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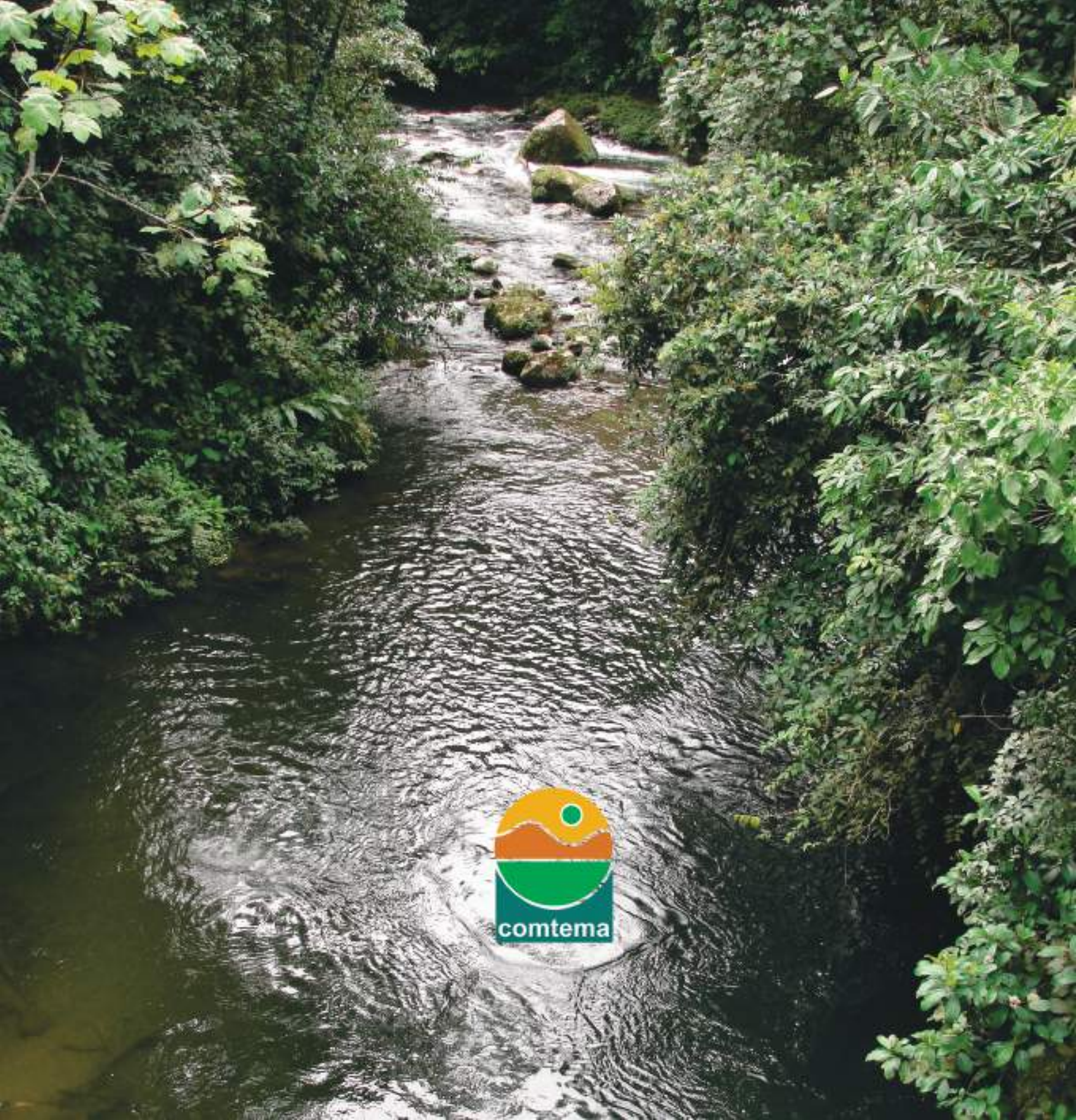
Dr. Carlos Pólit Faggioni
COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

Within the framework of the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions - SAI (OLACEFS in Spanish), the Offices of the General Comptrollers of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and the Accounts Tribunal of Brazil, signed a Cooperation Agreement to evaluate the management undertaken by their respective governments, regarding policies for the conservation and management of the natural and cultural heritage of the Amazon region.

The Office of the General Comptroller of the Republic of Ecuador, is pleased to publish and present the results of this joint effort, that is summarized in the International Report of the Audit in Cooperation **“ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AMAZON REGION”**, under full awareness that an environmental audit constitutes one of the most appropriate instruments to guarantee the rights of nature, peoples, nationalities and Indigenous communities in the Amazon, with the goal of achieving the good life within an institutional framework, by strengthening the care and protection provided to nature and the human being.

PRESIDENT ELECT OF OLACEFS

November 2010.



PRESENTATION

The international report of the audit in cooperation **“ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AMAZON REGION”**, is the result of a joint effort carried out by the Supreme Audit Institutions - SAIs (EFS in Spanish) of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, to undertake an evaluation of the management activities executed by our governments, relative to policies for the conservation, management of the natural and cultural heritage of the Amazon Region, as well as compliance with the objectives and commitments set forth in the Amazon Cooperation Treaty.

Within the framework of the VII Meeting of the Special Technical Commission for the Environment (COMTEMA in Spanish) of the OLACEFS, which was held in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina in April of 2009, the proposal to undertake an environmental audit in cooperation was accepted, and this was include in the COMTEMA Plan of Action for the period 2009 - 2011, within the line of work of the Audits in Cooperation.

In this sense, and during the work of the VI Meeting EUROSAI – OLACEFS (Margarita Island, May 14 and 15, 2009), SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela¹, signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the development of an audit in environmental management in cooperation, under a coordinated modality for the Amazon Region.

It is well known that the Amazon Region is the largest zone of continuous forests of the planet that evidences an accelerated transformation of its ecosystems and serious environmental degradation, brought about by economic-productive dynamics in response to the demand in international markets that generates pressure towards an intensive use of the natural resources of the region. This growing environmental degradation process is reflected in population growth, the expansion of economic activities and development of infrastructure, which have significantly modified the land use of the region, with the resulting fragmentation and loss of ecosystems, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and impacts upon climate change.

On the basis of this situation, it is necessary for the governments of the Amazon countries to launch a joint action that will permit them to face the challenges before the region, principally that of building a common environmental vision with respect to the Amazon and to define the role of that region in the development of our countries.

However, this is not a new concern, over 32 years ago (July 3, 1978), the eight Amazon countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT in Brasilia, as a legal instrument of a technical nature, with the purpose of promoting a harmonious and integrated development of the Amazon River basin, as the basis to sustain a regional economic complementation model

¹ The SAI of Venezuela requested its exclusion from this project due to operational difficulties that did not allow it to continue.

that contemplates an improvement in the quality of life of its inhabitants, as well as the conservation and rational use of its resources.

In this context, as Supreme Audit Institutions we were aware of the problem, and were under the obligation of informing our governments, and specially to capture the attention of institutions and social stakeholders linked to the Amazon region, by means of recommendations that will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of the natural and cultural resources of the region.

The audit in cooperation, **“ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AMAZON REGION”**, constitutes an example of an integrated response of a common trans-border framework of problems that require joint efforts; resulting in a transcendental task, in which, **for the first time, the SAIs of the region expressed our opinion.**

For this reason, we defined as a general objective of the audit, the evaluation of the management undertaken by government organizations and entities, responsible for the conservation and management of the natural and cultural heritage of the Amazon region, to address the search towards sustainable development and social cohesion.

The audit in cooperation included a selective evaluation of the principal public institutions of each country, in charge of implementing the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, in order to establish the proper level of compliance with the commitments arising from said Treaty and the management executed by government entities.

Therefore, this international report is an additional product to the audit reports that each SAI has issued, prepared in a joint manner amongst all SAIs; it does not have a binding nature, and in a general manner, it contains the enriching elements of this practice, which we hope will contribute to an improvement in the sustainable management of our Amazon region, of the ecosystems and problems of which know no borders. It also strives to share and disseminate the experience achieved in the application of a methodology developed within the heart of the INTOSAI, the results of which can benefit future practices of the SAIs of the member countries.

For the first time, the Amazon region of our countries has been evaluated from the comprehensive optic of the SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, a fact that has permitted our auditor collaborators, to learn new methodologies and procedures for analysis. For this reason, we recommend that this type of work be continued, projecting it to other sites and other types of problems in the countries of the region.

Thus, it is especially important to highlight the participation of In Went – Capacity Building International of Germany that accepted the initiative to develop this audit, through the regional office for the Andean countries, and also financed important aspects for the execution of this work.

We must point out, that we feel pleased to have satisfactorily concluded with the agreements established in the initially referred to Memorandum of Understanding, and offer this international report to national, regional and local governments, as well as to the population in general and its representative organizations, especially those that are directly related to the management of the Amazon region, as a contribution to perfecting the

vision of the major issues that rise from the perspective of government control.

As a final reflection, we affirm that the deficiencies in environmental management, revealed in this international report, produce negative effects that place the environment at risk, generate social conflicts, and in the medium term, hinder sustainable development, a situation that tends to become worse. Consequently, the strategy to face these problems can only be applied on a transversal manner, that is to say, from a comprehensive perspective and from the highest levels. To conclude, public policies that relate to the advantageous use of natural resources, the functioning of the market and the application of science, technology and innovation towards sustainable development, constitute determining elements for the environmental future of the region. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen environmental management, so that in harmony and with authority, collective solutions that will lead to sustainable development are found.

**Accounts Tribunal of the Union
of Brazil**

**General Comptroller of the State
of the Republic of Colombia**

**General Comptroller of the State
of the Republic of Ecuador**

**General Comptroller of the State of
the Republic of Peru**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the audit in cooperation

With the purpose of providing methodological support for the execution of the environmental examination of public management, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions – (INTOSAI in Spanish), established in 1992, a working group on environmental audit, and in turn, the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions – OLACEFS, appointed in 1998, a Special Technical Commission for the Environment - COMTEMA, whose activities determined guidelines for the audit of environmental matters.

Audits in cooperation arise from the need of developing specific methods for Latin America and the Caribbean that permit an exchange of and improve knowledge, technologies and experiences leading to a better control of environmental management.

At this time, the matter of an audit deserves a special attention on the part of the countries that comprise the Amazon region, inasmuch as we know that due to its natural and cultural wealth, the Amazon region is an ecosystem of enormous value, globally recognized for the variety of services it provides, not only to the populations of our countries, but also to the world in general. It is also known that the Amazon region is undergoing a process of environmental degradation, expressed in affectations that place it at risk.

In this context, the SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, agreed to undertake an audit in cooperation for environmental management, leading to the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Amazon Region.

The participating SAIs established agreements relative to the objective, scope and modality of the audit, activities for coordination, the terms for each one of the phases of the process and the sequence and thematic content of official working meetings, all of which were consigned in the Terms of Reference.

1.2 Source of criteria for the audit in cooperation: The Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT

The Amazon Cooperation Treaty - ACT², signed in Brasilia - Brazil, on July 3, 1978, by the eight Amazon countries: **Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela**, is a legal instrument of a technical nature that strives to promote a harmonious and integrated development of the Amazon basin, as a foundation on which to sustain a regional economic complementation model that contemplates the improvement of the quality of life of its inhabitants as well as the conservation and rational use of its resources.

The ACT foresees a collaboration between member countries to promote scientific and technological research and the exchange of information; the rational use of natural resources; freedom of navigation in Amazon rivers; protection to navigation and commerce; preservation of cultural heritage; access to health care; the creation and operation of research centers; the establishment of an adequate infrastructure for

² Web page of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization– (OTCA in Spanish) (<http://www.otca.org.br/>)

transport and communications; and an increase in tourism and border trade. All these measures must be developed under bilateral actions or by groups of countries, with the goal of promoting a harmonious development in their respective territories.

In the ACT, Member Countries found an adequate framework to promote bi-national cooperation in border zones through integration projects. In order to establish mechanisms for the execution of border actions, bi-lateral cooperation agreements were established, which served as a basis for the development of integrated bi-national studies. These bi-lateral agreements are the following: *Watershed Management Plan of the San Miguel and Putumayo River Basins (Colombia – Ecuador)* and *Plan for the Comprehensive Development of the Putumayo River Basin (Colombia – Peru)*, both signed on March 1979; *Colombian-Brazilian Plan for the Integrated Development of the Tabatinga-Apaporis Axis Neighboring Communities (Brazil – Colombia)*, in March 1981; *Program for the Development of the Iñapari-Assis Brazil Border Communities (Brazil – Peru)*, in October of 1979, and the *Integrated Development Plan for Bolivian-Brazilian Border Communities*.

In 1995, the eight nations decided to create the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization – ACTO, to strengthen and implement treaty objectives. The ACT amendment was approved in 1998 and the Permanent Secretariat was established in Brasilia in December of 2002. ACTO holds the conviction that since the Amazon region possesses one of the richest natural heritages of the planet, it has a strategic importance to promote the future development of our countries and of the region; a heritage that must be preserved, but essentially promoted in harmony with the principles of sustainable development. The work carried out by ACTO is directed to the development of the following strategic axes: conservation and sustainable use of renewable natural resources; management of knowledge and technological exchange; regional integration and competitiveness.

1.3 Importance of the audit

Execution of this audit has an intrinsic value for the region, as it generates information relative to the performance of those entities that are responsible for the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment of each country.

On the other hand, it is expected that the results of the evaluation will represent a valuable input to strengthen the management capacity of governments in the following aspects:

- ✓ *Economic growth and the environment:* as Amazon countries execute their economic growth policies, these can be adjusted in view of the results and recommendations of the SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
- ✓ *Efficiency:* Avoid the existence of overlaps or gaps in the functions of the different national government agencies entrusted with the management directed to the sustainable development of the Amazon region and of these with ACTO.

- ✓ *Effectiveness:* Redirect the assignment of public funds and those from international cooperation, so that the objectives of sustainability for the region are achieved in the shortest time possible.
- ✓ *Better planning, control and management:* Revision and bringing up-date of public policies, as well as improvement in the follow-up system and evaluation of their implementation, through the national institutions in the Amazon region.
- ✓ *Improved accountability:* Transparency in the execution of activities and projects by government entities, providing information to the population of the region.

1.4 Participating Supreme Audit Institutions

The decision to carry out this joint audit exercise, was formalized with the signing, on the part of the SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, of a memorandum of understanding for the development of the audit in cooperation, under a coordinated modality, referred to the institutional environmental management of the region of the Amazon.

This agreement had the support of the SAIs of Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Cuba, Panama, Dominican Republic, Andorra, Albania, Portugal, Turkey, Estonia, Norway, Rumania, the Netherlands, the European Court of Auditors, Ukraine and China, who signed an Annex Document, in which they ratified their common cause support to the initiative led by the Presidency of OLACEFS 2009-2010.

Results presented in this document correspond to the work developed in a coordinated manner by the SAIs of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In spite of its active participation in the stages prior to the audit, the SAI of Venezuela, by means of a communication dated May 12, 2010, signed by the Comptroller General of the Republic, requested from the Presidency of OLACEFS its exclusion from the agreement signed for the undertaking of the audit in cooperation, due to operative difficulties that did not permit it to meet the commitments entered into and with the agreed work schedule.

1.5 Objectives of the audit in cooperation

Regional Objective

Evaluate the efforts deployed by the governments of the countries of the Amazon region, regarding compliance with the objectives and commitments established within the framework of ACTO, with the purpose of preparing a report that will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of the natural and cultural resources of the region.

General Objective

Evaluate the work developed by government organizations and entities responsible for conservation and

management of the natural and cultural heritage of the region of the Amazon, directed to the achievement of sustainable development and social cohesion.

Specific Objectives

- 1) Evaluate the level of compliance with the commitments established in ACT.
- 2) Evaluate the efforts undertaken by government entities relative to territorial organization for the Amazon region.

1.6 Lines of investigation

For this purpose, priorities were assigned to four (4) lines of investigation of strategic themes contemplated in ACT and retaken by ACTO, as of 2002:

- ✓ *Implementation of the commitments accepted under ACT.*
Does an appropriate coordination exist between the entities that comprise the national permanent commissions?
Have national permanent commissions generated plans of action and strategies?
Are there mechanisms for the permanent exchange of information and collaboration between the parties?
Have meetings been held between the parties to evaluate progress?
Has scientific investigation been promoted and supported, as well as favored its exchange and that of technical personnel?
- ✓ *Ecologic and Economic Macro-zoning of the Amazon Basin.*
Are there plans or strategies to carry forth the processes for Economic and Ecologic Macro-zoning of the Amazon Basin?
How have these plans and strategies been made operational? Are there verifiable indicators of such progress, if so which are these?
Which are the mechanisms that have been adopted to change the use of lands?
Which are the mechanisms that are followed to control, follow-up and monitor the use of lands?
- ✓ *Cultural Diversity and respect towards the rights of Indigenous peoples.*
Which are the mechanisms used for the control, follow-up and defense of Indian territories?
Which are the mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts between Indian territories and other categories of land use?
Are there plans, programs and activities directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards traditional knowledge? Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, if so which are these?
Are there plans, programs and activities directed to the exchange of knowledge in the framework of sustainable development? Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, which are these?

- ✓ *Protected natural areas in the Amazon region.*
- Has it been possible to establish biological and cultural corridors in coordination with the countries that border the Amazon? Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, if so which are these?
- The NPA (Natural Protected Areas) of the Amazon meet the requirements for biological and ecological representation so that resources remain sustainable? Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, if so which are these?
- Do the ecotourism programs implemented meet the principles of sustainable development? Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, if so which are these?
- Which are the oversight and control mechanisms of the NPA (direct administration or concessions)?
- Are there verifiable indicators that can measure these advances, if so which are these?

1.7 Scope

In this context, each SAI identified the principal government entities in charge of the management of the Amazon region on the themes selected, within their own regulatory framework and norms; reviewing the activities developed during the period between January 1 to December 31, 2009, without detriment of considering events that took place before or after the indicated period, left to the criteria of each SAI.

In such sense, the environmental management for each country of the following entities, was audited:

BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	PERU
1. Ministry of the Environment.	1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Integration	1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs – MRE.
2. Ministry of Culture.	2. Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development – MAVDT.	2. Institute for the Regional Eco-development of the Amazon, ECORAE.	2. Institute for Investigations in the Peruvian Amazon– IIAP.
3. Ministry of Social Development.	3. Ministry of the Interior and of Justice.	3. Ministry of the Environment	3. Natural Protected Areas of the State Service– SERNANP.
4. National Foundation for the Indian.	4. Amazon Institute for Scientific Investigations -SINCHI.	4. Ministry of Culture	4. Regional Government of Loreto.
5. Chico Mendes Biodiversity Institute.	5. Special Administrative Unit for Natural National Parks– UAESPNN.	5. Ministry of National Defense	5. National Institute for the Development of Andean, Amazon and Afro-Peruvian Peoples– INDEPA.
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	6. Corporation for the sustained Development of the Southern Amazon.	6. Ministry of Transport and Public Works	
	7. Corporation for the sustained Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon.	7. Ministry of Tourism	
		8. Coordinating Ministries for Heritage, Social Development, Strategic Sectors, of Politics and Security.	
		9. National Secretariat for Planning and Development, SENPLADES	
		10. Secretary for the Peoples, Religion, Social Movements and Citizen Participation	
		11. Autonomous decentralized Amazon Provincial Governments	

1.8 Methodology applied

The modality for the development of this audit was elected in accordance with the definitions of the *Working Group of Environmental I Auditing -WGEA-INTOSAI* relative to the development of “Audits in Cooperation”, taking into consideration the existence of ACT, situation that permitted the definition of common objectives and lines of investigation.

The following key aspects for the development of the audit in cooperation, were defined in the memorandum of understanding:

- ✓ *Type of Audit: “Coordinated Audit”*, the focus of which establishes a harmonized execution of the general objectives, but with individual differences, in accordance with the legal framework of each SAI.
- ✓ *Team*: a group of national auditors from each SAI.
- ✓ *Reports*: two national reports for each SAI, and additionally an international report (general joint report).

The general coordination of the audit was assigned to the Comptroller Delegated for the Environment of the SAI of Colombia. On their part, each SAI designated an audit coordinator responsible for the administration and development of the audit, with permanent liaison functions with the general coordination and the audit teams of the participating countries, determining that the activities to be developed would examine the following aspects:

- ✓ Exchange of information relative to lines of investigation (specific objectives), sources of criteria and entities to be audited.
- ✓ Exchange of procedures, methodology and documents of a technical character.
- ✓ Permanent coordination for the implementation of the audit.
- ✓ Working meetings of the audit team to evaluate the progress attained and to determine good practices, according to the terms of reference.
- ✓ Preparation of the joint general report.

In view of the nature of the audit in cooperation, general terms were agreed for the phases of planning, execution and report, under the agreement that all SAIs would conclude the exercise on the same date, in order to be able to jointly initiate the process for the consolidation of results in the general joint report.

With the objective of achieving these objectives, during the phases of planning, execution and report, communication strategies were implemented, with the purpose of exchanging experiences, adjusting procedures and sharing the preliminary results of the audit, with a view to the construction and consolidation of a final joint report.

1.9 Description of the Amazon Region

The United Nations Environment Program – UNEP, together with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization - ACTO and in collaboration with member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, in February of 2009, published the report: “Environmental Perspectives of the Amazon: GEO AMAZONIA”. This was the product of a long process that had the participation of approximately 150 scientists and experts from all of the Amazon countries. The document has been used as a framework of introduction that describes the reality of the Amazon, taking as a reference that which is related to the lines of investigation followed by this audit.

GEO AMAZONIA points out that the environmental situation of the region is the result of the interaction of a complex set of driving forces: social-demographic, economic, political-institutional and scientific-technological, as well as of certain pressures, which when closely combined, promote changes in land uses.

This combination of driving forces, establishes processes that condition changes in the patterns of use of natural resources, with their consequent impacts upon the environment. Pressures exerted are factors that directly affect ecosystem services. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the characteristics of the forces mentioned and their link with the functioning of the Amazon ecosystem.

In response to the demand of international markets, economic-productive dynamic characteristics are generating pressures that lead towards an intensive use of natural resources in the region. Additionally, road infrastructure and energy development, accompany the growth of productive activities. On a parallel basis, the growing demand for wild flora and fauna increase the illegal trade of species, which constitutes an important factor in the loss of bio-diversity.

Social and economic processes have promoted an accelerated change in land use in the Amazon region. Population growth, the expansion of economic activities and the development of infrastructure, have led to a significant modification of land use in the region, with the corresponding fragmentation of ecosystems, deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.

The economic and social dynamics of the Amazon have led to a cultural erosion of native populations. The size of the population of the native communities of the region has been affected as a consequence of environmental degradation, an increase of diseases, nutritional shortcomings and trans-cultural effects. There is no denying that social and economic dynamics, that bring about “modernity”, have weakened institutions and traditional practices, such as the case of the system of reciprocity, that affects production means and the social and cultural cohesion of Indigenous peoples.

The scientific and technological development of the region has been limited in the generation of alternatives to the appropriate and sustainable use of natural resources. Important contributions have been generated in the Amazon region, which have improved the knowledge and use of different species of flora and fauna; however, the challenge remains in articulating and disseminating results.

1.9.1 General aspects

The source of the Amazon River is located in the Andes Mountain Range of Peru, in the department of Arequipa, at an elevation of 5,170 meters above sea level. It travels approximately 7,000 kilometers until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. It must be pointed out that it is a matter of a complex nature to determine the exact length of the Amazon River, due to the frequent displacements along its course, especially when it forms wandering meanders in the zone of the Ucayali River.

Throughout its course, there are three clearly identified sub-regions that have their own characteristics of climate and physical characteristics, the delimitation of which can be established on the basis of elevations. The low jungles or Amazonian lowlands, go from the mouth of the river up to 500 meters above sea level, enjoy a warm and humid climate, with rainfall that fluctuates between 1,500 mm/year to 3,000 mm/year or more, and an almost flat terrain. The high jungle, up to 1,000 m.a.s.l., also has a warm and humid climate, but with temperature variations between day and night and the presence of narrow valleys of great length, and in some places, annual rainfall, can exceed 5,000 mm/year. Finally, the mountain rim, “yunga” or other local denomination, may be present even above 3,000 m.a.s.l., with a predominance of a very abrupt terrain, deep canyons, narrow valleys and turbulent rivers; the climate is humid but with great contrasts.

At different and varied ecological floors, there is the presence of a variety of ecosystems, recognized as being the richest in the world, which are the home of Indigenous peoples that have lived there since remote times. These peoples are the depositories of traditional knowledge and skills regarding the characteristics and use of that wealth of biological diversity.

Due to its heterogeneous nature, there is no universal definition of the Amazonian area. There are different methods to provide a dimension to the region, according to the vision one may have of it; as a hydrographic basin it covers an area of 7'352,112 km²; according to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization - ACTO, it has an extension of 7'590,083 km² and, according to the Coordinator of Indian Organizations in the Amazon Basin- (COICA), it has 10'268,471 km².

The Amazon hydrographic basin is equivalent to 41% of the surface of the South American continent (regions in the following countries: Brazil Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela and French Guyana) a fact that allows it to find numerous temperature floors; giving rise to the diversity of endemic species of flora and fauna. In Amazonia, there is the presence of 1,150 rivers of different magnitude that transport more than 20% of the fresh water of the planet.

1.9.2 Occupation of the territory

According to GEO AMAZONIA, the models of territorial occupation of the Amazon, have undergone important modifications in relation to those that predominated in previous centuries: the speed of displacement of these fronts and the level of transformation that they can promote in the spaces occupied, seem to have made irreversible the process of occupation of these “*last frontiers of the planet*”.

The historic process of occupation of Amazon territory has generated, within its space, the development of differentiated political, economic, social and environmental structures. The environmental institutional nature of the Amazon is managed in an independent manner by each country; even though there are efforts to carry out joint programs and projects, a common vision of Amazonia, is still absent.

The partial and particular visions of each country generate a diversity of structures in the organization of environmental themes in that, which specifically corresponds to the Amazon region, as well as a diversity of policies, instruments and levels of implementation.

At present, the countries that comprise the Amazon region have varying levels of economic development. An analysis of the GDP per capita in the Amazon regions shows that some have a higher level than the national average. This situation is due to the fact that in these regions there is a relatively reduced number of inhabitants and a great number of natural resources that are being intensively exploited, within a framework of modern entrepreneurial methods, such as minerals, oil or gas; which constitutes a source of added value. Nevertheless, it is not possible to affirm that in these regions there is a high degree of development, since in the majority of cases, profits are not reinvested in the region, and to the contrary, poverty indicators are higher in these zones.

Likewise, it is important to observe that the regions where there is a concentration of significant productive activities and a higher offer of employment, migration of population processes are generated. These bring about a higher demand for basic services that in many cases cannot be satisfied. If to this fact we couple the limited reinvestment of economic surpluses in the region, the results are translated into reduced levels of development.

Socio-demographic characteristics are rapidly transforming Amazonia from a region with a low population density to one of greater and more accelerated population growth. Population grows at an annual rate that is higher than the average of the countries, and is associated with spontaneous migrations and state policies that foster colonization and resettlement.

In spite of the heterogeneity of economic development offered by the preceding analysis, it is possible to observe a common aspect among the eight countries: the principal production activities in Amazonia depend on the existence of its natural resources. Agriculture, mining and hydrocarbons exploitation and forest production, are very important in the generation of the

wealth of the Amazon nations. A majority of these activities are of an extractive nature and have little added value, which indicates the exiting potential for economic growth.

1.9.3 Bio-diversity in Amazonia

Amazonia is an area with an extraordinary concentration of bio-diversity of world importance, both in species and in ecosystems, as well as genetic variation. As a whole, it is a region of enormous economic potential for humanity. To prevent a reduction of this biologic diversity due to a loss or transformation of habitats and ecosystems, extinction of species, reduction of genetic diversity and the introduction of exotic species, among other causes, constitutes one of the greatest environmental challenges faced by the countries that have territories in this region, and which evidence a process of deterioration of bio-diversity, understood not only as a set of ecosystems and species, but also as genetic and cultural diversity.

The Amazon Basin has been considered one of the richest regions in biological diversity of the planet, and it is estimated that a 10% of total plant species of the world are found in this region. The Amazon region is fundamental to the maintenance of global climate equilibrium, conservation and the use of biological diversity.

To protect these important natural resources, all of the Amazon countries have a national system of protected areas, and some form of categories for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Since the decade of 1990, there has been an increase in number and extension of conservation areas. Protected areas now cover over 700,000 km², which approximately represents a 12% of the Amazon basin area.

Protected areas management categories vary between countries. Some sources indicate that there are at least twenty-three different categories in the Amazon region that not only involve protection for bio-diversity, investigation, education and ecotourism, but also include the management of forest resources.

Although conservation areas constitute a valuable instrument, some studies indicate that insufficient resources and limited regional coordination, affect the efficiency and effectiveness of management efforts in these areas.

1.9.4 Cultural context

Amazonia is characterized for being a mega-diverse region at the global level, not only for being one of the most important centers for genetic resources and for a high number of endemic species, but also due to its cultural diversity, represented by hundreds of native peoples.

Initially, Indigenous communities constituted the predominant group, but with the rise of the

phenomena of colonization, the region has suffered cultural changes that are reflected in the “westernization” of its traditions and a greater demand for and use of natural resources.

The population in the Amazon is diverse and old, and has slowly formed a complex social and economic mosaic. This is a population formed by different human groups, such as the Indigenous peoples, settlers, riparian populations and urban inhabitants amongst others, that constitute the cultural diversity of the Amazon.

During the initial years of the XXI century, there are still in existence remote sites that are almost intact. Today, it is still possible to find in the forests of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, peoples that do not maintain contact with national societies (“non contacted” groups).

Indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation or without contact, live in places of difficult access in the tropical forest and subsist on the basis of the advantageous use of the resources offered by the forest.

Indigenous groups are the keepers of their own cultures and values and have settled in different areas. By tradition, they live in harmony with nature and have great knowledge regarding the different uses of flora and fauna. In the Amazon, there are 420 different Indigenous peoples, 86 languages and 650 dialects, which constitute the expression of the cultural diversity of the Amazon.

Several studies have determined that the native peoples of the Amazon use approximately 1,600 species of medicinal plants to cure different diseases, although this number may be greater, due to the high degree of endemism of Amazon plants. Unfortunately, a great part of this ethnobotanical knowledge is being lost due to the acceptance of another culture or the disappearance of some Indian peoples.

These peoples have their own demographic dynamics, with levels and profiles of fertility and mortality, and differing patterns of human settlement; for example, they easily cross borders, travel on the basis of their own social patterns and are not subject to geographic patterns. Social, economic and environmental changes that have taken place in the region, have severely affected the Indian populations of the Amazon and have reduced their numbers.

The process of disappearance is gradual and goes back to the time of occupation of these territories by migrants from other regions. To this, we must add demographic growth, the process of social and cultural disintegration of some of the native groups, the assimilation to other groups and the difficulties of reproducing themselves.

Agreement 169 of the International Labor Organization - ILO, establishes the participation and prior consultation of Indigenous peoples when it refers to the use of natural resources, their right of participation in the benefits of such activities and their right to receive indemnities for any damage that they might suffer as a result of these activities. In spite of the existence of norms that recognize these principles of participation, the existence of conflicts between Indigenous communities and private companies continues to be a common matter.



CHAPTER II

AUDIT RESULTS

CHAPTER II: AUDIT RESULTS

2.1 Degree of commitments implemented by the ACT

The Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT, signed in July of 1978, was ratified in 1979 by the Governments of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and in 1980 by Brazil. Later, by means of a protocol of amendment to the ACT, approved in December of 1998, ACTO was created. (Annex No. 1: Generalities of ACT).

In order to comply with the objectives, the signing parties defined commitments that appear in ANNEX No. 2, of which articles VII, XV, XX and XXIII have been analyzed, relative to the management of the National Permanent Commissions, amongst others.

2.1.1 National Permanent Commission - NPC - Conformation and functioning

Article XXIII of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty establishes that: “... The Contracting Parties shall create National Permanent Commissions, entrusted with the application in their respective territories of the provisions of this Treaty, as well as the execution of decisions adopted by the meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and by the Council for Amazon Cooperation - CAC, without detriment of other activities determined by each State.”

In the Declaration of Heads of State of ATCO, held in Manaus, in November of 2009, prior to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, it was reaffirmed “... 4... in view of the urgency and importance of the re-launching process of the Organization, by means of strengthening the Permanent Secretariat ... - 6....the importance that, pursuant to article 23 of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, member Countries establish or re-activate the National Permanent Commissions as the instances entrusted with the execution of the decisions arising from the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.”

In **Brazil**, the NPC was instituted by a Decree of November 8, 2002, with the principal objective of coordinating the activities relative to the execution within the national territory, of the provisions of the Treaty. The presidency is occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and is comprised by the following ministries: Foreign Affairs; Environment; Planning, Budget and Administration; Science and Technology, Justice, Health, Development, Industry and Foreign Trade; Education; Sports; Tourism; Transport; Communications; Defense; and the Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic.

The most recent meeting of the commission was held in August of 2009, three years after the previous one, having as its principal intention the re-launching of its work and the presentation of the new Secretary General of ATCO.

In **Colombia**, through the issuance of Decree No. 3479 of 2005, the National Permanent

Commission was created, with the purpose of coordinating and directing the execution of the decisions adopted at the instances of the organization of the Treaty. The NPC is formed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who presides it; the Minister of the Interior and of Justice; the Minister of National Defense; the Minister of Social Protection; the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; the Minister of National Education; the Minister of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development; the Minister of Transport; the Director of the National Planning Department and the Director of the Colombian Institute for the Development of Science and Technology – COLCIENCIAS.

The norm established a period of 60 days, as of the date of its enforcement, to regulate its operations; however, up to the date of closing this audit, the corresponding administrative act has not been issued; for which reason, all Colombian projects and initiatives are channeled in an independent manner by different institutions, without such projects being submitted to a thematic agenda that obeys national and regional priorities.

National scope entities that develop activities related to environmental projects in the Amazon Region are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the articulating axis in international policy matters; the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development; the Institute for Amazon Investigations SINCHI; the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon - CDA and the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the south of the Amazon – CORPOAMAZONIA; the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks –UAESPNN; Ministry of the Interior and Justice and INCODER.

In the case of **Ecuador**, by means of Executive Decree No. 539, of January of 1982, the National Permanent Commission for Amazon Cooperation– CEPCA, was established, without having been able to as yet, comply with the issuance of the corresponding internal regulations for its operation, in accordance with that established in the abovementioned Decree.

At present, the Commission is integrated by: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Integration, the Ministry of Defense, the National Secretariat for Planning and Development - SENPLADES; and the Institute for Regional Eco-Development of the Amazon -ECORAE, as its Technical Secretariat. Considering the institutional conditions of the country, the organic structure of CEPCA and the proposal of an internal regulation for the operation of the Commission, are under review.

In April of 2006, the VII Meeting of CEPCA took place, which according to the documents analyzed was the last one on record.

In **Peru**, and in spite of the existence of a norm³ that created the National Permanent Commission of Peru– CNPP, defining the public entities that form it, its organization and functions, it is evident that since the month of November of 2005, the members of the NPC of Peru have not met.

Through Supreme Resolution N° 570-98-RE of December 1998, NPC regulations were approved,

³ Undergoing a time-lag, due to the deactivation or modification of some of its members, as well as the creation of other competent entities.

and its internal organization as well as its functions, were determined. Entities that comprise it are: the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (that presides over the NPC); Defense; Education; Presidency⁴; Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations⁵; Health; Transport, Communications, Housing and Construction⁶; Promotion of Women and Human Development⁷; National Councils for the Environment⁸; Science and Technology; National Institute for Natural Resources⁹; Institute for Investigations in the Peruvian Amazon (in charge of the Technical Secretariat of the CNPP); La Molina National Agriculture University.

The results of this regional audit showed that in spite of the initial efforts undertaken by all the member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT, through the creation of national permanent commissions, and in some cases having regulated their operation, there is a clear absence of an institutional environment in these commissions, as a collegiate entity, at not having led the process for the defense and development of the Amazon region in each of their sovereign territories, within a sustainable development framework, nor having included in a specific manner as a State policy in each one of the audited countries (with the exception of Ecuador), the sustainable development of the Amazon region.

Consequently, the above mentioned commissions have not generated plans and action strategies directed to the application of the provisions of the ACT, as well as for the execution of decisions coming from meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Amazon Cooperation Council; establishing measurement parameters and defined time horizons, to be able to adopt the necessary corrective actions.

Additionally, there is a period of weakening in the organization and the actions of ATCO (2007 – 2009) when it did not have a designated diplomatic officer, responsible for the General Secretariat of ATCO (there was an interim person in charge). We must point out that ATCO, in its condition of a coordinating organism in the region for Amazon issues, is entrusted with providing institutional improvement and strengthening of the cooperation process under the guidance of ACT.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we must mention that public entities in the countries where this exam has been conducted, independent of their inclusion or not as members of the national permanent commissions, have been undertaking efforts in various areas related with the ACT.

2.1.2 Meetings to evaluate progress– compliance with ACT

Article XX of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, states: “... Without detriment that at a later date, the most adequate periodic nature of meetings be determined, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Contracting Parties shall hold meetings at any time that is convenient and timely, in order to determine the basic guidelines of a common policy, and to appreciate and evaluate the general progress of the process for Amazon Cooperation and to adopt decisions leading to the achievement of the purposes set forth in this instrument...”

⁴ Functions taken over by regional governments at the national level. ⁵ Part of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism and the Ministry of Production. ⁶ Part of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Environment. ⁷ Ministry of Women and Social Development. ⁸ Part of the Ministry of the Environment. ⁹ Part of SERNANP: Due to aspects related to the NPAs; Ministry of Agriculture: aspects related to forest resources and; National Water Authority (ANA in Spanish): for aspects related to water resources.

During the period of this analysis, there is no evidence of the holding of meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Contracting Parties, directed to determining the basic guidelines of a common policy, as well as to appreciate and evaluate the general progress of the process for Amazon cooperation.

Article XV of ACT, establishes: *“Contracting parties will endeavor to maintain a permanent exchange of information and collaboration amongst themselves and with Latin American Cooperation entities, within the spheres of action that are related to the issues that are the object of this treaty”.*

From the documents analyzed, there is evidence that the mechanisms for the exchange of information and collaboration between the parties, has permitted the formulation of projects such as:

- ✓ Recovery of soils through the use of sustainable livestock operations.
- ✓ Three Nation Program for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Management Corridor between Protected Areas PNN la Paya (Colombia) - ZR Güepí (Peru) - RPF Cuyabeno (Ecuador).
- ✓ Development of the productive chain of natural ingredients, cosmetics subsector, based on natural pigments - Carayurú (*Arrabidaea chica*.) and Veé (*Palicourea triphylla* D.C.) – in the municipality of Mitú, Vaupés Department.
- ✓ Regional Program for Bio-commerce for the Amazon.
- ✓ Tourism Program: Initiative Amazonia 2009.
- ✓ Integrated and sustainable management of trans-border water resources of the Basin of the Amazon River, considering among others, climate variability and climate change.

2.1.3 Scientific Investigation and Information Exchange

Article VII of the Treaty states *“... keeping in mind that, in order to maintain the ecologic balance of the region and preserve species, it is necessary to use to advantage the Amazon flora and fauna, and that this must be rationally planned, the Contracting Parties decide the following: a. Promote scientific investigation and the exchange of information and of technical personnel between competent entities in their respective countries, to expand knowledge relative to flora and fauna resources in their Amazon regions, and to prevent and control diseases in said territories. b. Establish a regular system for the adequate exchange of information, regarding the conservation measures that each State has adopted or will adopt in its Amazon territories, to be included in the yearly report to be presented by each country.”*

On the basis of the information submitted, it is evident that promotion and support of scientific

investigation, as well as its exchange and that of technical personnel, has been carried out in workshops, meetings and gatherings sponsored by ATCO. The exchange of technical personnel varies in function of actions and project objectives, as well as those that imply the hiring of external consultants, where the probability of exchange is reduced.

The exchange of technical information regarding conservation measures is carried out through the COP CITES meetings. Within the framework of the Cooperation Treaty, 15 meetings have been held, the last one in the city of Lima – Peru, in February of 2010, where several recommendations were set forth to include in the list of the agreement, several species considered as threatened.

2.1.4 Conclusions

- ✓ The results of this audit determined that in the beginning, there existed the political will of each one of the Contracting Parties of the governments in power at the time, to comply with the commitments accepted in the Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT, inasmuch as said Treaty was not only ratified by the signatory countries, but also within its framework, different bilateral agreements were promoted and signed. Likewise, it was decided to continue with the progressive conformation of the respective national permanent commissions, a mechanism established within the ACT itself, for the achievement of its goals.
- ✓ However, the political will initially expressed by the governments of the signatory countries of the Treaty, has been diminished in relation to the actions of the national permanent commissions (whether or not a part of the NPC) in the scope of their respective Amazon territories, to define strategic objectives, goals, indicators, responsible entities, and thus be able to measure advances with respect to compliance with the commitments undertaken in the ACT, within a specified horizon of time.
- ✓ The members of country NPCs have not been able to reach an institutional stage, that can provide support and continuity amongst its members in order to define and approve a work plan to be executed, within a specified time horizon, that will involve the titleholders of national entities of each nation that belong to the sectors responsible for the development of the Amazon region.

2.1.5 Challenges

- ✓ Strengthen the management of the National Permanent Commissions by means of:
The Corresponding Approval of Internal Regulations
The formulation of a plan of action that articulates efforts, presently being deployed by the various sectors (through their entities) in their respective countries within the

Amazon Basin, so that in a concerted manner it is possible to define the strategic objectives (commitments), goals (activities and projects), indicators, responsible entities, amongst others; to be able to measure progress towards compliance with the commitments undertaken in the Amazon Cooperation Treaty - ACT.

- ✓ Considering that ACT endeavors to coordinate the efforts of the signatory countries to promote the sustainable development of the Amazon, it is necessary to strive towards the insertion of the concept of development, care and protection of the Amazon Basin in the scope of their jurisdictions as a State policy (in those countries that still do not have it), taking into account its importance. Likewise, in the scope of their competencies, different national stakeholders must assume the commitment of directing their efforts and resources towards the achievement of such a purpose.
- ✓ As far as possible, formulation of strategic plans and programs, should be developed in accordance with those established by the Amazon Treaty Cooperation Organization– ATCO; but this should not represent a limitation for each one of the Contracting Parties to continue with the execution of their projects.
- ✓ Strengthen communication mechanisms of diplomatic officials of each one of the Foreign Affairs Ministries of the Contracting Parties that participate in the Council for Amazon Cooperation (CAC), as well as in other instances of decision, coordination or technical advice of ATCO, with the National Permanent Commissions, through the establishment of formal means, thus facilitating actions and feedback between these Commissions.

2.2 Ecologic and economic Macro-zoning of the Amazon Basin

Economic and Ecologic Zoning (EEZ), may be considered as a process through which the different alternatives for the use of the territory are understood, based on an evaluation of its potentials and limitations under physical, biological, social, economic and cultural criteria, with the purpose of directing the use of the land and its resources.

It is important to note that there is no single definition of what constitutes economic and ecologic zoning (EEZ), in the Amazon region countries, as highlighted by the report by GEO ¹⁰: *“Within the policy instruments used in the Amazon region, are included those of a preventive nature, such as the management of land use, referred to in some countries as economic and ecologic zoning (EEZ), or “territorial management plans”. It must be pointed out that these forms of planning and organization of land use have different implications between one and another country, even though they may have the same name”*.

However, there is a general acceptance that there are three zoning levels, in accordance with the scale of work, the type of information to be provided and the size of the area under study:

¹⁰ Perspectives of the environment in the Amazon, GEO AMAZONIA. United Nations Environment Program, 2009, page. 117.

Macro: its area of influence entails a region or department; the information generated permits a definition of policies, development plans and territorial management; its scale of work is 1:250 000.

Meso: its space coverage corresponds to a province, basin or corridor; the information obtained is useful to define plans for territorial development, management and conditioning, to identify and promote development projects, define space priorities for processes for micro-zoning at a working scale of 1:100 000.

Micro: this is applied to districts and micro-basins and provides information on the potential and limitations of the territory. It serves as a basis for the preparation of development projects, management plans in specific areas and themes, contributes to territorial management, to urban and rural development plans, with a working scale of 1:25 000.

2.2.1 Plans and strategies to carry forward the processes of economic and ecologic macro-zoning

All countries examined during the audit have a normative framework that established the preparation and application of economic and ecologic zoning. In some cases, the direction for sustainable territorial management can be derived from the Constitution, but in all countries there are legal norms that specifically deal with economic and ecologic zoning.

In **Ecuador**, we can mention articles 250 and 404 of the Constitution of the Republic of 2008, that recognize Amazon territories as a part of an ecosystem that is necessary for the environmental equilibrium of the planet, requiring an integral planning that includes social, economic, environmental and cultural aspects, the territorial organization and economic and ecologic zoning of which shall be carried out in accordance with the law.

With regards to **Colombia**, it is important to mention Decree No. 2811 of 1974, that inserted environmental planning and territorial organization within a scheme directed towards the conservation of areas of environmental importance, the management of basins, basic sanitation and the rational use of natural resources. In addition, it established the obligatory nature of using environmental planning to make compatible economic development with environmental policy; knowledge of soils, to define their potential use; the preservation of landscapes so that the community may exercise its rights to their enjoyment, and includes within special management areas, the districts of integrated organization, recreation areas, districts for soil conservation and hydrographic basins through their management. On the other hand, based on Law 388 of 1997, a 100% of municipalities of the country have formulated their territorial management plan (POT in Spanish) (including those of the Amazon region).

In **Peru**, by means of Supreme Decree No. 045-2001-PCM of April 26, 2001, environmental territorial organization is declared as a matter of national interest; the Organic Law of Regional Governments¹¹ established as functions of these governments, the formulation, approval, execution, evaluation, direction, control and administration of plans and policies relative to

¹¹ Article 53° Functions on environmental matters and Territorial Organization of Law No. 27867 – Organic Law of the Regional Governments of November 16, 2002.

territorial management; with Supreme Decree N° 087-2004-PCM of December 16, 2004, it issues the Regulations for EEZ, where the guidelines to carry out this process are determined, within the framework of Territorial Management. With Ministerial Agreement No. 026-2010 of February 23, 2010, the Ministry of the Environment approved the “Guidelines for Territorial Organization Policy” with the objective of articulating the different sector policies that have an incidence upon Territorial Management, as well as to direct the action of regional and local governments for the efficient compliance of their functions in this matter.

Likewise, there is evidence that in specific cases there are agreements with national technical institutions to carry forth the EEZ processes. However, even though norms recognize EEZ as a fundamental instrument for Territorial Organization¹², this is a slow process upon which efforts are being carried out to establish an awareness among authorities of the three levels of government (national, regional and local) for the incorporation of the respective development plans for their future application. The Ministry of the Environment is the institution responsible for leading this process at the national level.

In the case of **Brazil**, Decree No. 4.297/2002 regulates the application of economic and ecologic zoning in the country, including a specific provision for the macro-zoning of the Amazon region. Pursuant to this norm, economic and ecologic zoning follows the general objective of organizing, in a linked manner, the decisions of public and private agents in relation to plans, programs and activities that, directly or indirectly, use natural resources, guaranteeing the full maintenance of capital and of the environmental services of those ecosystems.

With regards to economic and ecologic zoning, there exist a diversity of situations amongst the countries.

In the case of **Colombia**, we observe a fragmentation of territorial management initiatives, implemented at different administrative levels and with differing methodological approaches. Several tools are used for planning land use, such as national, departmental and municipal development plans; a plan for the management of protected areas, a forest management plan for forest reserves, etc.

As has been highlighted in the Colombian report, this situation hinders the undertaking of zoning projects at a large scale, since due to the individual characteristics it becomes necessary for each legal figure, to carry out zoning work in an individual manner and to harmonize it with neighboring zones. At this point, the overlapping of areas becomes an obstacle to fully continue with the process, since until the time that the conflict is resolved, the areas may be subject to incompatible land uses.

This evidences the existence of obstacles for the integration of efforts for an ecologic and economic macro-zoning of the Amazon Basin, additionally hampered by deficiencies in coordination between various stakeholders and the absence of a common and shared theoretical framework. There is also evidence of a deficient interaction between those that generate

¹² Nineteenth State Policy: Sustainable Development and Environmental Management, of the National Agreement.

knowledge and territorial administrators, that prevents that the information generated by the former be incorporated and applied by the latter in their government programs, thus limiting the advantageous use of information on the institutional part, and therefore, an efficient use of public resources placed at their disposal.

In **Ecuador**, towards the end of 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the participation of over 26 public and private institutions, entrusted to the Institute for the Amazon Regional Eco-development (ECORAE in Spanish), the undertaking of an economic and ecologic zoning study for the Amazon provinces, with the technical and financial support of the Inter American Development Bank (IDB).

Zoning studies for the Ecuadorian Amazonia included the provinces of Sucumbíos, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe. These studies constitute a database of technical –scientific information, of biophysical, social and economic components, that contribute to the definition of guidelines for social and environmental policies, and that address the processes for territorial organization.

In 2002, ECORAE published the results of the economic and ecologic zoning in the Amazon region, and disseminated the application and manual of use of the “EEZ - RAE Information system” to sectional organizations, by holding work sessions. From the analysis of the information gathered, it can be said that there was a lack of ‘taking ownership’ on the part of provincial governments. It was possible to observe that these levels of government have not attempted to up-date nor prepare economic and ecologic zoning plans at a level that is adequate to meet their needs.

For its part, the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES), in February of 2010, considering constitutional articles 264, 279 and 398, proposed a document under the title “*Guide to contents and processes for the formulation of development and territorial organization plans for cantons*”. In the section of Regulatory Decisions, it established the guidelines for land use and occupation, as well as provisions relative to the need for future development of specific aspects of the plan (Partial plans, sector plans, specific plans, amongst others). At the time of closing this audit, under the guidance of SENPLADES, Sectional Governments are preparing development plans.

During 2005, in **Peru**, the then National Council for the Environment (CONAM in Spanish), at present the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), prepared the Biannual Operative Plan - BOP, for EEZ, for the 2005 – 2007 period, the objective of which was to plan and establish goals in relation to EEZ processes in the country. The BOP for 2008 – 2010, presently under execution, includes EEZ activities that had not been executed in the previous period, and now it is up to the Ministry of the Environment to carry out follow-up and later evaluation. In this sense, we are aware that still pending are the drafting of policy initiatives, regulations and planning to become operational in order to have an EEZ in the Peruvian Amazon.

In the case of **Brazil**, on the basis of the integrated map of economic and ecologic zoning of the

Amazon states, a working group was established to direct the preparation of the economic and ecologic zoning of the Brazilian Amazon, comprised by federal government institutions and representatives of each one of the nine states of the region.

After preparing a theoretical and conceptual framework directed to the preparation of the proposal and definition of territorial units and strategies, the phase for the compilation and integration of data started. With the purpose of providing support to the design of those territorial units, this made it possible to gather information on the Amazon region. Subsequently, debates and consultations ensued, which culminated in the approval of the final document for the economic and ecologic macro-zoning of the Brazilian Amazon in 2010.

There are expectations that the federal government of Brazil will enact a presidential decree to regulate economic and ecologic macro-zoning. The text shall serve as a platform for the coordination and integration of public policies in the Brazilian Amazon.

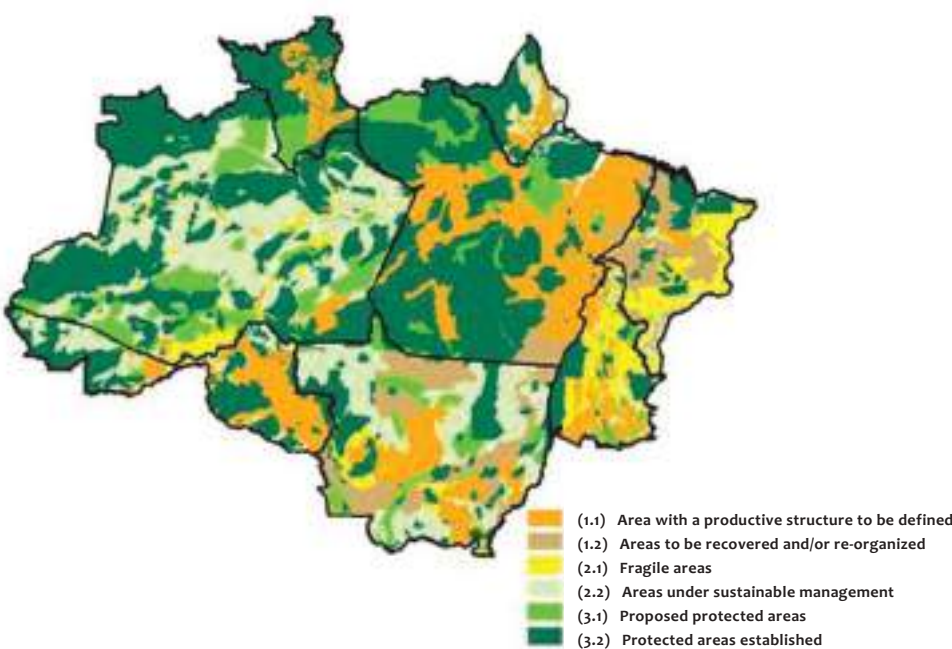


Figure # 1
Integrated Map of the EEZs in the Amazon States of Brazil
Source: Ministry of the Environment of Brazil, 2010

2.2.2 Progress Indicators for the operational aspect of macro-zoning plans and strategies

With reference to progress indicators for the application of the initiatives presented, it became evident that there are no indicators that permit the establishment of the degree in which macro-zoning tools have been used. In the case of **Brazil**, it is expected that the text of the presidential decree that regulates the application of macro-zoning, will contain said elements. In **Peru**, there are no indicators relative to the follow-up process to measure compliance in the relation to existing zoning activities and their application. In **Ecuador**, it is clear that macro-zoning is not considered in the decision making process; therefore there is no evidence of indicators to measure progress of application.

2.2.3 Mechanisms of change, control, follow-up and monitoring of land use

Land use, is understood as any type of human utilization of lands and in particular its urbanization and construction. It is a key term to describe human interventions upon nature. It may refer to an urban settlement or its zoning, as foreseen within the plans for urban, regional or territorial development, ranging from zones for housing and industry, to aquaculture production centers, to tourist complexes, to piers and ports, to an agriculture field, to grazing lands, to protected natural areas, etc.



Figure # 2
Change in land use
Source: EFS Ecuador

In the case of **Colombia** and at the local level, there are mechanisms to change the use of soils, implemented by municipal councils that approve changes in land use or schemes of territorial organization in force, under a prior decision on the part of the competent environment authority. At the date of issuing this report, several of these are in the process of approval.

Regarding mechanisms adopted to change land use, in **Ecuador**, these are based on the modification of the legal framework of cantons under the name of Municipal Ordinances, Plans for the Physical Development of the Canton and/or Physical and Urban Planning.

Up to the time when development plans are generated and approved, local municipal regulations establish mechanisms to control land use, which are supported by administrative processes that require obtaining a Compatibility Report for Land Use, as an authorizing document to carry out an activity.

In the case of **Brazil**, in addition to the previously mentioned mechanisms to change land use, there is the incorporation of economic and ecological macro-zoning in the development of guidelines for the next Pluri-annual Plan (PPA). Thus, government programs for the Amazon could promote the advantageous use of the potential of the region in an articulated and sustainable manner.

Another alternative is that of creating economic incentives that will promote the adoption of measures in agreement with economic and ecological macro-zoning, such as Resolution 3,545/08 of the National Monetary Council. This legislation established observance of the recommendations and restrictions of agro-ecologic zoning and ecologic zoning for the granting of rural credit in the Amazon biomes.

The use of the resources of the Constitutional Fund for the North (FNO in Spanish), is also discussed to promote activities in line with economic and ecological macro-zoning. The FNO was established to finance productive activities in the northern part of the country and it has resources of approximately R\$ 7.4 billion. Its strategic guidelines award priority to the assignment of funds for lower size productive segments (mini / micro and small entrepreneurs), family agriculture, companies that are using local raw materials and labor and that produce basic foods for the consumption of the population, as well as projects that demonstrate social and environmental sustainability.

In the Amazon region of **Peru**, the problem of change of land use originated by migrant agriculture (forest slash and burn), amongst others, has increasingly appeared without the consent of competent authorities, in spite of the existence of a regulatory framework that prohibits these practices. This generates a serious problem of deforestation and consequently, the loss of determined ecosystems.

Based on the experiences obtained by technical institutions during the development of EEZ studies in specific sectors of the Amazon region, it has been possible to reach a change in the way of thinking of certain inhabitants of the zone, regarding land use within the scope of their jurisdiction, by having involved them in that process. However, a solid commitment on part of

authorities at the national, sector and local levels (in this case, principally the Ministry of Agriculture) is necessary to assure a proper application.

2.2.4 Conclusions

- ✓ The concept of EEZ has not received adequate attention on the part of the governments of the Amazon region, a fact that curtails the initial efforts that can be deployed in concrete actions throughout the region.
- ✓ It is evident that in the countries examined during the audit, the tools for economic and ecological macro-zoning were principally used to establish a map of the most appropriate forms of territorial organization for land use. The use of these tools, as criteria for the assignment of resources in public policies has not been examined, nor has it been able to demonstrate the existence of mechanisms destined to promote a change in the use of land, defined on the basis of the economic and ecological macro-zoning in the Amazon region of each country.
- ✓ Although there are examples of the use of tools for economic and ecological macro-zoning in the countries examined, an effective experience in the application of an approved EEZ is still lacking in the Amazon Basin, which can be used to direct land use considering its potentials and limitations.
- ✓ In Brazil, Ecuador and Peru, recent initiatives to advance in the consolidation of economic and ecological macro-zoning processes of the region have appeared. Nevertheless, and in spite of these efforts, there is still a great deal of work necessary to articulate existing management instruments so that this tool can truly be relevant in the sustainable development of the Amazon region.
- ✓ Another important factor is an absence of indicators to measure the advance of application and operation of plans and strategies for economic and ecological macro-zoning in the Amazon region.
- ✓ The mechanisms that have been adopted to change, control, follow-up and monitor land use, are weak and do not consider a comprehensive approach of aspects immersed in an economic and ecological macro-zoning.

2.2.5 Challenges

- ✓ Renew or promote efforts towards economic and ecological macro-zoning, integrating present actions within a common theoretical framework, destined to the

preparation of an economic and ecological macro-zoning in each one of the countries of the Amazon Basin, including the development of mechanisms to change, control, follow-up and monitor land use.

- ✓ Incorporate the EEZ component in the agenda of the Permanent National Commissions, with the purpose of establishing strategic objectives and medium and long-term goals, by identifying the entities that are responsible for these matters.
- ✓ Establish progress indicators to measure the operational nature of plans and strategies for economic and ecological macro-zoning that will enhance control, follow-up and monitoring of land use.
- ✓ Coordinate meetings, so that the experiences of the countries that are more advanced in territorial management processes, may serve as an input for the rest.

2.3 Cultural Diversity and respect towards the rights of Indigenous peoples of the Amazon

Respect and appraisal of the value of cultural diversity contribute to the enhancement of governance, social cohesion, human development, human rights and living in peace in Latin America and the entire world. Therefore the recognition of this diversity is understood from a dynamic nature of the sense of belonging, under which these cultures and their representatives raise their voices to motivate our Nations to lead to a profound transformation of institutions and of the social superstructure for the achievement of a true construction of a multi-national and inter-cultural society, understanding the latter, as a social category that recognizes the radical differences that exist within a society. The *“Multi-national State carries that recognition of radical differences in the scope of rights, both in the sphere of their enunciation (constitutionally dogmatic and deontological), as well as that which refers to the guarantees of execution and procedures for their implementation (organic constitutional considerations, laws, norms and regulations for their application)...”*¹³

That previously stated, commits the governments of the signatory countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty to promote new world visions, that reassess the value of conducts in function of the respect for the other person, based on what is diverse, and above all, to guarantee compliance with rights from an efficient and effective social participation that focuses on the common good and the permanent generation of, validation and evaluation of public policies.

The Amazon basin, is inhabited by approximately one million Indigenous people, distributed as follows:

- ✓ In Peru are located 332,975, that correspond to 1,786 communities that belong to 7 linguistic families¹⁴;
- ✓ In Brazil 300,000 persons of 173 indigenous peoples;
- ✓ In Bolivia close to 200,000 persons¹⁵;

¹³ www.interculturalidadylurinalidad.org ¹⁴ Source: National Census 2007: XI Population, VI Housing and II Census of Indian Communities, Peru. ¹⁵ GONZÁLES MANRIQUE, Luis Esteban, Conflict of the Amazon Biodiversity and Native Communities and Sustainable Development, <http://neas.bbc.co.uk>, July 27, 2010.

- ✓ In Colombia 113,858,¹⁶ distributed in 52 ethnic groups, that speak 52 different languages, belonging to 13 linguistic families and 10 isolated languages still to be classified¹⁷;
- ✓ In Ecuador there are 100,000 persons that represent 12 nationalities¹⁸. Additionally there are indigenous peoples in Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela.



Figure # 3
Native population

Source: Perspectives of the Amazon environment GEO AMAZONIA, page. 50

Article XIV of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty establishes: “Contracting parties shall cooperate in the sense of achieving the efficacy of the measures to be adopted for the conservation of the ethnological aspects of the Amazon area”. Pursuant to this purpose: the Federal Constitution of Brazil of 1988, the Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991, the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador of 2008, and the Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, recognize in favor of Indigenous peoples the rights for the preservation of their traditional territories and also the expansion of other rights such as: reparation suffered through discrimination; pre-legislative consultation; the use of their garments, languages and symbols; the dissemination of their culture; the intangible nature of the territories of the peoples that live in voluntary isolation; and territorial reorganization through regions, territorial districts, protected and safeguarded areas, as a part of the political division of its States.

¹⁶ Source Census DANE 2005, Colombia. ¹⁷ Annex 3.1.1. ¹⁸ Ecuadorian ethnic groups: Secoya, Cofán, Shuar, Kichwa of the Amazon, Achuar, Zápara, Shiwiari, Waorani, Siona, Afro-descendents, Tagaeri in initial contact, Oñamenanes and Taromenanes not contacted.

Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru ratified the Declaration of the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the United Nations Organization in 2007 and Agreement 169 of the International Labor Organization, ILO, recognizing the collective rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

This legal framework has been transformed into the National Plans for Development, through the creation of policies, strategies, goals and indicators directed to the defense of Indigenous territories, to recover and strengthen ancestral knowledge, promote the diversity of cultural expressions and safeguard social memory and cultural heritage, within a dynamic quality of social participation and coordination of actions between the State, its institutions and civil society.

2.3.1 Mechanisms to exercise control, follow-up and defend Indigenous territories

Develop and execute mechanisms for the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories that imply the legitimacy of the replevable nature and achievements of Indigenous peoples through social participation. This must be based on a plural cosmic vision, that demands a critical position as well as a creative focus on all stakeholders, which within a summary of inter-cultural diversity must structure an open conception of the existing nature of problems in their relation with state and private sector institutions (represented by oil, mining, wood, transport and communication companies, amongst others), that deepen conflicts of interest and social and economic gaps among populations that live in the Amazon basin.

In **Brazil**, The National Foundation for the Indian, FUNAI¹⁹, has the responsibility of guaranteeing compliance with the rights of Indigenous people over the lands that they have traditionally occupied.

FUNAI, the Ministry of Justice and the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform, in a coordinated work in accordance with their respective competencies, established the process to regularize and award lands. At present, some 108'720,018 hectares of lands²⁰, are under different stages of the regularization process, that is to say that a 21.6% of the Amazon territory, will now assure the physical and cultural survival of the peoples that inhabit it.

In the case of **Colombia**, the Colombian Institute for Rural Development (INCODER in Spanish), has amongst its functions, those of control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories, and receives requests presented by ethnic communities for the provision and titling of vacant lands that have been ancestrally occupied and are devoid of a proper title to them.

INCODER has the support of the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development to carry forth the processes of defense, conservation and sustainable management of Indigenous territories, through the preparation of the concept of complying with the “Ecologic Function of Property”²¹, in cases of expansion, sanitation and restructuring of protected Indigenous lands.

As of 2009, INCODER has the following indicators at the national level: number of legalized protected lands, number of collective titles issued, number of black families that have benefited

¹⁹ Created by Law 5.371 of December 5, 1967. ²⁰ www.socioambiental.org, January 20, 2010. ²¹ An ecological function of property implies a change in the legal relation of man and communities with nature, based on respect and protection.

with a collective title, surface of lands that have been acquired for ethnic communities, total surface of lands that have been clarified and delimited for ethnic communities.

On December 18, 2006, in compliance of that determined by the Honorable Constitutional Court, the Colombian government installed the "*Amazon Regional Table*" as a space for harmonization in the formulation of a regional and comprehensive policy for sustainable development, with representatives of Indigenous organizations and authorities of the Amazon region and entities at the national, regional and local levels.

As of May, 2010, the Amazon Regional Table has carried out seven meetings in which it has established the commitment of setting up an Indigenous and institutional instance for the preparation of a document - CONPES, that includes mechanisms to search for solutions to legal problems that affect the relation between Indigenous peoples and the State.

In **Ecuador**, the mechanisms used for the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories, are juridical and ancestral.

From the documents analyzed and field verifications, it is evident that: of the 6 agreements for cooperation for conservation, management and administration of territories, signed between the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador, (MAE in Spanish), and the nationalities located in the protected areas of Cuyabeno and Yasuní, it has been determined that the ancestral practices and the recognition of the territories that lie within this conception, has obligated the State and the Indigenous Communities in the Amazon to safeguard that which is theirs, from a point of view of community participation, where the unity of stakeholders acquires a symbiosis between needs and that conception of integrality that belongs to them.

In order to comply with constitutional articles and international instruments related to the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories, the Institute for the Amazon Regional Eco-development (ECORAE in Spanish), was assigned the functions of coordinating the creation of the "*Territorial Districts of Nationalities and Indigenous Peoples*". As of December 31, 2009, the closing date of the period under evaluation, ECORAE is in the process of the participative construction of territorial districts with the stakeholders of the Indigenous nationalities and communities of the Amazon Basin.

The decision of coming before ordinary justice with demands to achieve environmental remediation, is the principal instrument that the Amazon communities have implemented, with the support of environmental NGOs and organizations such as CONFENIAE, FONAKISE, among others, to follow-up with the compliance of oil company commitments.

In **Peru**, within the context of the Framework Law for the Modernization of the State Administration N° 27658, of 2005, the National Institute for the Development of Andean, Amazon and Afro-Peruvian Peoples²² - (INDEPA in Spanish) was created, as the governing organization entrusted with proposing and supervising compliance with national policies in favor of Andean, Amazon and Afro-

²² Created by Law 28495 of April 06, 2005.

Peruvian Peoples, and to coordinate with regional and local governments, the execution of projects and programs directed to the promotion, investigation, defense, affirmation of rights and development with identity of Andean, Amazon and Afro-Peruvian Peoples.

However, it has yet to be consolidated as an instance for coordination with Indigenous populations and government sectors; likewise, the administrative reform processes that it has experimented since its creation, have not provided it with an institutional stability, nor attained the full development of its functions. In this context, and in spite of the advances achieved in the titling of lands inhabited by Indigenous people, it has not been possible to institutionalize mechanisms for the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories on the part of the State, which should be in accordance with national (beginning with the Political Constitution of Peru) and international norms that protect the rights of Indigenous peoples, included those referred to in its territories.

As a national organization, there is the existence of the Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESP in Spanish), that comprises 57 territorial federations and organizations representing 1,350 Indigenous communities, grouped in 16 linguistic families: its objectives are: the exercise of the free determination of all Indigenous peoples, the recovery of territories, the right to Indigenous jurisdiction, and protection of the collective ancestral knowledge, amongst others.

Several advances have been achieved in the health sector, such as the creation of the Intercultural Health Center (CENSI in Spanish), which is the technical normative of the INS, the objective of which is to propose intercultural health policies and norms, as well as to promote the development of investigation, teaching, technological transfer programs and services and the integration of traditional medicine, alternative medicine and complementary medicine, with academic medicine in order to contribute to an improvement in the level of health of the population.

In the education sector, there is intercultural bilingual education, even though in a limited form.

As a result of conflicts with Indigenous communities that have transcended to the national scope, authorities are becoming aware of the importance of generating mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts between Indigenous territories and other categories of land use: however, these are yet to be implemented. For example, on a participatory basis, a proposal has been formulated for the Consultation Law, that has the purpose of reducing the number of social conflicts with Indigenous populations. This draft law is waiting for the approval of the Executive Power.

2.3.2 Mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts in Indigenous territories and other land use categories

Among the factors that generate conflicts are: the confrontation of interests, rights, visions, inequities and specificities related to the management of nature, non-renewable natural

resources and in general the products from the sub-soil, mineral and hydrocarbons deposits to be found in the earth. On the other hand, it is also necessary to consider the advance of the agriculture and cattle frontier and infrastructure, such as the implementation of hydroelectric power stations and the opening of roads for transport and communication means.



Figure # 4
Intense mining activities

Source: Perspectives of the Amazon environment GEO AMAZONIA, page. 58

In **Brazil**, the “Indian Posts” are the principal administrative structure in Indigenous territories, and they constitute the focal points of the Federal Government, in charge of mediating in internal conflicts, providing support in the execution of productive activities in all their stages, promoting activities in health and education, providing advice in internal organization and oversight processes in Indigenous territories, (TI in Portuguese). They act as a first instance for protection when illegal activities are detected, and these are communicated to the FUNAI to mobilize government institutions responsible for repressive actions, such as the federal police and the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources (IBAMA in Portuguese).

The Federal Public Ministry, through its sixth Chamber for Coordination and Revision, is present in the handling of conflicts related with the safeguarding and faithful compliance of the rights of Indigenous peoples and is also concerned in guaranteeing the participation of Indigenous communities.

Conflict resolution procedures relative to the overlapping of Indigenous lands with conservation units are being prepared, with the possible participation of the Conciliation and Arbitrations Chamber of the Federal Administration and the General Attorney of the Union, created to contribute towards the solution of disputes between organs and entities of the Federal Administration.

Colombia, through the Direction for Indigenous Affairs, Minorities and ROM , DAIMR²³, of the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice, provides accompaniment in the resolution of conflicts generated due to different causes, including matters of territory and land use. Additionally, this Direction oversees the inter-institutional design, programming and coordination of mechanisms that permit the exercise of the rights consecrated in the Political Constitution, as well as guarantees respect towards the ethnical and cultural diversity of the Colombian nation.

The Constitutional Court issued Judicial Decree 004 of 2009, which refers to: *“Protection of the fundamental rights of persons and of Indigenous populations displaced by the armed conflict or in risk of forced displacement”*. On the basis of this decision, the sixth meeting of the Amazon Regional Table and the National Government, represented by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, agreed to carry out 23 local preparatory meetings in the Amazon region, to socialize and disseminate the contents of Judicial Decree 004 of 2009; relative to which, up to the month of December of 2009, 6 meetings took place.

In order to protect Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and avoid conflicts with other sectors of the population, natural conservation areas have been created.

During the year 2009, the Secretariat for Peoples, Social Movements and Citizen Participation of **Ecuador**, and as a prior basis for the construction of a system for the management of social and environmental conflicts in the Amazon region, has applied the following conflict resolution methodologies: dialogues, road maps, socialization of laws and shared agendas; based on the proposal of state social responsibility for the prevention and management of conflicts, prepared by the Coordinating Ministry for Natural and Cultural Heritage, approved by the President of the Republic of Ecuador on February 2, 2009.

In the year 2009, an inter-ministerial agreement for the protection of isolated Indigenous peoples was signed, according to which the Ministers for Coordination of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, of the Environment and of Justice and Human Rights of Ecuador, express their will of generating a coordinated State policy for the protection and defense of the rights of these Indigenous peoples, as a means of preventing conflicts that may lead to their extermination.

In the case of **Peru**, and as a result of the conflicts with Indigenous communities that have transcended to the nation, authorities are becoming aware of the importance of generating mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts amidst Indigenous territories and other categories of land use. Nevertheless, these are yet to be established. For example, on a participatory basis, a proposal has been formulated for the Consultation Law, that has the purpose of reducing the number of social conflicts with Indigenous populations. This draft law is waiting for the approval on the part of the Executive Power.

On the other hand, and according to the information of the People’s Ombudsman²⁴ , of the 248 social conflicts registered, a little more than 50% correspond to social-environmental conflicts; due to the fact that in several cases, it was not possible to socialize those matters with the

²³ ROM: Name with which Gypsies, Rumanians or Gipsy people are called. ²⁴ Report on social conflicts N° 77, July, 2010

populations involved, regarding the benefits represented by the execution of several projects, therefore there existed (among the inhabitants) a different perception regarding the possible damages that in certain cases would possibly affect their environment, and in others, such damages did become tangible.

2.3.3 Plans, programs and activities directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards traditional knowledge



Figure # 5
Meeting between Colombian and Ecuadorian communities
Source: Provincial Government of Sucumbíos

In Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru “... the importance of safeguarding immaterial heritage lies in its potential for building a better society. The increase in value of immaterial heritage, that contains ancestral practices and wisdom, contributes to a de-colonization of knowledge. De-colonization in the sense of breaking with the shackles that have prevented us from seeing beyond the official knowledge and of homogeneity, and to make visible the enormous value of the cultural diversity that the country

possesses and to make it possible that in the contemporary nation, spaces for dialogue between Western and local wisdom, between past and present are opened. – The dynamic nature of language and of oral expressions, molded in myths, legends, stories and songs; the vitality of music, of dance and of traditional games; the potential of festivities and of rituals, represent instances of reciprocity, of social relations, of social debate, in their economic, social, religious and political dimensions; the wisdom that is inherent in relations with nature and the universe, expressed in gastronomy, in traditional medicine, in ancestral productive practices, in toponymical and sacred geography, which are the results of a special way of seeing and understanding the world; and traditional artisan techniques, expressed in an enormous variety of designs, techniques and raw materials, are the reflection of multiple identities that coexist... sometimes in harmony. Others in conflict...”²⁵

As a consequence of this, protection and respect for traditional and ancestral knowledge becomes a meeting with our senses, which must be envisaged in the construction of public policies. This will provide an answer to scenarios of living together, for a new relation between nature and that citizenship that still remains invisible, that continuous to maintain the communities and peoples of the Amazon, within the construction of agreements destined to safeguard not only the wealth of bio-diversity, but the entire cosmic vision that will define an identity for the country within diversity.

In **Brazil**, the Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples Program, executed by FUNAI, has developed a series of activities directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards traditional knowledge in general. However, no specific data is available for Amazon communities. Additionally, the Secretariat for Identity and Cultural Diversity of the Ministry of Culture, promoted the Video Festival, editions 2008 and 2009, with the participation of persons from the native peoples of the Amazon, who took advantage of this opportunity to promote their ancestral costumes and knowledge.

The Secretariat for Identity and Cultural Diversity, also carries out the initiative of the Indigenous Culture Posts that have the objective of preserving, enhancing the value of and strengthening the cultural identity of Indigenous communities, by means of actions with a protagonist presence of Natives, using amongst other tools, the new technologies of digital communication.

In the year 2009, **Colombia** registered the existence of programs and activities directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards ancestral knowledge, executed by the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, the Institute for Amazon Investigations, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon, the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon -CDA and the Amazon Institute for Scientific Investigations. (Annex No. 3).

The National Plan for Development 2007-2009 and the National Plan for the Good Life 2009-2013 of **Ecuador**, evidence the existence of a baseline in the execution of programs and projects directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards traditional knowledge. Progress has been verified by the team of the Comptroller’s Office, by means of an analysis of compliance

²⁵ Magazine “Nuestro Patrimonio”, Number.9, May 2010, pp.9. Ecuador.

with operative plans for the year 2009 of the Ministry that Coordinates Natural and Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Culture, through the respective Provincial Directions of Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe and Sucumbíos. (Annex No. 4).

In **Peru**, during the period of evaluation, the guiding institution in matters that refer to Indigenous peoples, did not plan nor carried out studies of their uses and customs, with the purpose of rescuing, reassessing, preserving and promoting cultural, religious and scientific values, as well as the cosmic vision of these populations. On the other hand, it had the initiative of undertaking training activities relative to inter-cultural and national identity issues with professionals and public officials, as stakeholders that exert influence on decision making processes at the government administration level.

2.3.4 Plans, programs and activities directed to the exchange of knowledge within a sustainable framework



Figure # 6
Meeting between Colombian and Ecuadorian communities
Source: Government of the Province of Sucumbíos

The Demonstration of the Indigenous Peoples Project is a program of the Brazilian government, under the Ministry of the Environment, with the objective of improving the quality of life of the Indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon, by strengthening their economic, social and cultural development, in harmony with the conservation of natural resources in their territories. Since 2001, a total of 149 sub-projects were approved for this purpose.

In 2009, the Amazon Institute for Scientific Investigations- SINCHI, of **Colombia**, developed five projects for investigation related to: production practices for the conservation of yucca biomass; sustainable use of non-wood resources from the forest; a pilot experience on geographic indicators as a mechanism for the protection of the knowledge of Indigenous communities; identification and preliminary design of appropriate indicators on sustainability and human development for Indigenous and non- Indigenous peoples in the Colombian Amazon.

In relation to the Colombian National Plan for Development, in May and September of 2008, an evaluation of the process for the implementation of a public policy for Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon was undertaken. A matrix was generated on the basis of the positions of Indigenous organizations and lines of action proposed by them. According to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the actions proposed did not reach an agreement.

In **Ecuador** there are plans, programs and activities directed to the exchange of knowledge within the framework of sustainable development with verification indicators, among the principal ones the following can be mentioned: Program for Sustainable Development of the Amazon Border; Rites and Ceremonies of the Waoranis in the cantons of Aguarico and Orellana; geo-referenced survey of information relative to the offer of cultural goods and services implementation of the Itinerant School of Cultural Management in Ecuador; musical productions; documentaries; production of books, magazines and leaflets; Law for the Conservation and Protection of collective knowledge, ancestral wisdom and traditional cultural expression of Indigenous Nationalities and Peoples; Montubio People, Afro-Ecuadorians and the Ancestral Communes and Communities of Ecuador, literary contest: *“Live languages of Ecuador”*. (Annex No.4)

In **Peru**, during the period under evaluation, only specific activities were registered that were directed to the exchange of knowledge within a framework of sustainable development, with activities that were performed at the national and regional level.

It is worthwhile to mention that at the regional level, there was the creation of an entity for the Coordination of Indian Organizations in the Amazon Basin – (COICA in Spanish), which is the result of the meetings of the countries that are part of ACT at the First Congress in March of 1984 in Lima, Peru. At present this is comprised by nine organizations (AIDSEP-Peru, CIDOB-Bolivia, CONFENIAE-Ecuador, FOAG-French Guyana, OPIAC-Colombia, APA-Guyana, COIAB-Brazil, ORPIA-Venezuela, OIS-Suriname) that group Indigenous communities, at the national level, of the nine countries that share the Amazon Basin and its venue is in Quito, Ecuador, where it has legal status and recognition.

The work developed by COICA is framed within its condition as an international Indigenous organization, whose objectives are the following:

- ✓ Promote, develop and further the mechanisms that are necessary for an interaction of Indigenous Peoples and of the Indigenous organizations that are members of COICA.
- ✓ Defend territorial replevies, the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples and respect of the human rights of its members.
- ✓ Coordinate with member organizations, before the various inter-government and non-government organizations at the international level, different actions within the Amazon Basin.
- ✓ Strengthen unity and mutual collaboration between all Indigenous Peoples of the region.
- ✓ Promote a cultural re-assessment and replevy of the rights of its members.

2.3.5 Conclusions

- ✓ In their respective countries, the governments of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have generated an institutional condition, with the objective of complying with the collective rights of Indigenous nationalities, communities and peoples in the Amazon Basin, recognized by the ILO Agreement, the UN Declaration on the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Constitutions and National legislation.
- ✓ The scarce presence of State public entities in the Amazon region has been a limiting factor for the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories. At present, processes are under way to insert mechanisms that guarantee the application of the rights of Indigenous peoples.
- ✓ Among the mechanisms used for the control, follow-up and defense of Indigenous territories are the processes of regularization and titling of lands. In Brazil and Colombia, through different entities such as the National Foundation of the Indian and INCODER respectively, these actions have been implemented. In Ecuador a constitutional legal framework is being used to construct the participation of Amazon territorial districts, to enforce legitimate rights in the territory and to guarantee community participation, with the objective of safeguarding the vision of the world and integral ownership of ancestral territories. In spite of progress made in the regularization and titling of lands in Peru, conflicts have been generated, in which Indigenous populations demand a greater participation in the development of extractive activities in those territories where they live.

- ✓ Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have defined the institutions that are responsible for the management and solution of conflicts related to land use; however, up to now there is no evidence of systematic and sustained processes for conflict management, maintaining specific actions that partially solve problems that continue to appear.
- ✓ Plans, programs and projects have been generated in Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador to promote and safeguard ancestral knowledge. In Peru, audited entities have only carried out specific activities.
- ✓ In Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru there are plans, programs and/or activities directed to the exchange of knowledge within the framework of sustainable development in the early stages of execution.

2.3.6 Challenges

- ✓ Strengthen the cultural diversity component in national permanent commissions in each country, with the objective of undertaking a follow-up of those actions that within this scope, must be executed by different state entities.
- ✓ Establish a permanent regional agenda between the member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, to construct systems for the prevention and management of conflicts, based upon a systematic exchange and transfer of experiences and documented knowledge.
- ✓ Promote the implementation of prior and pre-legislative consultations, in cases these are absent, as defined in international instruments and the legal framework of the States; accompanied with citizen training and formation strategies.
- ✓ Establish a set of public policies, to safeguard ancestral knowledge for the Amazon region, in function of intellectual property laws, determining processes of accountability and citizen participation.
- ✓ Reinforce plans, programs and activities directed to establishing respect towards traditional knowledge and generating spaces for a permanent coordination among State Institutions.
- ✓ The central governments of member states should promote the coordination of activities of their local governments to strengthen plans and programs, directed to the exchange of knowledge within a framework of sustainable development and which have the support of an evaluation of their respective progress indicators.

2.4 NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS OF THE AMAZON

The Amazon Region has a surface of 7'989,004 km². It is the home to approximately 60,000 plant species. The Amazon River marks the limits of the most extensive hydrographic region of the planet, an area drained by approximately 1,100 rivers of different order and magnitude, of which there is a predominance of the principal riverbed of the Amazon River with a length of 6,742 km. Its main hydrographic basins are: Urubamba, Pachitea, Pacaya, Tapiche, Marañón, Nanay, Napo, Yavary, Putumayo/Iça, Jutai, Jurua, Caquetá/Japura, Purús, Negro, Madeira, Trombetas, Tapajos and Xigu. It transports approximately a 15.47% of the fresh water of the planet, with a discharge into the Atlantic Ocean that ranges between 210,000 and 220.000 m³/sec ²⁶.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature - IUCN, (1994) defines protected areas as: "A surface of land or sea, especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of Biodiversity and of the natural and cultural resources associated; managed through legal means, or other equally effective methods".

The audit focused on the Amazon territories of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and corresponds to a 78,5% of the region.

Each country defines different management categories, the purpose of which is directed, in all cases, to the in situ conservation of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity.

In the Amazon Region, the areas of protection that have a restricted use are: Natural Area for Integrated Management, Environmental Protection Area, Protection Forest, Ecologic Station, Natural Monument, National Park, Natural National Park, Biologic Reserve, Ecologic Reserve, Forest Reserve, Natural National Reserve, National Reserve, Natural Reserve, Natural Wildlife Reserve, Wildlife Refuge, Bi-national Park, Fauna Production Reserve, Fauna Sanctuary, Historic Sanctuary.

The countries evaluated have the regulations and guidelines that should be considered for the constitution, conservation and maintenance of protected natural areas, which are defined by the entities entrusted with such functions.

In the Amazon region of Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, a total of 51 protected natural areas have been declared under different categories, which correspond to a surface of approximately 22'609,722 hectares. In Brazil, the map of natural protected areas has 490²⁷ sites with a surface of 1'873,186 km² or 44,3% of biomes, with the expectation of declaring an additional 334 new areas.

Annex 5 contains the detail by country, of the natural protected areas in the Amazon Region, which are summarized in the following chart:

²⁶ Taken from ACTO, 2000 as quoted by Brack 1995:69, ACTO, 2004:16. ²⁷ Includes protected areas under national and sub-national administration.

COUNTRIES - Amazon Protected Natural Areas	SURFACE (Hectares)
1. Peru	15 688 531,89
2. Colombia	4 079 731,00
3. Ecuador	2 841 464,00
4. Brazil	31 984 100,00
TOTAL (hectares)	54 593 826,89

Although there are regulations that refer to the care, conservation and sustainable use of PNAs, in the Amazon Basin there are a series of activities that include amongst others: oil extraction, mining, migrant agriculture, ecotourism, deforestation and traffic of species. There is an evident weakness in the articulation of the different public institutions in the countries in relation to private enterprise, as well as with the populations involved, to be able to prevent possible environmental damages in these zones and to mitigate them in the event they happen.



Figure # 7
Mining Activity: river bed diversion
Source: EFS Ecuador



Figure # 8
Mining Activity: mineral tailings directly discharged into water ways
 Source: EFS Ecuador

On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen activities for control and surveillance of activities developed within PNAs, or in adjacent zones; more so, when there is awareness of the different anthropic activities that put to risk the sustainability of these areas.

The declaration of protected areas is insufficient to transform them into a sustainable development instrument. These require new paradigms that permit the application of an innovative focus that involves protected areas in much larger conservation and development programs²⁸. For this reason, governments and multinational organizations must award priority to their efforts and strengthen the protected area systems, establishing by the year 2012, comprehensive networks in all eco-regions, with special emphasis on threatened ecosystems, that are either insufficiently protected or specially fragmented. The main objective of this is to stimulate the establishment of biologic and cultural corridors that facilitate the flow of species, as well as the exchange and reassessment of traditional knowledge of local populations.²⁹

2.4.1 Biologic and cultural corridors in coordination with Amazon border countries

Conservation of biodiversity in environments that have been modified by development requires measures that will maintain connectivity for species, communities and ecologic processes, at

²⁸ Durban Agreement - V World Parks Congress IUCN 2003 "Beyond Frontiers". ²⁹ ACTO – Strategic Plan 2004 – 2012.

multiple scales. With the purpose of counteracting habitat fragmentation, the concept of a biologic or ecologic corridor implies connectivity between protected zones and those areas that harbor an important biodiversity. At present, these are proposed as a novel tool to promote the conservation of nature.

In this context, the initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure, IIRSA, was presented in the meeting of Presidents of 12 South American countries held in August of 2000, in the city of Brasilia, “... in which the Presidents of the region agreed to carry out joint actions to promote the South American political, social and economic integration process, including the modernization of regional infrastructure and actions directed to stimulating integration and development of isolated sub-regions”.

One of the principal proposals presented by IIRSA for the Amazon region, is the determination of **Multimodal corridors such as Manta–Manaus**, that fall within the framework of the Multimodal Amazon Axis and the Colombia- Ecuador Connection, under the so called Andean Multimodal Axis. Also presented was the proposal for the biologic corridors C ndor - Kutuk  and the C ndor Bio-reserve.



Figure # 9
Biologic corridors Cónдор - Kutukú and the Cónдор Bio-reserve
Source: Ministry of the Environment - Ecuador

The principal objectives established for the Biologic Corridors proposed by IIRSA in South America are:

- ✓ Harmonize policies, plans and regulatory and institutional aspects of frameworks between States.
- ✓ Enhance the value of the social and environmental dimensions of projects.
- ✓ Improve quality of life and opportunities for local populations.
- ✓ Develop new regional mechanisms to program, execute and manage projects.
- ✓ Structure financial schemes adapted to the specific risk configuration of each project.
- ✓ Incorporate infrastructure projects by identifying regional integration and development axes.

The IIRSA proposal is still devoid of consensus indicators, inasmuch as the corridors in each nation have not started their operation.

From information analyzed in the “Planning process for the Organization of the IIRSA 2005-2010 Projects Portfolio” there is no evidence of a calculation of verifiable progress indicators in the Amazon axis. Indicators proposed appear in Annex No. 6.

On the other hand, the ACTO Strategic Plan, that develops the Cooperation Program for the implementation of regional policies for the sustainable development of natural resources in the Amazon region, submits 3 long-term and 4 medium-term objectives, among which we can highlight that of “*conservation and sustainable use of natural resources*”, objective developed under four indicators, within which are featured: “*Trans-border systems for the management of conservation areas and biologic corridors being set up in four key areas.*”³⁰ ACTO expects that these will be operative in a five-year period.

At present, two border articulation processes are being developed in the Amazon region. One is the Green Frontier Plan which was accepted by the neighbor and integration Commissions between Colombia and Brazil. The other is the Three Nation Program for Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Corridor of Protected Areas: La Paya Natural National Park (Colombia), Guepi Reserve Zone (Peru) and the Cuyabeno Fauna Production Reserve (Ecuador).

³⁰ ACTO. Document for the International Cooperation Program. Sustainable use and Conservation of Forests and Biociversity in the Amazon Region, June 2006. 12p.

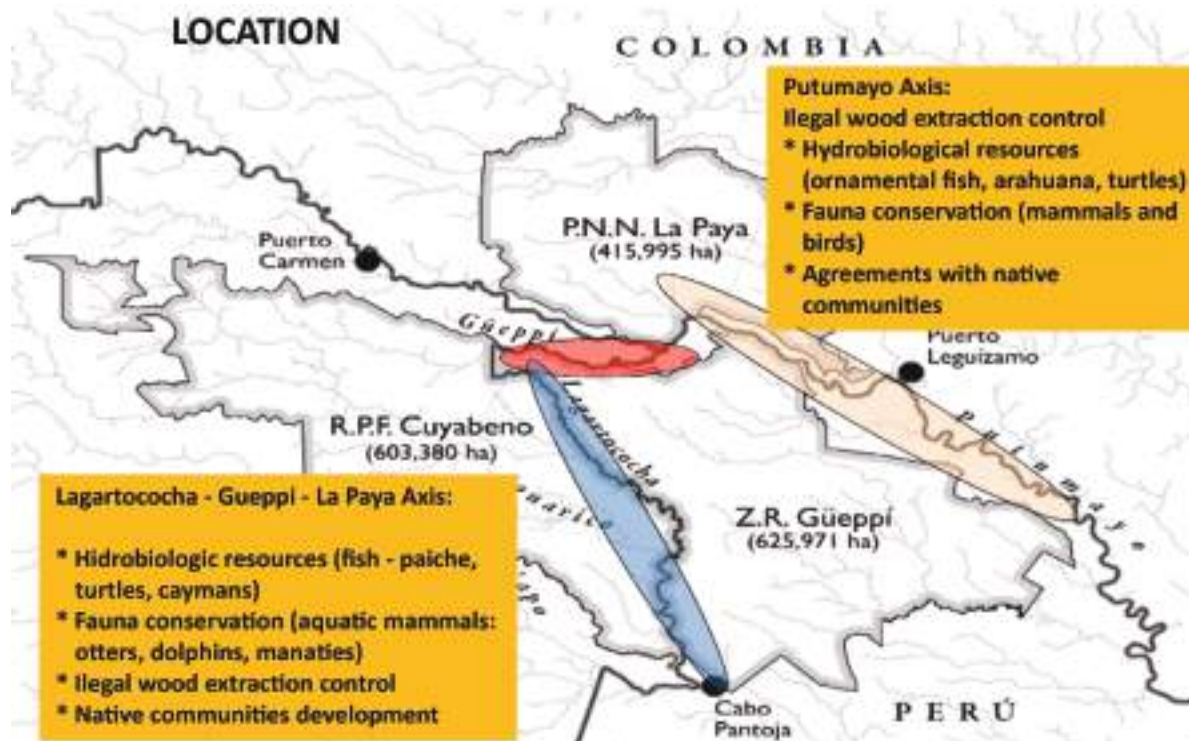


Figure # 10

Three nation corridors in Protected Areas

La Paya (Colombia) , Güepí (Perú) y Cuyabeno (Ecuador)

Source: Ministry of the Environment - Ecuador

Brazil presented its proposal of the Green Frontier Plan during the second meeting of the Colombia-Brazil Working Group for the Environment, held in February of 2007, which was accepted by Colombia. The objective of the Green Frontier Plan is to: *“Establish joint actions to start project formulation: with the purpose of managing the consolidation of a green corridor in the border zone, the creation of protected areas and the establishment of sustainable use zones”*.

The zone of work of the Plan includes the protected areas of Amacayacu, Cahuinari and Puré River, the buffer zones and the area of the basins of the Caquetá, Putumayo and Amazonas Rivers in Colombia and Brazil; the protected areas within the Central Amazon Ecologic Corridor and the basins of the Japura, Issa and Solimões Rivers.

Among the pending activities of the Plan are: joint actions for investigation, management, monitoring and control of these areas, training to meet the demand in each one of the parties; creation of new protected areas to consolidate the corridor; carrying out joint efforts to obtain cooperation resources.

To these initiatives we must add the technical cooperation included in the Mixed Commission for Technical and Scientific Cooperation between both countries, to carry out the diagnosis of the Apaporis – Tabatinga Tourism Axis and the exchange of Experiences in Tourism Programs.

Among the efforts deployed by park rangers of the protected areas of **La Paya (Colombia), Güeppí (Peru) and Cuyabeno (Ecuador)**, starting in 2005, rose the idea of setting up a joint protected zone, which later was called “*Corridor for the Management of Protected Areas of the La Paya Natural National Park –Güeppi Reserve Zone –Cuyabeno Fauna Production Reserve*”.

In the “*Biannual Report to the Board*” of July, 2009, the Three Nation Program, mentions that: “...in turn, the initiative was positioned in the bi-national agendas, within the framework of the Neighboring Commissions, as well as in regional Amazon spaces. As a result of this progress, the Program was able to obtain international financing and assistance from non-government organizations and regional integration platforms, through three projects: (i) “*Support to the Three Nation Program for the conservation and sustainable development of the corridor in the protected areas of La Paya (Colombia), Güeppí (Peru) and Cuyabeno (Ecuador)*” financed by GTZ, DGIS and the Autonomous Park Organization of Spain through ATCO and CAN; (ii) “*An integrated landscape for conservation and sustainable development; strengthening of SIRAP and Indigenous Territories in the Three Nation Program of the Putumayo River*”, financed by the European Union and WWF of Germany; (iii) “*Model for border coordination for the conservation and sustainable development of the corridor in Paya (Colombia), Güeppí (Peru) and Cuyabeno (Ecuador)*”, supported by the European Unión in the framework of the Social Cohesion Program II, through the General Secretariat of CAN, to be implemented during 2010.”

From the analysis of the documents provided, it is evident that:

- ✓ The Project “Support for the three nation program for the conservation and sustainable development of the corridor in the protected areas of La Paya (Colombia), Güeppí (Peru) and Cuyabeno (Ecuador)”, has a global operative plan that lasts for 2 years. It receives its financing through ACTO-DGIS-GTZ and the Autonomous Park Organization of Spain. In April of 2009, the National Fund for the Environment and GTZ signed a contract for the first disbursement and it was in force up to December of 2009. The POA 2009 was prepared and there is a draft of the agreement to be signed between the Andean Corporation of Nations, CAN, and the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador, MAE, for a disbursement that, according to the report, in its present state has been “*suspended upon the request of GTZ-ACTO*”, because a 16 month POA is required and it is expected to “*... sign a new contract to have access to the resources forthcoming from donors*”.
- ✓ The project of “*An integrated landscape for conservation and sustainable development: strengthening of regional protected areas and Indigenous territories in the three nation basin of the Putumayo River*” has independent financing provided by the European Unión, counterpart of WWF. The executing entity for this project is the Natura Foundation, and at present, the project is under execution.

- ✓ The project “Model for border coordination for conservation and sustainable development of the Corridor in Paya (Colombia) –Güepí (Peru) –Cuyabeno (Ecuador)” – Social Cohesion Project II of the Andean Community of Nations - European Unión (EU), has the approval of the EU, requires a counterpart of 105,000 Euros, jointly granted by the three countries. However, the project has not been prepared in a joint manner, since there is only an initial matrix at the level of the three countries, and the entity to manage the funds has not been determined.

In relation to progress indicators, the First Bi-annual Report to the Board, of July, 2009, Bogotá – Colombia, mentions that:

“In general terms, at the level of protected areas, actions are being taken in all the strategic lines of the Program in approximately the same proportions (actions are being performed at a 20 and 25% level). The proportion of actions in development in this same level has a greater variation, ranging from 17% to 67%. The line for Strengthening Institutional Capacities is the one that has a greater proportion of actions yet to be taken. The Strengthening the Corridor for Conservation line is the one that shows the highest percentage of pending actions. In three of the four strategic lines; Management of Protected Areas and their Zone of Influence, Social Participation Social and Strengthening of the Conservation Corridor, a majority of actions (40-60%) are still to be developed in protected areas. Upon examining regional level results, we can observe that the Strengthening of the Corridor for Conservation line and the Strengthening of Institutional Capacities line, have developed actions during 2009.

In the Management of Protected Areas and Zones of influence Lines and of Social Participation, a majority (58% in both cases) of actions are still being developed. For the Management Lines of Protected Areas and Zones of influence and of Social Participation and Strengthening of the Conservation Corridor, the proportion of actions pending varies between 42% and 50% at the regional level. The Protected Areas and Zones of influence Line and the Social Participation Social Line, have met objectives in a 25%; in development, 31%; pending, 44%. Percentage of implementation at the level of Areas: in process of development, 58%; pending, 42%. Percentage of Implementation at the Regional level: executed, 20%; in process of development 40%.”

The values of the indicators used appear in Annex No.7.

The “Memorandum of Understanding” defines instances and mechanisms for coordination and the decision making process for the program, which are presently undergoing revision.

In **Brazil**, the ecologic corridors project is coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, establishing two priorities: the Central Corridor of the Atlantic, with approximately 12.5 million Hectares, and the Central Corridor of Amazonia, with over 52 million Hectares, defined on the basis of biological criteria, with scientific backing, with purposes of organization and conservation.

The Central Corridor of Amazonia (CCA) has the purpose of maintaining a continuous forest by means of the consolidation of the existing conservation areas and the application of procedures for the sustainable use of natural resources in buffer areas. This corridor that lies along the basins of the Lower Solimões and Negro Rivers, is considered as a Reserve of the Biosphere of the Central Amazon and a Natural World Heritage, with 53 conservation areas. Activities have been executed without the participation of the Amazon riparian countries, which points out to the limitations of the joint efforts directed to the conservation of biodiversity.

The Natural Protected Areas - NPA³¹ Director Plan in Peru gathers the nature of problems set forth by ACTO relative to the fragmentation of ecosystems that previously were continuous. This presents as a principal challenge, the design and management of the NPA networks and defines as a priority, the connection of such fragmented areas; understanding such connectivity, as a condition referred to in the link or connection that facilitates the movement of organisms between habitat parcels present in the landscape. This concept is applied in the case of the management of NPAs in Peru, as criteria for the design of the protected areas network and as a regional conservation strategy, that permits the connection of protected natural areas to the large fragments of natural ecosystems or natural area networks, through the landscape.

This connectivity must also be applied to the NPAs located in trans-border zones by defining two approaches: Trans-border Conservation Areas – TCA and Conservation Corridors - CC.

In the Loreto region, it has been possible to identify three (3) trans-border biological corridors. However, when considering these areas as a transitory categorization (Reserve Zone), the necessary management documents, such as master plans, have not been prepared, putting at risk any initiative for the creation of trans-border conservation areas, that permit joint actions in favor of conservation and sustainable development of such areas; additionally, there is no evidence of the existence of cultural corridors.

2.4.2 Biologic and Ecologic Representation in Amazon natural protected areas

NPAs are considered as a set of areas with exceptional values for national heritage, which in benefit of the inhabitants of the Nation and due to their natural, cultural or historic characteristics, are reserved and declared under any of the established categories.

To be able to demonstrate the representative ecologic and biologic nature of a determined area, indicators are used to measure biodiversity, diversity of ecosystems, social conditions, causes for the loss of biodiversity and the answers provided to stop their deterioration.

³¹ Director Plan for NPAs, approved through Supreme Decree N° 016-2009-MINAM of September 2, 2009.



Figure # 11
Dendrobatinae is a bioindicator of ecosystem quality
Source: EFS Ecuador



Figure # 12
Panther onca – Otorongo
Source: EFS Ecuador

In **Ecuador**, during 2005 and 2006 the Nazca and EcoScience Institute, in association with international institutions for conservation: The Nature Conservancy and International Conservation, as well as the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador, MAE, carried out two studies to identify gaps in ecologic and biologic representation in the National Protected Areas System, SNAP³².

Up to the year 2009, indices established to determine ecologic and biologic representation in the 2005 study were available.

In the document provided by MAE titled “*Environmental Indicators, Processes that add value of DNB-MAE*”, of February 2010, indicators to be used in the determination of such representation were established. It is worthy of mention that the indicators that refer to “*percentage of species of flora managed*” and “*percentage of species of fauna managed*” are being applied since March of 2010.

Among the areas that meet this ecologic and biologic representation is the protected area of Yasuní (Ecuador), extolled by scientist of the entire world as the zone of the greatest biodiversity of the entire planet; it is a DNA bank that can be advantageously used by the biotechnology

³² Instituto Nazca, 2005 and Cuesta, et al., 2006.

industry. In 1989, UNESCO declared it as a world heritage biosphere, and Ecuador determined it as an intangible zone in 1999.

It is one of the places in the world that harbors a greater diversity of species: 596 species of birds have been registered; in relation to mammals, there are 204 species that would correspond to a 40% of the mammals in the Amazon basin; 100 species of amphibians; 382 species of fresh water fish; 100 000 species of insects, per hectare. In one hectare of the Yasuní, 644 species of trees have been found. There are so many species of trees and shrubs as there are native trees in all of North America. It is also the home of the Huaorani Indigenous tribe and it is the last corner of the jungle left for the survival of the Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous tribes that have preferred to live in voluntary isolation.

In the Yasuní National Park there is a reserve of approximately 960 million barrels of crude oil, spread throughout the Ishpingo, Tiputini and Tambocha fields - ITT. The exploitation of the ITT would generate effects that today are well documented in the zones that are under operation:

- ✓ **Environmental damages.-** Contamination, deforestation and alteration of ecologic relations of the ecosystems.
- ✓ **Economic impacts.-** Loss in the productivity of self-sustainable economies; high costs for supervision, maintenance, remediation and compensation.
- ✓ **Social impacts.-** General deterioration of the zone; alcoholism, violence, prostitution, diseases and destruction of the social fabric.
- ✓ **Political impacts.-** Increase in the conflictive nature of the region, abandonment of the State in these zones, and trans-border violence.
- ✓ **Cultural impacts.-** Impact upon the life of local people and risk of extinction of their cultures.

With the objective of keeping that crude oil underground and preserving the Yasuní National Park, the ITT initiative has been created, based on the consolidation of a trust fund so that the crude oil will remain “*in situ*”.

The expectation of the Ecuadorian government is to be able to obtain a 50% of the income it would receive if it would extract the oil of this project. These resources would be destined to the management of protected areas, especially those in the Amazon; to reforestation and the recovery of natural areas; science and technology; social investment and the reconversion of the energy matrix of the country. Arguments in favor of the proposal are:

- ✓ Prevent the emission of 407 million metric tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, as a contribution to mitigate climate change.

- ✓ Conservation of biodiversity, preventing an alteration of the balance of ecosystems.
- ✓ Protect the peoples that live in the Yasuní.
- ✓ Transform the economy of Ecuador.

A trust fund that has been proposed and approved by the Government of Ecuador, as well as by the United Nations Development Program - UNDP. The initiative is in the phase of collecting funds. To provide support towards the consolidation of the National System Conservation Units – SNUC, in **Brazil**, Decree 4,326/02 established for the Amazon region, the Protected Areas Program (ARPA), the mission of which is to protect a significant and representative biodiversity in the Amazon, and promote sustainable development for present and future generations. Considered as the greatest initiative to protect biodiversity in the planet, ARPA has as its goal, the implementation and protection of 50 million hectares of protected areas, at a total cost of US\$ 400 million.

With a period estimated in ten years, the program is coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment - MMA and is executed with the collaboration the governing entities in the protected areas, the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity - Funbio and the German Technical Cooperation Agency - GTZ.

To guarantee the efficacy and perpetuity of its actions, the program supports the creation of a system to monitor biodiversity and the creation of the Fund for Protected Areas - FAP that permanently capitalizes trust funds and their collection, which will be used to finance the maintenance and protection of the conservation units under ARPA.

Since 1998, the Ministry of the Environment, in association with other institutions, has undertaken consultations to define priority areas for conservation, sustainable use and participation in the benefits of biologic diversity, in each one of the biomes. This information was been brought up to date during 2005 and 2006, and is used in the preparation of a map of the areas that are important for biodiversity.

It is important to highlight that the scope of the map of priority areas goes beyond the definition of protected areas, since it generates planning actions, undertakes development studies (biologic, anthropologic or physical environment), stresses recovery, awareness and promotion of economic activities that are most compatible with conservation.

In **Colombia**, environmental legislation consecrates the general principles regarding biodiversity that must be followed by a policy for the environment and encourages the establishment of protected areas that bring benefits to the communities that inhabit the zone (Indigenous, peasants, settlers), respecting, preserving and maintaining their traditional knowledge. It also contributes to the generation of policies and instruments, with the participation of Indigenous communities, to facilitate legal recognition and an efficient administration of the areas under the conservation of these

communities. This way, the goals of conservation, both of biologic diversity, as well as knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous communities, amongst other actions, are duly preserved.

The National Parks System of Colombia (SPNN) has a total of 55 areas. These are organized in accordance with article 329 of the National Code for Natural Resources - CNR, in Natural National Parks (PNN), Natural Reserves (RNN), Unique Natural Area, Sanctuaries for Fauna and Flora (SFF) and Park Road.

In the Colombian Amazon, there are nine (9) natural national parks: Amacayacu, Puré and Cahuinari in the department of Amazonas; Alto FraguaIndiwasi, Serranía de Chiribiquete, Cordillera de Los Picachos and Serranía de Los Churumbelos in the department of Caquetá; La Paya and the Sanctuary of medicinal flora in the Orito and Guamuez Rivers in the department of Putumayo.

The SAI of Colombia considers that there exists a great challenge for the environmental institutions of the country, inasmuch as *“studies carried out by UAESPNN and the Humboldt Institute, recognize... problems of representation and recommend the declaration of 196 new protected areas... and the extension of the SPNN to a 28.1% of the surface identified, that is approximately 31 million hectares”*³³

Peru is one of the 10 mega-diverse countries of the world, since it harbors a great part of the biologic diversity of the planet; with 84 of the 104 Zones of Life, eight bio-geographic provinces and three large hydrographic areas that contain 12,201 lagoons and lakes, 1,007 rivers, as well as 3,044 glaciers. The National System for State Protected Natural Areas– SINANPE, in charge of the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State– SERNANP (Organism that operates under the Ministry of the Environment), has as its objective, that of contributing to sustainable development in Peru, through the conservation of representative samples of biologic diversity.

The National Authority approves a Master Plan for each Natural Protected Area. The Master Plan constitutes the planning document at the highest level and is prepared following participatory processes. It is reviewed every five years, and will define among other things, management plans that include care, conservation and protection of biodiversity.

2.4.3 Ecotourism Programs

Based on the definition of sustainable development established in the Brundtland Report, the World Tourism Organization, WTO, states that:

“... the development of sustainable tourism answers the needs of tourists and of the present host regions, while it protects and improves future opportunities. It is focused on the management of all resources so that these satisfy all economic, social and aesthetic needs, while respecting cultural integrity, essential ecologic processes, biologic diversity and the systems that sustain life.”

³³ Report on the State of Natural Resources and of the Environment 2007-2008. CGR



Figure # 13
Lodge located within the Cuyabeno RPF - Ecuador
Source: EFS Ecuador

In **Ecuador** there are four tourist regions favored with the presence of 46 ecosystems, of which 9 are located in the Amazon region, where the highlight is the vast tropical forest territory that concentrates an 80% of the biodiversity of the country.

The mega-diversity of Ecuador is recognized at the world scale with the declaration of world heritages of humanity on the part of UNESCO, as granted to the Galápagos National Park and the Sangay National Park, as well as the status as a Biosphere Reserve of the Yasuní National Park, and the Gifts of the Earth denomination bestowed by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature WWF, and the Galapagos National Park and the Llanganates - Sangay Ecologic Corridor. In addition, Ecuador has two of the world's 25 "hot spots".

Tourism in protected areas has its axis in the visits of tourists to national parks, with 430,000 visitors to the SNAP as of 2005. These areas have had an increase in their offer and a greater demand for destinations such as Galapagos, Cotopaxi, Cotacachi- Cayapas, Machalilla, Cuyabeno, Cajas and the Chimborazo Reserve.

A Comprehensive Tourist Marketing Plan was established in Ecuador, which offers and has the

potential or providing a greater diversity of tourist products, based on the natural and cultural attractions that satisfy market demands and requirements, especially in nature, adventure and cultural tourism.

The “*Strategic Plan for the development of sustainable tourism for Ecuador - Plandetur 2020*”, serves as a tool for strategic planning that integrates, organizes and directs competitive efforts for sustainable tourism so that by the year 2020: the country consolidates this as an efficient tool for an integral development with social profitability; generates opportunities for employment and improvement of the quality of life of its populations, communities and territories under a legal framework; positions itself as a sustainable tourist destination; guarantees the management of tourist development and operation of its cultural and natural wealth; guarantees the articulation of its chains of value in tourism, the safety and quality of destinations, innovation, knowledge and technology applied with connectivity, and offers an adequate infrastructure and facilities for tourism.

In **Peru**, one of the products resulting from continuous evaluation represents an updating of the plan for tourist and recreation plan, which constitutes a planning instrument for tourist and recreational activities in the NPAs³⁴. However, up to this date, the Pacaya Samiria- National Reserve - RNPS, which is perhaps the most representative Protected Natural Area, in that which refers to the development of tourism activities, has yet to update its plan for tourism and recreational activities of 2001. This severely limits its management capacity, if we take into consideration that the activities for tourism in the PNAs at the national level, during the last ten years represented an increase of 20%. This makes it evident that a changing panorama should have generated an updating in that which refers to the planning in the RNPS.

If to the foregoing, we add the fact that the RNPS did not have its corresponding regulations for tourism and recreational use, as provided for in the regulations of Natural Protected Areas, a matter stated by the headquarters that³⁵ : “*The plan for the tourist and recreational use of the RNPS of 2001, did not have a regulation for such tourism activities, inasmuch as this did not constitute a priority for the regulating entity, since the guidelines and directions for the development of tourism activity in the area, were contemplated within the same document*”.

The lack of an up-to-date plan for tourism hinders the development of activities that may lead to a tourism management plan that fits on a timely basis to a changing environment; more so if we consider that the increase in tourism activities inside the RNPS has been significant. In effect, after having an almost uniform trend of visitors up to 2007, the total of which was 2,976 tourists, for 2008, this amount increased by approximately a 70% and, with relation to 2009, the increase was approximately 80%.

Likewise, linked to this lack of an updated Plan for Tourism and Recreation, the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve has not been monitoring for the impacts generated by tourism activities upon the environment. This has been stated by its director who points out: “(...) up to the present date it has not been possible to present a specific report, regarding the impact of tourist activities in the interior of the area and its buffer zone“. It is necessary to consider the importance of this

³⁴ Supreme Decree N° 016-2009-MINAM September 2, 2009. ³⁵ Official Letter N° 028-2010-SERNANP/RNPS-J April 28, 2010.

monitoring, which precisely helps to assure the sustainability of the area and will permit obtaining sustainable economic revenues in benefit of local populations.

In **Brazil**, as a Government initiative and with the support of the Ministry of Tourism and the IBAMA, the Program for the Development of Ecotourism in the Amazon is being implemented (Amazonas Proecotur), which as one of its objectives, provides the offer of attractive conditions for direct investments in the ecotourism sector. Likewise, it is expected that in the long term, it will generate employment and develop economic activities related to the sector.

The program is financed by a loan contract with the Inter American Development Bank - IDB, under the coordination of the Secretariat for Extraction and Sustainable Rural Development and the Ministry of the Environment. The Proecotur Plan is executed in collaboration with the nine Amazon states.

Proecotur was designed in two phases: Phase I pre-investment, centered upon strategic planning for the development of ecotourism in the region, and Phase II addresses the execution of investments to structure tourism centers in the rental program and includes measures related to the infrastructure for tourism. The planning phase for Proecotur was completed in April of 2010, with the preparation of the Sustainable Strategy for the development of Tourism

According to program reports, the principal benefits are: participation of all local stakeholders; induction into the institutionalization of tourism; investment in local and regional planning of ecotourism in the Amazon; financing of tourist plans; implementation of an infrastructure to provide support for tourism; formation and training of local agents.

In **Colombia**, the National Plan for Development 2006-2010, in the Chapter on the environment, establishes that the Ministry of the Environment, Housing, and Territorial Development, in alliance with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and UAESPNN, are the entities entrusted with promoting a national policy in favor of ecotourism, as a tool for the conservation of biodiversity at the regional and local levels. In addition, it links the private sector and the community for the provision of services to ecotourism; and on the other hand, works for the strengthening of the Inter-institutional Ecotourism Committee, where there is the participation of entities such as the National Training Service–SENA- and PROEXPORT.

The agenda of the National Planning Department and Tourist Competitiveness Agreements of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, consider ecotourism as a product and option for development. However, at the regional level, there is evidence of a weakness, that in spite of having a great quantity of tourist attractions, there is an inadequate knowledge of how to offer these products.

The MAVDT has awarded priority to ecotourism as a productive chain, considered strategic for the country, due to the relevance, in terms of use and conservation of landscapes and the social and economic impact on the environment that is generated by its profitable use. Likewise, UAESPNN is developing a Program to Strengthen Ecotourism in the areas of the National Natural Parks

System of Colombia, the objective of which is to improve conservation and protection of natural, historic and cultural resources; its national and international competitiveness; economic and social development of local and regional communities and the financial sustainability of parks.

The Parks Unit is continuing with the process of concessions, selecting a professional operator for the management and operation of ecotourism services of the areas under concession. These operators are awarded restricted zones in the PNN to be conserved and managed. In its condition as national authority for the environment, UAESPNN carries out its activities for control, surveillance and environmental management.

As of the present time in the Amazon region, only one concession process has been made in the Amacayacu National Natural Park, granted to the Amacayacu Temporal Union (Aviatur - Hotel Decameron - Cielos Abiertos).

There is also the development of a community ecotourism program in national parks, that strives to establish alliances with local community organizations for the provision of services and activities related to ecotourism, thus permitting the generation of economic and social benefits, and contributing to the conservation of natural environments and cultures of the zone and improving the financial sustainability of the National Natural Parks System.

2.4.4 Surveillance and Control of Protected Natural Areas

Pursuant to Colombian legislation, the mechanisms for surveillance and control of the NPAs, are executed in a direct manner by each one of the environmental authorities, in accordance with their jurisdiction and with the support of the Police and National Army, who carry out periodic patrols; and in addition, have the support of the community through the park rangers families program.

Also, within the framework of the National Environmental System – SINA, there is a strengthening of the mechanisms for the use, conservation and protection of natural resources in the NPAs. This has resulted in new initiatives, as the framework agreement, signed between autonomous corporations such as CORPOAMAZONIA, CRC, CVC, CORPONARIÑO, CAM and CORTOLIMA, together with UAESPNN for the eco-region of the Colombian Massif, where there are several NPAs.

In **Peru**, in each NPA headquarter SERNANP performs surveillance and control functions, as well as the development of programs to train voluntary park rangers, with the objective of strengthening management capacities of the NPAs, and providing participants with an opportunity for learning and training.

Additionally, as one of its pillars, there is the alliance between the competent authority, through the headquarters of Natural Protected Areas with local populations, by means of Management Committees and other spaces and mechanisms, through which actions for planning, control, monitoring, development of activities for the sustainable use of the areas are carried out, as well

as strengthening, financing and others that are developed considering both parts involved and not only one of them.

Within the competence of the Management Committee, there is also the essential task of overseeing the appropriate functioning of the Protected Natural Area, to follow-up the execution of the Master Plan and monitoring, evaluation and feedback for compliance with the specifically approved plans and observing existing regulations. Among the competencies of the Management Committee are the following:

- ✓ Propose NPA policies and plans for approval.
- ✓ Oversee the appropriate functioning of the NPA, the execution of its Plans and compliance with existing regulations.
- ✓ Propose measures that will harmonize the use of resources with the conservation objectives of the NPA.
- ✓ Participate in the preparation of the respective Master Plan and oversee its compliance.
- ✓ Propose actions leading to the defense of the Nation's Heritage linked to the NPA.
- ✓ Facilitate inter-sector coordination to provide support to management efforts.

Nevertheless, it is still necessary to continue to strengthen surveillance and control activities in the NPAs, by increasing technical and operational resources for scientific investigation, to work with communities and execute specialized patrolling and monitoring.

For **Brazil**, one of the greatest difficulties in the application in natural protected areas is the hiring and stability of employees. The temporary hiring of persons to support local activities such as prevention of and fighting fires as well as recruitment of volunteers, are measures that have been adopted by the federal management organization. In 2005, the Volunteer Environmental Agents Program was created, with the purpose of mobilizing persons in communities located in or around protected areas, to provide protection for such areas. If, on the one hand, this helps to mitigate the scarcity of personnel, on the other it promotes the Participation Program and the accountability of management before society – for sustainable use units. These actions are performed on a collective basis.

In **Ecuador**, the Ministry of the Environment, in the SNAP Strategic Plan 2007-2016 considers that this opens an opportunity to approach issues of growing importance such as the "...integral nature of the SNAP, the mechanisms for participation in the management of the system and its financial sustainability, which have a direct incidence on its administration and management. It also offers an opportunity to explore and build new alliances directed to the establishment of agreements with government, private and community stakeholders". With the goal of complying

with the objectives for conservation, it was possible to define that the SNAP – National Protected Areas System, integrates the conservation interests of sectional governments, of Indigenous communities and Afro-Ecuadorian peoples, as well as those of private owners with the feasibility of administrating and managing such interests.

In this sense, the establishment of the following sub-systems has been proposed:

“ Natural Areas of the State Heritage Sub-System- PANE.- Comprised by the Natural Areas of the State Heritage and administrative and management mechanisms of the National Environment Authority (AAN). This covers elements of national interest, the conservation units that comprise it are declared and administered by the National Environment Authority - AAN, and it can establish different mechanisms for participation in the management of said areas.

Protected Areas of Sectional Governments Sub-System, APGS. Formed by areas of regional or local interest, under the technical and legal support of the AAN. The areas protected under this Sub-System may be declared as such by local governments, but their incorporation into the SNAP will be made by the AAN, on the basis of studies for alternative management presented by interested parties. Its administration and management will be under the responsibility of sectional governments.

Community Protected, Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian Areas Sub-System, APC. Formed by areas of regional or local interest; these are technically and legally controlled by the AAN, which also must approve the alternative management studies presented by interested communities, before incorporating them into the SNAP. Such interested communities will be in charge of the administration and management of the conservation units established in the Sub-System.

Private Protected Areas Sub-System, APPRI. Formed by areas of local interest, it will be technically and legally regulated by the AAN, which must approve the alternative management studies to be submitted by the owners. The administration and management of different conservation units will be under the responsibility of the owners.

It is important to point out that the protective forest, which presently belongs to the Forest Heritage of the State, upon legally or under the request of their owners, is declared as such, must enter into a technical analysis process, so that in function of their degree of conservation and importance of their natural and cultural resources, it can become a part of the SNAP, within the most adequate sub-system.”

In the field verification carried out on April 28, 2010, the control team was able to evidence in one of the protected areas, the presence of a limited number of personnel. Considering the surface of the protected area, to each park ranger corresponded the control of 37 730 hectares. This of course, permits the execution of illegal activities such as: trafficking of flora and fauna species, mining, progress of the agricultural frontier, extractive activities in intangible zones, illegal hunting and fishing, by means of using forbidden substances such as poisons, great mullein and dynamite.

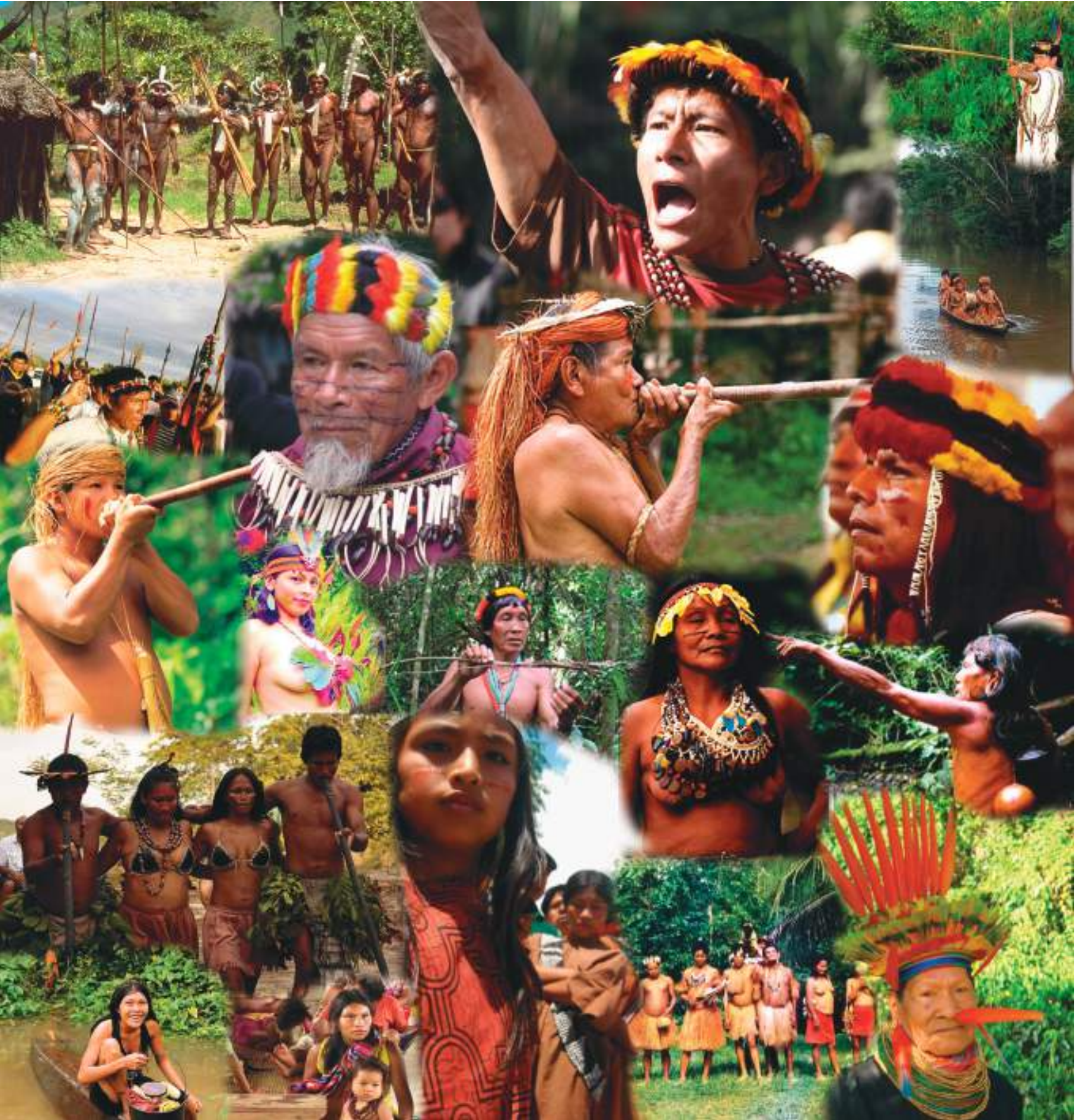
2.4.5 Conclusions

- ✓ There are countries that have not incorporate the undertaking of renewable natural resources inventories as a part of their institutional policy and strategy; nor have they made efficient use of the existing information, that provides the possibility of assisting in the control and evaluation of the resources that exist in Natural Protected Areas.
- ✓ There are clear initiatives directed to the consolidation of some biologic corridors in border areas, amongst which we can highlight the “*Three Nation Program*”, which has three projects directed to the consolidation of the La Paya, Güeppí and Cuyabeno corridor. The Three Nation Program works with progress indicators to monitor each project, operating as indicators of results.
- ✓ Institutions in charge of surveillance and control of protected areas lack the necessary personnel and technological instruments to comply with those tasks, in the proportion of the surface of the areas that should be under surveillance. This fact contributes to the development of human activities that increase the number and pressure of factors that pose a risk for their conservation.
- ✓ The investigation process does not have sufficient personnel to carry out the study and follow-up of zoology groups, such as mammals, reptiles, birds, fish, amphibians, macro-invertebrates, arthropods; edaphology studies and investigation of the evolution of ecosystems included in the management area, that would permit to have an up-to-date information system on natural resources and their degree of conservation in order to generate reliable values for the calculation of indicators. A lack of up to date information makes it difficult to establish those consensus indicators for the monitoring and verification of sustainability, based on ecologic and biologic representation.
- ✓ With regards to ecotourism, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization- ACTO, created the Special Commission on Tourism Cetura in 1990, with the purpose of establishing adequate mechanisms of cooperation for the planning and development of the infrastructure necessary to promote tourism in the Amazon region. Each one of the Amazon countries has accepted, in greater or lesser degree, these guidelines, incorporating them into their policies that establish ecotourism as a line to be considered for the sustainable development of these areas. However, in certain cases, as in Colombia, this is carried out without due regulations, which may lead to risks in the conservation of natural resources of protected areas, particularly in the Amazon in general.

2.4.6 Challenges

- ✓ Permanent National Commissions in each one of the countries should take over an important role and the leadership for government to incorporate the NPA component within their “government plans” so that they may set forth strategic objectives and goals, as well as medium and long-term indicators, identifying the entities responsible for such activities.
- ✓ The governments of Amazon countries should formulate strategies for the implementation of mechanisms for coordination and the decision making process. In this manner, programs or projects developed under any initiative that involves protected border natural areas, will assure that commitments are complied with and activities coordinated in a speedy manner up to project conclusion. It will also stimulate the establishment of biologic and cultural corridors that facilitate the flow of species, as well as the exchange and reassessment of the traditional knowledge of local populations.
- ✓ Information management must be optimized to increase the efficiency of administration; the dissemination of goals and targets reached, framed within programs and projects; to foster the formation of regional axes; attain a greater contact and exchange of technical experiences in handling and establishing initiatives, such as biologic, ecologic and cultural corridors, and to make possible the replication of successful models adapted to the special characteristics of our bio-regions.
- ✓ Establish permanent programs for monitoring in protected areas of the Amazon, using the necessary and technically appropriate sustainability indicators. It is also necessary to increase the exchange of information to be aware of the population dynamics of natural resources in the NPAs, incorporating this knowledge into planning and decision making processes.
- ✓ It is recommendable that, each one of the Amazon countries strengthen their institutions in charge of control and surveillance, providing them with the necessary and sufficient personnel and technological instruments to take over the NPAs in an efficient manner, considering the great extension of lands of these areas, the tasks of control and the particular type of management required in view of social, economic conflicts and special conditions of each area.
- ✓ Training should be stressed at national and international levels, as well as the exchange of experiences in the application of indicators, destined to demonstrate or provide evidence that the protected natural areas continue to have biologic and ecologic representation, so that resources continue to be sustainable; considering a priority participation of the technical personnel assigned for the follow-up and control of such protected areas.

- ✓ The governments of Amazon countries should generate and apply follow-up mechanisms to verify compliance with community management plans, in the agreements signed for ecotourism projects and in all tourist activities that take place in protected areas, all of which must form part of the plan for monitoring and evaluation, and also have verifiable progress indicators. In addition, they must insist on, retake and generate initiatives with the view of having the support of ACTO, in sustainable ecotourism programs that they have planned to undertake.
- ✓ NPAs linked to ecotourism need to evaluate the impacts generated by this activity, otherwise unique and fragile destinations could disappear due to the pressure exerted on them.
- ✓ Promote the defense of natural resources taking the ITT Initiative (Yasuní National Park) as a basis, which is presented as an alternative to postpone the exploitation of biotic and abiotic resources, with the goal of conserving water resources, biodiversity and the search for new energy matrixes, focusing on other forms of production that are friendlier to the environment, with the acceptance and participation of the civil population.



**FINAL
CONSIDERATIONS**

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that the Amazon region is transcendental biome for the environmental equilibrium of the planet, the governments of the Amazon countries signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty as a legal instrument of a technical nature, accepting the commitment to jointly work to promote the harmonious and integrated development of the Amazon Basin.

Notwithstanding this, the results of the audit in which for the first time four SAIs of the signing countries analyzed compliance with the commitments established in the ACT, evidence that such countries and the institutional character established in the treaty have not attained the operational level necessary to permit that the projects and actions set forth in the framework of the lines of investigation evaluated, are effective, sustainable and efficient at the regional level. This is due to a lack of harmonious and comprehensive action in this sense, to the presence of isolated and uneven efforts with differing levels of development, which to a large measure, depended on the political will of the governments of those countries.

Management problems revealed in this report, produce negative effects and place the Environment at risk, generate social conflicts and, in the medium term may affect sustainable development, a situation that if it does not receive timely attention tends to become more complicated with the passing of time. Consequently, the strategy to face these problems can only be applied in a transversal manner, that is to say, from a comprehensive perspective and coming from the highest level. Public policies related to the advantageous use of natural resources, the operation of the market and the application of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, are determining factors for the environmental future of the region. It therefore becomes necessary to strengthen environmental management so that in harmony and with authority, collective solutions are found within the framework of sustainable development.

Finally, we urge governments to take ownership of the challenges set forth in this document, and the international community to provide the necessary support to determine the priorities of execution for the benefit of the world and future generations.

ANNEX





ANNEX N° 1: AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY GENERALITIES

Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization - ACTO

In 1995, the eight nations decided to create the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization – ACTO, to strengthen and implement the objectives of the Treaty. The Amendment to the ACT was approved in 1998 and its Permanent Secretariat was established in December of 2002, in the city of Brasilia.

For the execution of its functions, ACTO has the following organization:

a. *Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs*

Within its organic structure, ACTO has a higher echelon, the “Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs”, as the supreme body of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty and which, according to the Treaty, holds meetings every time these are deemed convenient and timely, to determine the basic guidelines of common policy, assess and evaluate general development of the Amazon Cooperation process and adopt decisions relative to the attainment of the objectives set forth.

b. *Amazon Cooperation Council (ACC)*

The Amazon Cooperation Council (ACC) is the Meeting of high level diplomatic representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty³⁶ and, as established in Article XXI, amongst its powers are the following: oversee compliance with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty, execute decisions taken at the meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, recommend to the Parties the convenience or timeliness of holding meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and prepare the corresponding agenda.

c. *Special Commissions for the Amazon*

These are dedicated to the study of specific problems and themes. These Commissions bring together the competent national institutions in each sector, forming thus an active regional communication network.

d. *Coordination Commission for the Amazon Cooperation Council (CCOOR)*

Formed by the Ambassadors of Member Countries to ACTO accredited before the Government of Brazil, it is a body of a consultative and auxiliary nature of the Amazon Cooperation Council. It performs a follow-up of planning, programming and budget execution of the PS and

³⁶ These meet on an annual basis, forming the Amazon Cooperation Council. The Council may hold extraordinary meetings convened under the initiative of any of the Contracting Parties, with the support of a majority of the rest. The venue for regular meetings will rotate on an alphabetic order among Contracting Parties.

evaluates the activities developed within the scope of the Treaty, providing recommendations on different matters under its competence to the Amazon Cooperation Council.

e. *Permanent Secretariat (PS/ACTO)*

It has the responsibility of implementing the objectives contained in the Treaty, in accordance with the resolutions provided for at the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Amazon Cooperation Council – ACC. It operates under an Executive Director, an Administrative Director and a Legal counsel.

f. *Coordinators of:*

Health (CESAM) and Indigenous Matters (CEAIA).
Environment (CEMAA).
Transport, Infrastructure and Communications (CETICAM) and Tourism (CETURA).
Education (CEEDA) Science and Technology.

g. *ACTO Strategic Plan 2004 – 2012:*

Considering that this audit focused on an evaluation of the progress achieved by the SAI of participating countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), relative to the following matters: economic and ecologic macro-zoning, cultural diversification and respect for the rights of Indigenous and Amazon peoples and protected natural areas, lines of investigation defined in the scope of the Amazon. We must indicate that said items were linked to some of the four (4) strategic axes determined in the ACTO Strategic Plan 2004 – 2012³⁷, and which are the following:

- ✓ Conservation and sustainable use of renewable natural resources.
- ✓ Management of knowledge and technological exchange.
- ✓ Regional Integration and competitiveness.
- ✓ Institutional Strengthening.

The above referred to strategic axes have a programmatic structure that revolves around the following transversal themes:

- ✓ Water.
- ✓ Forests/soils and protected natural areas.
- ✓ Biologic diversity, bio-technology and bio-commerce.
- ✓ Territorial Organization, human settlements and Indigenous matters.
- ✓ Social infrastructure: health and education.
- ✓ Infrastructure for transport and communications.

³⁷ Approved under Resolution N° RES/VIII MRE-ACTO/02 of September 14, 2004.

ANNEX N° 2: COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE ACT

The Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT established that the signatory parties to said Treaty (Contracting Parties) have the obligation of setting up National Permanent Commissions “... entrusted with the application in their respective territories of the provisions of this Treaty,...”. Among the principal commitments to be executed by the Contracting Parties are the following:

N°	COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE ACT	ART. N°
1	Agree to carry out joint efforts and actions to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazon territories, so that equitable and mutually beneficial results are produced, as well as for the preservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources.	I
2	Proclaim that the exclusive use and exploitation of natural resources in their respective territories is an inherent right of State sovereignty and its exercise shall not have any restrictions other than those arising from International Law.	IV
3	Strive to deploy efforts towards the rational exploitation of water resources, considering the importance and multiplicity of functions that Amazon rivers represent in the process for the economic and social development of the region.	V
4	Promote scientific investigation and information and the exchange of technical personnel between competent entities of the respective countries, to apply knowledge relative to the flora and fauna resources of their respective Amazon territories and prevent and control diseases in said territories. Establish a regular system for the adequate exchange of information regarding conservation measures that each State has adopted or may adopt in its Amazon territories, which will be included in the report that each nation must submit on an annual basis.	VII
5	Promote coordination among existing health services in their respective Amazon territories and take other advisable measures with the purpose of improving health conditions of the region and improve methods directed to prevent and combat epidemics.	VIII
6	Agree to establish a close collaboration in the fields of scientific and technologic investigation, in order to create the most adequate conditions to accelerate the economic and social development of the region.	IX
7	Coincide in the convenience of creating an adequate physical infrastructure among their respective countries especially in aspects relative to transport and communications (road interconnections, fluvial and air transport and telecommunications).	X
8	Agree to stimulate the undertaking of studies and the adoption of joint measures leading to the promotion of economic and social development in these territories and to generate forms for complementation, to increase the rational use of human and natural resources in their respective Amazon territories.	XI
9	Recognize the usefulness, under fair conditions and of mutual advantage, of the retail commerce of products for local consumption amongst their respective Amazon border populations, through appropriate bi-national or multi-national agreements.	XII

N°	COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE ACT	ART. N°
10	Cooperate to increase national and third country tourist flows, without detriment of national provisions for the protection of Indigenous cultures and natural resources.	XIII
11	Cooperate in the sense of achieving the efficacy of the measures to be adopted for the conservation of the ethnological and archeological wealth of the Amazon area.	XIV
12	The Contracting Parties will endeavor to maintain a permanent exchange of information and collaboration amongst themselves and with Latin American cooperation organizations, by means of the spheres of action that pertain to the issues that are the object of this Treaty.	XV
13	In the application of this Treaty no damage will be caused to projects and initiatives that already exist in their respective territories.	XVI
14	The Parties may present initiatives to undertake studies destined to the execution of projects of common interest, for the development of their Amazon territories.	XVII
15	The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Contracting Parties shall hold meetings in order to determine the basic guidelines of a common policy, to appreciate and evaluate the general progress of the Amazon Cooperation process and to adopt decisions directed to the attainment of the objectives proposed in this instrument.	XX
16	The high level diplomats of the Contracting Parties shall meet on an annual basis, integrating the Amazon Cooperation Council with the following powers: Oversee compliance with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty. Oversee compliance with the decisions taken at the meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Consider initiatives and projects presented by the Parties and adopt the decisions that may correspond, for the preparation of bi-national or multi-national studies and projects the execution of which, when necessary, will be entrusted to National Permanent Commissions. , Evaluate compliance with projects of bilateral o multilateral interest. Adopt the regulations necessary for their operation.	XXI
17	Contracting Parties shall endeavor to maintain a permanent exchange of information and collaboration amongst themselves and with Latin American cooperation organizations, within the spheres of action related to the matters that are the object of this Treaty.	XXIII

Source: Amazon Cooperation Treaty - ACT.

**ANNEX N°3: PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES
AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION
OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

COLOMBIA

PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE		
ENTITY	PROJECTS	PROGRESS
Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development	Processes for the participatory construction of the terms and conditions of a policy for Indigenous peoples	For its formulation of resources, this project has received the support of the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), through a presentation made by UNDP, it is expected that after its final approval it will be able to undertake the socialization and implementation of the foundations of the policy, as well as the development of its principal medium and long term components.
Institute for Amazon Investigations – SINCHI	Governing Document for the Action Policy with Indigenous peoples in the Colombian Amazon	Supported by existing legal norms and international agreements that the Colombian State has adhered to, as a support for the identity and right to self-determination of the Amazon Indigenous peoples; a fact that has permitted establishing a long term strategy for the consolidation of institutional actions with Indigenous communities in the Colombian Amazon; the construction of a process of dialogue of knowledge with Indigenous peoples and an agreement with respect to a framework of investigation and transfer of technology that will help to consolidate their territories and ways of life
Ministry of the Interior and Justice	Formulation of a new basic public policy of the State, of a comprehensive nature in favor of the Indigenous peoples in the Colombian Amazon	Agreement No 022 between the National Hydrocarbons Agency (ANH) and the MIJ on September 3, 2009, for \$398.4 million pesos. With this it is necessary to deliver the proposal for a Public Policy for Indigenous peoples and the proposal of the document by CONPES
Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon – CORPOAMAZONIA	Institutional Strengthening/ Territorial Organization, Human Settlements and Indigenous Matters	Environmental Flora: Through this strategy, CORPOAMAZONIA analyzed with different communities the environmental situation present in diverse sectors of the jurisdiction and established the actions that must be developed to resolve environmental problems and conflicts.
	Support for the formulation of Indigenous Life Plans– PIV, for ethnic groups	Execution of 100% of the agreement N° 0480/08 by Cooperation and the Specific Letter between CorpoAmazonia and the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) for the execution of the Life Plans of the Huitoto Peoples of the Department of Caquetá and the Kichwua people of the Department of Putumayo. With respect to the Huitoto People, a total of 70 families have been benefited, whilst 60 families of the Kichwua People also received benefits. Agreement 0433/09, for the formulation the Integral Life Plan for the Embera People of the Department of Putumayo, which includes 10 town councils: Simón Bolívar, Caña Bravita, la Cristalina, la Venada and Alto Orito of the Orito Municipality; La Italia of Puerto Asís V and La Argelia and Las Palmeras in the Valley of the Guamuez Municipality. The population of these Municipalities is 2,400 persons.

PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE		
ENTITY	PROJECTS	PROGRESS
Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon - CDA	(Formulación de los planes de Vida indígena - PIV) Formulation of Indigenous Life Plans - PIV	Planning and guiding tool of the ethnic vision of the Indigenous peoples which can lead to strategic definitions of policy by sectors, on the basis of participation processes in which ethnic societies, based on their conceptual map are able to identify their level of insertion into Colombian society and their expectations in institutional, budget and relation matters with the rest of society.
	Project of the Green Window of the Corporation, within the framework of the "Strategic Plan for Green Markets - MAVDT"	Work with artisans of the Departments of Guainía Guaviare and Vaupés, initiative generated by the communities themselves, which traditionally have found in handicrafts, a means of cultural expression.
Institute for Amazon Investigations – SINCHI	Investigation relative to the description of production of the ethnic group of Ticuna of the Reserves in Ticuna, Cocama, Yagua of Puerto Nariño.	Sustainability strategies for their self-sufficient food and nourishment pattern. Identification of the use and management of yucca biomass (<i>Manihotesculenta</i> . Grantz) and more than 10 types of basic foodstuffs for self-sufficient food nourishment.
	Investigation relative to the systematization of the practices for the conservation of yucca biomass (<i>Manihotesculenta</i> . Grantz), in the floodplains of the Amazon River, carried out by Indigenous peoples in the Ticuna / south of the Amazon Triangle National Program for the Transfer of Agriculture and Livestock Technology (PRONATTA), Institute SINCHI, Colombian Institute for Social Welfare (ICBF), Amazon Agency, Reserves Ticuna, Cocama, Yagua of Puerto Nariño).	The cultural valuations of the yucca biomass burials are enhanced, as a low cost clean technology of wide social application, or the conservation of food and a source of income. Documents presented regarding this traditional knowledge of the Ticuna tribe in the conservation of yucca biomass, permitted understanding that this expresses the existence of multiple relations and symbolisms, that are linked to the diversity of natural conditions, ways of life and the variety of resources that exist in their territory.
	Investigation of a participatory nature for the sustainable use of non-wood products from the forest, which have received a priority in the development of project conservation of the sustainable use and management of resources of biodiversity of the	The result of this work was the technical development of two local origin products with commercial purposes, based on special production and transformation techniques. These were products selected by the communities, taking into consideration cultural and commercial criteria, the offer of simplicity and capacity with the purpose of assuring their commercial success. Chili pepper and ornamental fish (Cucha Royal and Tigrito) were the species selected, developing the technical protocols for harvest, transformation and marketing for them, with the necessary and sufficient characteristics to be marketed in specialized markets such as Green and Fair markets, with the hope of guaranteeing better economic benefits to producers.

PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE		
ENTIDAD	PROJECTS	PROGRESS
	Indigenous Andoke, Muinane, Uitoto and Nonuya peoples in the Mid Caquetá. Temporal Union Institute SINCHI - CRIMA, Nuevo Fondo Holanda –Ecofondo.	Additional to the technical results, it was possible to provide to the communities the basic necessary elements for the transformation, storage and methods of transport of the products, as well as the energy and a seed capital to launch commercial activities.
	Investigation of a participatory nature to develop a pilot experience relative to geographic indicators as a mechanism for the protection of knowledge and skills of Indigenous communities, related to the use of biodiversity, in the South of the Amazon Trapeze.	<p>From the investigation process carried out in 2008, emerged a document “<i>state of the art basis for Geographic Indications</i>”, discussed and analyzed with the Indigenous communities affiliated to ACITAM, regarding the importance of implementing geographic indications as mechanisms for the protection of Traditional Knowledge, as an incentive for the development of small scale producers.</p> <p>Thus was prepared an inventory of the plants used by Indigenous communities, at the subsistence level and trade, that may be functional as the basis for the development of products on a small scale, that were promising in the market. Starting from the structuring of the productive chain of these species, striving to reach a sustainable use of resources, as a policy that should be adopted in the Amazon.</p> <p>This implies the construction of a new process with the communities in the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Strengthening of the local capacity (management, leadership and internal organization), fundamental for the adoption and implementation of geographic indications.* Accompany in the conformation of a productive organization as a basis for the insertion the communities in the global economy.* Build processes for entrepreneurial training with emphasis on collective intellectual property rights as a mechanism for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity resources, applied to products derived from yucca plant, handicrafts and fruits from the Amazon that have a commercial perspective.* Structure the productive chain of yucca, as a pilot experience, for the transformation of other products of biodiversity that will permit the generation of sustainable development in the region. Structure the productive chain of yucca and its derivatives as a pilot experience for the transformation of products derived from biodiversity and that will generate a sustainable development in the region. <p>Generate inputs for the implementation of a policy at the national level relative to Geographic Indications.</p>
	Investigation Project for the identification and preliminary design of appropriate indicators for	“ <i>Diagnosis of present productive systems in the Amazon and their impact on the environment</i> ”. This continued advancing in the design and application of sustainable human development indicators appropriate for the Indigenous peoples of the Colombian Amazon (IDHS); with the purpose of articulating them to a set of social,

PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE		
ENTITY	PROJECTS	PROGRESS
	sustainability and human development for Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in the Colombian Amazon. Construction of a participatory process.	economic and cultural indicators that are a part of the Territorial Environmental Information System for the Colombian Amazon (SIAT – AC).
	Provide support in the management of Indigenous ancestral territories and shelters and consultation regarding requests for investigation and transfer of technology.	<p>Agreement processes have been generated for the identification and prioritization of projects for investigation and technological transfer, to be implemented through agreements, alliances, and arrangements with traditional authorities. This strategy has been expanded towards concerting processes of an inter-institutional nature that are being examined with the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATI); it also has been extended to a framework of agreements with Indigenous authorities to advance with experiences of environmental and cultural zoning for the management of their territories.</p> <p>This coordination and agreement between institutions and Associations of Indigenous Authorities (AATI), of La Pedrera, constitutes a model of joint work and management to propose, discuss and agree on basic actions, to lead environmental organization processes to maturity.</p> <p>The Agreement was signed between the Instituto SINCHI and the Fundación de Conservación Internacional Colombia, with themes of investigation and transfer of technology under execution. The scope of the Agreement has the purpose of joining technical –scientific and administrative efforts that will permit the continuation of specific activities that both institutions are advancing with different Indigenous and non-Indigenous societies of the Colombian Amazon, particularly with those located in the lower part of the Caquetá and Apaporis rivers in the jurisdiction of La Pedrera, Amazonas District. All of the above with the purpose of strengthening traditional knowledge, and Indigenous and non-Indigenous production systems and units. Fundamentally through actions that will contribute to guarantee food security of these groups and in turn promote actions for the conservation of biodiversity from which they derive benefits.</p>
	Environmental and cultural zoning processes in Indigenous shelters	<p>Thesis within the investigation group of Traditional Knowledge entitled:</p> <p><i>“Conceptual and methodological approaches in the identification of requirements for the conceptualization of a system of participatory geographic information in the Indigenous shelter Tikuna-Uitoto, kilometers 6 and 11 of the Leticia – Tarapacá Road”</i> (Instituto SINCHI – Universidad Distrital) that examines bio-physical, social, economic and social – cultural elements upon a complex Indigenous territory such as the shelters.</p> <p>One of the limitations found is that there is no information available relative to the Indigenous shelter Tikuna-Uitoto km. 6 and km. 11. Bibliographic documents are very scarce on specific aspects of the zone under study.</p>

PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO STATE ENTITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE		
ENTITY	PROJECTS	PROGRESS
	Processes for harmonization relative to demands for investigation and transfer of technology.	<p>Results obtained in the first approach with Indigenous peoples of the Vaupés Department, allowed the identification and determination of the following lines of agreed work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Productive processes with respect to products based on chili peppers.* Food security. A strengthening of the varieties of species at the level of small farms is required. The central theme set forth is the recovery of species that are no longer used.* Territorial Organization. It is necessary to create a tool that will permit an adequate use of Indigenous territory resources, on the basis of an evaluation of resources and their capacity to respond to some type of intervention.* Strengthening of cultural identity. There is a demand for the generation and management of projects that contribute to the rescue of values of traditional customs and practices, for which it is necessary to identify the roots of Indigenous peoples in those territories.* Provide support to organizational processes. This refers to the demand for support with respect to the construction and consolidation of the Plans of Life of Indigenous peoples, in two directions: in the shelters where there exists a defined Indigenous plan of life, it is necessary to give it operability; in those shelters that lack this instrument, it is necessary to promote and support its construction.* Present environmental problems. There is concern regarding those problems that at the global level are affecting the Environment, such as global warming and deforestation.
Ministry of the Interior and of Justice	In the National Plan for Development (PND), for the period 2006-2010, denominated <i>“Community State: Development for All”</i> , in chapter 7 <i>“Special Dimensions of Development”</i> , number 7.3: <i>“Ethnic groups and inter-cultural relations”</i>	To implement the commitment established in the PND, during 2006, 5 meetings were held with the participation of the Department for National Planning–DNP-, Ministry of the Interior and of Justice –MIJ-, Indigenous associations such as ONIC, the United Nations Development Program -UNDP-, and the Office for UN Coordination of Humanitarian Matters (OCHA), among others. Likewise in October 2006 and March 2007, the hiring of national experts in the following thematic axes: territory, identity, social-economic, autonomy, self-government and participation took place and Permanent Tables for Agreement were organized.

BRAZIL

RESPONSIBLE	INITIATIVE	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	RESULTS
National Foundation for the Indigenous People (FUNAI)	Preservation of the Knowledge of Indigenous peoples	Document, register, safeguard and disseminate the knowledge that belongs to Indigenous peoples, especially that in a situation of risk of disappearing	Number of cultural assets preserved.	59,663 cultural assets preserved in 2009
	Promotion of Ethno-Development in Indigenous Lands	Promote productive autonomy among Indigenous Communities	Number of Indigenous people that received support for projects.	304,643 Indigenous people received attention in 2009
Ministry of the Environment	Demonstration Projects of Indigenous peoples	Improve the quality of life of Indigenous peoples of the Legal Brazilian Amazon, strengthening its economic, social and cultural sustainability, in harmony with the conservation of the natural resources of its territories	Number of projects approved	27 projects approved in 2009, 149 projects approved since 2001.
Ministry of Culture	Prize awarded to Indigenous Cultures	Reward cultural initiatives developed in Indigenous villages	Initiatives rewarded	Close to 200 cultural initiatives rewarded since 2006.
	Indigenous Culture Posts	Preserve, value and strengthen the cultural identity of Indigenous communities, through actions that highlight their participation and leadership, using among other tools the new technologies of digital communication	Installed Indigenous culture post	90 posts installed in 2009 and there are plans to install 60 additional posts in 2010.
Ministries of Social Development and of Combat against Hunger and for the Environment	Indigenous Portfolio	Execute structuring projects directed to food and nutritional security and sustainable development of Indigenous communities, respecting their autonomy and cultural identity.	Number of projects approved	205 projects approved up to 2007.

ANNEX N° 4: PLANS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TO
THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT
TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXCHANGE
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ECUADOR

OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	POLICIES	STRATEGIES	GOALS	PROJECTS	VERIFICATION INDICATORS
Objective 5: Guarantee National sovereignty, and peace and promote Latin American integration	Guarantee the fundamental rights of the inhabitants of Ecuador's border zones, assuring an effective control of the territory and improving citizens' perception of security.	Guarantee the exercise of territorial sovereignty and the exercise of the rest of collective rights and of Indigenous peoples in border zones (Sucumbíos and Orellana)	Substantially advance in the solution of conflictive matters and reduce the impacts of the Colombia Plan.	Ecuador Plan: Sucumbíos and Orellana.	Technical Secretariat created and working
				Program for the Sustainable Development of the Amazon frontier.	Financing obtained and under execution.
Objective 8: Affirm national identity and strengthen the diversity of Inter-cultural identity	Promote the knowledge, appreciation and affirmation of the diverse social and cultural identities of the different peoples and nationalities that comprise Ecuador, as well as of Ecuadorians living abroad, with a view of strengthening Ecuadorian identity.	Undertake specialized studies regarding the different identities and the elements that constitute them.	Increase citizen access to cultural goods and services that are a part of the National Culture System.	Rites and Ceremonies of the Waoranis in the Aguarico and Orellana Cantons.	Document prepared for execution in 2010.
				Survey of georeferenced information on the offer of cultural goods and services.	In the process of implementation for the cultural information system, progress 25%
				Implementation of the Itinerant School for Cultural Management in Ecuador	1 Itinerant Training Center in Archidona. Financing for a Center in Sucumbíos, Kichwa community
				Musical Productions	2 CDS of Zápara music (Puyo)
				Documentaries	10 Documentaries on Indigenous

OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	POLICIES	STRATEGIES	GOALS	PROJECTS	VERIFICATION INDICATORS
					Nationalities, popular festivities, tourism places. (Sucumbíos)
					2 Documentaries of the province of Zamora Chinchipe and IntyRaimi (Sun Festival)
				Production of books, magazines, leaflets.	1 Book on the Universe of Sound and Dance of Peoples and Nationalities in the Province of Sucumbíos. 1 Leaflet depicting popular games practiced in Sucumbíos 3 Magazines Zamora Chinchipe. 1 Book on authors' legends of Zamora Chinchipe.
				Popular Festivities	1 For each province of the Amazon, related to religious culture in some cases and in others with ancestral customs.
		Recognition, enhancement of the value and protection of ancestral knowledge, their vision of the word and cultural practices of Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian peoples	Improve registration and protection systems for intellectual property	Law for the Conservation and protection of collective knowledge, ancestral wisdom and traditional cultural expressions of Nationalities and Indigenous peoples, Pueblo Montubio, Afro-Ecuadorians and	Document prepared and with web access of the IEPI. Methodology for socialization and validation of Participants in the process for the construction/validation of 18 nationalities of the Amazon Region.

OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	POLICIES	STRATEGIES	GOALS	PROJECTS	VERIFICATION INDICATORS
				Ancestral Communes and Communities of Ecuador	
		Conservation, study and formalization of Indigenous languages and dialects and promotion of their use.	Promote the conservation of Indigenous languages and dialects or increase their use up to an 80% by 2013	Literary Contest: "Live Languages of Ecuador"	Contest made with Representatives of 12 native languages granting participation diplomas: AWAPIT, TSAFIKI, SHUAR, CHICHAM, EPERA, PEDEDE, CHAPA-LACHE, A INGAE, PAICOCA, ZÁPARA, ANDOA 1 Publication of the winning legends and stories.
				Investigations	3 publications: of dictionaries in Shuar, Cofán, Kichwa
		Respect towards Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian territoriality incorporating norms and mechanisms that guarantee their rights over territories for such communities.	Regularization of territories.	Agreements for conservation and ecologic management of ancestral territories	6 agreements signed and in process of execution (MAE)
				Prior Consultation regarding the need for designing a new Mining Law.	Mining Law approved, official Register 517 of January 2009
		Generation of mechanisms that guarantee prior, free and informed consent of all the peoples alluded in negotiation and agreement processes with national and international companies.	Men and women actively participate in 100% of processes to negotiate agreements with national and international companies. Harmonization of the Indigenous legal system with the ordinary system that reduces impunity	Plans of Life for the communities to eliminate exclusion, discrimination and inequity that affect Amazon Nationalities.	1 Multi-Nation Plan to eliminate racial discrimination racial ethnic and cultural exclusion.
				Prior consultation relative to the need of building a new Mining Law (20089	1 Mining Law approved and published in Official Register, 517 of January, 2009

OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	POLICIES	STRATEGIES	GOALS	PROJECTS	VERIFICATION INDICATORS
			levels by 40%, particularly in violent offenses against women and sexual crimes.		
		Protection of Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation		Inter-ministerial agreement for the Protection of Isolated Indigenous peoples.	Document prepared and placed on the web to inform citizens and those involved in its execution.
Objective 3: Improve the quality of life of the population.	Strengthen the promotion of health to enhance the construction of citizenship and a culture for health and life.	Strengthening of the use of biodiversity in traditional medicine and in food security.	Reduce child mortality by 25%	Training and management / integral attention with a cultural approach for health personnel.	Plan for training and awareness of intercultural focus for health promotion. (nurses for the world)
				Recover and strengthen ancestral health systems of the peoples and nationalities of Ecuador.	Materials for health promotion with an intercultural approach.
		Strengthening of information, education and communication programs for health promotion with a focus on rights, gender and their intercultural nature for the promotion of health.		Implementation of a model of alternative traditional medicine inserted in providing attention / management of the health services network of the MPS	Proposal has been prepared
				Intercultural child delivery accompanied by a midwife and a physician	Implemented in the Hospital of Méndez and Sucua and Intercultural Maternity of Sucumbios

ANNEX N° 5: PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS IN THE AMAZON REGION
BY COUNTRY

PERU – Amazon Protected Natural Areas		SURFACE (Hectares)
1.	Alto Purus National Park	2 510 694,41
2.	Pacaya Samiria National Reserve	2 080 000,00
3.	Manu National Park	1 716 295,22
4.	Sierra del Divisor Reserved Zone	1 478 311,39
5.	Cordillera Azul National Park	1 353 190,84
6.	Bahuaja Sonene National Park	1 091 416,00
7.	Pucacuro Reserved Zone	637 918,80
8.	Güepi Reserved Zone	625 971,00
9.	El Sira Communal Reserve	616 413,41
10.	Matses National Reserve	420 635,34
11.	Amarakaeri Communal Reserve	402 335,62
12.	Santiago Comaina Reserved Zones	398 449,44
13.	Otishi National Park	305 973,05
14.	Tambopata National Reserve	274 690,00
15.	Abiseo River National Park	274 520,00
16.	Machiguenga Communal Reserve	218 905,63
17.	Megantoni National Sanctuary	215 868,96
18.	Purus Communal Reserve	202 033,21
19.	Ashaninka Communal Reserve	184 468,38
20.	Alto Mayo Protection Forest	182 000,00
21.	Yanachaga Chemillen National Park	122 000,00
22.	Tuntanain Communal Reserve	94 967,68

PERU – Amazon Protected Natural Areas	SURFACE (Hectares)
23. Ichigkat Muja - Cordillera del Condor National Park	88 477,00
24. AllpahuayoMishana National Reserve	58 069,25
25. Cordillera de Colán National Reserve	39 215,80
26. Yanesha Communal Reserve	34 744,70
27. Machupicchu Historic Sanctuary	32 592,00
28. Chayunain Communal Reserve	23 597,76
29. Tingo Maria National Park	4 777,00
TOTAL (hectares)	15 688 531,89

COLOMBIA – Amazon Protected Natural Areas	SURFACE (Hectares)
1. Serranía de Chiribiquete Natural National Park	1 280 000,00
2. Puré River Natural National Park	999 880,00
3. Cahuinarí Natural National Park	575 500,00
4. La Paya Natural National Park	422 000,00
5. Cordillera de Los Picachos Natural National Park	324 122,00
6. Amacayacu Natural National Park	293 500,00
7. Serranía de los ChurumbelosAukaWasi National Park	97 189,00
8. Alto Fragua IndiWasi Natural National Park	77 336,00
9. Orito Ingi Ande Sanctuary for flora and medicinal plants	10 204,00
TOTAL (hectares)	4 079 731,00

ECUADOR – Amazon Protected Natural Areas		SURFACE (Hectares)
1.	Yasuní National Park	982 000,00
2.	Cuyabeno Production of Fauna Reserve	603 680,00
3.	Sangay National Park	517 765,00
4.	Llanganates National Park	219 707,00
5.	Sumaco Napo Galeras National Park	205 249,00
6.	Antisana Ecologic Reserve	120 000,00
7.	ColamboYacuri Protected Forest and Vegetation	73 300,00
8.	Cofán-Bermejo Ecologic Reserve	55 451,00
9.	Cotopaxi National Park	32 255,00
10.	Cayambe–Coca Ecologic Reserve	12 290,00
11.	El Quimi Biologic Reserve	9 071,00
12.	Limoncocha Biologic Reserve	4 613,00
13.	El Zarza Wildlife Refuge	3 643,00
14.	Cordillera del Cóndor Area	2 440,00
TOTAL (hectares)		2 841 464,00

BRAZIL –10 largest Amazon Natural Protected Areas		SURFACE (Hectares)
1.	Arquipélago del Marajó Environment Protection Area	4 524 779,00
2.	Grão Pará Ecologic Station	4 203 563,00
3.	Montanhas del Tumucumaque National Park	3 865 119,00

BRAZIL –10 largest Amazon Natural Protected Areas		SURFACE (Hectares)
4.	Paru State Forest	3 610 139,00
5.	Tierra del Médio Ecologic Station	3 373 134,00
6.	Trombetas State Forest	3 143 556,00
7.	Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve	2 421 927,00
8.	Jaú National Park	2 367 333,00
9.	Cumbre de las Nieblas National Park	2 252 617,00
10.	Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve	2 221 931,00
TOTAL (hectares)		31 984 100,00

ANNEX N°6: INDICATORS PROPOSED BY IIRSA

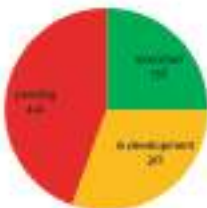
BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS	
CRITERIA	INDICATOR
Reduce the fragmentation of habitats and/or natural ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* The remnants of scarce ecosystems or of those in present danger of extinction have been protected.* The surface and percentage of forests affected by anthropogenic causes upon processes decreases (erosion, flood, fire).
Assure connectivity between organisms and populations of species	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Records of the presence/absence of key species.
The wealth of species is maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* The number of organisms of key species or of indicators increases.
Information quality and quantity is improved with the existing knowledge on biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Investment in investigation and generation of knowledge increases* Indigenous knowledge is disseminated.
MANAGEMENT ASPECTS	
CRITERIA	INDICATOR
Goods and services are fairly distributed as well as responsibilities among stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Increase in community forest concessions.
Environmental information relative to the biologic corridor is available and is handled by different stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Communities involved have access to information relative to the biologic corridor in adequate formats and language.
This assures the real participation of stakeholders (gender, generations- ethnic groups).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Spaces for dialogue are generated between different stakeholders striving to reach consensus.
State protected areas are strengthened and consolidated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* PNAs maintain at least a 60% of their forest cover.* PNAs have available and implement management plans.
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS	
CRITERIA	INDICATOR
The quality of life of the populations involved is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Income of families increases.

Social equity is promoted, incorporating the perspective of gender.	* The participation of women and of different ethnic groups in decision -making processes increases.
Environmental services provided by the biologic corridor are conserved and/or increased.	* The quality and quantity of water produced by the forests is maintained or improved.
Defined Territorial Organization Plan.	* Common law rights of the Indigenous peoples are legally recognized. * There is a decrease in the number of landholding conflicts.

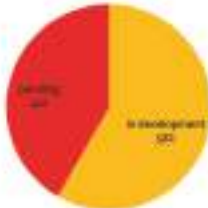
ANNEX N°7: INDICATORS OF ADVANCE. THREE NATION PROGRAM

Management Line of Protected Areas and their Zone of Influence

Percentage of implementation at the level of Areas

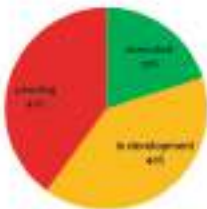


Percentage of implementation at the Regional level

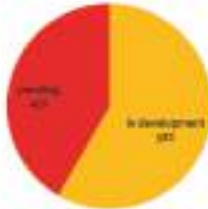


Social Participation Line

Percentage of implementation at the level of Areas

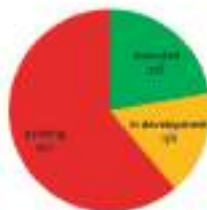


Percentage of implementation at the Regional level

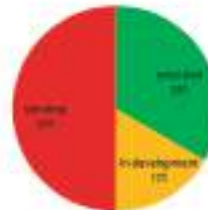


Line to Strengthen the Conservation Corridor

Percentage of implementation at the level of Areas

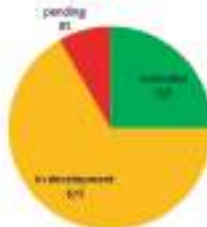


Percentage of implementation at the Regional level

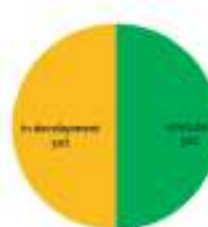


Line to Strengthen the Conservation Corridor

Percentage of implementation at the level of Areas



Percentage of implementation at the Regional level





ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

AAN	Autoridad Ambiental Nacional – National Environmental Authority
AATI	Asociaciones de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Colombia – Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Colombia
ACITAM	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Trapecio Amazónico – Indigenous Town Councils of the Amazon Trapeze
ACT	Amazon Conservation Team
ACT	Amazon Cooperation Treaty
AIDSESP	Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana – Inter-ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle
ANA	Autoridad Nacional del Agua del Perú – National Water Authority of Peru
ANH	Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos de Colombia – National Hydrocarbons Agency of Colombia
ANP	Área natural protegida – Natural Protected Area NPA
APA	Asociación de Personas Amerindias – Association of American Indigenous Persons
APC	Subsistema de Áreas Protegidas Comunitarias, Indígenas y Afroecuatorianas – Community Protected Areas, Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian Subsystem
APGS	Subsistema de Áreas Protegidas de Gobiernos Seccionales - Protected Areas of Sectional Governments Subsystem
APPRI	Subsistema de Áreas Protegidas Privadas – Protected Private Areas Subsystem
ARPA	Programa de Áreas Protegidas de Brasil – Program for Protected Areas of Brazil
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo – Inter American Development Bank – IDB
BOP	Bi-annual Operational Plan
CAC	Council for Amazon Cooperation
CAN	Corporación Andina de Naciones – Andean Corporation of Nations
CCA	Consejo de Cooperación Amazónica – Amazon Cooperation Council -ACC
CCOOR	Comisión de Coordinación del Consejo de Cooperación Amazónica – Coordinating Commission for the Amazon Cooperation Council
CDA	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sustentable del Norte y Oriente Amazónico de Colombia – Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon of Colombia
CEAIA	Comisión Especial de Asuntos Indígenas de la OTCA – Special Commission for Indigenous Matters of ACTO
CEEDA	Comisión Especial de Ciencia, Tecnología y Educación de la OTCA – Special Commission of Science, Technology and Education of ATCO
CEMAA	Comisión Especial del Medio Ambiente de la OTCA – Special Commission for the Environment of ACTO
CENSI	Centro de Salud Intercultural - Intercultural Health Center
CEPCA	Comisión Ecuatoriana Permanente de Cooperación Amazónica – Permanent Ecuadorian Commission for Amazon Cooperation
CESAM	Comisión Especial de Salud - Special Health Commission
CETICAM	Comisión Especial de Transportes, Infraestructura y Comunicaciones de la OTCA - Special Commission for Transport, Infrastructure and Communications of ACTO

CETURA	Comisión Especial de Turismo de la OTCA - Special Commission for Tourism of ACTO
CIDOB	Confederación Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia – National Confederation of Indigenous People of Bolivia
CITES	Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres - Convention on the International Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora Species
CNP	Comisión Nacional Permanente – Permanent National Commission PNC
CNPP	Comisión Nacional Permanente Peruana – Peruvian Permanent National Commission
CNR	Código Nacional de Recursos Naturales - National Code of Natural resources
COIAIB	Coordinación de organizaciones indígenas en la Amazonia Brasileña - Indigenous organizations of the Brazilian Amazon Coordination
COICA	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - Indigenous organizations of the Amazon Basin Coordination
COMTEMA	Comisión Técnica – Technical Commission
CONFENIAE	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana – Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon
CONPES	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social – National Council for Economic and Social Policy
COP	Conferencia de las Partes del CITES - Conference of the Parties of CITES
CORPOAMAZONIA	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sustentable del Sur de la Amazonia de Colombia – Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the South Amazon of Colombia
CRC, CVC, CORPONARIÑO, CAM, CORTOLIMA	Corporaciones autónomas colombianas – Colombian autonomous corporations
DAIMR	Dirección de Asuntos Indígenas, Minorías y ROM – Direction for Indigenous, Minorities and ROM Matters
DGIS	Directorado General para la Cooperación en el Desarrollo – General Directorate for Cooperation In Development
DNB	Dirección Nacional de Biodiversidad – National Direction for Biodiversity
DNP	Departamento Nacional de Planificación de Colombia – National Planning Department of Colombia
ECORAE	Instituto para el Ecodesarrollo Regional Amazónico de Ecuador – Institute for Amazon Regional Ecodevelopment of Ecuador
EFS	Entidad Fiscalizadora Superior – Supreme Audit Institution SAI
EUROSAI	European Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions
FAP	Fondo de Áreas Protegidas - Protected Areas Fund
FNO	Fondo Constitucional del Norte Brazil – Constitutional Fund for North Brazil
FOAG	Federación de las Organizaciones de Amerindios de Guyana – Federation of AmerIndigenous Organizations of Guyana
FONAKISE	Federación de Organizaciones de la Nacionalidad Kichwa de Sucumbíos del Ecuador – Federation of Kichaw Nationalities Organizations of Sucumbios of Ecuador
FUNAI	Fundación Nacional del Indio – National Foundation for the Indigenous People
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit – German Technical Cooperation for Development

IBAMA	Instituto Brasileño del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales- Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources.
ICBF	Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Social – Colombian Institute for Social Wellbeing
IDHS	Indicadores de desarrollo humano sostenible de Colombia – Sustainable human development indicators of Colombia
IEPI	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Propiedad Intelectual – Ecuadorian Institute for Intellectual Property
IIAP	Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonia Peruana - Peruvian Amazon Investigations Institute
IIRSA	Iniciativa para la Integración Regional de la Infraestructura Suramericana – Regional Integration of South American Infrastructure Initiative
INCODER	Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo Rural – Colombian Institute for Rural Development
INDEPA	Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo de Pueblos Andinos, Amazónicos y Afroperuano – National Institute for the Development of Andean, Amazon and Afro-Peruvian Peoples
INS	Instituto Nacional de Salud de Colombia- National Health Institute of Colombia
ITT	IshpingoTiputiniTambococha
MAE	Ministerio del Ambiente de Ecuador – Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador
MAVDT	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial de Colombia – Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development of Colombia
MIJ	Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia . Ministry of the Interior and of Justice
MMA	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Brasil - Ministry of the Environment of Brazil
MRE	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
OCHA	Oficina Coordinadora de Asuntos Humanitarios - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Matters
OIS	Organización Indígena de Surinam – Indigenous Organization of Suriname
OIT	Organización Internacional del Trabajo – International Labor Office ILO
OLACEFS	Organización Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores – Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
ONG	Organización no Gubernamental – Non Government organization NGO
ONG's	Organizaciones no gubernamentales – Non Government Organizations NGOs
ONIC	Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia - National Indigenous Organization of Colombia
ONU	Organización de las Naciones Unidas – United Nations Organization UN
OPIAC	Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana – Colombian Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization
ORPIA	Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de Amazonas – Regional Organization of Indigenous People of the Amazon
OTCA	Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica – Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization - ACTO
PAIPB	Programa de Acción Integrado Peruano Boliviano – Integrated Action Program between Peru and Bolivia
PANE	Subsistema Patrimonio de Áreas Naturales del Estado – Natural Areas State Heritage Sub-system
PIB	Producto Interno Bruto - Gross Domestic Product - GDP
PIV	Planes indígenas de vida – Indigenous Life Plans

PND	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo – National Development Plan
PNN	Parques Nacionales Naturales – Natural Parks Plans
PNUMA	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente – United Nations Environment Program UNEP
POA	Plan Operativo Anual – Annual Operative Plan
POB	Plan Operativo Bianual – Bi-annual Operative Plan
PPA	Plan Plurianual – Multiple year Plan
PRONATTA	Programa Nacional de Transferencia de Tecnología Agropecuaria – National Program for the Transfer of of Agriculture and Livestock Technology
R \$	Reales (moneda de Brazil) – Reales (currency of Brazil)
RAE	Región Amazónica Ecuatoriana – Ecuadorian Amazon Region
RNN	Reserva Natural – Natural Reserve
RNPS	Reserva Nacional de Pacaya Samiria – Pacaya Samira National Reserve
ROM	Nombre con el que se denominan a los gitanos, romaníes, zíngaros o pueblo gitano – Name given to Gypsy people
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje – National Training Service
SENPLADES	Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo del Ecuador – National Secretariat for Planning and Development of Ecuador
SERNANP	Servicio de Áreas Naturales Protegidas del Estado de Perú – Protected Natural Areas Service of Peru
SFF	Santuarios de Fauna y Flora – Fauna and Flora Sanctuaries
SINA	Sistema Nacional Ambiental de Colombia – National Environment System of Colombia
SINANPE	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado - National Natural Areas Protected by the State System
SINCHI	Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas de Colombia – Colombian Institute for Scientific Investigations in the Amazon
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Áreas Protegidas – Regional System for Protected Areas
SNAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas – National System for Protected Areas
SNUC	Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservación de la Naturaleza – National System of Nature Conservation Units
SP	Secretaría Permanente de la OTCA– Permanent Secretariat of ACTO
SPNN	Sistema de Parques Nacionales de Colombia – National Parks System of Colombia
TCA	Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica – Amazon Cooperation Treaty - ACT
TI	Territorios Indígenas – Indigenous Territories IT
UAESPNN	Unidad Administrativa Especial de Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia –Special Administrative Unit for Natural Parks of Colombia
UICN	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – International Union for the Conservation of Nature IUCN
UNESCO	Organización de la Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura – United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
WGEA	Grupo de Trabajo para Auditoría Ambiental -Working Group for Environmental Auditing –
ZEE	Zonificación económica ecológica – Economic Ecologic Zoning EEZ

Note: an effort has been made to provide the English equivalents of most of Spanish Acronyms, as they appear in the original version in Spanish.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PÁG.
PRESENTATION	5
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Antecedents of the audit in cooperation	10
1.2 Sources of criteria for the audit in cooperation: Amazon Cooperation Treaty – ACT (TCA in Spanish)	10
1.3 Importance of the audit	11
1.4 Participating Supreme Audit Entities	12
1.5 Objectives of the audit in cooperation	12
1.6 Lines of investigation	13
1.7 Scope	14
1.8 Methodology applied	15
1.9 Description of the Amazon Region	16
1.9.1 General Aspects	17
1.9.2 Land use	18
1.9.3 Biodiversity of the Amazon	19
1.9.4 Cultural context	19
CHAPTER II: AUDIT RESULTS	
2.1 Degree of commitments implemented in the ACT	23
2.1.1 National Permanent Commissions – NPC - Composition and operation	23
2.1.2 Progress evaluation meetings – compliance with the ACT	25
2.1.3 Scientific investigation and exchange of information	26
2.1.4 Conclusions	27
2.1.5 Challenges	27
2.2 Ecological and economic macro-zoning of the Amazon basin	28
2.2.1 Plans and strategies to carry forth the processes for economic and ecological macro-zoning	29
2.2.2 Progress indicators for the practical operation of macro-zoning plans and strategies	33
2.2.3 Mechanisms for change, control, follow-up and monitoring of land use	34
2.2.4 Conclusions	35
2.2.5 Challenges	35
2.3 Cultural diversity and respect for the rights of Indian peoples in the Amazon	36

2.3.1	Mechanisms for control, follow-up and defense of Indian territories	38
2.3.2	Conflict resolution mechanisms between Indian territories and other land use categories	40
2.3.3	Plans, programs and activities directed to the protection and promotion of respect towards traditional knowledge	43
2.3.4	Plans, programs and activities directed to the exchange of knowledge within a framework of sustainable development	45
2.3.5	Conclusions	47
2.3.6	Challenges	48
2.4	Protected natural areas in the Amazon	49
2.4.1	Biological and cultural corridors in coordination with Amazon border countries	51
2.4.2	Biologic and ecologic representativity in protected natural areas of the Amazon	57
2.4.3	Ecotourism programs	61
2.4.4	Oversight and Control of Protected Natural Areas	65
2.4.5	Conclusions	68
2.4.6	Challenges	69
	FINAL REFLECTIONS	73
	ANNEX	
ANNEX N° 1:	GENERALITIES OF THE ACT	76
ANNEX N° 2:	COMMITMENTS ACCEPTED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE ACT	78
ANNEX N° 3:	PRINCIPAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, BY NATIONAL LEVEL STATE ENTITIES	80
ANNEX N° 4:	PLANS, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TO THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RESPECT TOWARDS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXCHANGE WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	86
ANNEX N° 5:	PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS IN THE AMAZON REGION, BY COUNTRY	90
ANNEX N° 6:	INDICATORS PROPOSED BY IIRSA	94
ANNEX N° 7:	PROGRESS INDICATORS. THREE COUNTRY PROGRAM	96
	ACRONYMS	99
	CONTENTS	103

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