

10 Actions to conserve the Amazon

1. Promote management based on scientific evidence.

Ensuring the sustainability of the Amazon requires scientifically based decisions that consider the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and traditional communities. It is imperative to develop an agenda for science, technology, innovation, and investment that promotes a knowledge economy based on nature, standing forests and flowing rivers, and that considers new opportunities for companies in sustainable agroforestry systems, native species forestry, regenerative agriculture, fishing, sustainable mining, and ecotourism.

2. Stop and control the spread of forest fires.

Avoiding forest degradation requires controlling forest fires, using evidence-based interventions and near-real-time monitoring techniques. It is a priority to prevent and combat illegal logging and restore areas that have lost most of their forests to ensure connectivity of biodiversity, reduce the impacts of climate change, and reduce the risk of reaching a tipping point of no return and the savannization of large forest areas.

3. End deforestation and land use changes.

These measures must cover logging, mining, agriculture, and livestock under existing national codes. Subsidies and other indirect incentives for predatory activities should be eliminated and access to public credit and international cooperation for the development of illegal deforesters and companies that directly benefit from or purchase products from illegally deforested areas in the Amazon should be restricted.

4. Finance law enforcement agencies.

Full funding of national monitoring, enforcement, and follow-up agencies is essential, with international financial support as needed and requested. There is also a need to increase support for the implementation of existing legislation on land use, land tenure, and human rights. There can be no sustainability without compliance with the law.

5. Review the environmental impact of infrastructure projects.

It is essential to assess potential environmental impact of large scale projects before their development. According to the Amazon Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG), 68% of indigenous lands and protected natural areas in the region are under pressure from roads, mining, dams, oil extraction, forest fires, and deforestation.

6. Strengthen forest codes and standards.

There is an urgent need to upgrade forest codes and laws in all eight Amazon countries and French Guiana, based on scientific recommendations, the constitutional protection of human rights, and environmental sustainability, in accordance with national and international regulations.

7. Large Scale International financing.

The reactivation and expansion of Amazon Fund requires at least \$1 billion per year to co-finance scientific research and innovation, forest conservation, restoration of degraded lands, carbon storage services, freshwater restoration, community monitoring, sustainable management of the rainforest and its biodiversity, and strengthening educational capacities in the region for Amazonian science.

8. Protect indigenous peoples and communities.

It is vital to protect indigenous peoples and communities against illegal, unauthorized, or undocumented land grabbing, logging, mining, agriculture, and ranching, and from all acts of violence and hate crimes against indigenous peoples and traditional communities, as well as the speedy and precise completion of all pending demarcations of indigenous lands.

9. Certify supply chains.

Supply chains for soy, coffee, meat, timber, non-timber forest products, and minerals originating from the Amazon must be certified in compliance with national and

international sustainability agreements, and with publicly available data on the companies participating in the global supply (i.e. in non-Amazon countries).

10. Expand scientific monitoring.

Protecting and expanding real-time scientific monitoring of Amazon forest conditions (including satellite data, remote sensing, and ground observations) is essential to enable implementation of an early-warning system to track risks to the forests and rivers.