

**Painel Científico para a Amazônia
Declaração para a Cúpula da ONU sobre Biodiversidade**

Ação Urgente para a Amazônia que Queremos

Preâmbulo

Nós, cientistas do Painel Científico para a Amazônia, solicitamos à Cúpula das Nações Unidas sobre Biodiversidade, aos Chefes de Estado e aos cidadãos do mundo, que se comprometam a salvar a Amazônia dos efeitos conjuntos e da intensificação de ameaças por parte de indústrias extrativistas, desmatamento destrutivo, degradação florestal e fluvial, incêndios e mudanças climáticas.

Nós nos reunimos em setembro de 2019 na Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), na véspera da Cúpula de Ação Climática convocada pelo Secretário-Geral da ONU, e publicamos Marcos Científicos para Salvar a Amazônia. Ressaltamos que a Amazônia é um local de imensa riqueza natural e cultural, de valores e de diversidade. É o maior repositório de biodiversidade do planeta, contendo mais de 10% de todas as espécies de plantas e animais da Terra. É também o lar de 35 milhões de pessoas e de grande diversidade cultural, incluindo mais de um milhão de Povos Indígenas, com suas próprias identidades, práticas eficazes de gestão territorial, e pelo menos 330 idiomas diferentes.

Enfatizamos os serviços ambientais múltiplos e significativos que a Amazônia fornece aos países soberanos amazônicos e ao mundo, incluindo o papel crítico que desempenha nos ciclos globais de água, energia e carbono. Sua bacia contém 20% da água doce não congelada do planeta, suas florestas reciclam a água de forma eficiente para a atmosfera, e os ventos transportam essa umidade por meio da chuva para países fora da bacia.

A Amazônia também é um mitigador fundamental contra as mudanças climáticas, absorvendo entre 13% e 20% dos 2,4 bilhões de toneladas métricas de carbono capturadas anualmente por florestas no mundo. Suas florestas armazenam mais de 100 bilhões de toneladas métricas de carbono, o equivalente a cerca de uma década das emissões globais relacionadas ao setor de energia. A floresta amazônica e seus ecossistemas associados são vitais para todo o planeta e são um patrimônio insubstituível para toda a humanidade.

Alertamos que a Amazônia está se aproximando de um ponto de inflexão devido às tendências devastadoras que ameaçam a sobrevivência tanto da floresta e dos ecossistemas aquáticos que a

sustentam, quanto de seus habitantes, principalmente dos Povos Indígenas e comunidades locais, cujos direitos, conhecimentos e papel na conservação devem ser respeitados e perpetuados. Tais ameaças são o resultado da expansão de atividades pecuárias ineficientes, de uma agricultura de baixa produtividade, do uso generalizado de produtos químicos tóxicos, incluindo poluição por mercúrio, de grandes infraestruturas, como hidrelétricas, 2 da extração ilegal de madeira e da mineração, que causam desmatamento e degradação dos ecossistemas florestais e aquáticos. Quase 70% das Áreas Protegidas e Territórios Indígenas estão ameaçados por estradas, mineração, exploração de petróleo e gás, invasões ilegais, barragens de hidrelétricas e desmatamento.

Hoje, a pandemia de COVID-19 está exacerbando esta situação. O desmatamento ilegal, a mineração e outras atividades clandestinas aumentaram desde o início da pandemia. Isso revelou desigualdades estruturais e econômicas profundas e duradouras, incluindo em relação ao acesso a serviços básicos como água potável, saneamento, saúde, educação, transporte, eletricidade e conexão banda larga. O COVID-19 também está provocando um impacto devastador sobre os Povos Indígenas da Amazônia. Em 23 de setembro de 2020, cerca de 238 comunidades indígenas da bacia amazônica tinham sido afetadas pelo COVID-19, com mais de 61.782 pessoas confirmadas como infectadas e 1.878 mortes, muitas delas de pessoas idosas. Estes números, que provavelmente subestimam significativamente a verdadeira propagação do vírus, também não retratam a devastação de dezenas de culturas em função da alta mortalidade entre os indígenas idosos da região, que detêm um vasto conhecimento tradicional. A situação dos moradores urbanos da Amazônia não é menos alarmante. Iquitos, Letícia e Manaus apresentam taxas de infecção extremamente altas.

A bioeconomia¹ é uma das mais importantes fronteiras de inovação científica e tecnológica. A Amazônia, que apresenta a maior biodiversidade do planeta, sem dúvida tem um potencial bioeconômico significativo através do aproveitamento de seus ativos biológicos e biomiméticos, incluindo aqueles codificados nos genomas da biodiversidade.

Visto que a Amazônia está próxima de atingir um ponto de inflexão sem retorno, os planos de recuperação econômica para o COVID-19 não podem se basear na expansão da extração de recursos. Em vez disso, devem apoiar a transição para um desenvolvimento mais sustentável e socialmente inclusivo da Amazônia, tanto em ambientes urbanos quanto rurais. O modelo de desenvolvimento industrial voltado para a exportação e com uso intensivo de recursos, adotado

¹ A Comissão Europeia define bioeconomia como "a produção de recursos biológicos renováveis e a conversão desses recursos e resíduos em produtos de valor acrescentado, como alimentos, rações, produtos de base biológica e bioenergia. Seus setores e indústrias têm um forte potencial de inovação devido ao uso de uma ampla gama de ciências, tecnologias capacitadoras e industriais, juntamente com o conhecimento local e tácito." Fonte: "Innovating for Sustainable Growth - A Bioeconomy for Europe" (2012). No contexto ecológico da Amazônia, a compreensão da Bioeconomia é estritamente limitada ao uso sustentável da floresta em pé e dos recursos biológicos de base hídrica (incluindo rios fluindo livremente) para garantir a conservação da floresta e dos ecossistemas.

pela maioria dos países amazônicos nos últimos 50 anos, levou a uma destruição maciça da floresta e a uma elevada desigualdade e pobreza. É fundamental buscar a transição para um modelo econômico alternativo que não dependa mais do desmatamento e da extração destrutiva de commodities e matérias-primas, mas que, em vez disso, agregue valor tecnológico a uma cadeia produtiva sustentável. Planos locais de recuperação sustentável do COVID-19 devem ser apoiados por uma cooperação global.

Recomendamos fortemente uma recuperação econômica para a região amazônica com ênfase em empregos verdes e impulsionada pelo investimento na ampliação do reconhecimento dos direitos dos Povos Indígenas e das comunidades locais, e em infraestrutura verde sustentável de baixo carbono, incluindo saúde, educação e banda larga. Atenção especial deve ser dada às necessidades dos jovens e das crianças. Também pedimos que sejam promovidas a restauração ecológica, o uso adequado de áreas degradadas e a gestão sustentável de recursos para uma transição para uma bioeconomia vibrante baseada em direitos.

Reconhecemos que a maior parte da população amazônica é urbana e essa tendência à urbanização permanece. As vias de desenvolvimento na Amazônia até o momento têm ignorado em grande parte a importância de se alcançar cidades sustentáveis na região. Isso deve mudar. As cidades podem crescer mesmo com a estabilização de suas pegadas regionais.

Acreditamos que uma abordagem intersetorial integrada para o uso da terra, água, florestas, pescas e infraestrutura, que proteja e aumente a terra sob conservação, restaure terras degradadas, respeite os Povos Indígenas e comunidades tradicionais, e invista em caminhos de desenvolvimento sustentável, pode salvar a Amazônia.

Reconhecemos o conhecimento tradicional dos Povos Indígenas, que manejam de forma sustentável a floresta em pé e seus ecossistemas associados há mais de 12.000 anos. Cerca de 45% das áreas mais bem conservadas estão em Terras Indígenas, e há uma crescente valorização de seus conhecimentos, considerando-os especialmente relevantes para o avanço de uma economia sustentável, assim como para a restauração de áreas degradadas.

Economias avançadas têm uma grande responsabilidade de fornecer financiamento e suporte, devido ao seu papel como consumidores primários de produtos como soja e carne, que contribuem para o desmatamento, e às suas emissões históricas de gases de efeito estufa (GEE).

Movimentos nas esferas políticas, corporativas, acadêmicas e da sociedade civil estão surgindo para conter o desmatamento e mobilizar ações para o desenvolvimento sustentável da Amazônia.

Devido à urgência da crise de COVID-19, à contínua destruição da floresta e aos incêndios, pedimos à Cúpula sobre Biodiversidade que ajude as nações soberanas da bacia amazônica a proteger o que também é um patrimônio da humanidade global. Insistimos especialmente na proteção e no reconhecimento dos direitos dos Povos Indígenas, que são os primeiros administradores legítimos da Amazônia. Devemos mobilizar atendimento médico urgente, telemedicina, equipamentos de proteção, programas de prevenção de incêndios e reforço da fiscalização contra a mineração ilegal, a extração madeireira e o desmatamento.

É necessária uma ação local, nacional e global urgente, e apelamos aos governos, empresas, instituições financeiras, sociedade civil, instituições acadêmicas, cientistas, mídia, comunidades baseadas na fé, e pessoas de boa vontade em todos os lugares, para se juntarem em um esforço coletivo para salvar Amazônia e investir em seu desenvolvimento sustentável de longo prazo.

**Science Panel for the Amazon
UN Summit on Biodiversity Statement**

Urgent Action

On the verge of reaching a tipping point in the Amazon

Research shows that dry seasons in the Amazon have become warmer and longer² as part of the intensification of its hydrological cycle³. This, combined with invasive grass species introduced by cattle ranching, is augmenting the flammability of the system⁴ and increased forest degradation. Fires and long-term forest degradation⁵ are reducing the quality of the soils⁶, releasing GHGs, escalating tree mortality⁷, and reducing the Amazon's ability to function as a carbon sink. If tree mortality continues to rise, recent analyses predict that old-growth Amazonian forests, wetlands and associated grasslands will shift from a carbon sink to a carbon source by 2035⁸. Forest loss further harms the hydrological cycle, reducing the moisture that supports the rainforest. This generates a cascading event, in which the climate becomes even warmer and drier.

These trends trigger unpredictable consequences for ecosystems and biodiversity. Complex webs of interconnections link species, with the loss of one or a few having dramatic implications for others. Recurrent cutting and burning along with reduced soil fertility narrow down the pool of species able to colonize and grow, favoring species with fire-resistant seeds, higher sprouting

² Fu, R., Yin, L., Li, W., Arias, P.A., Dickinson, R.E., Huang, L., Chakraborty, S., Fernandes, K., Liebmann, B., Fisher, R., Myneni, R.B. (2013) Increased dry-season length over Amazonia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* Nov 2013, 110 (45) 18110-18115; doi: 10.1073/pnas.1302584110

³ Marengo, J., and Espinoza, J.C. (2016) Extreme seasonal droughts and floods in Amazonia: causes, trends and impacts. *International Journal of Climatology*. doi:10.1002/joc.4420

⁴ Silvério, D. V., Brando, P. M., Balch, J. K., Putz, F. E., Nepstad, D. C., Oliveira-Santos, C., & Bustamante, M. M. (2013). Testing the Amazon savannization hypothesis: fire effects on invasion of a neotropical forest by native cerrado and exotic pasture grasses. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 368(1619), 20120427.

⁵ Trondoli Matricardi E.A., Skole D.L., Costa O.B, Pedlowski M.A Samek J.H. and Miguel E.P. (2020) Long-term forest degradation surpasses deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, *Science* 369, 1378-1382. doi: 10.1126/science.abb3021

⁶ Flores, B.M., Staal, A., Jakovac, C.C. et al. (2020) Soil erosion as a resilience drain in disturbed tropical forests. *Plant Soil* 450, 11–25. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-019-04097-8>Flores et al. 2020

⁷ Brando, P.M., Balch, J.K., Nepstad, D.C., Morton, D.C., Putz, F.E., Coe, M.T., Silvério, D., Macedo, M.N., Davidson, E.A., Nóbrega, C.C., Alencar, A., Soares-Filho, B.S. (2014) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 111 (17) 6347 6352; doi: 10.1073/pnas.1305499111

⁸ Hubau et al. (2020) Asynchronous carbon sink saturation in African and Amazonian tropical forests. *Nature*, 579, pages 80–87

ability and lower nutrient demand⁹. Among new trees, drought-tolerant varieties have already become more abundant¹⁰. This reduces the natural heterogeneity of the Amazon system, and has cascading effects across the ecosystem, reducing nutrient cycling and affecting plant-animal interactions. Climate change and deforestation combined could contribute to a 58% decline in the species richness of Amazonian trees¹¹. The Amazon is very near a tipping point in which the tropical forest may give way to savannah-like degraded ecosystems¹² for over 60% of the basin¹³.

Knowledge and understanding of the distinct thresholds and levels of resilience of the diverse Amazon ecosystems are important to identify priority and urgent actions for restoration, remediation and conservation.

The Amazon and the Andes form a human-natural coupled system of hydrological, climatic, biogeochemical, and social interactions¹⁴. The tropical Andes have been identified as the most imperiled hotspot for biodiversity on Earth^{15,16}, due to human encroachment, deforestation, land use/land change for agriculture, mining, and extensive cattle ranching^{17,18}. Increases in average temperatures brought about by climate change, combined with deforestation and land use/change are disturbing the natural reservoirs of hundreds of thousands undiscovered microorganisms and zoonotic viruses, favoring the spatiotemporal distribution of vector borne diseases and increasing the risk of future epidemics as well as global pandemics¹⁹. The Amazon's unparalleled biodiversity

⁹ Jakovac et al. (2016) Land use as a filter for species composition in Amazonian secondary forests. *Journal of Vegetation Science*. 27(6):1104-16.

¹⁰ Esquivel-Muelbert, A., Baker, T. R., Dexter, K.G., et al. (2019) Compositional response of Amazon forests to climate change. *Global Change Biology* 25, 1, 1 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14413>
Esquivel-Muelbert et al. 2018

¹¹ Gomes, V. H., Vieira, I. C., Salomão, R. P., & ter Steege, H. (2019). Amazonian tree species threatened by deforestation and climate change. *Nature Climate Change*, 9(7), 547-553.

¹² Lovejoy, T.E. and Nobre, C. (2019) Amazon tipping point: Last chance for action. *Science Advances* Vol. 5, no. 12, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.aba2949

¹³ Nobre, C. A.; Sampaio, G.; Borma, L. S.; Castilla-Rubio, J. C.; Silva, J. S.; Cardoso, M. F. (2016) Land-use and climate change risks in the Amazon and the need of a novel sustainable development paradigm. *PNAS*, v. 113, n. 39, p. 10759 – 10768, 2016. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1605516113

¹⁴ Espinoza, J.C. et al. (2020) Hydroclimate of the Andes Part I: Main Climatic Features. *Frontiers in Earth Science*. 8:64.

¹⁵ Myers N, Mittermeier RA, Mittermeier CG, da Fonseca GAB, Kent J (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature* 403:853–858

¹⁶ R.A. Mittermeier, W.R. Turner • F.W. Larsen T.M. Brooks C. Gascon (2011). *Global Biodiversity Conservation: The Critical Role of Hotspots*. In: F.E. Zachos and J.C. Habel (eds.), *Biodiversity Hotspots*, doi: 10.1007/978-3-642-20992-5_1

¹⁷ Poveda, G., D.M. Álvarez, & O.A. Rueda (2010). Hydro-climatic variability over the Andes of Colombia associated with ENSO: A review of climatic processes and their impact on one of the Earth's most important biodiversity hotspots. *Climate Dynamics*, 36, 2233. doi:10.1007/s00382-010-0931-y.

¹⁸ Poveda, G., J.C. Espinoza, M.D. Zuluaga, S.A. Solman, R. Garreaud, and P.J. van Oevelen (2020). High impact weather events in the Andes. *Frontiers in Earth Science, Section Hydrosphere*, 8:162. doi: 10.3389/feart.2020.00162.

¹⁹ Val, A.L. (2020) Biodiversity – the hidden risks. *Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences* 92(1): e20200699. Doi: 10.1590/0001-3765202020200699

could make the region the world's largest pool of zoonotic viruses with pandemic potential²⁰. As an example, the Andes, which are experiencing an intensification of glaciers' melting and the shrinkage of fragile *páramos* ecosystems, are also witnessing an increase in mosquito-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue, and zika due to climatic and socio-environmental factors^{21,22,23,24}.

Amazon deforestation threatens the water supply for hundreds of cities and towns along the Andes and southeastern South America, as well. Furthermore, reductions in rainfall driven by deforestation and climate change, combined with productivity loss due to reduced soil quality and increased CO₂ levels, could significantly reduce agricultural productivity of the southern cone and South America's GDP. Given that around 40% growth of the world's food supply in 2050 might originate in South America and that this supply relies on predictable rainfall patterns, maintaining the stability of the Amazon's ecosystem services function is of paramount importance²⁵. At the same time, the Amazon's urban areas are suffering more frequent and intense flooding, as rainfall comes in less frequent, but more damaging events.

In 2019, more than 1.7 million hectares of Amazonian primary forest were lost in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, according to figures from the MAAP project, which monitors a large area of the Amazon. Further, during the first six months of 2020, deforestation in Brazil increased by 26% compared to 2019, according to official data from the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

Fluvial ecosystems are disrupted by hydroelectric dams, which affect the connectivity of river systems and fish migrations, and modify the natural streamflow regime impacting biodiversity,

²⁰ Val, A.L. (2020) Biodiversity – the hidden risks. *Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences* 92(1): e20200699. DOI 10.1590/0001-3765202020200699

²¹ Magrín G., J. Marengo, J.-P. Boulanger, M.S. Buckeridge, E. Castellanos, G. Poveda, F. R. Scarano, & S. Vicuña (2014). Central and South America, In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Volume II: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, Edited by V. Barros, Field, D.J. Dokken, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White, 10/2014: Chapter 27: 1499-1566; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

²² Ruiz-López, F., González-Mazo, A., Vélez-Mira, A., Gómez, G. F., Zuleta, L., Uribe, S., & Vélez-Bernal, I. D. (2016). Presencia de *Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* (Linnaeus, 1762) y su infección natural con el virus del dengue en alturas no registradas para Colombia. *Biomédica*, 36(2), 303-308.

²³ Ryan SJ, Carlson CJ, Mordecai EA, Johnson LR. (2019). Global expansion and redistribution of *Aedes*-borne virus transmission risk with climate change. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.*;13(3):e0007213.

²⁴ Watts AG, Miniota J, Joseph HA, Brady OJ, Kraemer MUG, Grills AW, et al. (2017) Elevation as a proxy for mosquito-borne Zika virus transmission in the Americas. *PLoS ONE* 12(5): e0178211. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178211>.

²⁵ World Agriculture Towards 2030/2050, ESA Working Paper No. 12-03. June 2012, (FAO).

ecosystem services and food webs in floodplains downstream the hydropower plants²⁶, compromising the livelihoods of thousands of Amazonian residents that depend on these fisheries as their main source of income of protein. Some species might in peril of becoming extinct including large fish that are extremely important for the food supply in lowland Amazonian regions.

COVID-19 and Green Recovery in the Amazon

The societal disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic opened up more opportunities for illegal deforestation, mining, and other clandestine activities, which have surged in 2020. It has also exacerbated long-standing structural and economic inequalities in the region²⁷, such as lack of access to services, including access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, education, transportation, electricity, and broadband. As an example, some of the most remote villages do not have the infrastructure to care for critically ill patients, and internet and telephone connectivity can be precarious, making evacuation of ill patients very challenging.

COVID-19 is severely impacting Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the Amazon. By September 23, 2020, approximately 238 Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon basin have been affected by COVID-19, with over 61,782 people infected and 1,878 deaths²⁸. In Brazilian Amazon the rate of infection by COVID-19 among Indigenous people is 150% higher than the national average rate²⁹. The plight of Amazonian urban dwellers is no less dire, with cities like Manaus (Brazil), Iquitos (Peru) and Leticia (Colombia) presenting extremely high infection rates^{30,31}.

The long duration of the pandemic coincided with the dry seasons and spikes of forests fires in most of the Amazon, particularly over the southern region, which experienced a very severe dry season. Consequently, smoke and soot particles suspended in the air put further stress on the respiratory system, increasing the susceptibility to COVID-19.

The pandemic puts into stark relief the fragility and complexity of the systems' dynamic social-ecological equilibrium. Global and regional warming, along with anthropogenic deforestation

²⁶ Assahira C, Piedade MTF, Trumbore SE, Wittmann F, Cintra BBL, Batista ES et al. (2017) Tree mortality of a flood-adapted species in response of hydrographic changes caused by an Amazonian river dam. *Forest Ecology and Management* 396: 113-123.

²⁷ Dávalos LM, Austin RM, Balisi MA, Begay RL, Hofman CA, Kemp ME, Lund JR, Monroe C, Mychajliw AM, Nelson EA, et al. (2020) Pandemics' historical role in creating inequality. *Science*, 368:1322.

²⁸ [REPAM](#)

²⁹ Fellows M., Paye V., Alencar A., Nicácio M., Castro I., Coelho M.E., Moutinho P. (2020). They Are not Numbers. They Are Lives! COVID-19 threatens indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon. Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM); Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB); https://ipam.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/NT_COVID-english.pdf.

³⁰ <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/coronavirus-covid-19-brazil-city-manaus-herd-immunity>.

³¹ <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-52578619>

activities, has been shown to contribute to the spread of vector-borne diseases, from wild reservoirs to domestic animals and humans³². Historical socio-economic activities in the region, such as changes in land use, the construction of roads and hydroelectric dams; mining and extractive activities; and poorly planned urbanization, cause ecosystem fragmentation, leading to more frequent human-pathogen contact, and facilitating the spillover of pathogens to humans.

With the rising threat of zoonotic diseases, governments are moving towards policies that take a “One Health” approach, which considers human, environmental, and animal health in an integrated way³³. In the Amazon basin, the One Health approach includes halting deforestation and degradation, consolidating conservation areas, supporting Indigenous territorial management improving sanitation and health infrastructure, and promoting safe practices in the animal trade and animal food production, particularly fish and cattle. The total cost of permanently protecting all tropical forests is small compared to the value this would provide in mitigating pandemic risk. Forest-protection policy models that economically outcompete deforestation, can achieve a 40% reduction of deforestation of areas with highest risk for virus spillover at a cost of USD 9.6 billion. By widely adopting the Brazilian policy model that decreased deforestation in the Amazon by 70% during 2005-2012, we could achieve the same reduction in deforestation for only USD 1.5 billion annually through elimination of subsidies that favor deforestation, limitation private land clearing, and support of territorial rights of indigenous peoples³⁴.

To put this in context, COVID-19 pandemic will likely end up costing between USD \$8.1 and \$15.8 trillion globally³⁵, and this does not take into account the income losses for future generations of young people due to lack of educational attainment, which is estimated at USD 10 trillion³⁶. However, spillover prevention, and global zoonotic virus early warning systems implementation, are significantly more cost-effective than response³⁷. Of paramount importance is designing and implementing an Amazon-wide zoonotic virus early warning system connected to the region’s public health authorities.

Post-pandemic economic recovery plans should support the transition towards more sustainable and inclusive development of the Amazon basin. Economic recovery cannot be based on further unsustainable resource extraction; rather, public investments should support the transition to a low-

³² Daszak P., Olival KJ., Li H. (2020) A strategy to prevent future epidemics similar to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. *Biosaf Health*. 2020; 2: 6-8

³³ Ellwanger, J.H. et al. (2020) *Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Beyond diversity loss and climate change: Impacts of Amazon deforestation on infectious diseases and public health.*

³⁴ Dobson, A.P. et al. (2020). Ecology and economics for pandemic prevention. *Science*, 369:6502.

³⁵ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/08/pandemic-fight-costs-500x-more-than-preventing-one-future/>

³⁶ <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/798061592482682799/covid-and-education-June17-r6.pdf>

³⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ZP.pdf>

carbon, resilient, and inclusive bioeconomy rooted in the Amazon socio-biodiversity and spur complementary private investment.

Economic recovery plans should mobilize investment in sustainable infrastructure, including access to clean water, health, education, electricity, and broadband; in the restoration of degraded areas; and in science, technology, and innovation to sustainably manage resources. Global cooperation is needed to support such recovery plans, as the COVID-19 response represents a global development and recovery paradigm³⁸.

A portfolio of COVID-19 related metrics should be developed to track the economic recovery, health systems response, and a number of socio-economic and environmental indicators. Further, data should be disaggregated to ensure equitable outcomes, especially for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and the urban poor.

Standing forests, flowing and healthy rivers: Transformative sustainable development

According to the latest WWF Living Planet report, the world witnessed an average 68% decrease in population sizes of vertebrates globally with a 94% reduction in the tropical subregions of the Americas, over the last 50 years³⁹. Reversing declines in biodiversity will require an integrated strategy of landscape and watershed-level governance that enhances the area of land and water under conservation, restores forests in degraded deforested and abandoned lands, improves land titling and regularization, and invests in sustainable development pathways such as a vibrant bioeconomy.

Amazonian is a complex highly connected set of ecosystems along the continuum from highlands to lowlands, as well as the strong reciprocal links between forests and aquatic systems. Understanding these connections, as well as the important role played by Indigenous and local knowledge systems in the management and conservation of these linked social-ecological systems is vital to establish conservation targets and protected areas, develop an integrated aquatic-terrestrial management approach, and implement bioeconomic strategies. An integrated basin management approach that considers these connections will be critical for conserving the Amazon while also maximizing the services these ecosystems provide to the economies and people of the Amazon.

It is important to highlight that close to 46% of the Amazon Basin's natural areas (389.8 million hectares) are under some type of protection by Protected Areas and Indigenous territories.

³⁸ Oldekop et al. Global Development (2020), *COVID-19 and the case for global development*

³⁹ <https://f.hubspotusercontent20.net/hubfs/4783129/LPR/PDFs/ENGLISH-FULL.pdf>

Additionally, 99.3 million hectares of the Amazon Basin are in 12 Biosphere Reserves and 32 Ramsar Sites, and nearly half of these areas overlap with Protected Areas or Indigenous territories⁴⁰. However, 68% of Protected Areas and Indigenous territories also overlap with planned infrastructure projects and investment plans⁴¹.

There is also significant potential for land restoration in the Amazon. In Brazil, the Law on Native Vegetation Protection (LPVN in Portuguese, Law N° 12,651/2012)⁴², requires restoration within rural properties that: i) do not maintain native vegetation in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP, specific locations such as riparian forests that needs to be preserved) and/or ii) do not reach the minimum percentage of the native vegetation to be preserved as a Legal Reserve (RL, 80% of the rural property in the Brazilian Amazon). Combining APP and RL areas to be recovered under the current legislation, 7.2 million hectares could be restored in the Brazilian Amazon⁴³.

Sustainable development pathways in the Amazon require cross-sectoral and landscape-wide approaches involving land use, forests, rivers, fisheries and aquaculture, agriculture, cattle breeding, mining and urbanization, while systematically addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, human rights, and sustainable development concerns.

The resource-intensive industrial development model adopted by most Amazonian countries for the past 50 years has led not only to massive destruction of the rainforest, but also to widening inequality and poverty across the basin. This model has historical roots in the colonial occupation of the Americas and is premised on importing old models of the ‘agricultural green revolution’ with practices based on monocultures and drylands, which ignore the extreme heterogeneity of the Amazon system.

A better approach entails synergistically, by addressing climate change and biodiversity loss, while generating investment in the sustainable use of resources, and integrating Indigenous and local knowledge.

Recognizing both cultural and biological diversity is key for the sustainable management of the Amazon: solutions can leverage the diversity of cultures and institutions, be based on the high

⁴⁰ Instituto Socioambiental (2019). Available at: <https://www.amazoniasocioambiental.org/pt-br/publicacao/amazonia-2019-areas-protetidas-e-territorios-indigenas/>

⁴¹ <https://crossroads.amazoniasocioambiental.org/?lang=en>

⁴² Brasil (2012) Lei n°. 12.651 de 25 de maio de 2012. Lei de Proteção da Vegetação Nativa. Brasília, DF. Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/112651.htm

⁴³ Brasil/Ministério do Meio Ambiente (2017). Planaveg: Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa / Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, Ministério da Educação. Brasília, DF: MMA, 73 p. Available at: https://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivos/florestas/planaveg_plano_nacional_recuperacao_vegetacao_nativa.pdf

biodiversity of the region, and be informed by a range of institutional, socioeconomic and political contexts. Local populations are increasingly valuing nature's contribution to the people's well-being, recognizing the interconnections between humans and the environment, and are advocating conservation of forests and aquatic ecosystems⁴⁴.

A shift in the development paradigm should mobilize investment for a vibrant and socially inclusive bioeconomy that improves the well-being of Amazonian populations, integrates local knowledge for a resilient and sustainable management of the forest, and promotes multiple-levels of governance arrangements that take into account the growing connectivity and interdependence of the regions inter-urban networks, agricultural lands, Indigenous and protected areas, and watersheds.

Investment in human development, harnessing science, technology and innovation

Conservation of the Amazon requires scientific information on multiple biodiversity dimensions, including taxonomic, functional, or trait based, and phylogenetic, together with species abundances, biogeographic distributions, interactions, and studies on biocultural diversity, which focuses on the interactions between cultural, linguistic and biological diversity. Urgent investments are needed to leverage existing taxonomic and ecological knowledge and capacity, to study cryptic but taxonomically diverse and ecologically important groups that drive biogeochemical processes, and to allow the continuity of evolutionary processes across the Amazon basin. For example, both regional and local selection for developing plant varieties used as sources for food has been a common denominator among human communities in the Amazon. The current vestiges show that many crops have resulted in products that are currently widely distributed and not only benefit South America, but the world.

Crops, forest products, livestock, forestry and agroforestry, fisheries, and aquaculture provide direct livelihoods to both urban and rural people in the Amazon, and to an increasing worldwide population⁴⁵. However, climate change and anthropogenic drivers of deforestation and degradation are rapidly degrading the region's productive capacity, from both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This is a direct threat to the food security of millions of people in the region, which is already impacted. Farmers and fishers need support to increase resilience in the food system so that it can adapt to changing environmental and socio-ecological conditions, and continue securing nutrition for Amazonian people now, and into the future.

⁴⁴ De Brito et al., (2020) Perception of Nature's Contribution to People in Rural Communities in the Eastern Amazon. Sustainability. doi: 10.3390/su12187665

⁴⁵ IBGE 2018 Report

There is a clear need for regional fishing policies that guarantee food security of people living in the Amazon and that address mercury and other pollutants and toxic contamination in fisheries which has severe impacts in the health of local populations.

The sustainable use of the ecosystem services is a strategy that helps people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, deforestation and degradation of forests, and aquatic ecosystems, while ensuring human-environmental well-being, conservation, and sustainable development.

It is essential to develop an alternative socio-economic model that no longer relies on the supply of commodities or raw materials, but instead is founded on the sustainable management of resources, adding technological value through transformation and innovations using existing and new technologies and, particularly, value aggregation that brings benefits for local and state economies and increase employment. Very limited public resources (e.g. technical support and credit) have been allocated to supporting the development and expansion of these complex systems that combine management of diverse resources, and as a result many rural workers have been forced into temporary or urban employment, while large ranchers and farmers have appropriated land and resources. Expansion of monocultural and livestock systems and problems in land tenure and violence, as well as a more complex portfolio of livelihood strategies have driven urbanization in Amazonia. Around 70-75% of its populations lives in towns and cities^{46,47}. These urban dwellers rely extensively on rural and peri urban resources.

Historically, products derived from genetic resources and germplasm from the Amazon have been developed and marketed outside the region. This is an under-explored opportunity for sustainable business innovation to add the value locally and increase their share in the trade of these resources.

Despite the immense richness of the Amazon, products from the forest are underutilized or unknown to national global and even local markets. High valued forest products, such as açai (*Euterpe oleracea*), Brazil nut (*Bertholletia exelsa*), cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), and cupuaçu (*Theobroma grandiflorum*), to less valued known products such as andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*), copaiba (*Copaifera* species), buriti or moriche (*Mauritia flexuosa*), tucumã (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*), patuá or unguurahua (*Oenocarpus bataua*), form part of the solution to maintain forests while generating sustainable development opportunities.

⁴⁶ Padoch, C. et al. (2008) *Urban Forest and Rural Cities: Multi-sited Households, Consumption Patterns, and Forest Resources in Amazonia*. *Ecology and Society*. 13(2):2.

⁴⁷ IBGE, 2010.

There also remains great, yet unexplored, potential in using advanced genomics, computational biology and synthetic biology to leverage the region's immense potential of the Amazon's digital genetic sequencing information (DSI), and chemical diversity⁴⁸, considering the hundreds of thousands of species that could have biomimetic potential.

A bioeconomy-based development strategy, preserving standing forest and flowing and healthy rivers, will require investment in health, education, science, technology, and innovation, as well as a commitment to fair and equitable benefit-sharing and digital regulatory technology infrastructures. As a simple illustration of the potential, it is worth highlighting that the Human Genome Project that decodified our own species genome had a federal investment of about USD 3.8 billion and has enabled the generation of more than USD 796 billion in economic output, with a return on investment to the U.S. economy of 141 to 1, meaning that every \$1 of investment has helped to generate \$141 dollars in the economy⁴⁹.

Decision-making should be guided by scientific evidence, science-based targets, reliable data and lessons learned from past policies and decisions. It is critical to mobilize massive investment in education, science, technology, and innovation, as highlighted by the [Leticia Pact](#), adopted in September 6, 2019⁵⁰. The region has a poor track record of investing in research, science, technology and innovation, as well as in maintaining financing initiatives once they have deployed; for instance, Brazil's main research institution for the Amazon has an annual budget of around US \$15 million, in comparison with universities in OECD countries that have research budgets ranging from hundreds of millions to billions of dollars.

The Potential of a *Standing Forests, Flowing Rivers* Bioeconomy

Globally, bioeconomy is one of the most important frontiers of scientific and technological innovation. In the United States only, it represents a trillion-dollar sector⁵¹, and the European Union is implementing policies to expand its bioeconomy⁵². Currently, over 50 countries have established policies to support development in this sector, overwhelmingly based on researching

⁴⁸ Saporito, R.A., Donnelly, M.A., Spande, T.F., Garraffo, H.M. (2011) A review of chemical ecology in poison frogs. *Chemoecology* 21:1–10.

⁴⁹ Tripp, S. and Grueber, M. 2011. Battelle Memorial Institute. <https://www.battelle.org/docs/default-source/misc/battelle-2011-misc-economic-impact-human-genome-project.pdf?sfvrsn=6>

⁵⁰ Paragraph 13 of the Leticia Pact states: "Promote research, technological development, technology transfer and knowledge management processes with the purpose of guiding the appropriate decision making and promoting the development of sustainable environmental, social and economic enterprises."

⁵¹ <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/25525/safeguarding-the-bioeconomy>

⁵² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/new-bioeconomy-strategy-sustainable-europe-2018-oct-11-0_en

temperate-zone corps⁵³. This includes, green plastics and other biotechnologies aimed at improving agriculture and animal health.

The great paradox of contemporary bioeconomy is the relative absence of tropical forest socio-biodiversity both in the scientific literature and in business models and practices through value chains where raw materials are primarily exported and rarely transformed into quality products and services; and if they are, they are largely elaborated and processed outside the region.

The Amazon, with the world's greatest biodiversity, has without a doubt, a significant potential. Governments, the private sector, academia, and financial institutions should support the development of a bioeconomy that conserves standing forests and flowing, healthy rivers.

The Box below illustrates the current annual value for some tropical products produced and traded globally and show the existence of a well-established market for tropical products. The Amazon countries could benefit of those markets by expanding diversified bioindustries and value-added products. Additionally, there are several products from the native forest, which have economic potential, that are underutilized or unknown to markets and the industry as a whole.

Box 1. Some tropical forest products (total Global production value estimate) being produced and traded globally.

- Cocoa and chocolate: USD 49,400 million in 2020 and are expected to reach USD 63,600 million in 2024⁵⁴.
- Rubber: USD 39,720 million in 2020 and is expected to reach USD 68,480 million by the end of 2026⁵⁵.
- Sweet potato: USD 32,020 million in 2020 is expected to reach USD 37,350 million by the end of 2026⁵⁶.
- Açai berry: Açai berry market size was worth USD 720 million in 2019, and it is estimated to reach a valuation of USD 2,090 million by the end of 2025⁵⁷.

⁵³ https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/bioeconomy-policy-part-iii-update-report-national-strategies-around-world_en

⁵⁴ Market Watch. Cocoa & Chocolate Market 2020. <https://www.marketwatch.com/press-release/cocoa-chocolate-market-2020-top-countries-data-market-size-with-global-demand-analysis-and-business-opportunities-outlook-2024-2020-08-06>

⁵⁵ Market Watch: Global Rubber Market 2020. <https://www.marketwatch.com/press-release/global-rubber-market-2020-industry-analysis-size-share-trends-market-demand-growth-opportunities-and-showing-impressive-growth-by-2026-2020-08-15>

⁵⁶ Sweet Potato Market 2020. <https://www.marketwatch.com/press-release/sweet-potato-market-2020-global-industry-analysis-by-top-countries-data-with-size-share-segments-drivers-and-growth-insights-to-2026-2020-09-16>

⁵⁷ Acai Berry Market 2020. <https://www.marketdataforecast.com/market-reports/acai-berry-market>

There is a significant potential market for the Amazon products, in addition to an underrealized potential for sustainable tourism, and the highly important and valuable ecosystem services provided by the Amazon. This enormous value is being destroyed for short-term benefits⁵⁸. As an example, the price of the land under pasture in the Amazon has greatly increased in the last two decades, reaching values up to three times higher than those of the standing forest land⁵⁹.

A tropical forest bioeconomy is inherently an economy of diversity (of territories, peoples, knowledge, products, and markets); forest products and services can be scaled up, linking the forest to people and enterprises.

The bioeconomy should stimulate local, diversified bioindustries and value-added products across the entire value chain, generating jobs and supporting social inclusion. It should be equitable, gender inclusive, and respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

The private sector can leverage the economic potential of the Amazon through existing local technologies and new technologies emerging from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, including digital technologies, biotechnologies, and material science. This may include combining scientific with Indigenous and local knowledge, and developing new business models, that are transparent and that internalize accountability for their social and environmental costs throughout supply chains. Equally important is developing new forms of production based on a combination of local knowledge and technologies that have evolved in synergy with the region's ecology, as well as "smart technologies" that can help to improve production while minimizing waste and environmental impacts.

Commodity companies, financial institutions, governments, academia, and civil society organizations should collaborate, prioritize actions, develop inclusive governance models and track and report progress on key metrics, including the reduction of deforestation and inequality.

Traditional knowledge is essential for a sustainable development in the Amazon

There is a growing appreciation of traditional knowledge and Indigenous ways of living that for over 12,000 years valued the standing forest⁶⁰. Close to 45% of the best conserved areas are within

⁵⁸ Coomes O.T., Takasaki, Y. and Abizaid, C. (2020). Impoverishment of local wild resources in western Amazonia: a large-scale community survey of local ecological knowledge. *Environmental Research Letters* 15.

⁵⁹ FNP

⁶⁰ Levis, C., Flores, B.M., Moreira, P.A., Luize, B.G., Alves, R.P., Franco-Moraes, J., Lins, J., Konings, E., Peña-Claros, M., Bongers, F. and Costa, F.R. (2018) How people domesticated Amazonian forests. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 5, p.171.

Indigenous lands⁶¹, which protect biodiversity, increase the diversity of cultivars and store carbon. Their knowledge, together with the holistic knowledge of nature from traditional communities such as *quilombolas* and *ribeirinhos*, is especially relevant for advancing a sustainable development model. Nevertheless, many indigenous territories remain untitled, facing illegal invasions, and should be recognized and protected.

Box 2: The Amazonian region is the cradle for the domestication of numerous crops of major global economic importance today, such as cocoa, manioc, capsicums, pineapple, papaya, and peanuts. Previous and existing Indigenous technologies can be deployed in a systemic way to build resilience and a sustainable economy, such as:

- **Traditional soil management practices** that enhance soil fertility, increase its ability to absorb carbon, and could transform marginal areas into productive sites.
- **Agroforestry management approaches** that utilize landscapes that are complex in structure and function, and multi-functional in nature, providing ecosystem services as well as livelihood products. Açaí and cocoa are current successful examples, generating high levels of employment in a sustainable system. Recent research indicates that pre-Columbian agroforestry systems integrated a large variety of trees and palms.
- **Aquatic agro-ecologies:** The western world sees agricultural production through a monoculture episteme. However, close to one third of the Amazon's ecosystems are found in seasonal wetlands and lakes. These systems are complex and require an ecological understanding of the aquatic systems. There are many examples of managed systems that are extremely productive and have been tested on long throughout time scales, including seasonal flood plain agriculture, the management of lakes for high valued fisheries such as arapaima (also known as pirarucu), and the collection of fruits such as camu and aguaje, which grow close to wet areas. Climate change is expected to increase flooding and drought events, depending on the location, so there is a clear need to learn from integrated terrestrial-aquatic management systems that maintain ecological, agroecological, and social complexity.

The importance of ethnobotany and medicine should also be noted. Plant secondary compounds represent an important contribution to pharmaceutical and medical treatments. The knowledge of indigenous people may be of great value for mankind and should not get lost.

⁶¹ Fernandez Llamazares, A., J. Terraube, M. Galvin, A. Pyhala, S. Siani, M. Cabeza, E. S. Brondizio. (2020) Reframing the wilderness concept can bolster collaborative conservation. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*. 2706: July 2020.

Indigenous and local knowledge and practices can be combined with scientific knowledge to scale up sustainable development in the region. Capacity development policies to empower local communities with culturally appropriate education and health, and technical skills are essential. That would result in a vibrant and socially inclusive bio-economy, which would add value to many terrestrial and aquatic value chains and harness the vast biological and biomimetic assets in the region's rich biodiversity.

It is critical to have further investment in sustainable infrastructure in the Amazon, including access to clean water, renewable energy, sustainable fluvial transportation, sanitation, health, education, and broadband. Biopiracy and the respect of property and intellectual rights, especially the right of Indigenous Peoples to control how their traditional knowledge is used should be addressed through standardization of regulatory regimes in the Amazon countries. The Brazilian Law of Genetic Resources is an effort in that direction. Potential bioeconomy opportunities might also be associated to engineering genomics data through computational biology and synthetic biology⁶².

The transformation of the economic model in the Amazon should be based on ethical values. Its sustainable use must be governed and respected both for its biological diversity and for the richness of the spiritual and material culture of the peoples who live there.

Encouraging political, civil society and private sector movements to stop deforestation

Movements across the political, corporate, academic, media, faith-based, philanthropic and civil society spheres are surging to stop deforestation⁶³, alongside several initiatives to mobilize integrated action towards the sustainable development of the Amazon.

The recent launch of a Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for Nature in coordination with Financial Authorities⁶⁴ is of global significance.

On the business side, global investment funds released an open letter in June 2020 calling for an end to deforestation in the Amazon⁶⁵. According to the letter, carbon emissions and the loss of

⁶² Philip, J. OECD Library. (2020) [Digitalisation in the bioeconomy: Convergence for the bio-based industries](https://doi.org/10.1787/b9e4a2c0-en). <https://doi.org/10.1787/b9e4a2c0-en>

⁶³ Abramovay, R. Floresta Amazônica: a sociobiodiversidade como valor universal. Available at: <http://ricardoabramovay.com/floresta-amazonica-a-sociobiodiversidade-como-valor-universal/>

⁶⁴ https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/TCFD_Booklet_FNL_Digital_March-2020.pdf

⁶⁵ <https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/rfi/2020/06/23/fundos-de-investimentos-estrangeiros-cobram-de-bolsonaro-fim-do-desmatamento-da-amazonia.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>

biodiversity represent a systemic risk to their portfolios. The funds, which collectively manage close to US \$4 trillion in assets, expressed their additional concern with the financial impact of deforestation and violations of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, which have reputational risks and threaten the operations of their clients and investors. The World Economic Forum 2020 risk report highlights biodiversity loss, climate change and other environmental challenges among the top five risks for businesses⁶⁶.

“Concertation for the Amazon⁶⁷” is a group of owners and executives of large companies, banks, researchers, military leaders, economists, politicians, and environmentalists. The group came together to advocate for the sustainable development of the Amazon region and an end to deforestation.

Governors from nine Brazilian states signed an Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of Amazonia Legal in 2019⁶⁸. The consortium was created with the objective of advancing sustainable development in the region and enhancing the economic competitiveness of the states.

The Forum of Former Brazilian Ministers of the Environment has released an open letter in defense of democracy and sustainability, in which they called on the Ministers of the Supreme Federal Court, members of the National Congress, Governors, Mayors, and the Attorney General of the Republic, to *inter-alia* ensure effective compliance with constitutional principles to preserve an ecologically-balanced environment, and to adopt appropriate legal measures in a firm and timely manner to stop environmental degradation⁶⁹.

The Heads of State and Heads of Delegation of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname gathered virtually on August 11th, 2020, to reaffirm their commitment to the Leticia Pact for the Amazon⁷⁰ and make all necessary effort to ensure its effective implementation. They also agreed to develop and adopt a Protocol for Forest Fire Management in the Amazon in 2020, and to identify options to work together, both at the bilateral and regional level, to address the COVID-19 pandemic, including defining next steps for economic recovery through the strengthening of conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

⁶⁶ WEF Risk Report 2020. Accessible at <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2020>

⁶⁷ <https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2020/08/26/concertacao-reune-100-lideres-para-salvar-a-amazonia.ghtml>

⁶⁸ <http://www.mt.gov.br/documents/21013/11214400/Carta+de+Macapá+-+17+Fórum+de+governadores+da+Amazônia+Legal.pdf/fcb2c639-1431-aae2-c4cc-5d26dd4abc4a>

⁶⁹ <https://valor.globo.com/politica/noticia/2020/06/18/carta-de-ex-ministros-chama-governo-de-anticientifico.ghtml>

⁷⁰ <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/200810declarationoftheipresidentialsummitoftheleticiapactfortheamazon.pdf>

With the continuous threat of climate change and deforestation, exacerbated by the current COVID-19 pandemic, we can no longer wait for action. We must mobilize globally and locally to deploy an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to ensure sustainability of the Amazon for future generations to come.