

Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 on Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean

Technical Exchange Workshop Report



2025



Facilitating team

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Image: Farallones de Cali National Natural Park. © James Anderson, WRI.

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Contents

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| I. | Context | 2 |
| II. | Objectives and methodological approach..... | 2 |
| III. | Results | 4 |
| III.1. | Mapping of Actions in the 20x20 Initiative..... | 4 |
| | How do we do it?..... | 4 |
| | What did we find?..... | 5 |
| | What are the most frequent types of action? | 6 |
| | What are the most frequent action items? | 6 |
| | Restoration and Productive Landscapes: Partners in Action in North, Central and South America..... | 7 |
| | Governance matters: articulation and coherence for sustainable restoration..... | 8 |
| | Restoring with purpose: biodiversity, ecosystem services and communities | 9 |
| | From pilots to scale: strategies to attract private investment in the restoration sector | 11 |
| | Driving restoration from government: progress and challenges in public investment and incentives..... | 12 |
| | Culture of leadership and inclusion: Restoration rooted in landscapes | 13 |
| III.2. | Identification of potential roles within the framework of the 20x20 initiative | 14 |
| | How do we do it?..... | 14 |
| | What did we find?..... | 14 |
| | Beyond hectares: strengthening cross-sectoral policies for sustainable restoration | 14 |
| | Knowledge that transforms: connecting knowledge, technologies and stakeholders for effective restoration | 15 |
| | From land to market: Strategies for private investment in restoration on small farms. | 16 |
| | Restoration with Social Justice: Keys from the Territorial Dialogue | 17 |

I. Context

The Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 was held in the Puerto Varas, Chile, on April 9th and 10th, 2025, hosted by the Government of Chile, through the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture. The technical coordination was responsibility of the Secretariat of the Initiative, the World Resources Institute, in close alliance with the host country and allies such as WWF, CATIE, the Universidad Mayor de Chile, IUCN, the Alliance for Assisted Natural Regeneration, the Latin American Model Forest Network, among others.

The Annual Summit is the main meeting place for restoration in Latin America, where the actions, approaches and initiatives of the region's member countries are shared on the road to the conservation, restoration and sustainability of their territories. It is characterized by bringing together ministers and delegated authorities from the 18 member countries, as well as government representatives (focal points) permanently involved in the Initiative's activities, technical and financial partners. The main agenda of the 2025 annual summit included activities that encompassed a varied sequence of sessions and plenary sessions that began with ministerial exchanges, and focused on the most important topics in recent years, such as incentives, carbon markets, financing, monitoring, global agreements, gender transformational approaches, among others.

Prior to these sessions, a technical exchange was held on April 8th, with the participation of 68 representatives of technical partners of the Initiative (Annex 01), who lead a wide range of projects and strategic actions at various scales of work in the region, ranging from community and landscape scale restoration to national and regional scale initiatives. The workshop was facilitated by a strong inter-institutional team of 16 specialists from Initiative 20x20 Secretariat, in partnership with CATIE, the School of Forestry Engineering of the Universidad Mayor de Chile and the Alliance for Assisted Natural Regeneration - Latin America Chapter. This report summarizes the results of the inter-institutional working groups developed during this workshop.

II. Objectives and methodological approach

The main objective of the workshop was to promote collaboration and visibility of the actions of Initiative 20x20 partners, within the framework of its Strategy to 2030. It was an opportunity to update information on the efforts of the partners to deploy restoration practices and strengthen their enabling conditions, as well as to identify potential alliances and encourage an active exercise of roles within the framework of the Initiative.

The workshop began with an "ice-breaker" dynamic aimed at fostering camaraderie and horizontality among participants. Then, two working groups with mixed groups of partners were implemented, the first one for mapping actions around six priority issues; and the second one to identify potential roles within the framework of the four strategic axes of the Initiative. For the efficient formation of the working groups

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Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025**

in both roundtables, an online form had been previously circulated, in which the topics of greatest interest to each participant were identified.



Initiative 20x20 Technical Workshop

III. Results

III.1. Mapping of Actions in Initiative 20x20

How did we do it?

Six thematic stations were organized: **productive restoration, biodiversity and ecosystem services, incentives and public investment, private financing, governance and local leadership**. Each station was equipped with a map of Latin America showing the goals of Initiative 20x20 by country and the question "**What are we doing to achieve these goals?**"

To answer this question, color-coded cards were provided according to the type of action each partner undertakes (advocacy, technical assistance, research, financing and inclusion). It was pointed out that they could place as many cards as necessary, in as many colors as needed. During the first round, participants placed these cards indicating the name of their organization in the countries where they implement actions; they then briefly exchanged their experiences within their groups. In the second round, they were free to choose a second station of their choice, thus expanding the collaborative mapping.

Mapping actions

What are we doing to
achieve these goals?



Guidance slide of Initiative 20x20 Mapping Exercise

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What did we find?

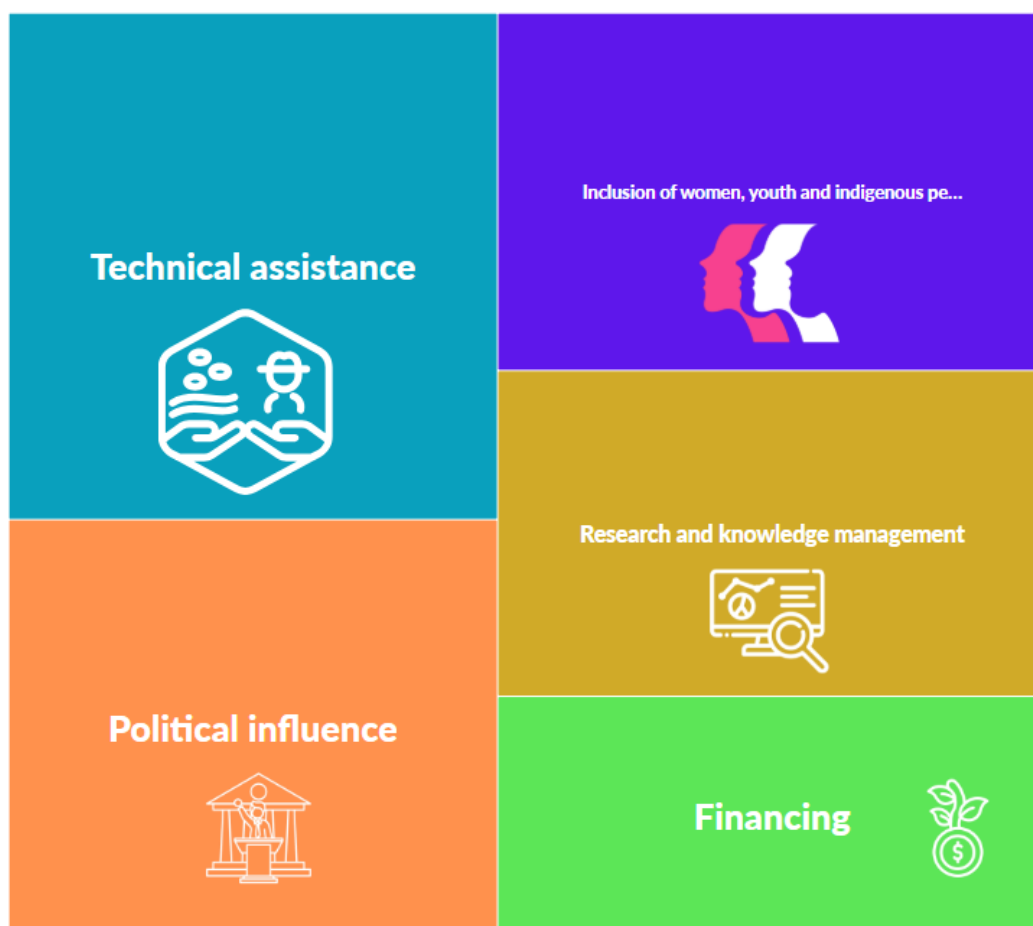
The exercise allowed us to identify and update information regarding the location of the partners that participated in the workshop and their main efforts to promote and implement restoration in the region. This has been represented in the following map:



Initiative 20x20 Partners Distribution Map (Annex 02)

What are the most frequent types of action?

The processing of the information collected made it possible to identify the types of actions implemented by 20x20 partners throughout the region. A large proportion of their efforts consist of providing technical assistance in restoration to local actors. In second order of frequency are advocacy actions aimed at strengthening enabling conditions for restoration. To a lesser extent, the partners participating in the workshop are engaged in research and knowledge management, and implement actions to strengthen the inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth and indigenous peoples). To an even lesser extent, partners dedicate efforts to foster private investment in restoration (detailed information in Annex 3).



Proportion of action types implemented by 20x20 Initiative partners.

What are the most frequent action items?

The workshop made it possible to identify the most frequent areas of work among the Initiative's partners who participated in it. It was found that productive restoration is the most frequent one, in which a great

deal of effort is invested in the region. In second place of importance is governance (multi-scale), followed by ecosystem services and biodiversity; and business and private investment. A smaller proportion of partners have initiatives dedicated to strengthening public investment in restoration; and an even smaller proportion implement specific actions to strengthen local leadership (detailed information in Annex 3).



Proportion of 20x20 partners' efforts devoted to priority issues

Restoration and Productive Landscapes: Partners in Action in North, Central and South America

During this roundtable, a large number of partners with actions in countries of the three geographic sub-regions were identified, including Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Chile and Guatemala. It was also an opportunity for organizations with a presence in different countries to share experiences that demonstrate how restoration can be integrated with sustainable production and community well-being. From Mexico, WRI, for example, presented initiatives in mangroves, land management and aquifer recharge with farmers, generating replicable models of regenerative agriculture. Heifer International, active in Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador and Haiti, highlighted its integrated approach that

combines landscape restoration, organizational strengthening and market access, working with products such as coffee, cocoa and cardamom.

El Salvador underscored the need to link restoration with adaptation, migration and productivity, and to this end strengthen monitoring systems and flexible regulations. Sustainable Harvest International, with a presence in Honduras, Belize and Panama, promotes regenerative agriculture as a response to land degradation. GIZ also shared its regional work in the Great Forests of Mesoamerica, promoting biological connectivity and preparation for Europe's zero deforestation regulation. All these experiences reflect a shared vision: **restoration is not only about regenerating ecosystems, but also about strengthening productive, resilient and inclusive landscapes.**



Results of the productive restoration working table

Governance matters: articulation and coherence for sustainable restoration

This roundtable shared diagnoses and experiences that reveal both progress and persistent challenges in institutional frameworks and inter-institutional coordination for restoration, with Guatemala, Peru, Chile, Brazil and Colombia being the countries with the most initiatives for governance. During the dialogue, global organizations such as CIFOR highlighted their approach based on long-term research and multi-stakeholder platforms that, although they do not directly influence policy, have been an input for the formulation of public policies. IUCN described its work in Colombia, Peru and Brazil, promoting governance structures and knowledge platforms, and also expressed its interest in expanding into the Southern Cone.

National level government actors such as INFONA in Paraguay pointed out challenges such as the lack of clear goals and inter-institutional coordination for restoration, compounded by limitations in research. In

Peru, the National Forestry Service commented on its progress in the framework of its national ecosystem restoration strategy and the formation of regional technical roundtables. At the local level, the participation of the municipality of Ancud in Chile stood out, whose representative highlighted the disconnection between state and local governance, proposing the strengthening of community-based processes. As a positive experience, the work of the ICC was shared from Guatemala, who commented on how the local roundtables have made it possible to coordinate efforts between NGOs, municipalities and communities.

Participants agreed on the **need to improve coordination between levels of government and avoid overburdening unpaid actors**. FAO and other actors raised the urgency of expanding dialogue roundtables, generating stable technical-political networks and clarifying structures to avoid duplication and dispersion. Thus, governance is seen not only as a formal structure, but also as a living capacity for territorial articulation to ensure effective and sustained restoration.



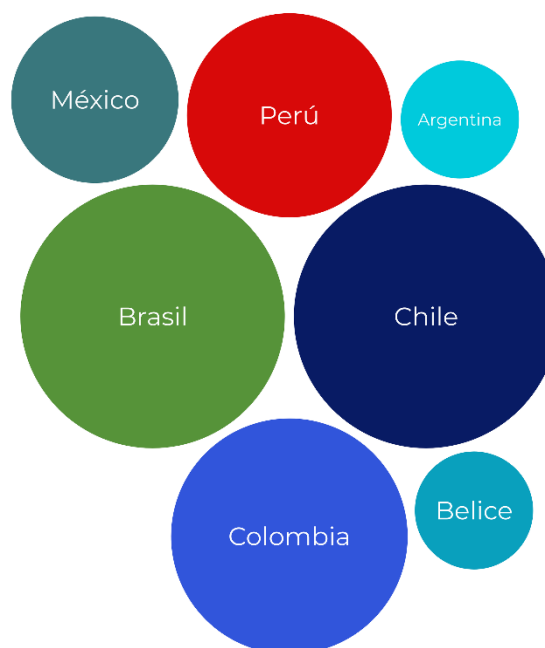
Results of the governance working group

Restore with purpose: biodiversity, ecosystem services and communities

The working group on ecosystem services (ES) and biodiversity brought together a wide range of stakeholders from Latin America which, unlike the two previous working groups, are restricted to a smaller group of countries (notably Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Belize and Argentina, Guatemala, Salvador). Experiences were shared, such as that of WRI Mexico, which presented initiatives in mangroves, wetlands and regenerative agriculture. Caquetá (Colombia) highlighted the positive impacts of sustainable livestock farming on biodiversity, while Fundación Natura highlighted the work linked to understanding ecosystem services, their relationship with technical assistance and political advocacy. Pronatura showcased its work with sustainable production systems from northern Mexico to

Chile, while Fundación Rewilding Chile and Wetlands International shared their progress in fire monitoring and prevention. GIZ highlighted the importance of working in political advocacy to better understand ecosystem services and their relationship with initiatives associated with gender, training and governance. Insular and universities such as the University of Loja (Ecuador) highlighted the need to combine restoration with social justice.

The dialogue focused on the need to establish priorities for research, the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples, technical assistance and political advocacy for the conservation of ecosystem services and biodiversity. The dialogue also identified common challenges, such as the lack of standardized criteria for valuing and monitoring ecosystem services, the need to work more on capacity building to better understand how to integrate ecosystem services in the analysis and development of solutions, the fragmentation of roles between institutions, and the difficulty in aligning actions between sectors such as environment, agriculture and trade. Emphasis was placed on the need to integrate biodiversity into policies and markets, promote more participatory governance schemes and take advantage of the bioeconomy as a way to motivate restoration from the local level. The conversation underscored that ***the sustainability of ecosystem services and biodiversity depends on coordinated, inclusive and multifunctional approaches.***



Results of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Working Table

From pilots to scale: strategies to attract private investment in the restoration sector

The dialogue table on business and private investment brought together partners exploring new ways to mobilize financial resources for landscape restoration, especially from the private sector, present in a wide range of countries. From Brazil, for example, organizations such as WWF and WRI shared models under construction, such as *resilient landscapes*, to translate technical language into terms accessible to investors. Also highlighted were experiences with Amazon.com in agroforestry projects and açai value chains in Pará, as well as with livestock companies in the Brazilian Pantanal. In parallel, Wetlands International shared the experience of its fire management tools and sustainable productive investment in threatened biomes.

In Mexico, WRI and WWF reported on the development of partnerships to include the private sector in restoration, while Pronatura and Heifer International shared their experience combining investments in sustainable livestock farming, social capital and strengthening rural cooperatives. In South America, Conservation International works in Colombia and Ecuador with indigenous populations to create public incentives and connect restoration with territorial development. From academia, the National University of Loja in Ecuador proposed an integrated approach between ecosystem services, productive restoration and entrepreneurial training. An interesting experience in the sub-Antarctic ecosystems of the Centro Cabo de Hornos is committed to responsible tourism based on bioculturality.

Many of these shared initiatives are in the pilot stage, and there is a ***need to scale up, generate viable financial structures and articulate efforts with public policies***. This conclusion was a key consensus for attracting sustainable and transformative investments.



Results of the business and private investment workshop

Driving restoration from government: progress and challenges in public investment and incentives

During the roundtable dedicated to public incentives and state investment, representatives from a variety of participating countries shared significant advances and persistent challenges in financing the implementation of landscape restoration strategies from the state level. El Salvador shared its experience with an ecosystem restoration program focused on productive landscapes and commented that although this program still lacks funding, it was built with a technical and territorial approach, prioritizing connectivity and water recharge in predominantly private lands, and promoting more sustainable agricultural practices. Peru, for its part, mentioned that its National Restoration Strategy contemplates the creation of an incentive program that is still in its initial phase. With more than 200 projects financed by public investment, the country is also making progress in environmental compensation schemes in partnership with private companies in the hydrocarbons and transportation sectors. Brazil commented on its national policy with a goal of restoring 12 million hectares by 2030, with a strategy that integrates conservation and production areas on public and private lands, and is articulated with a tri-national platform together with Argentina and Paraguay.

The NGO Conservation International presented its leadership in a five-year project focused on restoration policies, with active actions in Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru. Pilot projects are being developed in these countries to strengthen public incentive mechanisms, particularly for scaling up investments in restoration as part of a global strategy. WWF shared its efforts in 10 regional offices in Latin America, highlighting advocacy initiatives in Colombia, Peru and Brazil, as well as its joint work with governments, such as that of Chile, for the design and implementation of national landscape restoration plans.

The exchanges ***reflected the diversity of approaches and the potential for regional multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen public incentives as a financial tool*** to drive restoration by governments.



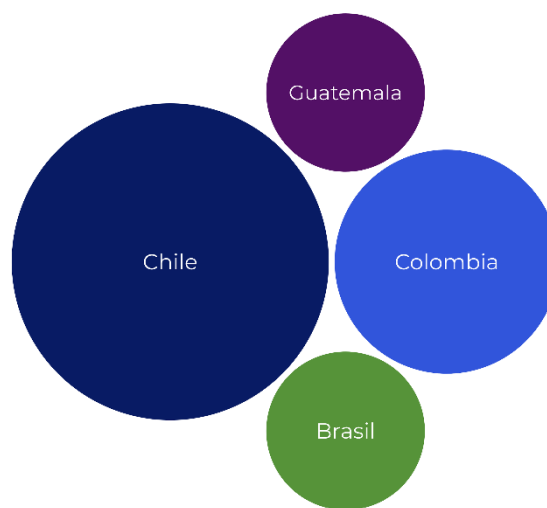
Results of the Public Investment and Incentives Working Group

Culture of leadership and inclusion: Restoration rooted in landscapes

The working group on leadership and social inclusion was attended by fewer countries, but it was an opportunity to exchange diverse experiences that highlighted the importance of building a culture of governance rooted in landscapes, where women, youth and indigenous peoples play a central role in restoration processes. Among the experiences shared in Brazil, WRI promotes research and multi-stakeholder dialogue through its Forest Program, and in the Southern Pantanal it actively integrates women and youth in the formulation of projects related to water and biodiversity. In Chile, cases of local capacity building were shared through initiatives led by INFOR and the University of Los Lagos, which include participatory governance strategies, recognizing indigenous knowledge.

In Colombia, the Risaralda Model Forest promotes community participation in the department of the same name with accessible technology, while FondoAcción promotes leadership in Afro and indigenous communities, with special emphasis on youth. In this country, initiatives in San Andrés have also promoted youth-led restoration. In Guatemala, sensitive experiences were presented using art and photography with Mayan women as tools for expression and community diagnosis.

In terms of financing, the need for permanent structures that transcend specific projects for sustained and coherent inclusion was underscored. On this point, Colombia and Chile highlighted models of seed capital and local sustainability schemes. The shared conclusion was the urgency **of building a lasting culture of leadership, governance and inclusion that allows continuity in the processes, beyond political or institutional cycles.**



III.2. Identification of potential roles in the framework of the 20x20 Initiative

How did we do it?

The second block of roundtables focused on the four strategic pillars of the Initiative: policy, knowledge management, private financing, and gender and social equity. As in the previous exercise, participants were distributed according to the results of the online survey. For the exercise, each facilitator recalled the key elements of their pillar that make up the Initiative's 2030 Strategy. With the support of a printed roadmap for each pillar, a structured dialogue was initiated around two questions: how to contribute from each partner organization of the Initiative (recorded in green letters) and what is needed to strengthen the pillar (red letters). The answers were placed on cards, promoting a visual, orderly and collective action-oriented exchange.

What did we find?

Beyond hectares: strengthening cross-sectoral policies for sustainable restoration

In the quest for effective and sustainable restoration, Initiative 20x20 partners recognize that public policies are the foundation on which ecological restoration efforts are built. However, the implementation of these policies faces significant challenges, such as the lack of adequate funding for land use planning and the need for mechanisms to encourage restoration, especially on small properties. The need for restoration policies to transcend government programs and become State policies was discussed. This implies integrating various government sectors beyond the ministries of environment and agriculture and aligning existing regulations with restoration priorities. In addition, the availability of critical inputs, such as seeds, must be ensured and structural issues such as land tenure, which can hinder restoration efforts, must be addressed.

The experience of El Salvador was shared, highlighting the importance of establishing land use baselines to guide planning and investment in critical restoration areas, such as those with high water importance or ecological connectivity. This approach allows prioritizing areas and designing more effective intervention strategies. Partners also identified the need to ensure enabling conditions, such as the availability of native seeds and technical protocols, and to address structural obstacles such as land tenure, which remain unresolved in several countries. Emphasis was also placed on avoiding fragmented sectoral approaches, promoting instead an effective linkage between sectors such as environment, agriculture, finance and planning. Finally, it was proposed to advance in a regional diagnosis of the current state of national restoration plans, including criteria such as territorial prioritization, mechanisms of financing and intersectoral integration. This action would make it possible to identify common gaps and areas for technical collaboration.

In summary, the 20x20 partners believe that they can contribute significantly to the policy pillar by ***promoting sound policy frameworks, identifying effective incentives, and integrating multiple sectors in the planning and implementation of restoration strategies***. Only through a comprehensive and collaborative approach will sustainable and resilient restoration be achieved in the region.

Pilar: Políticas Públicas

Prioridad al 2030: Finanzas públicas catalizadas para restaurar tierras



Guideline slide of the exercise for the Policy pillar

Knowledge that transforms: connecting knowledge, technologies and stakeholders for effective restoration

At this working group, the participating partners agreed that, in order to move towards effective and lasting restoration, it is essential to strengthen the way in which knowledge is generated, organized and applied in landscapes. One of the main points of consensus was the need to revitalize the existing working groups within the 20x20 network, giving them a more strategic focus to establish thematic and territorial priorities, as well as to facilitate the connection between the various actors that produce and use knowledge: governments, universities, communities, the private sector and indigenous peoples. A proposal was made to revitalize the network's thematic working groups, such as the Good Practices group led jointly with FAO, which is currently working on the development of a regional platform with inventories of courses, tools and technical protocols, adaptable to different ecological and social contexts.

From Ecuador, CIAT shared its experience in monitoring soil degradation with the Ministry of Environment, combining technical maps with the participation of public personnel to ensure ownership and policy impact. The National University of Loja, meanwhile, highlighted its master's program in ecological restoration and the need to articulate scientific knowledge with local knowledge -for example, the traditional use of native species- and translate it into accessible tools for rural communities. In Brazil, the

government of the state of Pará shared its public platform that systematizes territorial information to support planning in areas with restoration potential.

The need to **clearly define what type of knowledge is a priority, for whom, and in what formats it should be produced and disseminated** was discussed, **incorporating approaches such as co-production and the use of innovative technologies adapted to diverse contexts**. It was emphasized that for knowledge to be useful it must be intentionally directed towards its users: governments, communities, young people, indigenous peoples and field technicians. It was suggested that regular opportunities for science-policy dialogue should be encouraged, as well as the development of case studies on the use of new technologies in restoration, adapted to territories where traditional methods are insufficient. Finally, it was emphasized that **knowledge management must be a collective construction, with defined objectives, shared leadership and clear mechanisms for scaling up solutions that respond to the diversity of landscapes and actors in the region**.

Pilar: Gestión del Conocimiento



Guidance slide of the exercise for the Knowledge Management Pillar

From land to market: Strategies for private investment in restoration on small farms.

At the private finance roundtable, 20x20 partners explored ways to strengthen investment in restoration, emphasizing the need for models that are profitable, scalable and inclusive. One of the main consensuses was that **many current financing mechanisms are designed for large tracts of land, which excludes small rural producers**. From Guatemala, a concrete experience was shared that has allowed producers with small landholdings to become involved in restoration through agroforestry models designed with cash crops such as cardamom, black pepper, cinnamon, turmeric and cocoa. Through these schemes, farmers receive plants from municipal nurseries, establish their systems with technical support and within three years gain access to local markets. Some have even been able to

expand their areas through microcredits. From Colombia, Fundación Natura presented its 15-year track record in managing environmental compensation schemes, combining productive approaches with biodiversity conservation. They are currently leading restoration and bioeconomy projects that seek to systematize learning, measure impacts and define which models generate the greatest socio-environmental benefits. They also highlighted pilot initiatives in the certification of natural products, financed by companies in the cosmetics sector, which have made it possible to integrate rural communities into more ethical and sustainable value chains.

Brazil underscored the need to build a strategic vision of financing that not only promotes the supply of restoration products, but also actively connects with market demand. The importance of public policies as enablers of sustainable markets was highlighted, especially in non-timber forest products, and it was suggested that progress be made in generating successful pilot models at the regional level that could attract private investment on a continental scale. Finally, it ***was proposed that a regional database be created to bring together experiences, projects and investment opportunities, facilitating coordination between financial and territorial stakeholders.***

Pilar: Financiamiento Privado



Indicative slide of the exercise for the Private Finance Pillar

Restoration with Social Justice: Keys from the Territorial Dialogue

Valuable reflections on how partners can actively contribute to a more inclusive and equitable ecosystem restoration emerged from this roundtable. It was emphasized that ***we are not starting from scratch: there are already articulated networks*** such as youth networks and alliances with botanical gardens and protected areas, which represent living platforms for local action with horizontal structures and strong legitimacy in their territories.

The role of partners such as the National Botanical Gardens, which have served as spaces for intergenerational encounters, and institutions linked to protected areas that already work with youth and

indigenous peoples, was highlighted. These experiences can be scaled up or replicated by other partners to facilitate the connection with grassroots organizations. In Chile, there is a case in the Ancud area, which was mentioned as an example of articulation that could be strengthened through the integration of existing local governance.

The absence of historically excluded groups, such as people with disabilities or Mapuche-Williche indigenous communities, whose knowledge and ways of relating to the territory are fundamental, was also highlighted. In this regard, the experience of partners that support initiatives led by indigenous communities, which integrate their own governance schemes and offer leading opportunities for women and young people, was valued. Mention was also made of the role of partners who, at the local level, can facilitate access to participation opportunities by providing logistical support, convening or transporting participants.

Finally, **structural challenges such as inequality in land tenure and the lack of tools to address socio-environmental conflicts were identified**. Here, partners have a key role to play in **promoting mediation spaces, fostering inclusive activities and facilitating linkages between local actors, networks and governments. Strengthening these connections is essential for ecological restoration to move forward in an inclusive manner.**

Pilar: Género y Equidad Social

Prioridad al 2030: Inclusión de mujeres, jóvenes y pueblos indígenas



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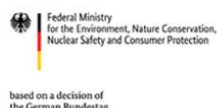
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ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION
2021-2030



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Annex 01: List of Attendees

| Full name | Institution |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Abner Jimenez | GIZ |
| Adrian Varela Echavarria | Pronatura Northeast |
| Alejandra María Laina Agudelo | WRI Colombia and 20*20 |
| Alejandro Ordoñez | Restoration Table Guatemala -AgroProgreso |
| Alex Marshal | GEF 8 |
| Andrea Estefania Romero Montoya | FAO |
| Benjamin Caro | ANR Alliance |
| Cara R. Nelson | IUCN & University of Montana |
| Carla Ramirez Zea | FAO |
| Carolina Gallo | FAO |
| Cesar Borjes | WWF Brazil |
| Cristina Goralewski | INFONA |
| Claudia Cecilia Cespedes Prada | NATURA FOUNDATION |
| Claudio Castro | Ministry of Environment |
| Claudio Perez Mendez | FAO |
| Cleyton da Silva | State of Pará |
| Constanza Sanchez | Universidad Mayor de Chile |
| Consuelo Espinoza | IUCN |
| Cristobal Mauricio Hernández Cofré | Panguipulli Model Forest |
| Daniela Zúñiga Rojas | Cape Horn International Center |
| Deisy Gill | INFONA |
| Fernando Paez | WRI Colombia |
| Frida Blanca Ismenia González Cabello | SERFOR |
| Gaston Fulquet | Wetlands International |
| Iñigo Ricalde | Insular |
| Ireana Lara | CATIE |
| Isabela Barriga | WRI |
| Javier Warman | WRI Mexico |
| Javiera Salas Carangelo | University of Chile |
| José Iván Zúñiga Pérez Tejada | WRI |
| Juan Andrés Nelson Ruiz | ICC |
| Juan Esteban Corrales Barraza | Municipality of Ancud |
| Karla Posada-Quinteros | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources |
| Katie Reytar | World Resources Institute |
| Leonardo Duran | Universidad Mayor de Chile |
| Libardo Diaz | Amazon Conservation Team |
| Liliana Chisaca | ECODES |
| Lorena Córdova | WRI |
| Lorena Valenzuela | Rewilding Chile |

**Report: Technical Exchange Workshop - Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 on
Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025**

| Full name | Institution |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Lorenzo Andres Vargas Gutierrez | Corpoamazonia |
| Lucia Lazzari | Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina |
| Luciana Gallardo Lomeli | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Maggie Gonzalez | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Mariana Oliveira | WRI Brazil |
| Marlon Alexander Patiño Hernández | Risaralda Model Forest |
| Martin Sommerschuh | World Resources Institute |
| Mary Gronkiewicz | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Mauro González Cangas | Austral University of Chile |
| Natalia Ruiz Guevara | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Oscar Orrego | Action Fund |
| Paloma Caro | ANR Alliance |
| Paloma Pressato | WRI Brazil |
| Renata Cazali | MARN |
| René Zamora Cristales | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Robin L. Chazdon | WRI |
| Rocio Vasquez Jara | CIFOR-ICRAF |
| Roger Villalobos Soto | CATIE |
| Rosan Valter Fernandes | Wetlands International Brazil |
| Tatiana Lizbeth Ojeda Luna | National University of Loja |
| Taruhim Quadros | WWF Brazil |
| Trevor Walter | WWF Chile |
| Valentina Mansilla | Universidad Mayor de Chile |
| Victoria Rachmaninoff | World Resources Institute - 20x20 Secretariat |
| Vincent Gitz | Cifor-Icraf |
| Vivianne Claramunt Torche | Restoration eirl |
| Walter Quintana Pérez | Sustainable Harvest International |
| Yoisi Ruiz | Governance roundtable - Estero Pucopio sub-basin and lagoon Kusripuyewe |

Annex 02: Mapping of 20x20 Initiative partners by country

| Country | Organizations implementing restoration actions |
|--------------------|--|
| Argentina | RLABM, Wetlands International, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, WWF, Ecodes, IUCN |
| Belize | CATIE, Pronatura, Sustainable Harvest International, |
| Bolivia | CATIE, RLABM, Acción Andina, FAO |
| Brazil | Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability of the Government of Pará, CIFOR-ICRAF, WRI Brazil, FAO, The Amazon Conservation Team, RLABM, WWF, Wetlands International, Conservation International, Fondo Accion, CATIE |
| Chile | Pronatura, University of Montana, WWF, Cape Horn International Center, IUCN, FAO, Fundación Rewilding Chile, Insular, INFOR, Conservación & Restauración, Municipality of Ancud, CONADI, Universidad de los Lagos. |
| Colombia | RLABM, Risaralda Model Forest, CATIE, The Amazon Conservation Team, WRI Colombia, Conservation International, WWF, Corpoamazonía, Gobernación de Caquetá, Fondo Acción, Fundación Natura, Ecodes, IUCN, CIFOR-ICRAF, FAO |
| Costa Rica | ICC (Instituto Privado de Investigación sobre Cambio Climático), CATIE, HEIFER International, GIZ, FAO |
| Ecuador | Conservation International, RLABM, Andean Action, FAO |
| El Salvador | ICC, MARN, GIZ, |
| Guatemala | Agroprogreso, MARN, CATIE, RLABM, GIZ, ICC, INAB, Heifer International, FAO |
| Honduras | RLABM, FAO, CATIE, Heifer International, GIZ, Sustainable Harvest International |
| Mexico | Heifer International, Conservation International, ICC, WRI Mexico, Alianza Mexicana por la Restauración de los Ecosistemas, PRONATURA, WWF |
| Panama | CATIE, Heifer International, FAO, GIZ, Sustainable Harvest International |
| Paraguay | INFONA |
| Peru | Ecodes, IUCN CIFOR-ICRAF, FAO, Acción Andina, Conservation International, WWF, Trees on Farms for Biodiversity, CATIE, RLABM, SERFOR, The Amazon Conservation Team |
| Dominican Republic | CATIE, FAO |

Annex 03: Mapping of 20x20 Initiative partners by thematic axis

Productive Restoration

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Argentina | UICN SOUTH, ECODES | | IUCN SOUTH | IUCN SOUTH | ECODES, IUCN SOUTH |
| Belize | SHI | | SHI | | SHI |
| Bolivia | | | FAO, Andean Action | | |
| Brazil | SEMAS-Pará | SEMAS-Para, CIFOR-ICRAF, CI-ERIP | SEMAS-Pará, CIFOR-ICRAF, WRI, FAO, Amazon Conservation Team | | Amazon Conservation Team, SEMAS-Pará |
| Chile | INFOR, INSULAR | Rewilding Chile Foundation, INFOR | FAO, Rewilding Chile Foundation, INFOR, INSULAR | IUCN SOUTH | INFOR, Rewilding Chile Foundation |
| Colombia | Natura Foundation, ECODES | Natura Foundation, ECODES | IUCN SOUTH, CIFOR-ICRAF, ECODES, WRI, FAO | Natura Foundation | Natura Foundation, ECODES |
| Costa Rica | FAO | FAO | FAO, EU/GIZ PGBM | | EU/GIZ PGBM, FAO |
| Ecuador | FAO | | FAO, Heifer International | Heifer International | FAO |
| El Salvador | | MARN | EU/GIZ PGBM | MARN | EU/GIZ PGBM |
| Guatemala | FAO | FAO | Heifer International, INAB, AgroProgreso, FAO, EU/GIZ PGBM | Heifer International, AgroProgreso | EU/GIZ PGBM, INAB, AgroProgreso, FAO |
| Honduras | FAO | FAO | SHI, EU/GIZ PGBM, Heifer International, FAO | Heifer International | FAO, SHI, EU/GIZ PGBM |
| Mexico | WRI Mexico - CSP RE3CO, PRONATURA Northeast | CI-ERIP, WRI México - CSP RE3CO, AMERE, PRONATURA Noreste | CI-ERIP, WRI Mexico-CSP RE3CO y SABERES, FAO, Pronatura Noreste | WRI Mexico SABERES, Pronatura Noreste, Heifer International, | WRI Mexico CSP-RE3CO and SABERES |

**Report: Technical Exchange Workshop - Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 on
Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025**

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Panama | SHI, FAO | FAO | SHI, EU/GIZ PGBM, Heifer International, FAO | | EU/GIZ PGBM, |
| Paraguay | IUCN SOUTH | | IUCN SOUTH | | |
| Peru | ECODES, IUCN SOUTH | CIFOR-ICRAF, CI-ERIP | ECODES, FAO Andean Action, CIFOR-ICRAF, IUCN SUR | | ECODES |
| Dominican Republic | FAO | FAO | FAO | | |

Business and private investment

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Argentina | | WWF Brazil | | WWF Brazil | WWF Brazil |
| Brazil | CIFOR-ICRAF, WRI Brazil, WWF Brazil, Wetlands international | WWF Brazil | WRI Brasil, CIFOR ICRAF, Weytlands International, WWF Brasil | WRI Brazil, WWF Brazil, Conservation International | WRI Brazil, WWF BrasiL, Wetlands International |
| Chile | | CHIC | CHIC | | |
| Colombia | | Conservation International | Action Fund | Action Fund | Action Fund |
| Ecuador | University of Loja | University of Loja | Heifer International | Heifer International | |
| Guatemala | | | | Heifer International, Agroprogreso | |
| Honduras | | | | Heifer International | |
| Mexico | | Conservation International, AMERE | | Heifer International, Conservation International, AMERE | Conservation International |
| Paraguay | WWF Brazil | WWF Brazil | | WWF Brazil | |
| Peru | CIFOR-ICRAF | | | Conservation International | CIFOR-ICRAF |

Public investment and incentives

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Brazil | | Conservation International, WWF, FAO | | FAO, Conservation International | WRI Brazil |
| Chile | | WWF | | | |
| Colombia | | Conservation International, WWF | | Conservation International | Corpoamazonia |
| Ecuador | | Conservation International | | Conservation International | |
| El Salvador | | MARN | | MARN | |
| Guatemala | | | | | ICC |
| Mexico | | Conservation International | | WRI Mexico, WWF | |
| Peru | | WWF, FAO | | FAO, Conservation International | |

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|-----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| Argentina | Wildlife Foundation | Wildlife Foundation | Wildlife Foundation | Fundacion Vida Silvestre | |
| Belize | ProNatura Northeast | ProNatura Northeast | | ProNatura Northeast | |
| Brazil | Wetlands International, CIFOR-ICRAF | Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), Wetlands International | Wetlands International, WRI Brazil | | Wetlands International, WWF Brazil |
| Chile | Insular, ProNatura Noreste, Fundacion Rewilding Chile, CHIC, University of Montana | Rebuilding Chile Foundation, CHIC | Insular, Fundacion Rebuilding Chile, Pronatura Noreste | | Insular |

**Report: Technical Exchange Workshop - Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 on
Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025**

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Colombia | Government of Caquetá | Amazon Conservation, Government of Caquetá | Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), Bosques Modelos Risaralda, CHIC | Government of Caquetá | Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) |
| Mexico | WRI Mexico, ProNatura Noreste | WRI Mexico, ProNatura Noreste | | WRI Mexico, ProNatura Noreste | ProNatura Northeast |
| Peru | CIFOR-ICRAF, TOF (Trees on Farms) | Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) | | | |

Governance

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Argentina | ECODES | Wetlands international | Wetlands international, ECODES | | RLABM |
| Belize | CATIE | CATIE | CATIE | | |
| Bolivia | | | FAO | | RLABM-CATIE |
| Brazil | CIFOR - ICRAF, WWF Brazil | Wetlands international | CIFOR - ICRAF , WWF Brazil, Wetlands international | WWF Brazil | RLABM - CATIE, CIFOR, WWF Brasil |
| Chile | FAO, INFOR, Municipality of ACUD, Restoration EIRL | FAO, INFOR municipality of Ancud | | Municipality of Ancud | FAO, INFOR, Restoration EIRL |
| Colombia | ECODES , IUCN SOUTH | ECODES | ECODES, IUCN FLR Hub, CATIE | CATIE | CATIE-RLABM, ECODES |
| Costa Rica | CATIE, ICC | CATIE | CATIE, FAO | ICC, CATIE | |
| El Salvador | ICC, CATIE | CATIE | ICC, CATIE | ICC, CATIE | ICC |
| Guatemala | ICC | CATIE , ICC, MARN | MARN, ICC, ICC, CATIE, FAO | ICC | RLABM- CATIE, MARN |
| Honduras | CATIE | CATIE | FAO | | RLABM - CATIE |
| Mexico | | | ICC | | |
| Panama | CATIE | | | | |
| Paraguay | | INFONA | INFONA | | INFONA |

**Report: Technical Exchange Workshop - Annual Summit of Initiative 20x20 on
Landscape Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025**

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Peru | CIFOR - ICRAF, IUCN SUR, ECODES Peru | Serfor, IUCN South, ECODES | CIFOR - ICRAF, Serfor, IUCN, ECODES Peru | SERFOR | RLABM - CATIE, Serfor, CIFOR - ICRAF |
| Dominican Republic | CATIE | | CATIE | | |

Local leadership and inclusion

| Country | Research and knowledge management | Political incidence | Technical assistance | Financing | Inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples |
|----------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Brazil | WRI Brazil, Brazil Pantanal South | WRI Brazil | WRI Brazil | | |
| Chile | Governance and leadership roundtable on protection, CONADE, Universidad de los Lagos, Chile. | | INFOR, Local Climate Change Committees | | AUAD Chiloe |
| Colombia | | RLABM | | RLABM, Action Fund | RLABM, Action Fund |