

jurisdictional issues and considering that Ecuador is a pioneer in the formation of OMECs, is there a possibility in these jurisdictional areas and the formation of OMECs in Ecuador?

In Ecuador, OMECs are actually declared by the Ministry of the Environment and coincide with jurisdictional areas, for which the provincial council in Santiago and Pastaza conducts a legislative consultation to define the territories of life. Therefore, the concept of OMECs may clash or generate tension with communities. However, due to their raison d'être, these territories can become complementary conservation figures.

A comment is made regarding Ecuador, but it can be aligned with these concepts of conservation and respect for indigenous territories in Peru, where it can be coordinated with indigenous communities for decision-making.

In **Colombia,** for the department of **Vaupés,** there are permanent consultation tables where coordination and decision-making are carried out, and emphasis is placed on recognizing and strengthening these types of spaces in the territories.

Reference is also made to the need for indigenous organizations to include academia in these processes, and emphasis is placed on a gender perspective in participation not only in processes and spaces but also in decision-making.

## Session 2: From theory to practice: experiences of regenerative management in the Peruvian Amazon

Resuming in the afternoon, session 2 begins with Proforest addressing the principles of regenerative agriculture. Some participants stated that other aspects should be taken into account and included in order to fully understand the elements that comprise the regenerative approach.

**Objective:** Participants learn about relevant cases of the practical implementation of the regenerative approach, identify lessons learned, and analyze the challenges and opportunities of implementation. The methodology will be case-based learning.

**Case 1: Technical experiences and scaling up of regenerative livestock farming in Iñapari, Madre de Dios (Priscila Pasco, Agroecology Officer, WWF Peru)**

It begins by defining the regenerative approach with examples such as the conventional system and the regenerative system with elements such as soil regeneration and management, reduction of chemical inputs, pasture management and rotation, and the introduction of trees and shrubs. Based on the results at the productive and social levels, the

soil reduction, ecological benefits, and, fundamentally, compliance with the country's commitments, all with a landscape approach.

The experience in Madre de Dios, Peru, highlights practical and measurable advances in the implementation of regenerative livestock farming. Key elements include the application of a holistic approach that prioritizes soil health, achieving an increase in stocking rates from 1 to 5 heads per hectare. A Sustainable Livestock Verification Framework has been developed to evaluate and guide the transition of producers, complemented by a Research Agenda to 2030 and the formation of a network of researchers. In addition, the initiative has strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination through the Alliance for Regenerative Livestock (AGRAP), influencing public policy and attracting private sector interest in positioning regenerative livestock farming.


With regard to the impact of this experience, a multisectoral working group led by MIDAGRI is developing a strategy to promote sustainable tropical livestock farming in Peru. there are links with AGROMERCADO as a strategic ally in the process, and countries with similar challenges in the Amazon can benefit from the exchange of validated tools, such as the Verification Framework, and rural extension methodologies based on Field Schools. Collaboration could take the form of joint research projects on bio-inputs and soil carbon measurement, as well as the development of regional trade corridors for regenerative livestock products. Partnering with climate funds, research centers, and retail networks would allow this model to be scaled up, replicating not only technical practices but also the innovative inclusive governance mechanisms that have been key to success in Madre de Dios.

**Questions and Answers**

What species of grass do cows eat?

How long does it take for carrying capacity to increase?

What activities have you identified that women can contribute to the process? Are you working with animal genetics as well as grasses?

**RTA** does not promote cut grass, but rather native grass, and with regard to genetics in some grasses, but it depends on the economic capacity of the producer. Brachiaria is used with regard to livestock, and it is necessary to work with individuals with good genetics. In order to introduce this topic, good health management is required.

With regard to carrying capacity, it is possible to start with one head and, after six months, increase to one to five heads per hectare, provided that the land conditions allow it. With regard to costs, each producer used to spend 5,000 soles per hectare, and this has now fallen to 3,000 soles.

With regard to gender equality, women have played an important role in the family structure, with an emphasis on administration, valuing the role of women and their roles.

How can commercial supply be ensured, given current meat prices?

## Group discussion

As part of collaborative learning, group discussions were held to address the following guiding questions:

1. What lessons were learned from the case?

2. What enabling conditions need to be developed to promote it in our jurisdictions?

**Grupo 1**

1. Luis Fernando Barba (Santa Cruz)
2. Marco Antonio Ribeiro de Meneses (Rondonia)
3. Álvaro Bustos (Vaupés)
4. Frank Riera (Zamora- Chinchipe)
5. Israel Aragón (Cusco)
6. Diana Mori (Ucayali)
7. Luis Briceño (MRA)
8. Maximino Rivas (Proforest)
9. Dick Vergara (EWF)
10. Karina Salas (WWF)

**Grupo 2**

1. Jaksilande Araujo de Lima (Acre)
2. Lorenzo Vargas (Caquetá)
3. Kelly Castañeda (Guaviare)
4. Luis Nieto (Madre de Dios)
5. Vilmia Zaldívar (Huánuco)
6. Carmen Rosa Chávez (MIDAGRI)
7. Carlos Rodríguez (Instituto Sinchi)
8. Rolly Calvo (EWF)
9. Elsa Mendoza (EII)
10. Kaori Wong (WWF)

**Grupo 3**

1. Marilene Vasconcelos Da Silva (Acre)
2. Segundina Campos (Ucayali – Pueblo Shipibo)
3. Juan Pablo Jaramillo (Caquetá)
4. Héctor Zhiñin (Loja)
5. Nelson Seijas (Ucayali)
6. Guadalupe Vela (Red de Mujeres de MRA)
7. Cristian Livia (Huánuco)
8. Vanessa Ramos (EWF)
9. Margarita Flores (Ucayali – Pueblo Shipibo)
10. Iván Lefort (Amazonia +)

**Grupo 4**

1. Diogo Martins Rosa (Rondonia)
2. Claudia Dulcey (Amazonas)
3. Tulio Ontaneda (Zamora Chinchipe)
4. Leslie Zevallos (Huánuco)
5. Erika Pilco (San Martin)
6. Kharolyn Hidalgo (MIDAGRI)
7. Carlos Rueda (EWF)
8. Becky Silvano (Pueblo Shipibo-Loreto)
9. Manuel Saavedra (WWF)
10. Encarna Porras (Amazonia +)

**Group 1** Part of the lessons learned involve engaging young people in regenerative livestock farming activities.

Enabling conditions are related to native pastures, which are fundamental to developing the regenerative approach. With regard to the gender approach, psychosocial support is required for communities in the territory.

**Group 2** One lesson learned is the exchange of experiences between women farmers and the number of cattle, together with diversification. Another important aspect is that these activities control or are related to the whole issue of fire, the

Another is that livestock farming is considered an enemy of the territory and that technology must accompany the processes in the field.

The verification framework is very important for knowing how the project and field activities are progressing. It also states that livestock farming has a series of conditions in terms of natural resources, land, among others, for which the regenerative approach considers actions that lead to ecological livestock farming where resources are optimized to make it sustainable.

**Group 3**, in response to question 1, considers the issue and focus on gender in this type of activity and project, which must be carried out in the field from the outset, to be relevant. The inclusion of these proposals in green markets or with eco-labels should be promoted. Marketing processes should be sought in conjunction with fair trade alliances that allow access to differentiated or niche markets.

**Group 4** The importance of promoting this type of regenerative approach, which requires enabling public policies and technical guidelines as well as access to resources and financing.

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

## Case 2: Regenerative cocoa and palm agriculture in Ucayali (Carlos Rueda, Regional Manager for Landscapes Latin America, Earthworm Foundation)

The presentation begins with the context in which the Earthworm Foundation began working with companies and leveraging supply chains to support communities, generating greater social and environmental benefits.


The Nestlé Landscape Climate Project case study highlights innovative tools and methodologies for implementing regenerative agriculture at the landscape scale. Key elements include the use of HCS/HCV (High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock) maps to guide land use planning, the implementation of Comprehensive Farm Plans (CFPs) that combine conservation, restoration, and production, and the development of specific protocols for regenerative agriculture in crops such as palm and cocoa. This approach, aligned with corporate no-deforestation policies (NDPE), has succeeded in bringing together multiple actors—from small farmers to large companies—in a model that seeks carbon neutrality and climate resilience, demonstrating that it is possible to align agricultural production with the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems.

This entire exercise is accompanied by the use of geographic information systems, which allow for the orientation of field activities, culminating in the Comprehensive Farm Plan, a property-level exercise in which the producer and commercial partner make decisions regarding the orientation of actions with a regenerative approach on the property.

Finally, the lessons learned are to align the definition of regenerative agriculture with global criteria and standards. At the global level, this means involving private companies, and at the local level, linking by-products to the market, accompanied by knowledge generation processes and an incentive system. Finally, it involves engaging authorities and multi-stakeholder scenarios. This experience offers concrete benefits for replication and international cooperation in countries with similar agricultural landscapes, which can adopt validated technical tools, such as restoration protocols and satellite monitoring systems, to comply with regulations such as the EU's Deforestation-Free Law. Collaboration could take the form of binational sustainable landscape projects, the exchange of farm-to-farm planning capacities, and the creation of sustainable supply corridors that attract more global companies.

How might changes in European legislation around supply chains and zero-deforestation product traceability affect these processes?

Have you quantified improvements in components such as productivity for this type of regenerative agriculture approach? What is the cycle of these processes related to monitoring and tracking these projects?

Within the established goals, what were the main problems you are trying to address and how have you developed or solved them?

**RTA:** The important thing is to try not to reduce the productivity of the land and crops and to do so in a sustainable manner. The initial investment is being covered by the global company for the duration of the project, after which a series of incentives will be sought to make the process sustainable. There is a 5-year monitoring period linked to carbon MRV assessments or mechanisms.

### Case 3: Innovations in agroecology and circular bioeconomy for climate change adaptation and mitigation (Carlos Rodríguez León, Coordinator, Abrigue Program / Sinchi)

The Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research (SINCHI) presents a differentiated and strategic approach to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming in the Colombian Amazon, based on a territorial diagnosis that distinguishes between agricultural frontier areas (where conservation agreements, forest concessions, and bioeconomy are prioritized) and areas of high intervention (focused on productive recovery, sustainable livestock farming, and agroecological transitions). A key contribution is the quantification of the climatic impacts of different soil conditions, scientifically demonstrating the high cost of degradation and the value of restoration. The assessment also identifies critical constraints in capacity, governance, and financing, as well as lessons learned that highlight the need for medium-term strategies, inter-institutional coordination, and the strengthening of organizational capacities with an entrepreneurial approach to scale up transitions.


Colombia can share its differentiated territorial planning methodology and climate impact measurement systems, which are vital for prioritizing interventions. Collaboration could take the form of joint research projects to validate regenerative practices in different Amazonian contexts, the exchange of bioeconomy business models, and the creation of innovation and knowledge networks across the Amazon region. In addition, SINCHI's work in structuring production chains and quality systems for agroecological products can serve as a basis for regional standards that facilitate access to international markets and attract green investment, promoting a shared vision of sustainable development for the basin.

How has the timeline of research presented and related to Amazonian agroecology in Colombia developed?

Would livestock farming work, taking into account the processes of conversion and transformation of the territory in Colombia?

RTA: The participation of provincial and municipal governments is key in these research and knowledge generation processes.

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

## Day 2 | October 28

### Station 1: Visit to Mrs. Rosario's farm (regenerative oil palm management and restoration of marginal strips)

Once we arrived at the property of Mrs. Rosario and her family in Ucayali, Peru, we witnessed a transformative experience of regenerative oil palm management. Her RSPO-certified farm has implemented key practices such as planting native trees on boundaries and plots, installing vegetation cover, and actively restoring marginal strips to protect water sources. A significant change has been the gradual replacement of urea with ammonium nitrate and improved guano, which allowing for more efficient and less polluting fertilization, consistent throughout the year. In addition, differentiated management has been implemented in sensitive areas, respecting waterways and conserving residual forests, demonstrating that it is possible to align productivity with environmental protection.

Among the most valuable lessons learned is that RSPO certification acted as a catalyst for the adoption of best practices, generating continuous learning and greater environmental awareness. Collaboration with the processing company was crucial in overcoming logistical barriers, such as access to ammonium nitrate—a regulated input—ensuring the technical viability of the change. The testimony also highlights that family commitment and direct work in the the field are fundamental pillars for the transition, demonstrating that changes "can be made" when there is willingness, technical support, and a long-term vision.

However, the case also reveals significant challenges and obstacles for the future. Dependence on specific, regulated inputs such as nitrate exposes producers to external factors and highlights the need to develop more accessible local bio-inputs. There is also a need to scale up these practices to other farms and strengthen producers' capacities in planning and financial management. As next steps, it is a priority to systematize and replicate this model through public-private partnerships, deepen the ecological restoration of degraded areas, and link

more closely link regenerative production with premium markets that recognize and value these sustainability efforts.


**Station 2: Visit to Mr. Freddy Julón's farm (integrated management farm with regenerative management of cocoa, fish farming, and forests using the Avenza Maps app).**

The main objective of the visit was to learn about and evaluate the cocoa planting, reforestation, animal husbandry, and fish farming activities implemented on the host's property, as well as to share relevant experiences and lessons learned to strengthen these processes.

Freddy has lived in the area for more than 15 years, growing cacao and carrying out reforestation projects motivated by his interest in environmental conservation. He also demonstrates sensitivity to animal welfare, caring for wild species such as an animal that arrived freely during a period of fires and has adapted to coexisting with humans.

the inhabitants. All of the above reflects a strong environmental commitment and practical knowledge of regenerative agriculture.

Upon arrival at the property, it was explained that forest area assessment and agricultural planning are carried out using detailed mapping to identify areas to be conserved, developed, or with development potential, based on an ecological feasibility assessment and risk analysis to make informed decisions. To facilitate this process, a free mobile application is used that allows users to map the farm, delimit ıe field, thus optimizing documentation ve the support of the Machu Picchu company, which provides group training and personalized technical advice on the plot, ensuring constant updating and continuous improvement of agricultural practices through technical support and the exchange of experiences.

This field station focused on agronomic management and the critical post-harvest process of cocoa, which are essential to guaranteeing the quality of the bean. The importance of pruning the plants was emphasized, highlighting the need to implement this practice at least every three months to control the height and callus formation of the plant. With regard to harvesting, it was noted that ripe pods should be collected frequently (every 15 to 20 days) to optimize yield.

The focus of the session was on immediate post-harvesting, emphasizing the method of opening the pod for efficient bean extraction, using a "K" or "V" cut to speed up the process. Once extracted, the cocoa beans, covered with their mucilaginous pulp, are collected and placed in a wooden box to allow the mucilage to be removed.

efficient extraction of the beans, using a "K" or "V" cut to speed up the process. Once extracted, the cocoa beans, covered with their mucilaginous pulp, are collected in buckets. It was emphasized that this pulp is sweet and that the beans must be immediately transferred to fermentation boxes to begin the most crucial stage, which defines the final flavor and aroma of the chocolate.

**Subnational Public Policy Exchange Mechanism for Sustainable Environmental Management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**Station 3: Julia Satomi, Diverse agroforestry systems and biobusiness**

The talk was led by Ms. Satomi, who focused on the history of the farm, which began with the cultivation of pepper in 1981, introduced by Japanese technicians, but which failed due to pests such as nematodes and Fusarium. This difficulty forced the family to diversify production by introducing different types of fruit. The farm has transitioned from conventional management (using herbicides and pesticides) to an agroecological and ecological approach, although it is recognized that management is more difficult. The success of this change is partly attributed to the planting of palm trees, whose frequent harvest (every 15 days) has served as the economic engine to sustain the transition and diversification of production. Currently, the farm has a disorderly, non-uniform plantation that includes timber species (cedar and mahogany) and a rotation of fruit trees such as açaí, acerola, and camu camu, which ensure year-round harvests for self-consumption and sale.

A practical exercise was carried out on the production of Native Microorganisms (NM) as a low-cost, high-impact input for regenerative agriculture and livestock farming. A strain from Madre de Dios was presented, ready to be multiplied and used. The main argument in favor of these inputs is their accessibility and affordability, as one liter of the base strain can be scaled up to 200 liters of final input simply by adding molasses (a food source for microorganisms), yogurt, or milk. This contrasts sharply with commercial products, which are expensive (between 80 and 90 soles per liter) and cannot be multiplied indefinitely, positioning MNs as a tool that empowers producers.

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It was highlighted that MNs are completely organic and non-toxic inputs, which allows them to be handled directly without protective equipment, unlike conventional agrochemicals. Their application is vast: in livestock farming, they improve food assimilation in the cow's stomach and are used in mineralized sales and odor control in corrals and silos. In agriculture (palm, cocoa, and others), they act as fertilizers, accelerating the processing of organic matter and restoring soil health. The philosophy of agroecology and regenerative livestock farming was emphasized, which invites producers to be observers of their own systems, adjusting application doses (e.g., 2 to 4 liters per backpack) according to the specific needs of their farm, recognizing that "each property is a totally different world."

Finally, in 2020, during the pandemic, the farm was invited to formalize a small agro-industry focused on fruit pulp. The company, led by the farmer and her husband (who manages the operational and commercial side), currently sells pulp to cities such as Lima, targeting a niche market of hotels, restaurants, and the hospitality sector (hotels and catering). The biggest challenge is the high cost of organic products, which are sold at higher prices than conventional ones (e.g., camu camu at S/17 per kilo of pulp, versus S/10 on the market). In addition, it faces competition from large companies that sell cheaper products and obstacles to exporting to Europe, where camu camu is not yet a recognized product (novel food) and requires costly analysis and certification. The farm's strategy is to promote the planting of these superfruits in the region, as they have identified high demand in the market.

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**Day 3 | October 29**

## Recap of the first day and field visit


Colleen begins with an introduction to what will be discussed on the last day, reaffirming MIPA's commitment and the importance of achieving an exchange between governments with agreements that enrich actions within the framework of the GCF. Daniel Coronel and Iván Lafort then recap the day's field trip, emphasizing regenerative principles such as soil care to ensure that it has the necessary capacity for recovery.

**Luis Briceño** highlights the importance of the activities being carried out for each of the government officials and reiterates the principles of the regenerative approach, such as soil conservation and management, and how this can be achieved through agroforestry arrangements that generate income for communities as part of the forest economy.

**Luis Fernando** adds that this regenerative approach must take into account the financial aspect and the life cycle of projects related to regenerative agriculture in Bolivia, which are 5, 10, or 15 years long, for which policies must be geared toward enabling banks to incorporate this type of project into their financial products.

**Acre** asserts that a new concept such as regenerative agriculture must be harmonized with other concepts such as organic agriculture and biotrade, among other related concepts that already have policies in place in each country. The realities of each country and the scale of these processes would require a conversation to standardize terms that may be similar in the field but require harmonization with the public policies already established in each country. On the other hand, it is important to take into account small farmers and how new mechanisms are being generated to support them in the field and

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which, as the states of Acre and Rondonia, are open to exchanging experiences with other subnational governments.

**Marco Antonio, Secretary of Rondônia,** expresses his gratitude for the field trip and the knowledge gained from the experience and emphasizes the importance of understanding the entire value chain associated with agroforestry systems. He notes that Brazil has experience with cooperatives that purchase products from these farmers, such as Natura Cosméticos and , where la Sustainability is key to this type of approach. One of the lessons learned yesterday is that there is little added value, although it generated a small income to sustain the process. However, based on the experience in Rondonia, sustainable forestry processes have local and international markets, such as coffee. Another important aspect is that research into by-products of these agroforestry systems will allow access to new markets, all of which will enable the sustainable development of the Amazon.

**Lorenzo Vargas** states that scales must be taken into account at the farm and landscape levels, and not only at the property level, in order to scale these processes to the landscape level, and it seems that we are remaining at the property level. Another aspect to highlight is how the forest component is viewed at the landscape level and how resilience is increased at the landscape level.

**WWF Peru** points out that there are several important aspects, such as training and strengthening producers, as a path toward a regenerative approach. Other


principles of the approach, apart from soil, are water and biodiversity in this type of production system.

**Ecuador** highlights the importance of including these principles of the regenerative approach in national policies, which could commit resources to promoting these practices in the regions.

Guadalupe In the Amazon, women are playing a leading role at the agriculture

regenerative agriculture, but this is not reflected in regional policies on the subject, even though several studies and analyses show that women play an important role in these issues.

**Kaori wwf** There is no single answer to these issues, but there are approaches that allow us to move forward and complement regenerative agriculture, such as gender and rights-based approaches. It is important to give importance to the value chain within the regenerative approach, taking into account other products such as goods and services associated with carbon markets and, finally, promoting exchange networks between producers.

**Maximino Proforest** expresses his gratitude for all the experiences shared and points out that, unlike agroecology as a social basis, regenerative agriculture has a business approach, which requires clearly defining metrics that demonstrate the benefits of the regenerative approach.

Finally, a central consensus that emerges is the urgent need for regenerative agriculture to be economically viable for producers. It is argued that without profitability, any initiative is doomed to failure. This implies not only maintaining but also increasing profits, which in turn requires innovation, technology, and income diversification. Concrete proposals emerge, such as integrating small animals, valuing standing forests, and developing agroforestry systems. Economic viability is presented as the engine without which ecological principles cannot scale up.

Participants identify critical structural barriers that must be overcome. They highlight the incompatibility between long regeneration times (which can take up to 15 to 20 years to reach their full potential) and the short terms of traditional bank loans. This points to the need to adapt financial instruments and public policies. Likewise, the importance of generating solid evidence—technical, economic, and social—to inform policies and persuade decision-makers is underscored. The creation of horizontal networks and co-creation with communities are mentioned as key methodologies for successful implementation.

In conclusion, the summary of the interventions converges on the centrality of markets and marketing. It is pointed out that regenerative production is of little use if there is no market that values it and pays a fair price. There is an urgent need to connect producers with conscious consumers, develop short value chains, and add value to products in order to access premium markets. The implicit conclusion is that the transition to regenerative agriculture is an ecosystem in itself that requires simultaneously aligning soil health, farmer profitability, enabling support policies, and markets that reward sustainability.

**Subnational Public Policy Exchange Mechanism for Sustainable Environmental Management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**Session 3: Panel discussion: "Opportunities for scaling up and financing regenerative agriculture and livestock farming"**

**Objective:** To understand the main challenges and opportunities for implementing the regenerative approach at the jurisdictional level in public policies, monitoring, financing, and other aspects related to the New Forest Economy.


**Luis Briceño Amazon Community** Thank you all for attending this dialogue. The community believes it is important to strengthen institutions for the future of agricultural and livestock production in our country. To this end, the community has interdisciplinary teams to address these issues. It is also important to build synergies among all actors in the process. In terms of enabling conditions, levels of coordination must be strengthened, for which the participation of MIDAGRI is key. The participation of MINAM is also important to complement these productive activities and promote these reforms before the Ministry of Economy and Finance, allowing us to advance in the productive reconversion of the governments that are part of the association. At the national level, there are production chains, and progress has been made in this process, and a joint effort is required among state entities to follow this roadmap.

**Vilmia Saldívar, Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Regional Government of Huánuco**: As a regional government, we have a limited budget to support all producers, so we are implementing strategies to guarantee resources for farmers. Based on other experiences seen in Puerto Maldonado, progress has been made in supporting farmers, where training processes to advance these producers in field schools have been prioritized, as well as the management of pastures and fodder for livestock management in Huánuco. As a region, progress is being made in agreements with MIDAGRI for native communities in order to resolve possible conflicts at the property level, as in Puerto Inca, benefiting 5,000 people in these communities. The strengthening of family farming, where communal lands are conserved and participation is promoted through fairs such as the Amazon Expo to position the products of these production systems, is also being promoted so that producers include the forestry component in their production systems.

**Carmen Rosa Chávez, Specialist, General Directorate of Agricultural Development and Agroecology, MIDAGRI** There is no single recipe or formula, given that the country is multicultural and biodiverse, that gender is included in policy, and that the national commitment is at the level of production chains and is the responsibility of regional governments at the level of biobusinesses. MIDAGRI is targeting the domestic market and working with MINAM to ensure that these activities are sustainable and environmentally friendly, for which family farming units are important to include in production chains, with 84% of these productive units considered to be family farms. It is important to highlight the inter-institutional governance mechanism such as MIPA to scale up this issue, taking into account that roadmaps for the circular economy are already in place based on existing agroecology actions. Several advances have already been made in technical and technological resources, and MIDAGRI has several budgetary programs related to water and soil aimed at producers who guide public spending. A meeting with the association is expected to refine and articulate all these issues, and finally, there is the agricultural extension plan, which is very important to include these approaches and principles.

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**


**Fiorella Pizzini**, Project Leader, Future Landscapes, **The Nature Conservancy,** the project being developed in Five countries will start in Peru in 2024 with ecosystem-based adaptation. Initially, the scenario was that several initiatives were related to regenerative agriculture, for which progress was made in unifying criteria around this approach, and regions such as San Martín Cajamarca and Ucayali were found have the greatest inclination towards regenerative agriculture, mainly in cocoa. With regard to approaches, there are a variety of issues ranging from agroforestry to agroecology and climate adaptation, among others. With areas of work that coincide with everything that has been discussed at the event, part of the results are key principles and practices related to biodiversity, soil, water, among others. This led to elements focused on these practices and a consolidated concept of regenerative agriculture that restores the health of ecosystems and promotes the well-being of rural communities.

**Lesly Vera, Palm Manager, Solidaridad** The concept of regeneration is important because it helps us contextualize a production model and serves as a point of convergence, which has allowed us to consolidate a driving force for sustainable palm cultivation as an opportunity for markets and corporate policies such as Nestlé's in the supply chain. The integration of competitive agendas to achieve a unified technology package with standardized protocols that allow for progress in public policy, hand in hand with the palm oil production technical committee in Ucayali, which validates these protocols in the region, will subsequently result in technical standards at the country level to improve business and production models.

**Maximino Rivas**, Sustainability Project Manager in Regenerative Agriculture, **Proforest**. He highlights the productivity of these production systems for small farmers up to (200 ha) with indicators such as carbon capture in relation to productivity and the cost-benefit ratio related to the application of regenerative practices, the results of which demonstrate the advantages of the regenerative agriculture approach, where these processes have a 30% technical component and a 70% local governance and management component, for which the break-even point is reached between 3 and 5 years as a result of the process.

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**Sinchi** states that the presentations made are very coherent and that Colombia has policies that contribute to the issue, for which the difficulty lies in bringing these processes to the territory. How is the issue of financing viewed so that it does not depend on cooperation resources for these processes? Lorenzo, do the ministries and the government of Peru have the resources to scale up these processes?

In the department of Amazonas, there is coordination with traditional indigenous authorities to develop a departmental development plan that addresses these issues from a productive perspective. However, there is a gap between the national government's discourse and its vision of agroecology and sustainable agriculture, which is not being implemented in the territory. In the department of Guaviare, sustainable land use planning is in place, and field visits have shown that this planning must be comprehensive from the perspective of the farmer.

In conclusion, the scaling up of regenerative agriculture and livestock farming highlights the need for coordinated, multi-stakeholder efforts to transform principles into effective public policies. The key, it is emphasized, lies in overcoming isolated efforts by creating synergies between regional governments, the national level, NGOs, the private sector, and communities. A concrete example is the model of the Amazon Regional Community in Peru, which promotes multidisciplinary technical teams to streamline interventions and design public investment projects with a landscape approach, seeking to overcome the barriers of traditional systems that fragment financing by production chains. The central conclusion is that coordination and the pooling of capacities are as crucial as financial resources in creating the enabling conditions for a successful transition.

## Mapping challenges and opportunities for scaling up the regenerative approach in the Amazon:

○ What are the main regulatory, technical, and financial challenges to developing regenerative agriculture and livestock farming in your territory? ○ What opportunities exist (e.g., markets, cooperation, innovation, knowledge)? ○ Which actors are strategic allies? ○ What or who could be opponents or obstacles to the process?

Among the technical aspects, one challenge **for Ecuador** is to implement jurisdictional plans for REDD, execute management plans for provincial areas, finalize governance models for the regions, and develop a monitoring plan for jurisdictions. Developing the principles of the regenerative approach to the Amazon Plan, reforming and expanding to new approaches to regenerative agriculture. The major financial challenge is to establish the Amazon regional fund as a trust for the nationalities and prefectures with the political will. The allies are the cooperation tables where academia is present. The obstacles are related to situations that generate risks in the territory, such as mining.

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**Brazil ACRE** needs to engage in an exchange with government technicians to review agroforestry system processes (cocoa, palm, among others) with other states and governments. With regard to the Acre Production Secretariat, contributions can be made in regenerative livestock farming and the role of women in the production chain, all of which can be seen in a possible proposal to take forward.

to the COP with a climate finance agenda.

The **Colombian Amazon** reveals common and specific challenges for implementing regenerative policies. In **Caquetá**, technical capacity in the value chain has been identified, but it is limited by a lack of knowledge of financial mechanisms and weak governance. The proposed solution is cooperation between NGOs, trade associations, and institutions. **Guaviare** faces a critical structural barrier: Law 2 of 1959 on forest reserves, which restricts productive activities in 80% of its territory, generating conflicts over land tenure. This situation is exacerbated by limited technical assistance and the arrival of opaque carbon projects, highlighting a profound disconnect between regulations and the socioeconomic realities of the population.

Added to these obstacles are security and logistical challenges. **Amazonas** highlights the difficulty of its geographical location and the presence of illegal armed actors, which complicates the coordination and replication of successful experiences, seeing an opportunity in jurisdictional cooperation with regions such as Acre (Brazil). For its part, **Vaupés** emphasizes a concrete opportunity for knowledge exchange, specifically for women farmers, with regions in Ecuador and Brazil. Overall, the picture underscores the urgent need to adapt policies to specific local contexts, strengthen territorial governance, and foster regional cooperation to overcome legal, security, and logistical barriers.

**Peru** establishes that scaling up regenerative agriculture requires a sequence of coordinated priority actions. The first fundamental step is to agree on a clear definition of the concept as a basis for designing coherent public policies. At the same time, it is necessary to disseminate these initiatives and promote reforms that allocate specific resources, for which the creation or strengthening of a trust fund is proposed. This strategy must be implemented in coordination with regional governments to ensure alignment and uniform impact. Finally, it is identified as

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a crucial pillar the diversification of markets for regenerative products and the inclusion of key technical institutions, such as SENASA, to support the entire process.

## Session 4 Consolidate strategic alliances for scaling up the approach in the Amazon.

Objective: Consolidate strategic alliances for scaling up the regenerative approach in the Amazon

## Collaborative learning:

**Identification of supply and demand:** Taking into account the information received and exchanged during the three days of the workshop and the information brought to the meeting by one of the participants from the countries and regions as delegates, public servants, leaders, and partners from the Amazonian member jurisdictions and observers of the GCF Task Force involved in environmental, forestry, and/or productive management, which they considered offering to strengthen others, for which they divided into groups to express and identify these experiences.


The cooperation offers presented by the various jurisdictions of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are mainly focused on agricultural/livestock practices and public policy and regulations. In the first area, there is a strong inclination towards regenerative practices, agroforestry systems, and area restoration, seeking both the exchange of knowledge and experiences (as offered by Santa Cruz, Acre, Caquetá, and WWF Madre de Dios) and the development of specific value chains for bio-businesses such as coffee, cocoa, copoazu, and fish farms (in Zamora Chinchipe and Madre de Dios).

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

Within public policies, there is a significant focus on environmental legislation and governance. Acre and Rondonia (Brazil) offer their experience with SISA Carbono, the REM (Redd for Early Movers) Program, and the implementation of regulatory frameworks such as the Rural Environmental Registry and CAR/PRA for environmental monitoring. In addition, market initiatives are proposed, such as the creation of a certification mark for good regenerative practices (Santa Cruz) or advice on the diagnosis and prioritization of market policies for just transitions (Caquetá). Other relevant issues are the socialization of public policies to native communities (Vaupés) and the titling of native communities (Huánuco).

With regard to financing instruments, the proposals focus on sharing experiences with large funds and development programs, such as the Amazon Fund/BNDES and the Sustainable Landscapes Program (Rondônia), the creation of trusts such as the Amazon Future Fund (Loja), and capacity building to access financing instruments (Caquetá). The Other Topics section adds social and organizational elements, such as the promotion of spaces for dialogue, the incorporation of a regenerative approach into forest extension programs (Caquetá), and the valuable organizational model of the Women's Empowerment Community (Amazon Regional Community).

**Consolidation of cooperation proposals.**

Finally, cooperation proposals were consolidated, taking into account the interests and proposals expressed by participants from the countries and regions of the GCF Task Force, which are described below:

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

## Cooperation Proposals 1st

### Proposal

Exchange of Knowledge Experiences in SISA (Acre) / RECA (Rondonia) / MIDAGRI (Peru)

### Jurisdictions

Acre (Brazil) / Rondonia (Brazil) **/** Amazonas, Caquetá, Guaviare, and Vaupés (Colombia) / Indigenous Women of Ucayali Shipibo Konubo (Peru) / Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

### Resources

Rondonia and Acre will facilitate internal transportation and meals (Internal Logistics) Only transportation and accommodation for participants must be guaranteed

### Next Steps

Schedule a meeting to establish criteria, dates, and topics to be discussed

### Responsible

Acre (Brazil) / Rondonia (Environment Secretariat) / Governments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Guaviare, and Vaupés (Colombia) / Ucayali Regional Government (Peru) / Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

### 2nd Proposal

Advice on REDD programs (exchange visits)

### Jurisdictions

Amazonas (Colombia) / Acre (Brazil) / Rondonia (Brazil)

### Resources

- Airline Tickets
- Maintenance
- Accommodation
- Development of Visits (Expenses)

### Next Steps

Formulate proposal for resource search Meeting

Planning

### Responsible

Elsa Mendoza (Acre) Claudia Dulcey (Amazonas)

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**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**3rd Proposal** Technical

Exchange Coffee

**Jurisdictions**

Acre – Rondonia (Brazil) / Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

**Resources**

Own

Seek financing institutions

**Next Steps** Draft

Agreement Signing of

Agreement **Responsible**

**Parties**

Acre – Rondonia (Brazil) / Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

**4th Proposal**

Exchange of experiences in the cocoa chain to complement the Manual of Good Agricultural Practices based on EUDR regulations.

**Jurisdictions**

Ecuador / Peru / Amazonas (Colombia)

**Resources**

Technical Teams (Virtuality)

**Next Steps**

November 2, Face-to-Face Meeting

**Responsible**

MINAGRI (Carmen Rosa) Zamora Chinchipe Prefecture (Ecuador)

**5th Proposal**

Sustainable Amazonian Livestock Farming

**Jurisdictions**

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

Caquetá (Colombia) / Huánuco – Madre de Dios (Peru) / Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

### Resources

Diversified Financing

### Next Steps

Virtual Coordination Meetings

### Responsible

Amazon Regional Association

### 6th Proposal

Exchange of Experiences of Indigenous Women (Vaupés – Ucayali) with the Amazon Platform of Ecuador

### Jurisdictions

Ucayali - Amazon Regional Association MRA (Peru) Amazonas – Vaupés (Colombia) Amazon Platform of Ecuador

### Resources

Travel, accommodation, communication, among others...

### Next Steps

### Responsible

### Parties

Steven Bustos (Vaupés) Héctor Zrilñin (Ecuador) Becki Linares (Shipibo Ucayali)

### 7th Proposal

Deforestation Control Programs and Forest Recovery Programs

### Jurisdictions

Acre - Rondônia (Brazil) / Guaviare (Colombia)

### Resources

Guaviare (Own and Cooperating in the Territory)

### Next Steps

Virtual Meeting

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

## Responsible

Kelly Castañeda Ruiz (Secretary of Agriculture and Environment (Guaviare – Colombia))

Marco Antonio (Secretary of Environmental Development of Rondonia)

## 8th Proposal

Technical Exchange on Implementation in a Bio-input Plant

## Jurisdictions

Zamora Chinchipe (Ecuador) Amazonas (Colombia)

## Resources

Bio-inputs Plant – Training Workshops – Associated Expenses – Field Visits

**Next Steps** Seek

Funding **Responsible**

## Parties

Zamora Chinchipe Prefecture (Ecuador) Amazonas Governor's Office (Colombia)

## 9th Proposal

Exchange of Experiences and Technical Knowledge for Monitoring and Evaluating the Transition to the Regenerative Model

## Jurisdictions

Madre de Dios (WWF) Caquetá (Colombia)

## Resources

Funding – Technical Capacity

**Next Steps** Virtual

Meeting

## Responsible

## Parties

SINCHI Institute – Government of Caquetá (Colombia) WWF (Peru)

**Mechanism for the exchange of subnational public policies for sustainable environmental management in the Amazon (MIPA)**

**Issuance of certificates of participation**

The First MIPA Technical Meeting: Regenerative Agriculture and Livestock Farming for Jurisdictions with Forests in Peru and the Amazon concluded with remarks from the Governor of Ucayali, who presented awards and certificates of participation.