



# AMAZONIA

# 2.0

Connected  
for our  
forests

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# Why Amazonía 2.0 was created?

The **threats and pressures** that are exerted over our forests reveal that there is an **strategic need** to have an adequate management of the **indigenous and campesinos territories**.

## Its purpose?

To create **management models** that belong to the indigenous and campesino communities **that prevent, address and mitigate** damages, preserving the natural heritage and minimizing conflicts.

## How?

**Empowering** indigenous and campesino communities and their organizations so they can answer and face in an adequate way the threats that are in their forests while improving their **quality of life**.

## What is the objective?

- Contain deforestation and the degradation of Amazonian forests, the loss of their biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Contribute to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change.





# Key Stakeholders

**Execution:** a **consortium** of trained organizations, with **different scenarios** and their **own characteristics** that become the strengths of this regional project.

- Regional Coordination: IUCN South.
- Ecuador: ECOCIENCIA.
- Peru: ECOREDD.
- Colombia: Fundación Natura.
- Brazil: Associação IUCN.
- Guyana: Amerindian Peoples Association (APA).
- Suriname: Amazon Conservation Team (ACT).



**Financing:** European Union.



# Intervention area

## 6 countries of the Amazon basin:

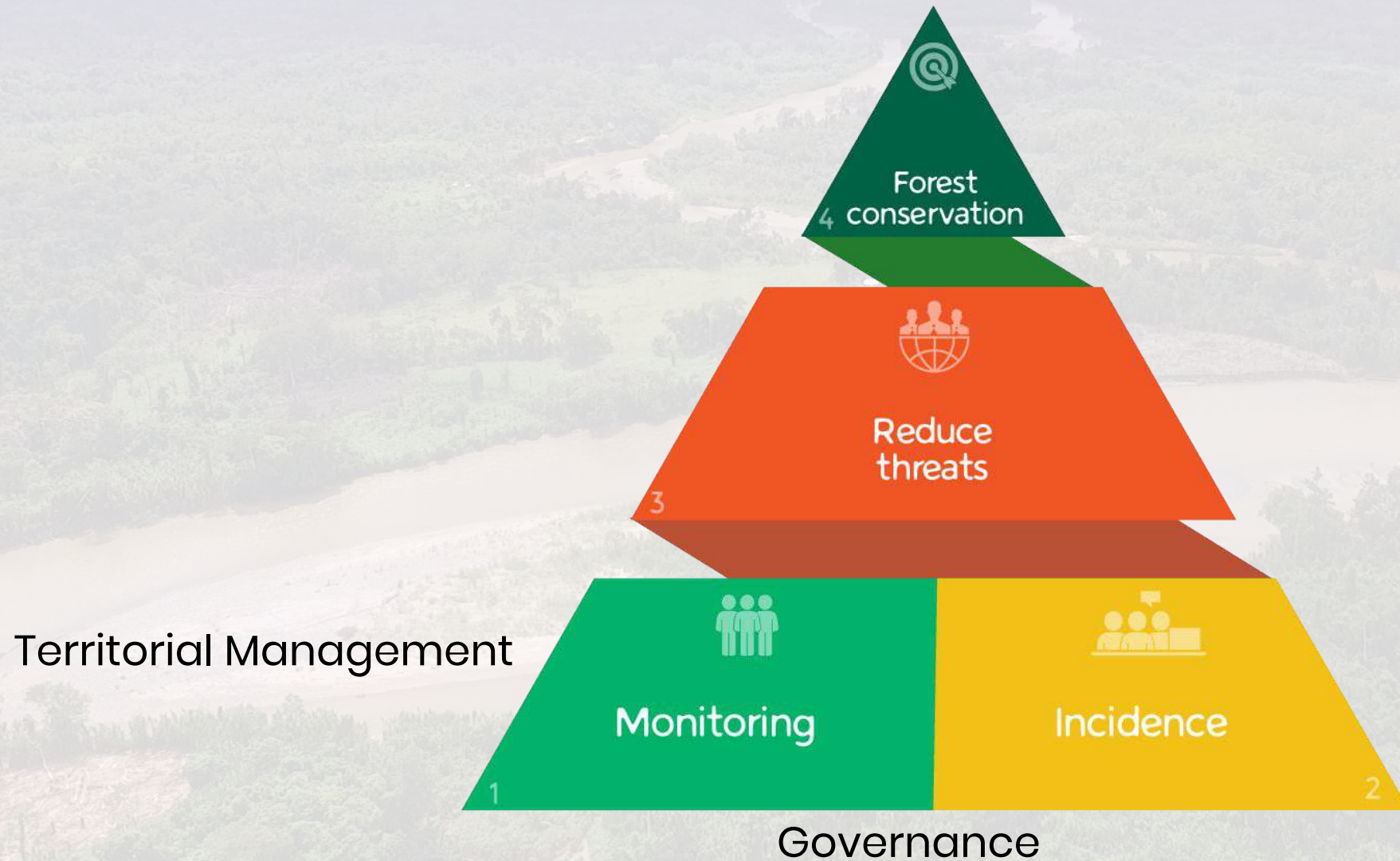
- Ecuador.
- Peru.
- Colombia.
- Brazil.
- Suriname.
- Guyana.



Total surface: **1.52 million hectares**

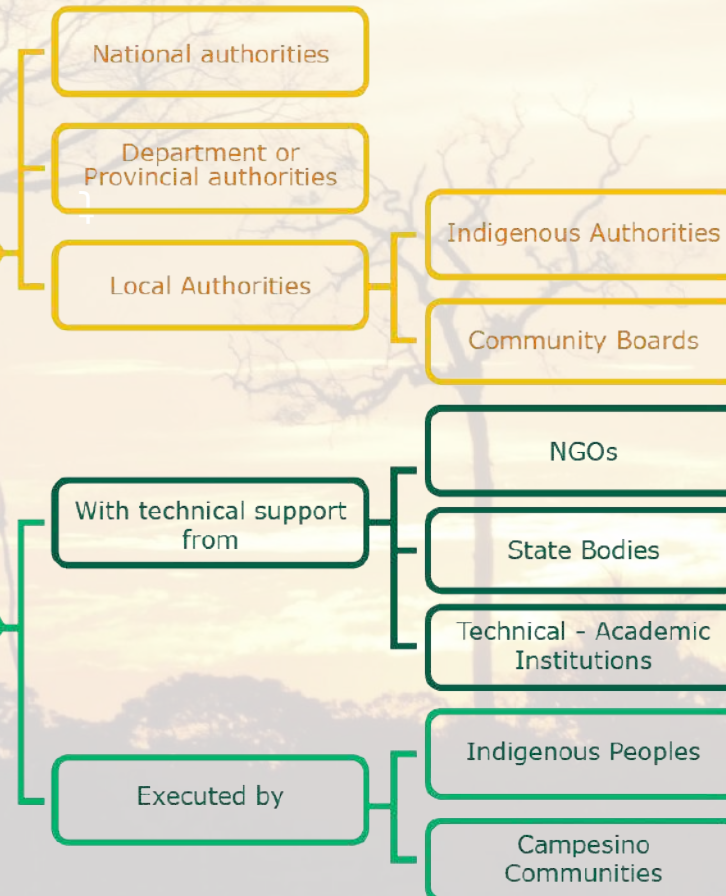


# Intervention Model





## Variations of the model per country

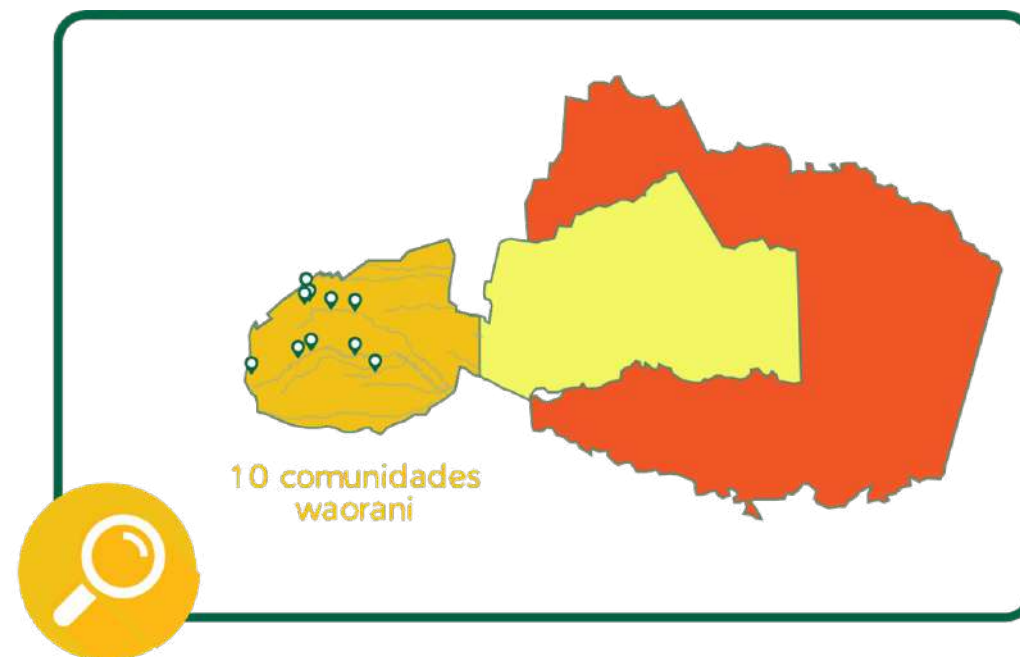


Plataforma Regional



# Ecuador

Provinces of Napo and Pastaza Waorani territory, adjacent to the National Park Yasuni



Aproximate area of work **300 thousand hectares**





# Key Stakeholders

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## Waorani Communities

Gareno, Koninpade, Meñenpade, Dayuno, Tepapadec, Toñampade, Nemonpade, Kenaweno, Daipare and Kiwaro.

## Indigenous Organizations

**NAWE**

Nacionalidad Waorani del Ecuador

**AMWAE**

Asociación de Mujeres Waorani de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana

**COICA**

Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica

## Government Bodies

**MAE**

Ministerio de Ambiente del Ecuador

**MAG, MIPRO y Ministerio de Turismo**

**Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados**  
de Pastaza y Napo.





# Special features of local intervention in Ecuador

- Waorani monitors are being trained in **technological tools** so they can use them in monitoring activities.
- The development of **sustainable productive activities** as economic alternatives for Waorani communities (cacao, bamboo, among others).
- Development of a **commercial articulation** model with the private sector.
- Capacity development by participating in the **Escuela de Formación Indígena (Indigenous Training School) of the OPIAC - Colombia**, and a subsequent adaptation process of the School in the Waorani Territory.
- Coordinated work with a women's indigenous organization (**AMWAE**).





# Progress

- Creation of an articulated **monitoring system** that strengthens the capacities of the organizations.
- **3 technical monitors and 10 community monitors** operating.
- Waorani monitors are using technological tools.
- **Recognition, legitimacy and articulation with the two main indigenous organizations (NAWE and AMWAE)**
- Monitoring groups have become a **credible entity for the state**, and they are being included in the surveillance processes of the oil blocks.
- **AMWAE** increases the inclusion of women in the monitoring roles. Supports Waorani monitors in the monitoring of sustainable productive activities of AMWAE.
- **The Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador** develops a community monitoring strategy of the pressures and threats on forestry resources based on the experiences of the Waorani monitoring groups.
- Training in the **ODK (Open Data Kit) Tools of Google**, in the framework of the Alliance between EcoCiencia, Amazonia 2.0 Project and ECAMGoogle Brazil.
- Innovative articulation with the **private sector**.



An aerial photograph of a wide, muddy-brown river winding through a vast, dense tropical rainforest. The forest is a deep green, with some taller trees visible above the canopy. In the distance, misty mountains are visible under a heavy, grey, overcast sky. The river reflects the light from the sky.

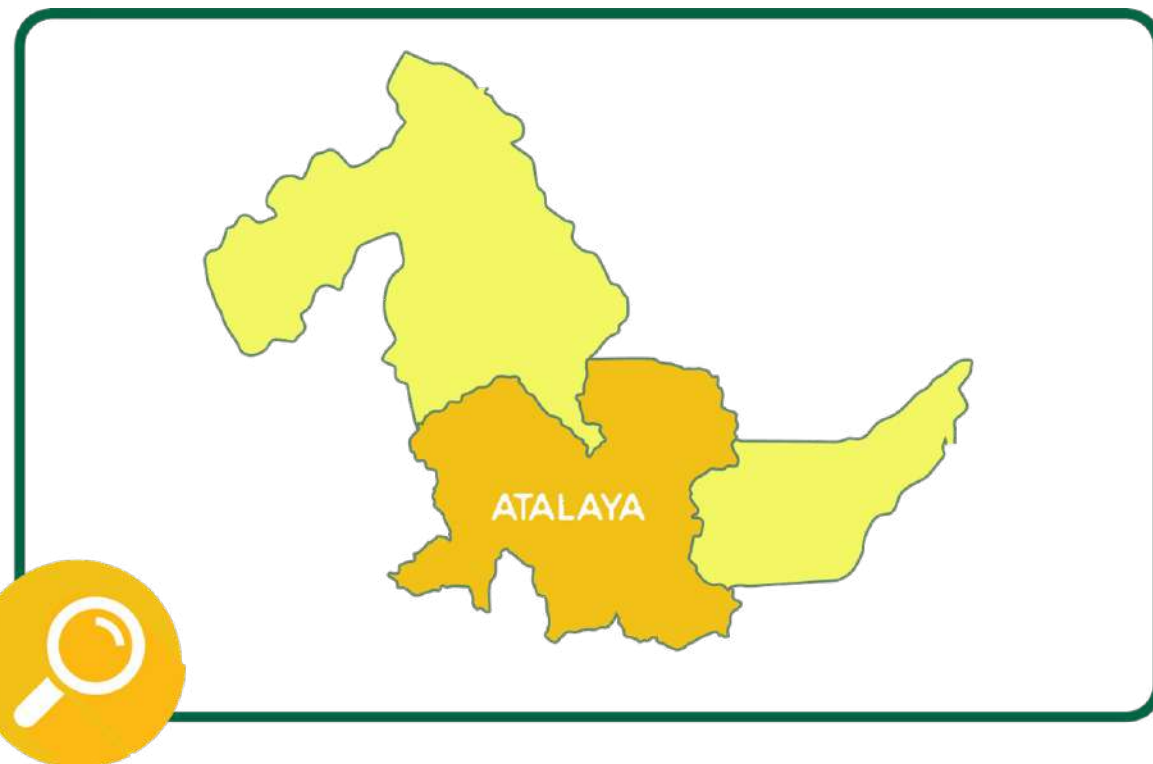
# Local Challenges

- Ecuador's high dependency on **primary extractive activities**.
- Public policies related with indigenous management, and the current scenario around the **Consultation Law**.



# Peru

Ucayali Department Atalaya Province



Work area **190 thousand hectares**





# Key Stakeholders

12

## Ashéninka Communities

CORPIAA's 7 communities (Ramón Castilla, Nuevo Pozo, San Juan de Inuya, Unini; Villa Sol, Capirona, Centro Apinuhua) and 5 from FECONAPA (Chicosa, Apinuhua, Santa Elena de Yanayacu, Mencoriari, Sheyamashia).

## Indigenous Organizations

**AIDSEP** Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana

## Government Bodies

**SOFSSA** Autoridad forestal local.

**SERFOR y OSINFOR**

Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques del **Ministerio del Ambiente**.

## Civil Organization

**Programa FAO-UE FLEGT**



An aerial photograph of a village situated along a wide, brown river. The village features numerous small houses with colorful roofs, interspersed with lush green trees. In the background, a dense forest covers the hills, and a layer of mist or low clouds hangs over the landscape under a cloudy sky.

## Special features of the local intervention in Peru

- The creation of **monitoring groups in independent** communities
- Development of the project at **every level of monitoring groups**: national, regional, community.
- The monitoring groups have become the technical support of the communities in front of the state and other stakeholders. They work in territorial management, **monitoring (extractive industries and forestry management) and governance monitoring**.
- **Agenda with State entities**
- The indigenous **forestry monitoring** groups are a **legal figure recognized** by the State, they are part of a national system and have their own law.
- 80% of the communities are devoted to **timber extraction** and have permits for that.





# Progress

- **12 community-based monitoring initiatives and 2 indigenous community-based monitoring initiatives** created, implemented and incorporated, with a total of 18 monitors and 27 custodians operating.
- The State recognizes monitoring groups as a **management model, governance and monitoring of forests and indigenous territories.**
- **Technical proposal before violent reactions** after the strike and mobilizations of the indigenous peoples of Atalaya that occurred in 2018, which led to the working groups that reached important agreements with the executive power.
- **Modification of regulations and community norms** to institutionalize the monitoring groups and regulate the use of natural resources.
- Signing an **agreement with the private sector**, a declaration of an intent of commitment, to work with timber in a legal and transparent manner.
- Forestry working table that is proposing and achieving **solutions to the offences imposed** to the communities.





An aerial photograph of a tropical landscape. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by dense, vibrant green forest. A river or stream winds through the landscape, reflecting the sky. Several small, scattered settlements or villages are visible, with some buildings and cleared areas. In the background, more forested hills and a distant body of water are visible under a cloudy sky.

# Local challenges

- **Self-sustainability of the monitoring groups**
- The prevalence of **forestry business groups** and the public power.
- The expansion of **armed groups**. Narco-terrorism (VRAE))
- Find **incentives** that can compensate the community-based monitoring and **economic alternatives** for indigenous communities that have left behind illicit activities.



# Colombia

Caqueta Department Indigenous reservation Inga of Niñeras and campesino nucleus of Mononguete.



MONONGUETE Y  
RESGUARDO NIÑERÍAS

Municipio  
Solano



Work area **30 thousand hectares**



# Key Stakeholders

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## Indigenous and Campesino Communities

8 “veredas campesinas” associated with Asociación Prodesarrollo de Mononguete.  
Resguardo indígena de Niñeras, part of the Asociación Indígena Inga de Tanda Chiridú.

## Indigenous and Campesino Communities

**Asociación Campesina de Prodesarrollo de Mononguete**

**Cabildo del Resguardo Indígena Niñeras**

## Institutions

**Universidad de la Amazonía**

**Grupo institucional de Monitoreo Comunitario**

**IDEAM:** Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales.





## Special features of the local intervention in Colombia

- The intervention area is a territory shared by **indigenous peoples and campesinos**.
- Indigenous peoples and campesinos have a **different conservation state of the forest** but are united by a **common water resource**.
- They work on territorial governance with an **intercultural dialogue**.
- The intervention area was previously occupied by **armed groups**, which are now in a peace process.
- The indigenous and campesino communities use the term “**promotor**” (promoter) instead of “monitor” to move away from the connotations of the term “observations” .
- Close relationship with the research groups of Uniamazonía.
- The **climatic phenomena** is also monitored together with the forests.





# Progress

- **14 campesinos and indigenous promoters** operating
- A new **intercultural dialogue mechanism** has been reached between indigenous peoples and campesinos which in the past was usually conflictive.
- Indigenous peoples of Inga de Niñeras and campesinos of Prodesarrollo are governing in an intercultural way the territory through a **management plan of the Niñeras basin**.
- **Joint expeditions** through the basins that go through both territories.
- Articulate efforts with the university to find innovative mechanisms to strengthen capacities and skills. **University certifies monitors**.
- They do not only monitor fauna and flora, but also **environmental and climatic resources**.
- **Preliminary agreements** with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies. Institute affiliated to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia (IDEAM) to generate **early warnings** in the polygon of the project intervention zone as part of the national monitoring system and early deforestation warnings.







# Local challenges

- The implementation of **peace agreements** by the national government and armed groups; and the return of the **armed conflict** to the region.
- **Public recognition** of the promoters.
- **Institutionalization** of the community-based monitoring.





# Brazil

Acre State Indigenous Territory Mamoadate,  
Indigenous Territory Rio Purus, State Park Chandless.



Estado del  
Acre



Work area **1 million hectares**





# Key Stakeholders

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## Indigenous Villages

Ethnic Groups: Kaxinawá, Madjá (Kulina), Manchineri y Jaminawa.

## Government Bodies

**Secretaria de Medio Ambiente del Estado del Acre**

**FUNAI** Fundación Nacional del Indio

**Ministerio del Ambiente**

**IMC** Instituto de Cambio Climático

**UFAC** Universidad Federal del Acre

Instituto Brasileño del Medio Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables

## Civil Organization

**CPI** Comisión Pro Indio del Acre



An aerial photograph of a lush, green tropical forest. A river or stream winds through the center of the image, its brownish water contrasting with the vibrant green of the dense canopy. The forest appears to be a mix of different tree species, creating a textured, layered look. The lighting suggests a bright, sunny day, with some areas of the forest appearing slightly more saturated than others.

## Special features of the local intervention in Brazil

- **Indigenous villages** that are part of the project are not represented by their own indigenous organizations. Since they live within the protected areas governed by the State, it is the latter that represents them.
- There are **Indigenous Agro-forestry agents** trained by the Pro-Indio Commission that are the pillars of the project.
- They work at the **border with Peru.**





# Progress

- **Appointed monitors** or in validation process of indication.
- **Institutional articulation agreements with the main agreed stakeholders** (agreements signed with SEMA and IMC, in negotiation process with FUNAI and CPI Acre).
- **Local diagnosis** of the 3 intervention areas.







# Local Challenges

- **Weakening of the institutions and environmental policy** due to the current situation of the national administration.
- **Unfavorable political scenario** for the actions in the environmental and indigenous areas.
- **Cross-border traffic** (illicit activities at the border Peru - Brazil).
- **Illegal hunting, fishing and timber extraction.**
- **Forest fires** in the area and surroundings.







# Regional progress

- **57** indigenous or campesino **monitors/promoters/observers**.
- **191 people trained** in 25 courses or workshops.
- **202 monitoring reports**.
- **34 agreements** with indigenous and campesino organizations.
- **04 agreements** with public entities.
- Planing instruments, management, protocols, guides, etc.
- Adaptation of monitoring indicators at local and community levels.
- Adjustments to community and indigenous organizations regulations, complementing with the regulations for the use and utilization of Natural Resources.
- Exchange of experiences of the monitoring groups in Atalaya Peru and in Caqueta province in Colombia.
- Regional community governance forum.





# Regional Challenges

## Common challenges of the consortium

### Keep Strengthening Governance

- Active presence of the State in the country side
- Insure the institutionalization of community-based monitoring
- Operation of the permanent training schools for indigenous peoples

### Sustainability and Scaling

- Technical
- Financial
- Policy (*platform - goevisor*)
- Increase the scope of the initiative

### Consolidation of the Articulation

- with official processes / public sector
- Cooperation initiatives
- Attune the local processes with national ones







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