



AMAZONIA 2.0

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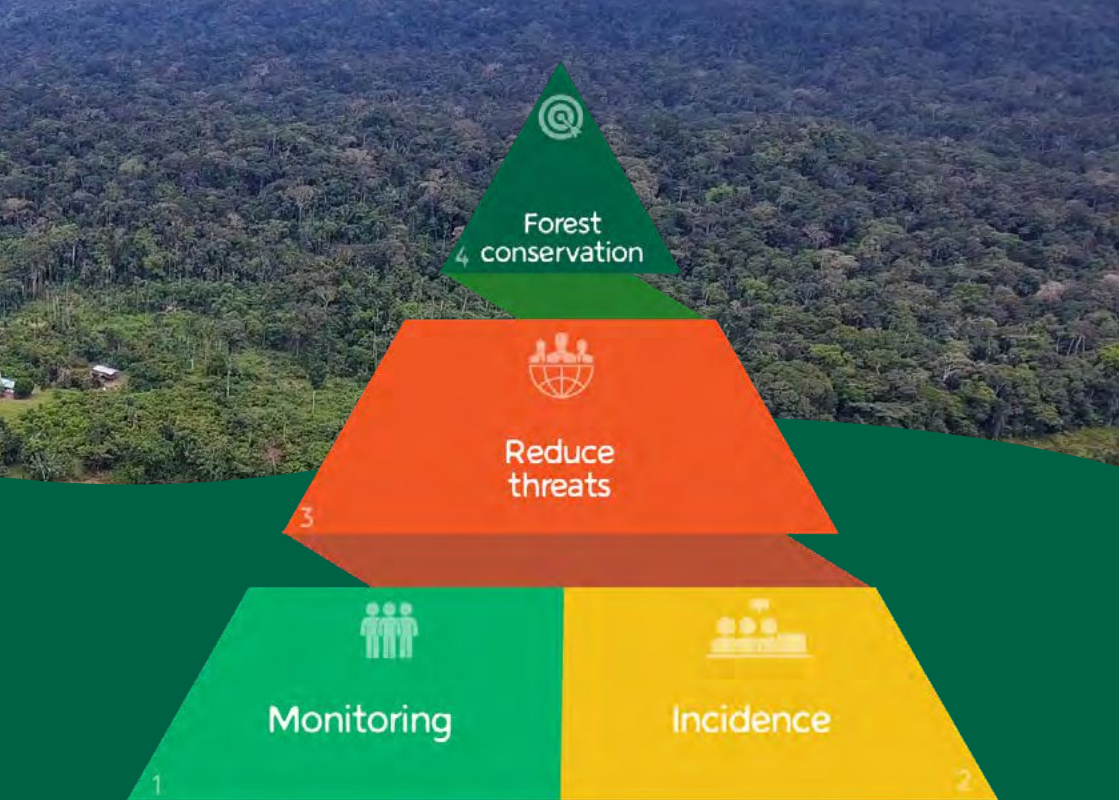
The Amazonia 2.0 project is inserted on the one hand in an Amazonian reality with multiple pressures, threats and deforestation vectors, and on the other, in a weak connection between local actors in the territory and the agents responsible for environmental and sustainability aspects at national and regional level. To this are added the controversial extractive activities, the agricultural expansion that changes the use of forest soils, and the construction of unplanned infrastructure works in a scenario of weak forest governance that is connected with the low guarantee of rights, low transparency and low participation of local actors.



The project aims to contribute to the reduction of forest deforestation in six countries of the Amazon basin: **Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Guyana and Suriname**. The capacities of the communities and indigenous and campesino organizations of these six territories are strengthened through the formation of technical groups of **community forestry monitors or promoters**.

Also, through the articulation of a **social and technological platform** that supports the dissemination and treatment of information on threats to forests registered by these local actors, and the actions undertaken to mitigate them.

Likewise, the project proposes to have the support of a network of partners to promote a public policy advocacy agenda at a regional level based on the territorial management models generated. One of the main focuses of the project is the need to have a social voice, especially for empowered indigenous and campesino communities, who can show and act in the face of the aforementioned problems.



INTERVENTION MODEL





ECUADOR

Implemented by **Fundación EcoCiencia** in the provinces of Napo and Pastaza, in the **Waorani Territory**. It is operated with the support of indigenous organizations such as the NAWA and AMWAE, as well as government entities such as the MAE.

In Ecuador, A2.0 has replicated the territorial monitoring model, forming the Waorani **Monitoring**, whose members have strengthened their capabilities and are prepared to register and manage properly environmental threats in their territory. In addition, the Waorani Monitoring, together with the Waorani Women's Association, develops and gives technical follow-up to **sustainable productive activities** as mechanisms to face deforestation. All this as part of a territorial model of integral management for conservation and management of their forests.

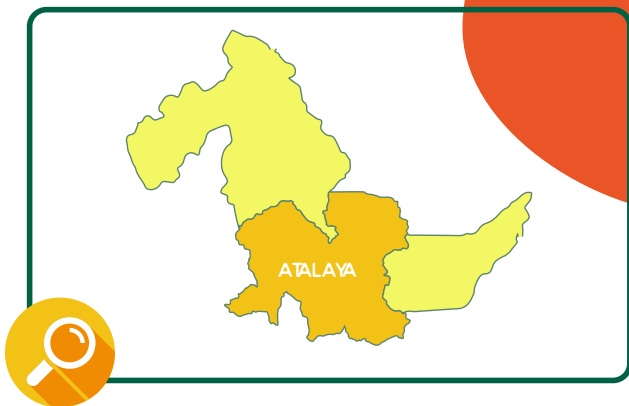


The project is implemented by **ECOREDD** in **12 Asháninka communities**. It works hand in hand with indigenous institutions such as AIDSEP and government entities such as SOFSSA, SERFOR and OSINFOR. Also involved are actors from civil organizations.

Amazonia 2.0 in Peru already has the **State's Recognition for Monitoring**, as a model of forest management and governance for indigenous territories. In this way, monitoring has become the technical support of the communities. They work in territory management, monitoring (extractive industries and forest management) and governance monitoring.

The signing of the **private sector pact** has been achieved, a declaration of intention and commitment, to work the wood in a legal and transparent way.

PERU

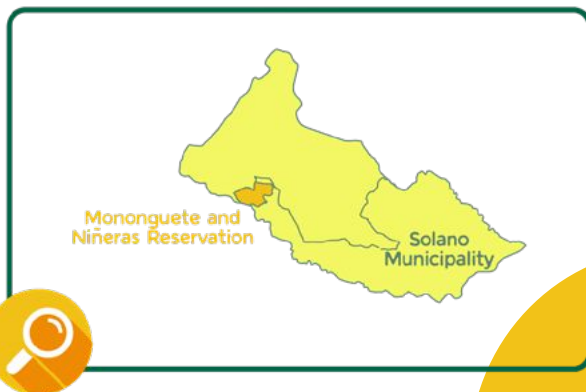
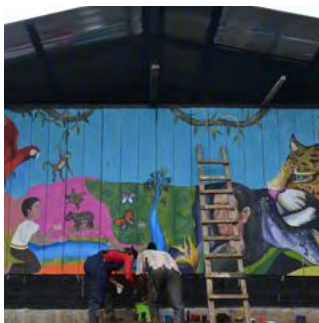


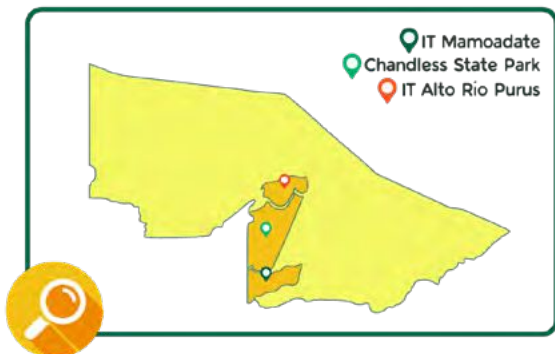
Colombia

Fundaci  Natura implements the A2.0 project in **11 indigenous and campesino communities**, represented by the Cabildo of the Ni ras Indigenous Reservation and the Campesino Association of Prodevelopment of Mononguete.

Being a territory where communities with different needs and worldview collide, A2.0 has had to develop an **intercultural dialogue** from which territorial governance is worked.

An important ally for the project in Colombia has been the **University of the Amazon**, who qualifies the **promoters**, name the monitors receive in this country to eliminate observation connotations, in a territory formerly occupied by armed groups.





Brazil

The project in Brazil is implemented by **IUCN-Brazil** and operates in **three territories** (Alto R'ó Purus and Mamoadate Indigenous Lands; Chandless State Park) and with **four indigenous peoples** (Kaxinawa, Madjǀ Manchineri and Jaminawa) and communities of Chandless Park, in the Acre state.

Unlike other countries, these indigenous lands are not represented by their own indigenous organizations. When living within protected areas under the responsibility of the State, it's the same State that represents them. That is why government entities are key actors in the development of the project and one of the greatest advances is precisely the **institutional articulation agreements**.



A 20% work area is **one million hectares** and is located in a **cross-border area with Peru**, which poses a challenge due to the illegal activities taking place there.

It has been possible to sign institutional agreements with the Ministry of the Environment and the Institute of Climate Change, as well as have **16 monitors**.



Amazonia 2.0 is an initiative coordinated by IUCN South
and implemented by national partners,
with the **financial cooperation of the European Union**.

To date, it has managed to form and implement **49 monitoring groups**
in indigenous and campesino communities, producing more than 200
monitoring reports in an extension of 1.5 million hectares.

The obtained information is being used by the indigenous and
campesino communities themselves, and some governments.



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Regional Coordinator: Braulio.Buendia@iucn.org

IUCN South Regional Office:
Av. Rep. del Salvador y Suiza
Edificio Murano Plaza, Piso 12
Quito, Ecuador