

# **Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization**

**ACTO**



Yokohama, 08 March 2011.



# The Amazon Cooperation Treaty

- The Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), signed on July 1978 by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, is a legal instrument that recognizes the transboundary nature of the Amazon.
- The main purpose of the ACT is to promote the harmonious development of the Amazon while incorporating the countries' Amazonian territories to their respective national economies, an essential condition for reconciling economic growth with environmental preservation



# Amazon region and ACTO

- The largest area of tropical forest
- Basin of 7.2 million square kilometers , habitat of 1/3 of the planet's species
- Rich in biodiversity, associated to a high level of endemism.
- Cultural richness: more than 30 million inhabitants & more than 420 different ethnic groups.
- ACTO coordinates procedures in the framework of the ACT and expedites the execution of its decisions through its Permanent Secretariat.



# New ACTO Strategic Cooperation Agenda (2)

- It was approved in November 2010 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs during their 10th Meeting.
- It is the main instrument that orientates the regional action.
- It contains the themes and activities identified in consultation with Member Countries in the technical proposals agreed at regional meetings.
- It has an eight-year implementation horizon. It contains short, medium and long term activities.



## **Objective**

Achieving “integrated, integral and sustainable forest management and conservation that result in real benefits for the local population”



## Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management - integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests

- ACTO's short, medium and long term activities are oriented to achieve the SFM of the amazonian tropical forest through:
- Design methodologies for economic and environmental valuation of forests .
- Promote Sustainable Forest management
- Monitor forest cover and forest control.
- Promote international technical and financial cooperation to combat illegal logging
- Facilitate capacity-leveling and analysis spaces for global dialogue (UNFF and UNFCCC).



## TOOLS: CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Tarapoto C&I system identifies FMU, National and Global for social, economical and environmental services of the Amazonian forests (meeting global timber demand, contribution to global carbon balance, water cycle, biological diversity, equilibrium and regulation of (solar) radiation, and contribution to maintenance of cultural values and knowledge of indigenous and local populations, as well as to economy, health, culture, science and recreation (TCA 1995)



## THE TARAPOTO C&I PROCESS

- The Process of Tarapoto has started in 1995 aiming at creating a set of Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for Amazon forest sustainability, to be implemented by the countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. After several national consultations and regional meetings, the process resulted in a set of 12 criteria and 77 indicators, grouped into three categories or levels: National, Forest Management Unit and Global. Fifteen indicators have been prioritized to be validated by the 8 Amazon countries of ACTO (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization), based on experiences in field.



## Hierarchical structure of regional C&I for tropical forest

Hierarchical level	C&I Systems				
	ITTO	Tarapoto	ATO	Dry Forest Asia	Lepaterique
National					
P	(41) <sup>b)</sup>		1		
C	7	7	5	8	8
I	66	47	33	49	53
SI			44		
FMU-level					
P			3		
C	7	4	15		
I	57	22	56		
SI			140		

ITTO, ATO, Dry Zone Africa, Dry Forest Asia, Near East and Lepaterique) have benefited from strong support by international organizations, notably FAO, ITTO and CIFOR



# VALIDATION OF INDICATORS

- A regional project has been proposed to FAO (Food Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), approved and named Project TCP/RLA/3007 (A) “Validation of 15 Prioritised Indicators of Sustainability of Amazon Forest”. The project was carried out from July 2004 to May 2006 and 3 regional meetings for planning, methodological mid term review and the achieved result evaluation were held in Lima (Peru) and Brasilia (Brazil).



## VALIDATION OF 15 INDICATORS: BRAZILIAN CASE

Evaluation Criteria	%
Cost	0,95
Accessibility to information	0,73
Technical skills/training	0,65
Institutional Strengthening	0,83

Out the 15 indicators, 11 were considered “Validated” and 4 indicators “Observed”. However in the other countries only 8 were “validated”, 4 “Observed” and 3 “non validated”



# Challenges to face for implementation of C&I for SFM

- Lack of political will at the national level
- Generally weak forest administrative bodies, absence of a third party
- Yet strong schemes of illegal forest logging and trade
- Weak technical and economical conditions of forest operators
- Difficult applicability of indicators for small operators (high costs)



# Harmonization ACTO-ITTO Systems

- Terminology
- Adaptability of indicators for FMU for each country
- Stepwise process
- Training and outreach program
- Monitoring system



INDICADORES	
EVALUACION DE RECURSOS	Extensión y porcentaje de bosque donde se han realizado inventarios y levantamientos para determinar la cantidad de los principales productos forestales
	Nivel de extracción real y sostenible de productos forestales maderables y no maderables
	Composición de la cosecha
	Cantidad total de carbono almacenado en las masas forestales
PROCEDIMIENTOS DE PLANIFICACION Y CONTROL	Existencia y aplicación de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Planes operativos / de aprovechamiento forestal (comprendidos dentro de los planes de ordenamiento/manejo forestal)</li> <li>b. Otros permisos de aprovechamiento forestal (permisos de pequeña, mediana y gran escala sin planes de ordenación / manejo forestal)</li> </ul>
	Extensión de compartimientos / cuarteles de corta aprovechados conforme a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Planes operativos / de aprovechamiento forestal</li> <li>b. Cualquier otro permiso de corta / extracción</li> </ul>
	Existencia de un sistema de rastreo de trozas u otros mecanismos de control similares
	Proyecciones, estrategias y planes de producción forestal a largo plazo
	Disponibilidad de registros históricos sobre la extensión, el tipo y la ordenación de bosques
	Existencia y aplicación de lineamientos silviculturales para productos forestales maderables y no maderables
LINEAMIENTOS SILVICULTURALES Y DIRECTRICES DE APROVECHAMIENTO FORESTAL	Existencia y aplicación de directrices para el aprovechamiento de productos forestales maderables y no maderables
	Área donde se aplican eficazmente lineamientos silviculturales y directrices de aprovechamiento forestal

CRITERIO	INDICADOR
<b>1. MARCO JURIDICO E INSTITUCIONAL</b>	1.1 Planes de manejo forestal aprobado para la autoridad competente 1.2 Periodicidad de la evaluación del cumplimiento del plan de manejo y porcentaje promedio de cumplimiento 1.3 Marco jurídico que garantice la estabilidad de las inversiones forestales en el largo plazo.
<b>2. PRODUCCION FORESTAL SOSTENIBLE</b>	2.1 Aprovechamiento anual de productos maderables y no maderables compatible con la capacidad sostenible del recurso. 2.2 Área y porcentaje de los suelos forestales intervenidos con significativa alteración en sus propiedades físico-químicas y erosión. 2.3 Efectividad de los sistemas de gestión y control 2.4 Nivel de diversificación de la producción 2.5 Nivel de utilización de tecnologías ambientalmente sanas.
<b>3. CONSERVACION DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS FORESTALES</b>	3.1 Proporción de las áreas de protección ambiental en comparación con las áreas de producción permanente. 3.2 Medidas para proteger, recuperar y utilizar sosteniblemente poblaciones silvestres de especies en peligro de extinción. 3.3 Área y porcentaje de bosques afectados por procesos agentes naturales diversos (plagas, enfermedades y fuego, entre otros) y por acción antrópica 3.4 Tasas de regeneración y estructura de los ecosistemas forestales 3.5 Medidas para conservación de suelos 3.6 Medidas para la protección de los cursos de agua por la actividad forestal.
<b>4. BENEFICIOS SOCIO ECONOMICOS LOCALES</b>	4.1 Calidad de vida de las poblaciones locales 4.2 Rentabilidad y tasa de retorno del manejo del bosque 4.3 Eficiencia de los sistemas de producción y transformación de productos forestales 4.4 Impacto del aprovechamiento económico del bosque sobre la disponibilidad de recursos forestales de importancia para las poblaciones locales 4.5 Número de empleos directos e indirectos, y nivel de ingresos. 4.6 Naturaleza y cantidad de beneficios derivados del manejo forestal 4.7 Cantidad anual de productos aprovechados por hectárea 4.8 Valor agregado de la producción. 4.9 Mecanismos de consulta y participación efectiva de las comunidades locales en la gestión de los recursos forestales, dependiendo de la escala de manejo.



## **ADVANTAGES:**

- Regional, Technical and political strategic alliance
- Political commitment of country members
- One ecosystem with common problems and interests
- Regional network for practical experiences of application and monitoring system

**Gracias**

**Thank you**

