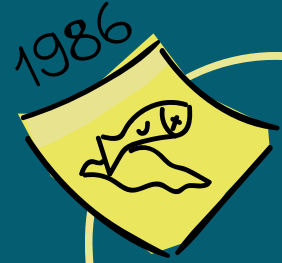
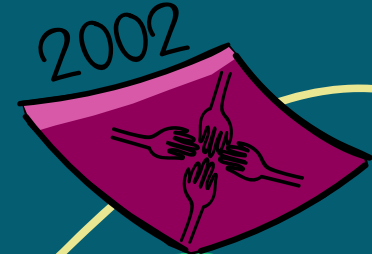
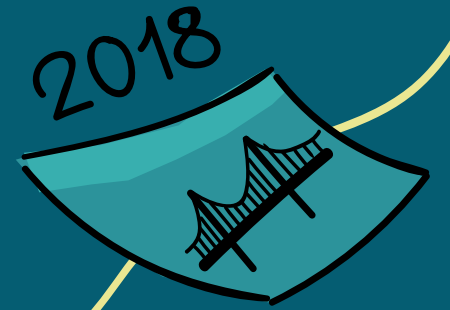


TIMELINE



REPORT



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Graphic Design

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PASSIFLORA
Socioambiental

INTRODUCTION

The University of Florida's Tropical Conservation and Development Program houses the Governance and Infrastructure in the Amazon (GIA) project, which is made possible with funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. GIA works with conservation partner organizations in different regions of the Amazon with mosaics of protected areas and indigenous lands that are incurring infrastructure planning and investments. The goals of GIA are to foster knowledge and information exchanges among conservation partners and to evaluate conservation practices, in a community of practice and learning (CoP-L) about governance of infrastructure in the Amazon.

To that end, GIA has organized workshops and other activities with conservation partners to compile knowledge and information about governance and infrastructure. One activity involves timelines of events and processes in each of the regions where GIA conservation partners work. Timelines are a way to visualize histories in specific regions. Compilation of events and processes allows for identification of sequences of events and historical contingencies to understand changes in governance of infrastructure over time. Construction of timelines across regions permits comparisons of different histories across the Amazon.

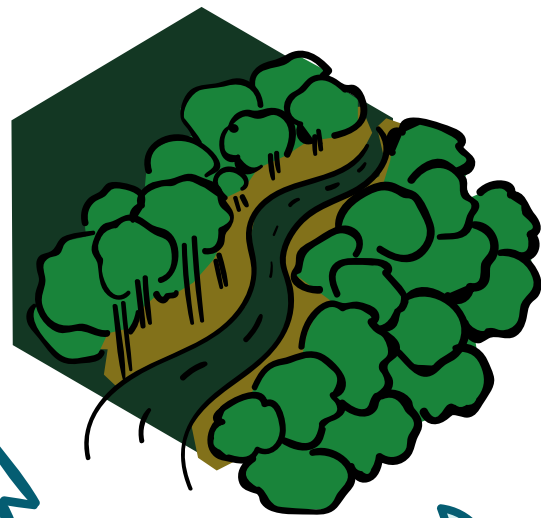
In 2019, GIA organized workshops with conservation partners in each of four regions of the Amazon: Loreto (Peru), the Upper Madera (Bolivia-Brazil), Southern Amazonas and Northern Rondonia (Brazil), and Colombian Amazon (Colombia). Each workshop included participants from governments, NGOs, universities, communities, and other social actors. In each workshop, participants collectively constructed timelines of events and processes that facilitated or impeded governance of infrastructure.

From the workshop timelines, the GIA team created analytical timeline figures in a common format. The analytical timelines focus on the time period from 2000 to 2019. These timelines differentiate between events and processes operating on different scales, from the local to the regional, the national and the international. The GIA team adopted a shared color scheme to differentiate among types of events and processes, including public policies, infrastructure projects, infrastructure impacts, environmental setbacks, and collective action.

The team also offers interpretive elements related to "good" and "bad" governance and to key lessons from each timeline, as well as emergent questions that came up from the analysis. Our intent is to call attention to patterns and sequences of events and processes for interpretive discussion with conservation partners and other stakeholders about prospects for governance of infrastructure. This report thus uses timelines as a tool to stimulate reflection and discussion about governance of infrastructure in the Amazon. The timelines we report are not complete or definitive histories, but rather are selective of the experiences and priorities of workshop participants and the perspectives of the GIA team. We hope the timeline figures and narratives provoke further reflection and discussion that leads to new insights. These can serve the larger goal of improving the effectiveness of conservation strategies and practice with regard to governance of infrastructure in the Amazon.

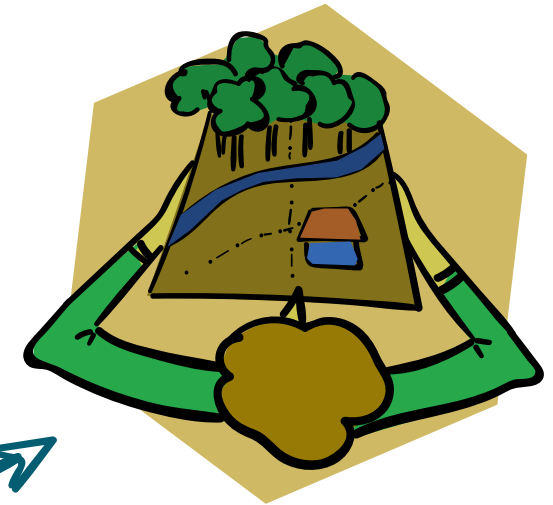
COLOMBIAN AMAZON (COLOMBIA)

30 participants: 10 from government, 3 from local communities, 10 from NGOs, 1 from local university, and 6 from University of Florida.



SOUTHERN AMAZONAS - NORTHERN RONDONIA (BRAZIL)

35 participants: 10 from local universities, 11 from NGOs, 2 indigenous leaders, 3 grassroots leaders, 2 from a state-level and local government agencies, and 7 from University of Florida.



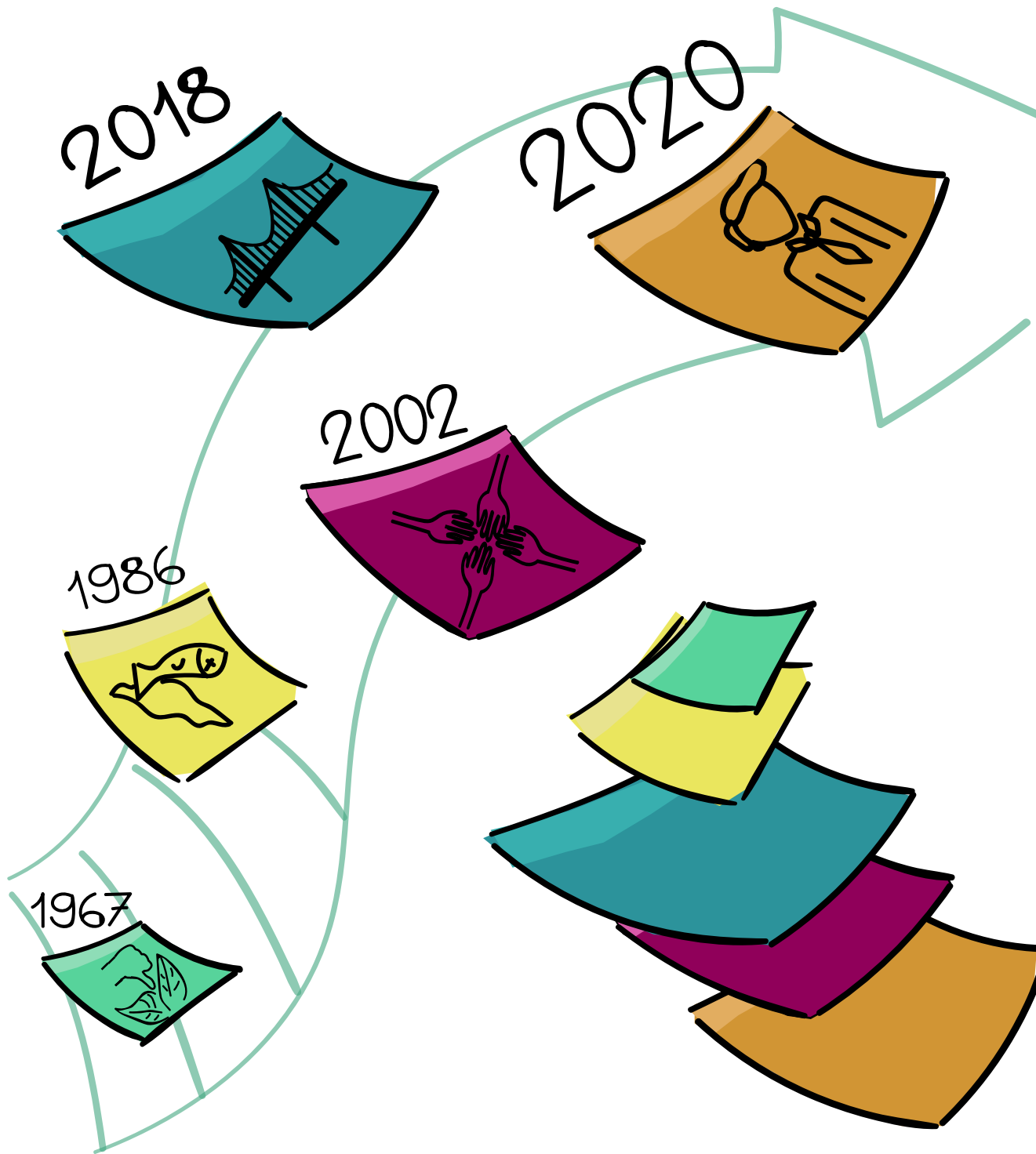
LORETO (PERU)

56 participants: 17 from different offices of the regional government, 3 from local universities, 2 from national government, 4 representatives of Protected Areas Management Committees, 1 representative of indigenous organization, 21 from NGOs, and 8 from the University of Florida.

UPPER MADERA (BOLIVIA-BRAZIL)

42 participants: 17 from six Bolivian and Brazilian universities, 12 from grassroots and indigenous community groups, 5 from NGOs, and 8 from University of Florida.







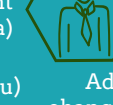


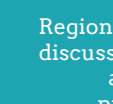





How were timelines constructed?


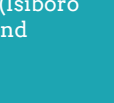


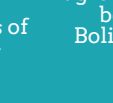


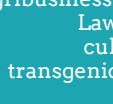













There was a participatory process in each mosaic workshop. Participants indicated key events relevant to governance and infrastructure on post-it notes and placed them on the timeline. They then discussed the events noted, which led to identification of some additional events and processes. The details of the methods differed slightly among workshops. In some cases, participants were divided up into groups by thematic areas. Workshop timelines also varied in their length.

The thematic focus of workshop timelines varied as a reflection of the composition of the participants. Whereas the Upper Madera workshop had many university and community participants, the Colombia workshop had relatively few community participants and several government representatives.










Timelines are thus intended to be reflective of participants rather than definitive histories. We should all view timelines as living documents on which members of the Community of Practice and Learning (CoP-L) can comment.

TIMELINE UPPER MADERA

 <p>IIRSA (Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America)</p>	 <p>Changes in agribusiness rules begin</p>	 <p>PND 2006-2011 - National Development Plan (Bolivia)</p>	 <p>Tri-national meeting (Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru) on regional development legislation</p>	 <p>Bolivia energy policy</p>	 <p>Law to permit cultivation of transgenic soybeans submitted</p>	 <p>Changes in Bolivian environmental legislation</p>
 <p>Timber exploitation in the Bolivian Amazon</p>	 <p>Ratification of ILO 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples</p>	 <p>Regional meetings discuss forest fires and develop proposals for government agencies</p>	 <p>Administrative changes in IBAMA (Brazil)</p>	 <p>Dialogue about the licensing process for the Santo Antonio dam concerning project implementation and risks to indigenous peoples</p>	 <p>Displacement of families</p>	 <p>Bolivia as an exporter of electricity</p>
 <p>2000</p>	 <p>2004</p>	 <p>2005</p>	 <p>2007</p>	 <p>2008</p>	 <p>2009</p>	

 <p>Bolivian government pushes for a road thru TIPNIS (Isiboro Securé National Park and Indigenous Territory)</p>	 <p>Alliance between the MAS state and agribusiness in Bolivia- Law to permit cultivation of transgenic soybeans approved</p>	 <p>FOSPA (Panamazonian Social Forum) meeting in Cobija, formation of the Alliance of Panamazonian Rivers to struggle against dams</p>	 <p>Negative impacts of dams, principally due to flooding</p>	 <p>Energy agreements between Bolivia and Brazil</p>	 <p>Letter of intent and signed agreement between ENDE (Bolivia's National Electricity Company) and ELETROBRAS (Brazil's Power Station Company)</p>	
 <p>Onset of the process to change the land use plan in Pando</p>	 <p>Exile and assassination of Jacy Parana leadership (Brasil)</p>	 <p>National Policy against NGOs in Bolivia</p>	 <p>Indigenous populations lose their products due to Jirau</p>	 <p>PNDES 2016-2020 (General Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Plurinational State of Bolivia) includes the issue of impacts on protected areas</p>	 <p>ENDE call for the El Bala Hydroelectric Project identification and feasibility study</p>	
 <p>2010</p>	 <p>2011</p>	 <p>2012</p>	 <p>2014</p>	 <p>2015</p>		

 <p>Agreement between CAF (the Andean Development Bank) and ENDE (Bolivia's National Electricity Company)</p>	 <p>Announcement for the Hydrological Inventory for the Binational Dam</p>	 <p>Dams cause changes in biodiversity</p>
 <p>2016</p>	 <p>2017</p>	 <p>2018-19</p>

<p>SCALES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  INTERNATIONAL  NATIONAL  REGIONAL  LOCAL 	<p>ACTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  INFRASTRUCTURE  POLICY  INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACTS  COLLECTIVE ACTION  ENVIRONMENTAL SETBACK
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TIMELINE LORETO

2007

- Creation of DICREL (Dirección Ejecutiva de Conservación y Diversidad Biológica)

2008

- Creation of the MINAM (Ministry of Environment)

2009

- TLC-EEUU (Free Trade Agreement with the US)
- Indigenous protests in Bagua - San Martin
- Community participation in creation of regional conservation areas
- ACR CTT (Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Community Regional Conservation Area)

2010

- Creation of MINCU (Ministry of Culture)
- Transparency Law
- Iquitos sewage system cancelled amid corruption scandal
- Organic Law of Regional Governments
- New Forestry and Wildlife Law

2011

- Supreme Decree Law that revised licensing requirements for infrastructure concessions
- Geobosques (Platform to Monitor Changes in Forest Covers)
- Prior Consultation on Maijuna Quichwa Regional Conservation Area
- Prior Consultation Law
- Prior Consultation on the Amazon Waterway
- ACRANPCH (Alto Nanay Pintuyacu Chambira Regional Conservation Area)

2012

- Change in the distribution of revenues from oil drilling
- GRAAII (Regional Office for Indigenous Issues)

2015

- ARA-Loreto (Regional Environmental Authority)
- GERFOR (Regional Agency for Forest Development and Wildlife)
- PDRC-Loreto (Concerted Regional Development Plan of Loreto)
- Forestry Zoning Plan
- Jenaro Herrera Road in construction (36 km)

2017

- Amazon Development Law

2018

- Supreme Decree on State Investments in Public Works
- Livelihood Plans (Indigenous Territorial Management) approved by the Regional Government of Loreto

2019

- PERTUR (Regional Strategic Tourism Plan for Loreto)

SCALES

- INTERNATIONAL
- NATIONAL
- REGIONAL
- LOCAL

ACTIONS

- INFRASTRUCTURE
- POLICY
- INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACTS
- COLLECTIVE ACTION
- ENVIRONMENTAL SETBACK

TIMELINE

SOUTHERN AMAZONAS - NORTHERN RONDONIA

Brazilian Presidents: **FHC**

LULA



IIRSA (Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America)



Legal Amazon Macro Zoning Decree



ALAP (Provisional Administrative Limitation Area) for the creation of Conservation Units (UCs) around the BR-319



ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation)



SFB (Brazilian Forest Service)

Public Forest Management Law (11284/06)



Purus/Madeira regional office of Brazilian Forest Service



SNUC (National System of Protected Areas)



ARPA (Amazon Region Protected Areas Program)



PNAP (National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas)



Expansion of settlements by INCRA (National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform)



Santo Antonio and Jirau Dams

2000

2002

2006

2007

DILMA

Protected areas created near BR-319



Terra Legal Program

New Forest Code



PNGATI (National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands)



Historic floods on the Madeira River due to the Santo Antonio and Jirau Dams

Reorganization of FUNAI (National Indigenous Foundation)



MAM (Meridional Amazon Mosaic)



Rondon II Dam



Purus River ZEE (Economic-Ecological Zoning) Plans



2008

2010

2011

2012

2014

TEMER

BOLSONARO



Extension of the Terra Legal Program

2017



Rollback of environmental governance by the Brazilian state



National Decree for extinction of councils

2019

Large landholders moving into northern Rondonia



Deforestation border advances in vacant and demarcated areas



SCALES

INTERNATIONAL

NATIONAL

REGIONAL

LOCAL

ACTIONS



INFRASTRUCTURE



POLICY



INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACTS

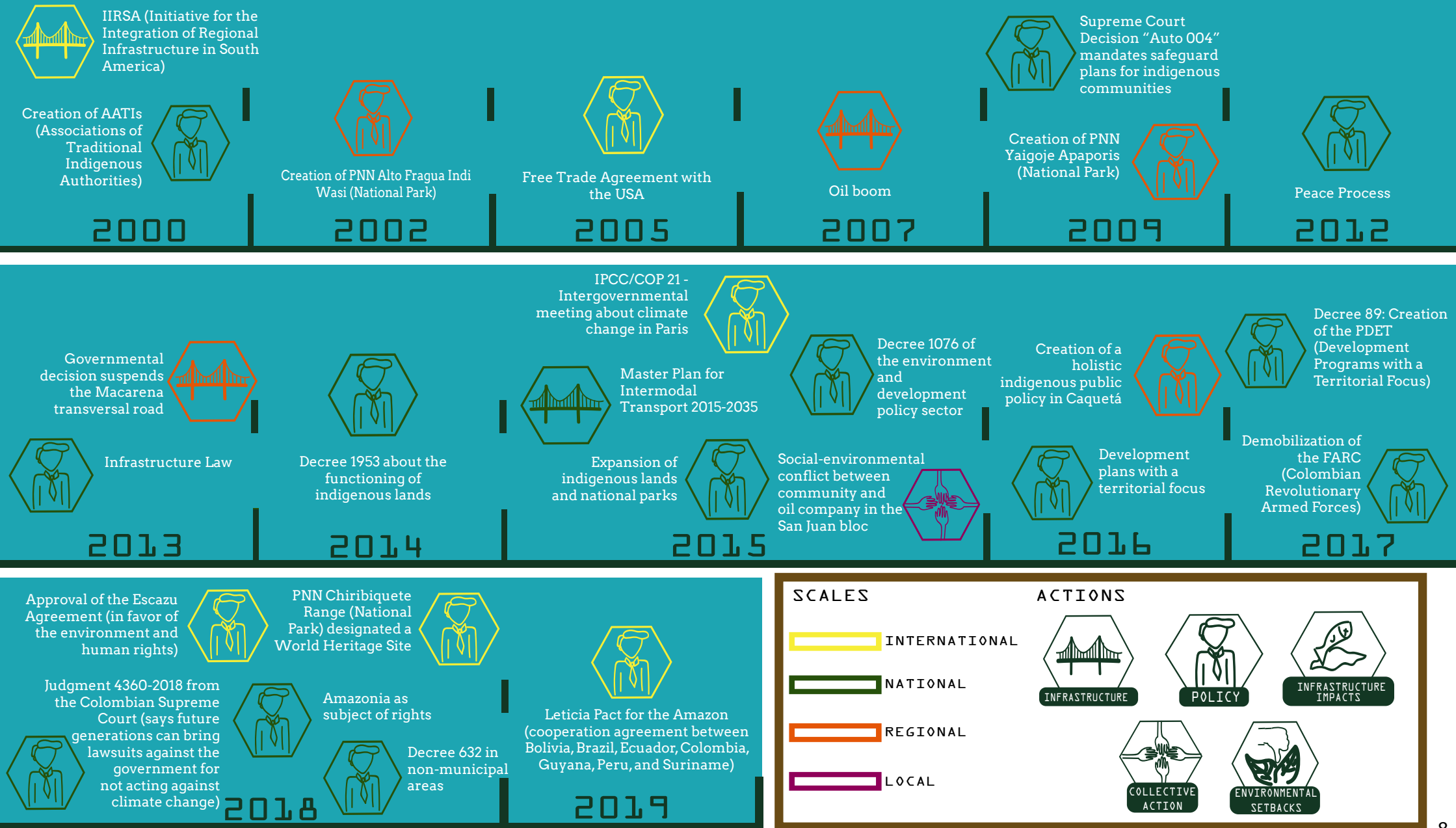


COLLECTIVE ACTION



ENVIRONMENTAL SETBACK

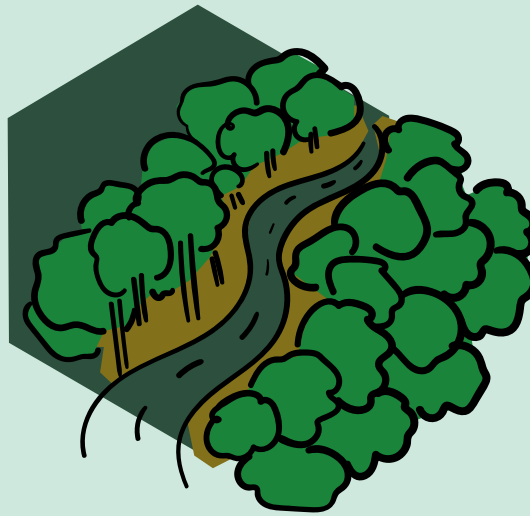
TIMELINE COLOMBIAN AMAZON



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TIMELINES

COLOMBIAN AMAZON (COLOMBIA)

Peace process accords have led to new threats to forests and indigenous groups over the past five years, highlighting debates over infrastructure governance.



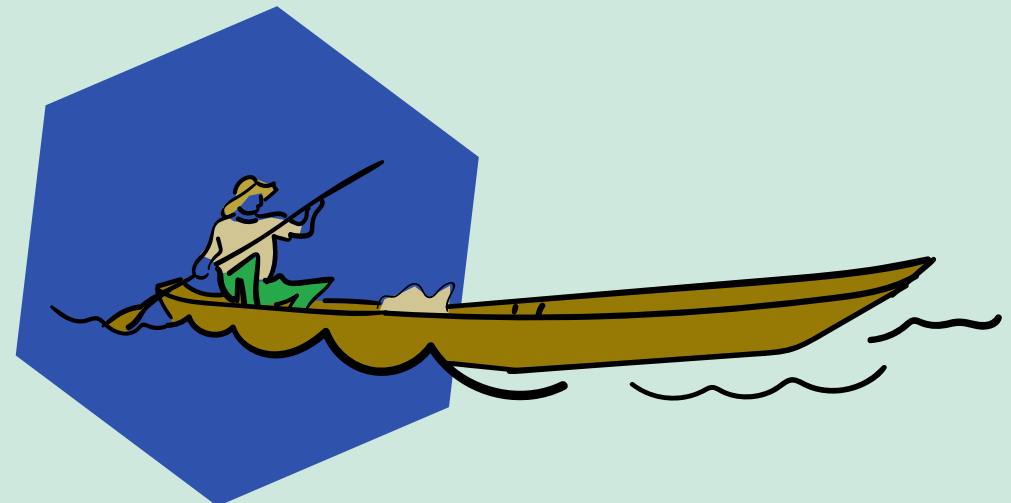
LORETO (PERU)

Decentralization and regional advancements in environmental governance (including policies for informed consent) that emerged by 2007 facilitated improvements in governance, but these were undermined by 2016.



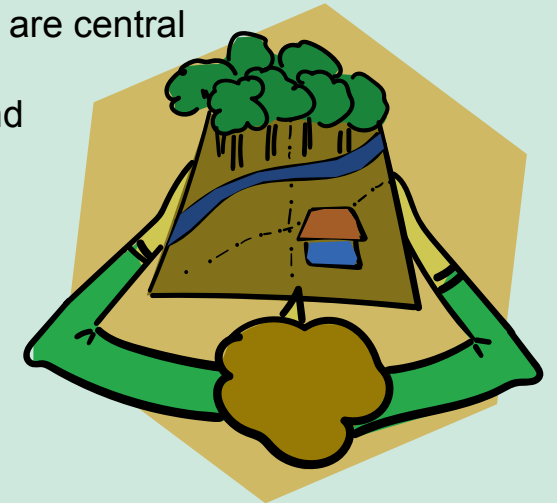
UPPER MADERA (BOLIVIA-BRAZIL)

Infrastructure in a binational frontier required high-level agreements to advance dams, but there is a lack of binational governance for existing and planned infrastructure. Grassroots organizing, including collaboration across boundaries, emerged as a strategy to resist dams.

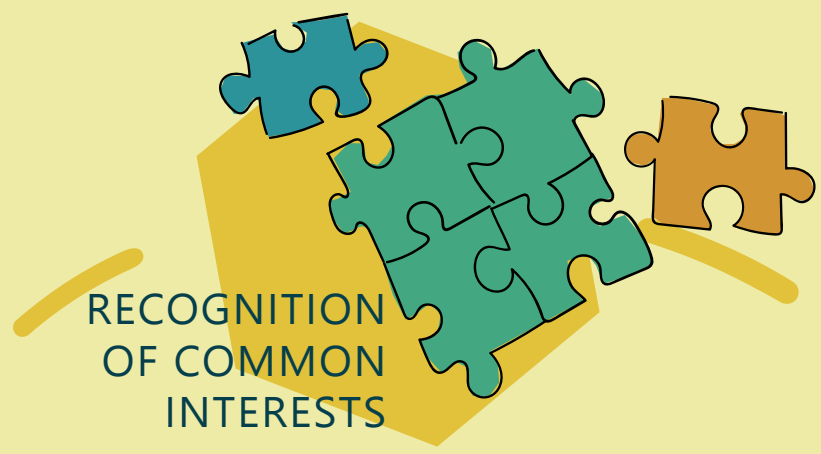


SOUTHERN AMAZONAS - NORTHERN RONDONIA (BRAZIL)

Federal policies are central to infrastructure development and environmental governance.



Analysis of the timelines suggested some common themes and factors that contributed to good governance in the Amazon:

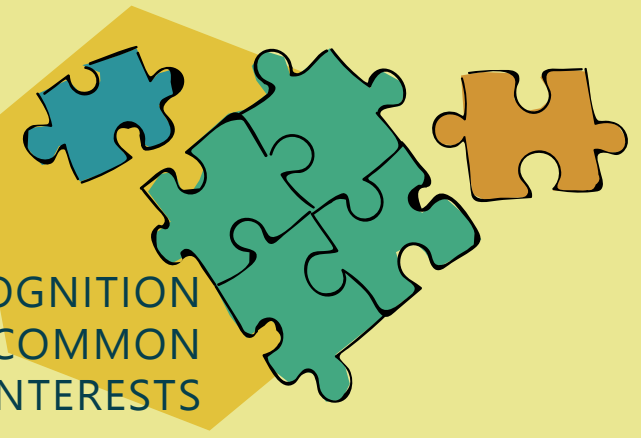




Stakeholders with access to natural resources who collectively manage them sustainably

Local stakeholders who recognize common interests and actively collaborative

RECOGNITION OF COMMON INTERESTS



The decentralization process from national to regional levels can allow for regional governments to have agency to manage their territory according to the reality of each region

DECENTRALIZATION PROCESS



Supportive government agencies at one or more levels that are proactive and engage with other stakeholders

SUPPORTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

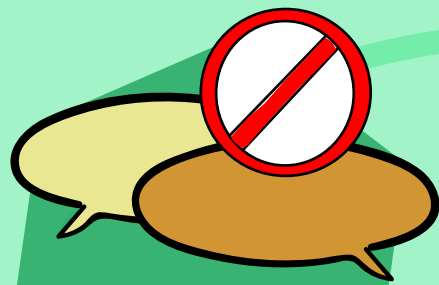


Collaboration at different scales of governance can ensure long term sustainability for conservation initiatives

CROSS-SCALE COLLABORATION



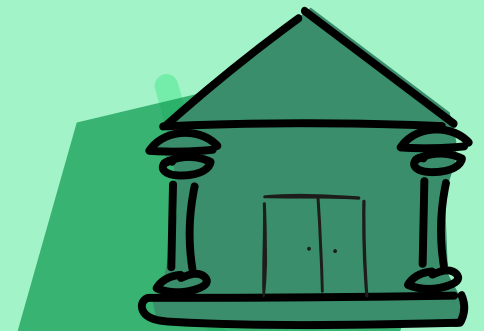
Factors contributing to or creating conditions for problematic governance were also identified:



LACK OF DIALOGUE



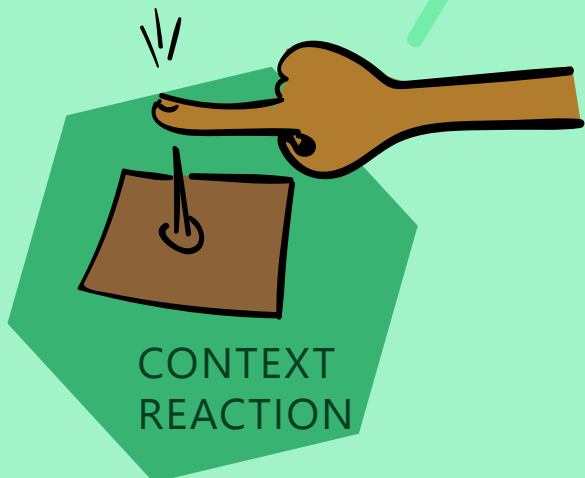
LACK OF PARTICIPATION



INCONSISTENCY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIONS



BAD GOVERNANCE



CONTEXT REACTION



NON-ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY POLITICIANS



LACK OF TRANSPARENCY



LACK OF DIALOGUE

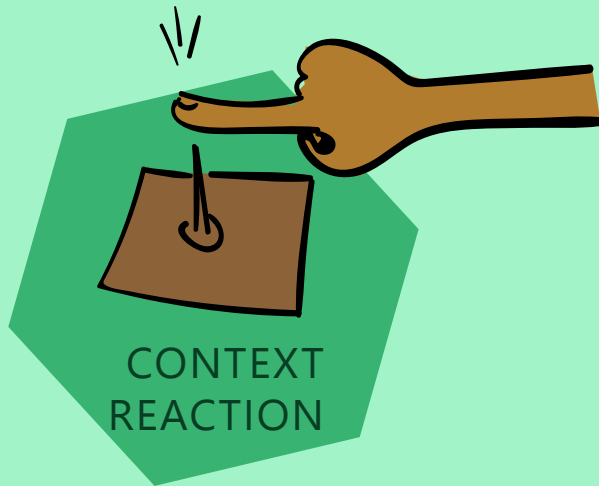
Lack of effective dialogue among stakeholders with varying levels of power and access to decision making

Governments who impede access to decision makers and do not account for scientific or local knowledge in decision making



LACK OF PARTICIPATION

Conservation organizations reacting to the context (threats) more than proactively planning ahead



CONTEXT REACTION

Inconsistency in public policies whenever governments and leadership change



INCONSISTENCY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIONS



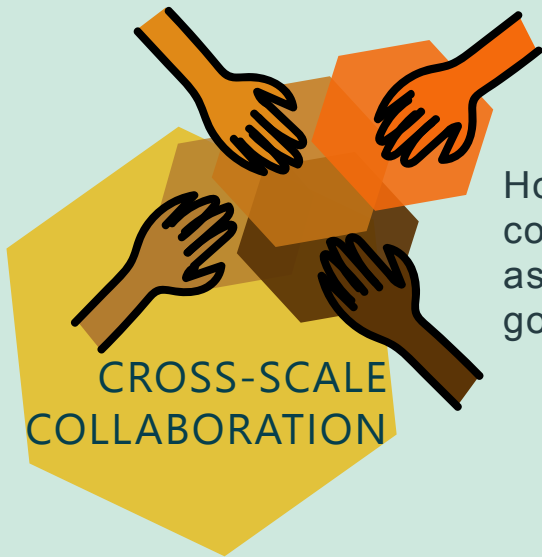
NON-ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY POLITICIANS

Elections that bring in representatives who are not sympathetic to environmental issues and especially who cut funding for law enforcement



LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

Lack of transparency of information at different stages of planning process of infrastructure projects



CROSS-SCALE COLLABORATION

Horizontal and vertical collaboration emerges as key to successful good governance

Central role of the national governments in consistently supporting infrastructure development



SUPPORTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES



GENERAL LESSONS LEARNED



CHANGES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

The conditions for environmental governance change for better or worse over time according to changes in government leadership

Interest in different natural resources evolves over time, impeding effective environmental governance

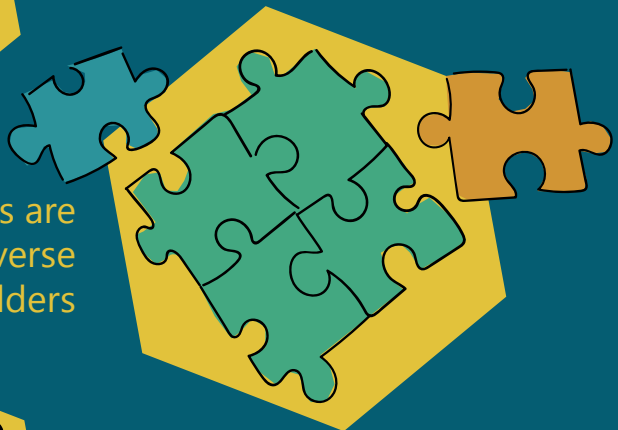


NATURAL RESOURCE INTEREST

Bottom-up approaches are possible when:



Strengthening capacities for local participation in governance can change the imbalance in power and influence



Shared interests are identified among diverse stakeholders



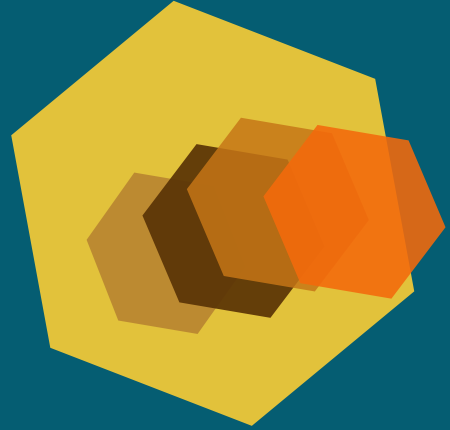
Interest in data and policy proposals are backed by important constituencies

Local and regional governments are well-disposed to collaborate with other stakeholders



Political will exerts significant influence on governance outcomes in terms of:

The placement of personnel



Prioritizing projects

Allocation of funds



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In Colombia, will recent state policy proposals for green infrastructure permit conservation and development in the context of other proposals? Will the policy mix in the country permit bottom-up governance of infrastructure?

How can grassroots initiatives and networks sustain their activities after elections that may result in shifts in their organizations' membership?

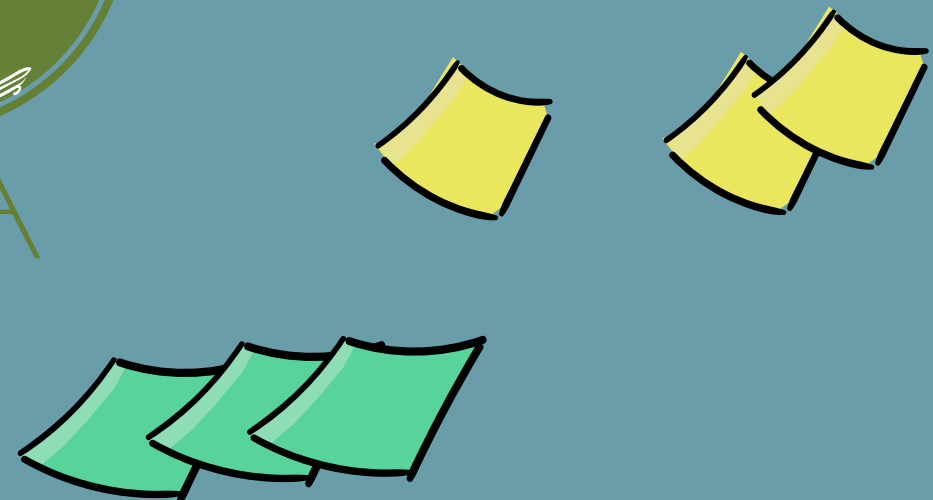
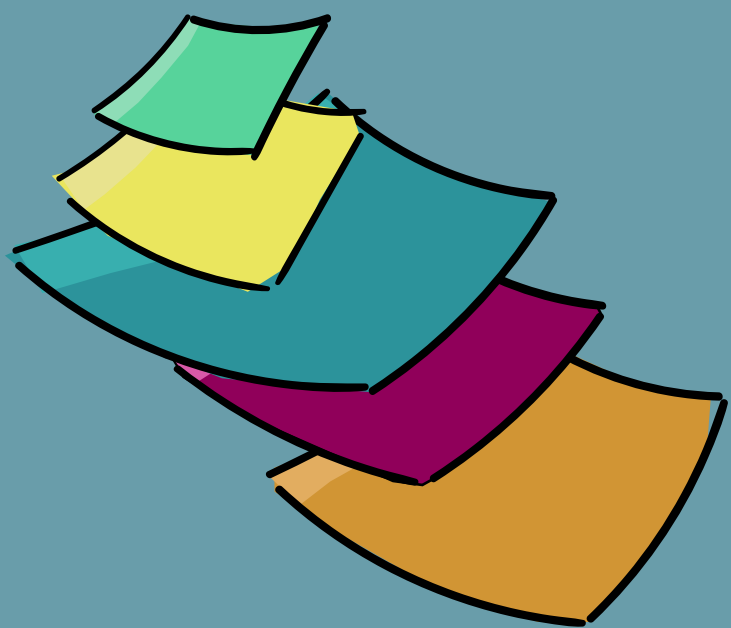
Impacts from poor infrastructure governance were clearly mentioned in Bolivia, but barely mentioned in Brazil (where the infrastructure actually was). Why might this be?

How to improve transparency in planning and development initiatives, such as those related with tenure and energy?

How can allies of communities impacted by projects support them in navigating political changes?

How can local actors have agency when the main drivers of change come from larger scales?

EMERGENT QUESTIONS



<https://giamazon.org/>

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PARTNERS



SUPPORT

