

ANDES-AMAZON ALLIANCE OF GOVERNMENTS

AT A GLANCE

- The rivers that originate in the Andes of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, & Bolivia & are tributaries of the Amazon River account for ~40% of the total volume of water in the River.
- Traditional land use systems (historically managed by indigenous peoples [IP] & traditional communities [TC]) are being replaced by small-scale permanent agriculture introduced by migrants often lacking tenure; unsustainable farming leads to a cycle of soil degradation, abandonment & more forest conversion.
- The Interregional Amazonian Council (CIAM) in Peru aims to strengthen the decentralization process & formulate an inter-regional agenda for sustainable development.
- San Martín Declaration creates a public-private coalition for LED-R in the Peruvian Amazon, emphasizing a Production-Protection approach.
- Amazon Vision initiative, implemented by the Colombian Ministry of Environment & funded by international government sources (Norway, Germany, UK), defines a path toward zero deforestation in the Colombian Amazon.
- Consortium of Provincial Amazon Governments (Conga) of Ecuador strengthens sustainable development efforts for 6 Ecuadorian Amazon provinces.
- Bolivia's Law of the Rights of Mother Earth gives the environment legal standing, allowing legal action to defend its rights for clean air, water, diversity & equilibrium.
- The Amazon Administrative Planning Region (RAP) initiative—led by Caquetá—unites 6 Colombian Amazon departments & 1 non-Amazon department, to strengthen policy alignment & increase opportunities for knowledge exchange.
- Shared socio-economic conditions make the 10 jurisdictions suited for a collaborative approach to advancing low-emission rural development (LED-R) & regional coalition could expand access to global markets, climate finance & political influence on national & international stages.



Data sources:
Socio-economic:
Peru: INEI
Colombia: DANE
Ecuador: SUJA
Brazil: IBGE
Bolivia: INE, UNFPA

Forest cover:
Approximate forest extent in 2010 (Saatchi et al., 2011)

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Small-scale cattle ranching
- Small-scale agriculture
- Limited industrial oil palm plantations
- Transportation infrastructure
- Extraction of non-renewable resources

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION^{1,2}

84.32 Mt CO₂

AREA	929,521 km ²
POPULATION	5,807,626
INDIGENOUS POPULATION	364,726
GDP ²	USD 15.42 billion
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ¹	USD 6.47 billion
MAIN COMMODITIES	Bananas, plantains, cassava, coffee, cacao, rice, oil palm, cattle, corn, sugar cane
FOREST CARBON STOCKS ¹	9,755 Mt

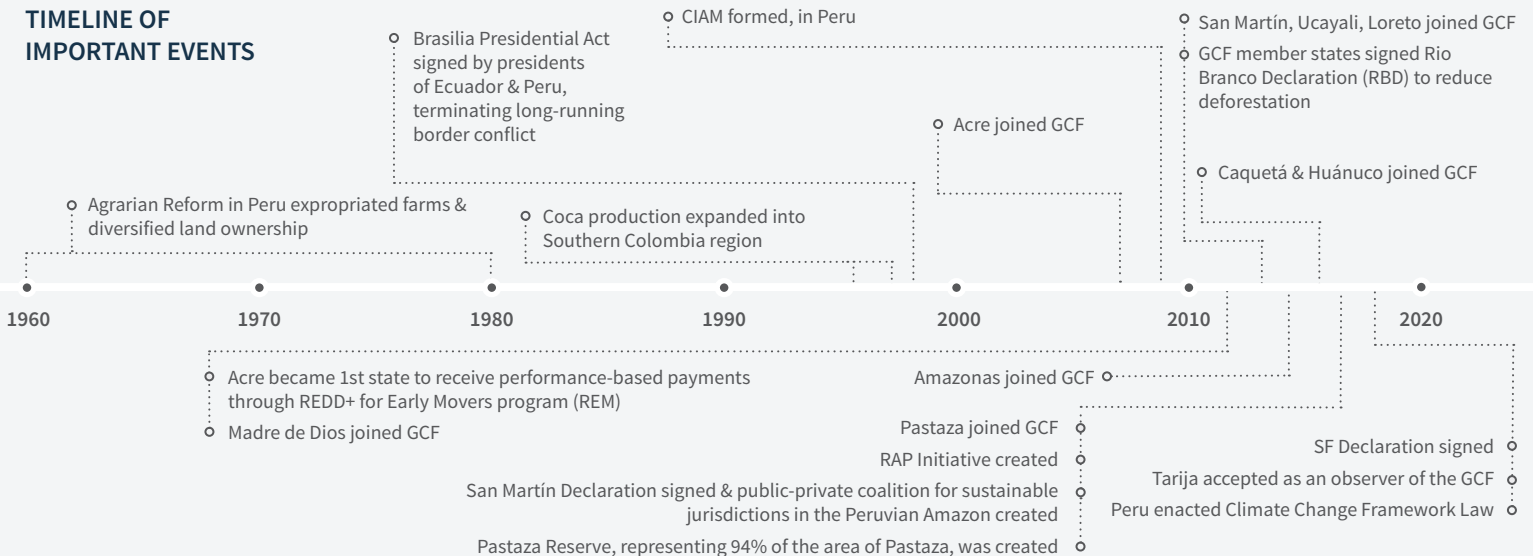
¹Does not include Tarija, Bolivia

SAN FRANCISCO DECLARATION

Harnessing the power of tropical forest solutions to climate change issues will largely determine the fate of the Amazon, and how the world's largest rainforest is managed into the future. Management of the Andean region and upper reaches of the Amazon is particularly important as land-use and infrastructure development upstream can have major impacts on downstream ecosystems and local communities. Maintaining ecosystem services and functions of the upper Amazon is therefore critical to the health of the rivers and floodplains on which millions of forest-dependent peoples rely. In addition, the region is highly vulnerable to predicted climate change impacts including increased flooding, landslides, and drought—potentially leading to crop failure and fire. Recognizing the shared challenges to confronting climate change impacts, and opportunities for climate mitigation and sustainable rural development, an international

coalition of ten Amazonian governors signed the San Francisco Declaration: Commitment of Amazon Governors to take strong action against climate change and deforestation in their jurisdictions. The Declaration, supported by The Nature Conservancy, Nature and Culture International, Mecanismos de Desarrollo Alternos, Earth Innovation Institute, and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, was signed on September 12, 2018, in the final session of the 10th annual Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF) meeting. By signing the San Francisco Declaration, this alliance of governors formally demonstrated their commitment to collaboration and a shared vision of inclusive, low-emission development and climate adaptation and mitigation strategies for the Andes-Amazon and upper Amazon Basin.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



○ Agrarian Reform in Peru expropriated farms & diversified land ownership

○ Brasilia Presidential Act signed by presidents of Ecuador & Peru, terminating long-running border conflict

○ Coca production expanded into Southern Colombia region

○ CIAM formed, in Peru

○ Acre joined GCF

○ San Martín, Ucayali, Loreto joined GCF

○ GCF member states signed Rio Branco Declaration (RBD) to reduce deforestation

○ Caquetá & Huánuco joined GCF

○ Acre became 1st state to receive performance-based payments through REDD+ for Early Movers program (REM)

○ Madre de Dios joined GCF

○ Amazonas joined GCF

○ Pastaza joined GCF

○ San Martín Declaration signed & public-private coalition for sustainable jurisdictions in the Peruvian Amazon created

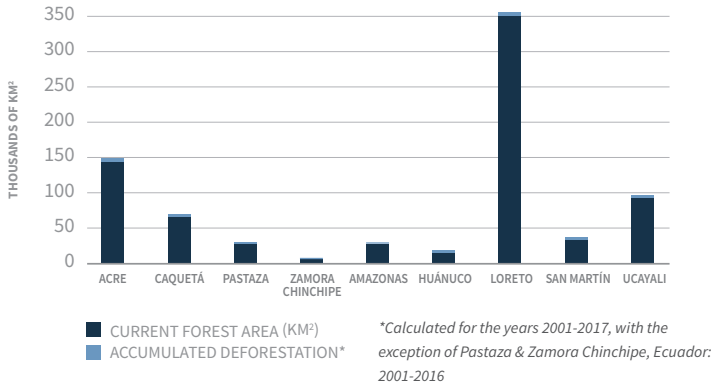
○ Pastaza Reserve, representing 94% of the area of Pastaza, was created

○ SF Declaration signed

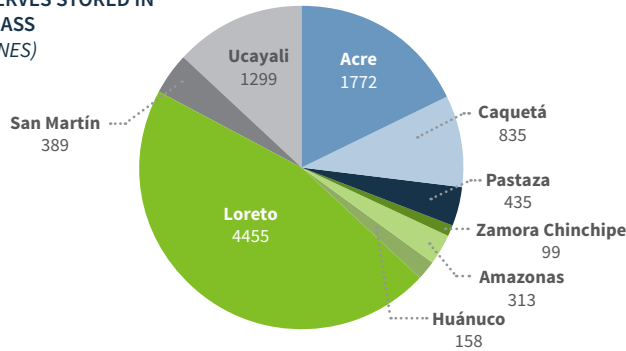
○ Tarija accepted as an observer of the GCF

○ Peru enacted Climate Change Framework Law

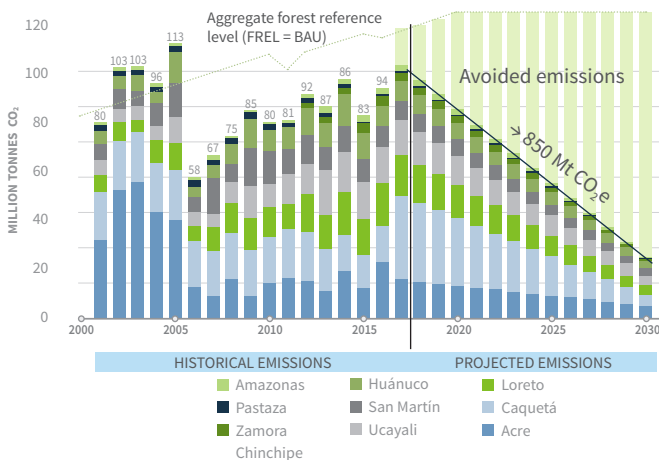
FOREST AREA & DEFORESTATION



CARBON RESERVES STORED IN FOREST BIOMASS (MILLION TONNES)



POTENTIAL AVOIDED EMISSIONS



Model of the potential CO₂ emissions avoided through reducing deforestation by 80% with respect to the reference level of each jurisdiction. The observed emissions 2000-2017, carbon reserves & reference periods are derived from the deforestation data provided by national monitoring systems.

CITATION | J. Ardila, C. Chan, O. David, R. Vargas, M. Warren. 2018. "Andes-Amazon Alliance of Governments." San Francisco, CA, USA: Earth Innovation Institute.

COMPLETE REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability 2019/04/22

The graphics above do not include information about Tarija, Bolivia, due to the lack of available data.

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



BOLIVIA

Tarija

- Launched a series of Protected Areas linking conservation targets with development goals, through new water sanctuaries & Reciprocal Watershed Agreements

BRAZIL

Acre

- Statewide System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA) creates incentives for ecosystem service conservation for IP, local communities, smallholders & others
- Multi-Year Plan (PPA) includes Ecological-Economic Zoning & programs to engage IP & women, improve monitoring, finance the transition to a low-carbon economy, & address deforestation through the supply chain

COLOMBIA

Caquetá

- Pilot department for the Financial Instrument for Sustainable Production Transformation (ITPS), which will provide smallholders in high deforestation areas access to low-interest loans & incentives for conservation
- State Climate Change Working Group (*SubNodo*) supports LED-R Strategy development

ECUADOR

Pastaza

- Sustainable Development Ecological Area (AEDSPP) Ordinance protects 92% of the province
- Consortium for Environmental Management of the AEDSPP integrates diverse actor groups – the 1st group of its kind nationwide

Zamora Chinchipe

- Mining center of Ecuador, with high biodiversity & low population density
- Advancing a reserve to protect the Amazon forest in 38% of the Provincial territory

PERU

Amazonas

- Community Forest Management Platform (PMFC) for multi-sectoral dialogue on sustainable forest management in native community lands

Huánuco

- Amazonian Forests Roundtable brings together diverse stakeholders (e.g. government, private sector, researchers, IP, producers) to strengthen forest governance & conservation

Loreto

- Loreto's main planning document for development, its Concerted Regional Development Plan (PDRC), was created through a Strategic Environmental Evaluation (EAE) – the only region in Peru to do so
- Since 2006, the Regional Program for Conservation, Management & Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (PROCREL) has promoted forest & biodiversity conservation through Regional Conservation Area (ACR) management & the implementation of public policies for sustainable development

San Martín

- Regional government promotes a Production-Protection-Inclusion (PPI) approach, through initiatives including the San Martín Brand (*Marca San Martín*), which differentiates products & services meeting regulations related to PPI
- The Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Private Investment (OPIPS), created 2015, forges public-private partnerships for sustainable purchasing agreements

Ucayali

- Amazon Development Fund (FONDESAM) Ucayali promotes competitiveness & sustainability of the region's main production chains
- Ucayali Produce Protect Platform tracks progress to jurisdictional performance targets