



US Agency for International Development
Final
Performance Report
Sustainable Landscapes AID-512-A-11-00004

1. Implementing Mechanism	REDD+ Readiness in Brazil (RRB)
2. Member Organizations:	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
	Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV)
	Instituto Socioambiental (ISA)
	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
3. Period covered:	From September 30, 2011 to September 29, 2013

Date submitted: October 29th 2013



4. Project/Consortium Objective(s).

The overall objective of the RRB Project is to support Brazil to increase sub-national REDD+ readiness in the states of Mato Grosso and Pará. We will achieve this through the six specific objectives that follow:

1. Increased civil society participation in state and municipal land use planning.
2. Land use/REDD+ plans developed at state level and integrated at municipal and national levels.
3. REDD+ relevant laws, policies, and regulations developed and/or implemented.
4. Options for carbon financing and distribution mechanisms assessed.
5. Increased knowledge of land management best practices on private lands.
6. Economic incentives to use land management best practices reinforced and expanded.

5. Executive Summary.

The main achievements of the RRB Project for IR 1 and IR2 in the period are:

IR 1: Increased capacity of state and municipal governments to reduce GHG emissions from land use and land use change.

- RRB finalized and published the assessment reports on capacity needs of civil society and governments for participating in REDD+ policy processes, held 3 seminars in MT on REDD+, CRA, and municipal strategies for land use sustainability, and held 3 training-courses for key institutions that are involved in policy formulation and implementation on climate change and REDD+ in the Pará and Mato Grosso States.
- RRB led studies and 6 workshops to discuss, plan and build consensus among representatives of indigenous communities, small farmers, cattle ranchers, city hall and city council of SFX, the government of Pará, and FUNAI and facilitated the establishment of agreements for the implementation of land-use plan bordering ILs as part of the broader Sustainable Rural Development Plan for SFX.
- RRB held 6 preparatory workshops in SFX (PA), 2 in Belém (PA), and 1 in Cuiabá (MT) to bring together indigenous leaders from several ILs and government representatives with the objective of increasing indigenous leaders' understanding of REDD+, on indigenous policies that had been discussed at the federal level (PNGATI), and increasing indigenous participation in municipal land-use planning and in the state forums and policy formulation.
- RRB held 4 workshops with indigenous communities within the Xingu Indigenous Park and produced 4 land management plans. These plans will help in developing a participatory management plan for the entire Park led by FUNAI.
- RRB held 3 training courses on REDD+ in SFX and 10 itinerant workshops on REDD+ across the SFX municipality. The itinerant workshops had the objective to reach small farmers, youth and women in



remote rural villages. RRB produced a Report with details of the methodology, educational material, participants, villages' location, photos, results and workshops' evaluation and a Manual with informative text and figures regarding climate changes, forests, and REDD+ that was broadly distributed to participants and all rural schools in SFX.

- RRB assisted the municipalities of Marabá, Tucumã, and Novo Progresso in signing the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation. RRB also assisted SFX, Ourilândia do Norte e Tucumã in implementing the Municipal Pacts. In SFX, the Project has launched the Environmental Observatory and the *Portal Ambiental Municipal (PAM)*, a powerful tool for local managers, increasing monitoring capacity and administrative transparency and improving land-use planning. In Ourilândia do Norte e Tucumã, the implementation of the Environmental Observatory and the PAM is in progress and will be launched yet this year. In addition, RRB signed the Technical Cooperation Agreements with the Trairão and Itaituba, attained commitment from both municipal governments to continue working with local partners in order to mobilize and advance the construction of the municipal Pacts. Lastly, RRB supported Alta Floresta to be removed from the Environment Ministry's list of critical deforestation municipalities in the Amazon and pave the way for the implementation of the Municipal Sustainable Development Plan. In Cotriguaçu, with RRB support, the Sustainability Pact should be signed in November.
- RRB supported the Cotriguaçu municipality in preparing, revising and submitting a proposal to the Amazon Fund, requesting R\$ 7.3 million. The proposal was approved by AF is in the contracting phase.
- RRB supported the mobilization of 25+ municipalities of Mato Grosso already involved in the agendas of deforestation reduction, environmental registry of rural properties and restoration of degraded areas, in order to start designing a state "Sustainable Municipalities" program. RRB promoted seminars, a 3-day exchange visit to Pará with 15 participants of Mato Grosso municipalities to get to know the Green Municipalities Program, consolidate the program's outline, secure political support from the state government and integration in the State Plan to Control Deforestation (PPCDQ-MT).
- RRB registered a total of **12,824** private properties in the State Environmental Licensing and Monitoring System (SIMLAM) in Pará and Mato Grosso, adding an area of **9,147,129** hectares into the state monitoring system.
- RRB led the working group process that drafted the bill, promoted public consultations, several revisions, and consolidated the final version that was approved by the plenary of the MT State Climate Change Forum and was voted and fully approved without amendments by the State Assembly. The law that establishes the Mato Grosso State REDD+ System was enacted in early January, 2013.
- RRB participated in several events to monitor, discuss and advance national and sub-national REDD+ legislative and related policies processes such as the discussion of the Forest Code revision, the Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAM) revisions, the Green Municipality Program implementation in Pará, the REDD+ bill development in Mato Grosso, and participated in events related to COPs and REDD in Rio+20. The participation of RRB members in these meetings contributes to engagement with States, advancing REDD+ policies at the state and federal level, and as inputs for the 3 policy updates and 5 policy briefs produced and broadly disseminated.
- RRB led a process to assess finance options, design, and create a financing and benefit-sharing arrangements with effective participation of key stakeholders in SFX.

IR 2: Increased adoption of land management best practices on private land to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use/land use change.



- RRB completed the study on a carbon balance assessment of 20 rural properties before and after (using projections) the adoption of best practices. These results will increase adoption of land management best practices on private land to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use change and commit the sector contribute to reaching the country climate goals announced at the United Nations climate summit in Copenhagen in 2009.
- RRB held 2 training courses with 3 modules each on restoration and best practices in São Felix do Xingu (PA) and in Lucas do Rio Verde (MT). In addition, RRB organized 2 field days on production systems for reducing deforestation in Legal Reserve areas, and held a 3-day technical seminar to present in more detail the good agricultural practices guidelines.
- Many events provided to farmers, extension agents, and technicians from local private and public institutions the basic concepts necessary for forest recovery in degraded areas and create a strong interest on the BPA approach among the local cattle ranchers and technical assistance professionals.
- RRB completed and disseminated the publication on results and lessons learned from good agricultural practices and environmental compliance in partnership with Embrapa. The handbook provides technical information and guidelines to producers and technicians on farm planning, management, restoration practices, diversification, and intensification so as to improve producers' income while maintaining the environmental services provided by nature.
- RRB initiated the restoration of a total of **337** ha in the municipalities of Canarana, Miranda, Ribeirão Cascalheira, Barra do Garças, Santa Cruz do Xingu, and Água Boa. Most restored areas were degraded-abandoned pastures located in the Cerrado and Amazon Biomes. In these restoration efforts, RRB used 13,727 tons of a mix of native seeds and green manure.
- RRB completed 18 PRADAs in SFX, including field surveys, environmental diagnosis, and individual restoration plans (PRADAs) for 18 pilot farms located in SFX. These PRADAS are ready to be submitted to the State Secretary of Environment (SEMA-PA). This activity focused on large farms and will serve as a model for formatting the ongoing state regulation related to the new Forest Code and leveraging restoration practices across a much larger area in SFX.
- RRB completed the implementation of the 10 good agricultural practices (BPA) projects in a total area of **312** hectares of degraded pastures. These projects will serve as a basis for a capacity-building program and communication plan in order to widely disseminate the adoption of BPA in cattle ranching in the region.
- RRB developed studies to identify, assess and recommend economic incentives and financing mechanism based on fiscal incentives, premium prices, credit, and CRA emerging markets. As a result of these studies the government increased the credit limited by 15% to producers who are enrolled in CAR or complying with the Forest Code, and a proposal to benefit with premium prices farmers that are complying with the Forest Code has been under evaluation by the government and received the support of the National Food and Nutritional Security (Consea).



6. Context

In the Bali Climate Change Conference, in 2007, high expectations were placed on REDD+ as a cost-effective strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation of tropical forests. The innovative mechanism introduced incentives to conservation based on payments by performance. The forest carbon finance system was to be funded through an international offset market of verified emissions reductions that would be established in 2012. Within that context, the RRB Project started its activities with the objective to support subnational REDD+ initiatives, focusing in expanding agricultural frontier States of PA and MT of the Amazon Region. In early 2013, the enthusiasm for REDD+ has decreased, mainly because of the failure of national governments to create an international climate change agreement. Without an international architecture for REDD+, the flow of offset market funding has not yet come forward.

During these two years of project, RRB continued supporting sub-national REDD+ initiatives, focusing on capacity building of governments and civil society, preparing REDD+/climate change legislation and facilitating dialog between national and sub-national governments and linkages between policy processes, and developing tools, mechanisms and models in order to improve sub-national REDD+ planning, environmental compliance, stakeholders effective participation, benefit-sharing, agriculture good practices, and restoration of degraded lands. All these activities and their associated results will effectively prepare and provide to target municipalities and states a robust foundation for benefiting from future REDD+ schemes.

Nonetheless, RRB has also developed activities and strategies to deal with a less favorable context – nationally and internationally – for REDD+ as an offset market funding, so as to ensure that the objectives of increased capacity of governments to reduce emissions and increased adoption of land management best practices on private land were achieved in conditions of scarce resources and competing demands.

Therefore, RRB equally worked to increase the capacity of actors to evaluate and develop land-use plans and facilitated their participation in broader policy-making processes; to establish institution arrangements and tools that allow municipalities to increase monitoring capacity and administrative transparency while improving land-use planning; to support further development of current governmental initiatives to tackle deforestation, such as the Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon and the ABC plan; to established a robust process to develop and implement sustainable municipalities program for the state of MT; to develop studies to identify, assess and recommend economic incentives and financing mechanism based on fiscal incentives, premium prices, credit, emerging markets such as the CRA, and to promote participatory and inclusive processes.

We believe the RRB Project achieved its overall objectives and delivered expected products. Today, more than two years ago, governments and farmers in target municipalities and states have improved their capacity to tackle their environmental problems and are more willing to share responsibilities and find creative solutions for the challenges that the low carbon development brings in. RRB bequeaths solid foundation for further improvements.

7. Performance Summary

Overall Objective: Sub-national REDD+ Readiness Increased

Specific activities completed and/or detailed progress by individual activity planned for this period in the approved final 14 Month Work Plan are described below:

IR 1: Increased capacity of state and municipal governments to reduce GHG emissions from land use and land use change.



Activity 1.1.1. Assess the main civil society participation gaps in land-use planning and other REDD+ related processes.

Plan the methodology, undertake, and finalize the assessment report

RRB finalized and published the assessment report (**# 1 - Index**) on capacity needs of civil society for REDD+. The report was used in MT by the REDD working group that drafted the state REDD+ bill and has been used as an important reference for the process of constructing the sectorial REDD+ programs in that state. In addition the report has been used to support the capacity-building activities in MT and PA.

Activity 1.1.2 Improve state and municipal land-use planning processes through enhancing the capacity and participation of civil society actors.

Hold 4 seminars (3 MT, 1 PA):

RRB held 3 seminars in MT as planned: (i) the seminar on REDD+ in Aug 2012 with 115 participants; (ii) a technical seminar on the Environmental Reserve Title (Cota de Reserva Ambiental – CRA) with 37 participants in May 2013; and (iii) a seminar on municipal strategies for land use sustainability with 108 participants in July 2013 in order to create the Sustainable Municipality Program. Total participants: **260 people**.

In PA, the State Government could not hold the seminar before September 29th as planned due to a hectic agenda in the last quarter, but with the RRB support, has contributed to create an incentive program for municipalities for the state of MT by meeting with MT representatives and sharing the experience of the Pará Green Municipality Program during the exchange trip to PA.

Hold 2 preparatory workshops with indigenous communities and prepare recommendation report on how to integrate the indigenous national policy into the municipality land-use planning in SFX

RRB held a total of 6 preparatory workshops with indigenous people and produced a first version of the recommendation report (**# 2 - Index**). These preparatory workshops were fundamental to bring to indigenous communities of remote ILs of PA the indigenous policies that had been discussed at the federal level and increase indigenous participation in municipal land-use planning and in the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation in São Félix do Xingu. Since then, the report has been used to facilitate the integration of the indigenous national policy (PNGATI) into the municipality land-use planning in SFX.

Hold 2 preparatory workshops in Belém to ensure qualified indigenous participation in the state discussion forums and for inclusive state policy on REDD+:

RRB held the 2 preparatory workshops in Belém in partnership with the COIAB (Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira), in February and August 2013, with the participation of indigenous of 8 ethno-regions of the state. As a result of these 2 workshops, COIAB and the indigenous organizations elaborated a recommendation letter to be sent to the executive governmental agencies FUNAI and SEMA-PA (**# 3 - Index**), aiming to increase participation of indigenous representatives in the state forums and policy formulation.

Hold 1 workshop on REDD+ with indigenous leaders of Mato Grosso

RRB held 1 workshop with indigenous leaders in Cuiabá, in November 2011 and produced a Recommendation Report (**# 5 – Index**). The workshop had the objectives to increase indigenous leaders' understanding on REDD+. The main result was a clearer and common understanding of these leaders on the REDD+ mechanism being discussed at international level, on the State draft REDD+ law and on the necessary socio-environmental safeguards for REDD projects. It also allowed for the selection of indigenous representatives to participate to the state REDD+ Working Group and to the construction of the national REDD+ strategy.

Hold 2 trainings with civil society (1 MT, 1 PA), with a total of 60 people trained:



RRB held 1 training-course in partnership with the State Secretary of Environment (SEMA), Green Municipality Program (PMV) and the Pará Climate Change Forum (FPMC - Fórum Paraense de Mudanças Climáticas) in August 2013. The event brought together **41** participants from key institutions that are involved in policy formulation on climate change and REDD+. It was an opportunity for sharing lessons and for discussions that will be relevant inputs in supporting the development and implementation of state-level programs and policies. In Mato Grosso, the training with civil society was held jointly with the government, which had **9** representatives from civil society. Total participants: **50 people**.

Activity 1.1.3 Strengthen land-use planning processes in target municipalities by improving/establishing multi-stakeholders decision-making processes.

Identify multistakeholder institution for REDD+ in the municipality of SFX and hold a launch meeting

RRB identified the Commission for the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation as the most promising institution to serve as multistakeholder forum to debate and lead the REDD+ process in SFX. The Pact objective is to support the end of illegal deforestation in the municipality while supporting sustainable production. The Pact was signed by 50 entities, including local communities, producers unions, government agencies, and other stakeholders. The Commission, comprised of a sub-set of Pact signatories (25 entities), offers a broad-based forum that has defined necessary means to reduce deforestation, oversee the work plan to achieve the Pact's goals and serve as the Steering Group of the proposed SFX Fund.

Support for effective forum for multi-stakeholder discussion and decision-making processes specifically devoted to REDD+ in SFX:

RRB completed the study designed to strengthen the Commission of the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation in SFX (**# 4 - Index**). The study made several recommendations, such as use of a communication tool to develop this study and establish goals, deadlines and indicators for the sub-commissions' actions. The recommendations were presented and validated by the Commission members and the implementation will be led by the Municipal Secretary of Environment. RRB also successfully integrated the ICMBio (the national protected areas agency), FUNAI (the national indigenous affairs agency), and indigenous representatives into the Commission, which were not included in the earlier creation of the Commission.

Hold 4 workshop to support the land management plan for the Xingu Indigenous Park

RRB held 4 workshops with indigenous communities within the Xingu Indigenous Park in order to develop a participatory management plan for the Park and produced 4 management plans (**# 6-9 – Index**), one for each Ethnicity (Pavuru, Leonardo, Wawi, and Diauarum) that will support the overall land management plan for the Park led by FUNAI. The workshops were organized and planned by the Coordination Group in charge of developing the Management Plan of the Xingu Park, composed by the Xingu Indigenous Land Association (ATIX), the Research Institute Etnoambiental (IPEAX) and the Regional Coordination of the Xingu National Indigenous Foundation (CRXingu-Funai) and coordinated by the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA).

Hold 1 workshop to support land management plans in the private lands bordering indigenous lands in SFX

RRB held 1 workshop in April 2012 in partnership with the Municipal Secretary of Environment (SEMMAS) and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) during the Semana dos Povos Indigenas (Indigenous People Week) that happen in SFX. The workshop identified and established a work plan to foster dialogue among stakeholders about the process of developing an Environmental and Territorial Management Plan in the lands surroundings indigenous lands in São Felix do Xingu (**# 10 – Index**).

Hold 1 workshop and finalize action plan to support land management plans in the private lands bordering indigenous lands in SFX

RRB held 1 workshop in September 2012 in the Moikarakô community in partnership with SEMMAS, Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI). The objective of this second workshop



was to share the agenda for developing the Environmental and Territorial Management Plan of Border Areas with indigenous leaders from Apyterewa, Trinchera Bacajá and Kayapó indigenous lands. The plans will be developed for the Apyterewa and Trinchera Bacajá indigenous lands' border areas, therefore, it was crucial to include these leaders in the discussions and increase their capacity for participation in municipal land-use planning. Based on the 2 workshops and the field study carried out in SFX, the Project produced an Action Plan (# 11 - Index) that has provided inputs for the 2 Environmental and Territorial Management Plans for Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá ILS.

Activity 1.2.1 Build state government capacity to develop effective REDD+ plans.

Undertake assessment of capacity needs of state government

RRB completed the capacity-needs assessment and developed a proposal for the training course in MT based on the results (#12 – Index). This proposal was then shared with the state of PA in order to provide inputs for the training course held by the Project for the Pará state government.

Hold 2 Trainings with state government (1 MT, 1 PA) with 20 people trained:

RRB held the 2 trainings with state governments. In May, RRB held a training-course in Belém with **15** participants from 9 government entities that are members of the Pará Forum of Climate Change. There were fruitful discussions and participants identified priorities to be approached by the Forum, such as the state-level environmental regulations of aspects of the new Forest Code issued in 2012.

In MT, RRB completed a four-module advanced capacity building course on REDD+ technical instruments for 28 participants, including **19** technicians from the state environmental agency in charge of the REDD+ agenda (SEMA) and 9 participants from organizations of the civil society and members of the state REDD+ working group. The course, with a total of 32 hours, brought updated information on the state-of-the of “jurisdictional” REDD+, focusing on 1) the methodologies of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS); 2) Carbon inventories and monitoring of emissions; 3) Socio and environmental safeguards; and 4) Carbon accounting and Registry. These elements will be fundamental for the regulation of the state REDD+ law and the effective implementation of REDD+ in the Mato Grosso state. Total participants: **34 government agents**.

Activity 1.2.2 Build municipal government capacity to develop effective REDD+ plans.

Hold 3 municipal-level trainings with 70 people trained

RRB held 3 trainings in SFX from May to July 2012, and **39** people were trained during these three events. The topics included an introduction to REDD+ and climate change, an overview of the technical, political, and financial elements of REDD+, and participatory activities to discuss the drivers of deforestation, and map out potential stakeholders in SFX. Based on responses to the evaluations, the average satisfaction with the trainings was: 4.4 (1 = very unsatisfied; 5 = very satisfied). In addition the project supported the Seed Fair that occurred in September 2012 in the Kayapo IL in SFX, planning and hosting 2 workshops on national and municipal land-use policies with the participation of **92** indigenous people. Total participants: **131 people**.

Hold itinerant workshops on REDD+ focused on small farm holders and women.

RRB promoted 10 itinerant workshops on REDD+ across SFX municipality, in July and August 2013, with the objective to reach small farmers, youth and women in remote rural villages, and produced a Report with details of the methodology, educational material, participants, villages' location, photos, results and evaluation (# 13 – Index). The itinerant workshops aimed to inform farmers who for unfavorable reasons have not been able to participate in the REDD+ training held in town. The 10 workshops were attended by **344 people** (132 women or ~40%) from 12 villages and 2 Casa Familiar Rural (Rural Farmers Schools).

Produce informative text and figures materials regarding REDD+, specific for farmers, to be used in the itinerant workshop and trainings.



RRB produced a Manual with informative text and figures regarding climate changes, forests, and REDD+ (# 14 – Index) that was produced for the itinerant workshops and broadly distributed to participants and all rural schools in SFX.

Assist 9 municipalities to sign and/or implement zero deforestation pacts

In Pará State, RRB assisted the municipalities of Marabá (# 15 – Index), Tucumã (# 16 – Index) and Novo Progresso (# 17 – Index) to mobilize stakeholders and sign the Municipal Pact for Zero Deforestation in October 2011, March and May 2012 respectively.

In São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte e Tucumã, the Project continued working to implement the already signed Municipal Pacts. In SFX, the Project has launched the Environmental Observatory (*Observatório Ambiental*), an institutional arrangement physically located at the Municipal Secretary of Environment with the objective to engage stakeholders, gather institutional support, and implement actions towards zero illegal deforestation. The Observatory will host the *Portal Ambiental Municipal (PAM)*, a digital tool that allows the local government to disseminate official reports related to environmental management, such as the current situation of the land registry (CAR) in the municipality. Moreover, this tool helps the local administration closely monitor illegal deforestation and follow up environmental licensing. Finally, the Portal allows disseminating wide-ranging information, such as events, news, governmental press releases, legislation and public bids. Therefore, the PAM is a powerful tool to local managers, increasing monitoring capacity and administrative transparency and improving land-use planning. The SFX Portal can be accessed through the link: <http://sfxingu.cargeo.com.br/>. The Project has also provided training to governmental technicians on how to use and maintain this tool. In Ourilândia do Norte e Tucumã, the implementation of the Environmental Observatory and the PAM is in progress and will be launched yet this year.

RRB also sponsored a video about all projects and activities been implemented in São Félix do Xingu (PA) with RRB and other partners support. The objective of this video is to disseminate results and engage other municipalities in the Green Municipality Program (PMV), land registry campaigns (CAR), and the Municipal Pacts. The video can be accessed at: <http://bit.ly/192BeEr>.

RRB achieved important milestones towards assisting the municipalities of Trairão and Itaituba to sign the zero deforestation pacts. After several meetings with local key stakeholders, the project signed the Technical Cooperation Agreements (Acordo de Cooperação Técnica - ACT) in June 2013 with the Trairão local government (Prefeitura Municipal), the Rural Producers Union (Sindicato dos Produtores Rurais – SPR), the Rural Workers Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais – STTR) and the Small Farmers Union (Sindicato dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares – SINTTAAAF Alto Tapajós) (# 18 - Index). In Itaituba, the Technical Cooperation Agreements was signed in June 2013 with the local government (Prefeitura Municipal), the Rural Workers Union (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais – STTR) and the Small Farmers Union (Sindicato dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares – SINTTAAAF Alto Tapajós) (# 19 - Index). The Technical Cooperation Agreements states the commitment of both municipal governments to continue working with local partners in order to mobilize the communities of Trairão and Itaituba and advance the construction of the municipal pacts for zero illegal deforestation.

In addition, the Project has supported the implementation of the Situation Room (Sala de Situação) in order to advance the land registering (CAR) into the Pará State Environmental Licensing and Monitoring System (SIMLAM) in these two municipalities. Finally, the project has drafted a terms of reference (TOR) to contract a study aiming to assess existing capacities and gaps in the local administrations for effective environmental management. This study will assist the *Prefeituras* of Trairão and Itaituba to plan and support the implementation of the municipal pacts, the Environmental Observatory and the *Portal Ambiental Municipal*. The study will not be concluded by the end of this grant, however the conditions for its completion will be guaranteed.



In Mato Grosso, RRB supported Alta Floresta to be removed, in 2012, from the Environment Ministry's list of critical deforestation municipalities in the Amazon, a result obtained thanks to the efforts deployed during the last years by the local government and civil society partners, including RRB. The Project also promoted several seminars to pave the way for the implementation of the Municipal Sustainable Development Plan, including an innovative approach for cattle ranching and a monitoring report on the restoration of riparian forests in spring water, both studies supported by RRB. As a result of this mobilization, 108 local institutions supported the Municipal Sustainable Development Plan proposed by the local government with RRB support and expressed this support through formal communications including specific commitments regarding an action plan (# 20 - Index). In addition, the Project carried out a series of meetings in the rural communities and in all the schools, associations, and clubs in the urban area to present the Plan and to create a Watershed Committee to implement the Action Plan. This committee was formally created in October 2012 and worked primarily on environmental registry and regularization of rural properties, as a priority agenda to promote the conservation and restoration of water resources, also contributing to reduce deforestation. Finally, RRB carried out two meetings with the mayor and his team in order to foster the implementation of the Municipal Sustainable Development Plan and it was agreed to jointly pursue further support for a capacity building program, in order to develop the mayor's leadership capabilities and guarantee the program's implementation. This program is currently considered the municipality's main public policy.

In Cotriguaçu, RRB promoted the construction of a pact albeit this construction has progressed at a slower pace than initially planned. The Project invited a group of local government and civil society leaders to participate in the Alta Floresta seminars, which reinforced their interest in and understanding of the meaning of a green municipality pact. The Project then carried out a workshop in the format of a course for the members of the municipal environmental council, a representative group of the main local government and civil society institutions. This course started with the discussion of the vision of future of the municipality, which is the basis for the pact to be developed, and then addressed different issues such as forest protection and management, sustainable practices in agriculture and ranching, protected areas, and environmental monitoring. In addition, RRB carried out several meetings with the municipality and the different stakeholder groups (smallholders of the colonization settlements, indigenous people, forestry companies and cattle ranchers) in order to define each one's commitments and a common vision for the municipal sustainability agenda. A consolidation of this work has been planned for November 2013, when the Sustainability Pact should be signed. In parallel to this, the municipal environmental council held two meetings on the campaign against fire and burnings, which led to a significant reduction in the municipality this year. As a result of RRB work in this municipality, the environment secretariat and the environmental council are now well structured and working to promote key local environmental policies.

Develop 2 integrated land-use plans for private lands bordering indigenous lands in SFX

RRB led studies and 6 workshops to discuss, plan and build consensus among representatives of indigenous communities, small farmers, cattle ranchers, city hall and city council of SFX, the government of Pará, and FUNAI and facilitated the establishment of agreements for the implementation of land-use plan bordering ILs as part of the broader Sustainable Rural Development Plan for SFX. As a result the Project developed 2 integrated land-use plans for private lands bordering indigenous lands in SFX. These plans will support the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Component of Protected Areas (Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units) of the Sustainable Rural Development Plan for SFX, being the bordering land of Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá ILs the pilot areas. The technical report (# 21 – Index) systematizes the priorities, planning and commitments of the different social actors - civil society (small, medium, and large farmers and farmer unions) and government (Prefeitura, Pará State Government and FUNAI) regarding land use and management, production and sustainable development policies for private properties bordering indigenous lands.

Support 2 municipalities to prepare proposals to the Amazon Fund (AF)

RRB supported the Cotriguaçu (MT) municipality preparing, revising and submitting a proposal to the Amazon



Fund, requesting R\$ 7.3 million. The proposal was approved by AF is in the contracting phase. The link to follow the process is:

http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_pt/Esquerdo/Projetos_Apoiados/Lista_Projetos/Natureza_Juridica/Adm_Pub_Municipal/cotriguacu.html

Although we have been working with local stakeholders in SFX for the last 2 years with the purpose of building capacity and creating a benefit sharing mechanism that could capture and distribute benefits in an equitable manner, the mechanism once created will require at least two years of implementation before becoming eligible for Amazon Fund grant. Therefore, TNC and Funbio will continue working beyond the life time of this Project in order to help SFX to prepare a proposal to be submitted to the AF. Nevertheless, the support being provided by RRB and British Embassy has been crucial for the major task of preparing robust social and institutional foundations for sustainable low carbon financing in SFX.

Revise 1 municipal zoning plan (Plano Diretor Municipal - PDM) and develop 1 rural development plan within the PDM

RRB completed the study in order to assess the current implementation status of the Municipal Zoning Plan (Plano Diretor Municipal - PDM) and provide inputs and recommendations for the effective implementation of the PDM and for the rural development plan to be integrated to the final PDM (# 22 – Index). The study aims to contribute with crucial information for the upcoming PDM revision process, providing recommendations for participation, performance indicators, and impact assessment. The next steps will be led by the municipal government and supported by MMA and TNC.

Activity 1.2.3 Support improved state-level REDD+ plans.

Support the Green Municipality Program (PMV) to design and implement the Information and Monitoring System for the actions of the Program

RRB completed the development of the Information and Monitoring System for the State of Pará's Green Municipality Program (PMV). It is a web application with a database and the computer users' interface as described in details and layouts in the Report (# 23 - Index). The products were presented, tested and approved by RRB and PMV staff. The Information and Monitoring System can be accessed at: <http://municipiosverdes.com.br> and the application at: <http://goo.gl/m9yyUj>. The new digital tool, which can be accessed by the general public, organizes information about the municipalities that are part of the Program and improves transparency and monitoring on participants' compliance with the goals established by the Program.

Develop a proposal for a Green Municipality Program (PMV) in MT

RRB supported the mobilization of 25+ municipalities of Mato Grosso already involved in the agendas of deforestation reduction, environmental registry of rural properties and restoration of degraded areas, in order to start designing a state "Sustainable Municipalities" program. RRB promoted seminars, 3-day exchange visit to Pará with 15 participants of Mato Grosso municipalities to know the Green Municipalities Program, consolidate the program's outline (# 24 – Index), secured political support from the state government and integration in the State Plan to Control Deforestation (PPCDQ-MT).

Develop the proposal for a REDD+ program for soy/cattle ranching sector in MT

The study of statewide land use scenarios that will support this proposal was delayed due to 1) the delay in formalizing an important grant by Norad to the International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)¹, a key partner of this proposal; and 2) the construction of another key partnership with Embrapa. These partnerships are fundamental to guarantee access to the best available data and methodologies, as well as the credibility and sector's buy-in of the proposal. The study will not be concluded by the end of this grant, however the conditions

¹ The grant will actually be operated by Solidariedad.

for its completion will be guaranteed.

Improve 4 project level fire prevention initiatives

RRB assisted 4 existing fire prevention initiatives by promoting campaigns on forest fire prevention and building capacity on fire control and monitoring. The campaigns directly involved 25 people from Kawaiwete and Kísêdjê communities and indirectly reached 100 people from 5 indigenous communities within the Xingu National Park. The project assisted these initiatives by organizing the contents of the campaigns and training courses on how to use the anti-fire equipment. As a result of these campaigns the communities adopted best practices in their agricultural field (*roças*), such as *aceiros*, and created anti-fire groups to supervise the use of fire during the preparation of the fields within the communities (# 25 – Index).

Activity 1.2.4 Legally register rural properties within the state licensing systems.

Register 5,000 properties

RRB registered a total of **12,824** private properties in the State Environmental Licensing and Monitoring System (SIMLAM) in Pará and Mato Grosso, adding an area of 9,147,129 hectares into the state monitoring system (# 26 - Index). Part of this total was entered by RRB staff in our situation rooms in each target municipality. The situation rooms are physical space within the Municipality Secretary of Environment, in which RRB staff receive and interact with landholders in order to give information, prepare and enter CARs in the SIMLAM. Although many CARs were entered in the SIMLAM by a third party other than RRB staff, they are a result of the project campaigns and mobilization coordinated by TNC and ICV in partnership with local governments and organizations of the civil society.

Assess and report progress of project's municipalities towards being removed from the list

Regarding the target municipalities in the State of Pará, the table below shows the percentages of the total eligible area that was registered in the SIMLAM in each municipality. The municipalities in the black list (in red) need to reach the 80% CAR target, one of the three compliance conditions in order to be removed from the list. The second condition to be removed from the list is to have annual deforestation ≤ 40 km². Monitoring of the progress of registered areas and deforestation indicates that up to August 2013 Cumaru do Norte and SFX reached the respective percentage, but they failed to decrease annual deforestation. Data on deforestation for 2013 (PORDES/INPE) will be available only in 2014.

Município	% da área cadastrável com CAR (dados até Agosto 2013)	Desmatamento km2 2011	Desmatamento km2 2012
Altamira	54,2	254	225
Bannach	76,8	5,7	6,78
Belterra	62,8	1,6	2,21
Cumaru do Norte	86,4	58,7	55,6
Marabá	84,7	64,7	52,8
Novo Progresso	58,1	53,1	72,1
Ourilândia do Norte	85,8	5,5	4,63
Paragominas	88,0	36	18,1
Santana do Araguaia	86,7	33,7	29,9
Santarém	70,1	22,5	17,3
São Félix do Xingu	81,4	140	165
Tucumã	99,9	1,7	0,96

RED: Municipalities in the black list

Green: Municipalities removed from the list



Other: Municipalities not included in the black list

In Cotriguaçu (MT) including the properties incorporated in the register this quarter, the area registered in the municipality reached 55% of the total registerable area, still lacking 25% to reach the 80% target necessary to be removed from the Environment Ministry's list.

Activity 1.3.1 Strengthen REDD+ policy-making and regulatory processes.

Support the development of 1 Draft REDD+ law (MT)

RRB led the working group process that drafted the bill, promoted public consultations, several revisions, and consolidated the final version that was approved by the plenary of the MT State Climate Change Forum and was voted and fully approved without amendments by the State Assembly. The law that establishes the Mato Grosso State REDD+ System was enacted in early January, 2013 (# 56 – Index)

Contribute to the development of draft PES bill in PA

RRB supported the reestablishment of the Pará Forum on Climate Change (FPMC) after almost two years of recess due to the change in the state government, helped to establish the forum's working groups and promoted 2 training courses for the members of the WG PES/REDD+, who are responsible for drafting the PES/REDD+ legislation. These training courses contribute the FPMC members for the challenges of guiding the climate change and PES/REDD+ legislation and policies within the State. Although RRB gave support and pressed this process at the state level, the PES/REDD+ draft bill has not been drafted by the end of this grant. However, RRB has created favorable conditions for advancing legislation for PES/REDD+ and climate change in Pará.

Monitor national REDD+ legislative processes and create 3 updates to provide to state governments

RRB participated in several events to monitor, discuss and advance national and sub-national REDD+ legislative and related policies processes such as the discussion of the Forest Code revision, the Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAM) revisions, the Green Municipality Program implementation in Pará, the REDD+ bill development in Mato Grosso, and participated in events related to COPs and REDD in Rio+20. The participation of RRB members in these meetings contributes to engagement with States, advancing REDD+ policies at the state and federal level, and as inputs for the policy updates produced. Some examples of specific contributions were:

- RRB led the preparation of an informative working document for the Amazon states and helped them to prepare a document that they presented to the federal government containing their views on the National REDD+ Strategy.
- RRB assisted with the preparation and participated in a meeting with Ministry of Environment and NGO representatives with the aim to provide views on the first draft summary of the REDD+ National Strategy.
- RRB supported the preparation of a seminar to collect civil society contributions to the draft bill on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) to discuss the possibility of PES in APPs and legal reserves, which subsidized the debates in the new version of the Forest Code. The role of conserving areas in private properties and the eligibility of those areas for performance-based payments is a core policy for a REDD+ National Strategy.
- RRB participated in the Environmental Council of the State of Mato Grosso (Consema/MT) meetings in order to monitor the implementation of the new national forest legislation at the state level.
- RRB participated in several Ordinary Meetings of the Pará Forum on Climate Change (FPMC), in which the Project presented its work on REDD+. The meetings established a preliminary agenda for the Working Groups on Climate Change and PES/REDD+
- RRB participated in the planning meeting between Observatório do REDD and Observatório do Clima, followed by a series of smaller meetings and calls, to prepare seminars to contribute to the National



REDD+ Strategy.

- RRB participated in a meeting of the Executive Commission of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon. A new governance structure for the Plan was presented and it aims at strengthening the dialogue with Amazon states.
- Participating in the Ad-Hoc Working Group meetings convened by the Ministry of Environment to provide recommendations on a system of information for safeguards

Some of these points and other aspect of REDD+ legislative processes are in the three updates produced by RRB to inform state governments and key stakeholders (**# 27-29 – Index**).

Activity 1.3.2 Direct engagement with national-level policy processes to incorporate sub-national considerations within emerging national frameworks.

Hold 3 workshops with Climate Observatory with 30 total participants and 1 seminar with 50 participants

RRB held three workshops and a seminar with Climate Observatory and produced a Recommendation Reports for national-level policy processes, based on two workshop results (**# 30 – Index**):

- RRB held the Seminar with Climate Observatory: “Legal Framework for Payment for Environmental Services and REDD+” in May 2012, in São Paulo, with the participation of representatives from Acre State Government, Mato Grosso REDD Working Group, São Paulo and Espírito Santo Government. The Seminar aimed at discussing challenges for the implementation of PES program and discussing State initiatives on PES in the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest. Participants = **47**.
- RRB held the first workshop, in October 2012, in Brasilia with the participation of representatives from the Federal Government, NGOs from the Climate Change Observatory and the academic sector. The workshop aimed to discuss the study “A review of the four main policies that foster agricultural production and habitat conversion in Brazil” (**# 30 – Index**) that evaluates agricultural and cattle ranching policies that foster habitat conversion in Brazil. The main result of this event was a fruitful discussion on the four Brazilian policies analyzed: credit, research, extension and agrarian reform. The main contribution for RRB objectives is a deeper understanding by stakeholders of the aspects in which policy-making aimed at the agricultural and cattle ranching sectors impacts conservation of forests. Participants = **10**.
- RRB held the second workshop (Technical Seminar) “Agriculture and Conservation – Discussion and Policy Recommendations”, in June 2013, at the University of Brasília. The event was aimed at presenting the final version and discussing the study “A review of the four main policies that foster agricultural production and habitat conversion in Brazil” (**# 30 – Index**). The study focuses on rural credit, agrarian reform, agricultural research and extension. The discussants were representatives from the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency; the Finance Ministry; the Ministry of Environment; the National Agriculture Confederation; the Ministry of Agrarian Development; the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Ranching and Supply; the Brazilian Bank. Streamlining of those policies will be needed in order to ensure that the new law complies with its objective of conciliating production and conservation. Participants = **30**.
- RRB held the third workshop (Technical Seminar) “REDD+: Present and Future Perspectives” in September 2013, in Brasilia, with participation of representatives from the State of Amapá and national government (MRE, MMA, and Civil House of the Presidency). The workshop aimed to discuss the status of the international and national negotiations on REDD+, the initiatives the government has already implemented to tackle deforestation, and the dialogue among states and the Federal Government. Participants = **14**. Total participants in the seminar and 3 workshops = **101**.

Generate 4 policy briefs on assessment of key forest federal legislation processes

RRB produced 5 policy briefs and disseminated them broadly:

- One policy brief on assessments of the Forest Code revision process taking place at the Congress. The assessment report has been distributed to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that follow the Forest Code political debate (**# 31 – Index**).
- One policy brief assessing the impact of the New Forest Code (Federal Law 12.651/12) on *quilombos* and indigenous lands. The FC states that the *quilombos* and ILs must preserve areas of APPs (Áreas de Preservação Permanente) and areas of Legal Reserves, which were compulsory only for private properties in the previous Forest Code. This could bring several implications for the management of these areas. Given the importance of discussing these implications, RRB produced the policy brief: "The New Forest Law and The Traditional Peoples" and disseminated it broadly (**# 32 – Index**).
- Three policy briefs on relevant aspects of the implementation process of the new forestry code. The first provides a broader analysis of the long-winded process of implementation of this legislation and its implications. The second provides a more specific analysis about the relationship between the forest code and the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the third provide remarks about the discussions by the Working Group created by the MMA to monitor the implementation of the CAR. Two of policy briefs were posted on the website of the ISA (<http://isa.to/187sRmr> and <http://isa.to/19B8cdl>) and the third is in **# 33 - Index**.

Activity 1.3.3 Improve existing incentives systems for low carbon agriculture.

Hold 2 workshops with 20 relevant actors on public policy incentives for best land management practices

RRB held the first workshop on "Proposed Incentive for Regulation and Conservation in Family Farming" in May 2013, in partnership with the Society, Population and Nature Institute - ISPN (Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza). The workshop was attended by **58 people**, including technicians, small farmers and government officials from several states, but mostly from Pará and Mato Grosso. In this workshop, the participants revised and discussed options of policies for small farmers that could support environmental regulation and conservation, such as financial rewards to farmers who have protected their native forest or intend to restore it to beyond the minimum limits established in the new forest legislation. The final report revised in the workshop was completed and sent to all participants (**# 34 – Index**).

RRB held the second workshop "Rural Credit and Environmental Conservation" in August 2013. The objective of this second workshop was to discuss the possibilities of using the rural credit policy for inducing environmental regulation and conservation within private properties as it is presented in the study "Environmental Compliance and Sustainable Development of Rural Properties: Rural Credit in the Context of Brazilian Agricultural Policies", developed by the National University of Brasilia (UNB) team and supported by RRB (**# 36 - Index**). Participants = **10**. Total participants in the 2 workshops = **68**.

Assess the potential role of the Food Purchase Program (PAA) and the General Policy of Minimum Prices (PGPM) to promote the adoption of low carbon production practices among smallholders

RRB completed the study (**# 35 - Index**). This study proposes a system within the Food Purchase Program (PAA) and the General Policy of Minimum Prices (PGPM) that rewards rural producers that complies the environmental law. The Project widely disseminated the study results as a way to communicate the concepts developed and create a favorable environment for policy formulation based on its results. The Report was published at <http://bit.ly/13xCzjK>, with great repercussion, and an article about the study was published in a major newspaper, *Correio Braziliense*. The governmental agency that designed this program (the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition - Consea) formally stated its support to our proposal, which is a critical step to gain broader support by the Program Managing Group and incorporate the rewards scheme into the PAA. It is expected a resolution by the Program Managing Group regarding the proposal yet this year since this Group will review it in the next months.

Develop a study on economic incentives to promote environmental compliance

RRB completed the Report of the study on economic incentives called "Environmental Compliance and Sustainable Development of Rural Properties: Rural Credit in the Context of Brazilian Agricultural Policies" (# 36 - Index) and the results were discussed in workshop "Rural Credit and Environmental Conservation" in August 2013. The study assesses the possibilities of using the rural credit policy for inducing environmental regulation and conservation within private properties and recommends that the credit policy incorporates environmental criteria for financing agribusiness.

Undertake simulations of ICMS Florestal reallocation in MT

This activity, that was supposed to be part of the design of the Mato Grosso Sustainable Municipalities Program, was not considered a priority by stakeholders in the first design of the program (activity 1.2.3). It was substituted by the simulation of the application of the Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA) mechanism in Mato Grosso. The simulation showed that this market-based mechanism has a high potential as incentive for the conservation of remaining forests in Mato Grosso, though some regulations are necessary in order to capture this potential (# 37 - Index).

Activity 1.4.1 Develop Options Assessment Reports on possible financing and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Assess finance options for SFX REDD pilot.

With leveraged resources from the British Embassy, RRB held several workshops (from June 2012 to May 2013) with effective participation of key stakeholders from São Félix do Xingu community in order to assess, define, design and create a financing and benefit-sharing mechanism: the SFX Fund. The Fund will be led by an independent body comprised of government agencies and local nongovernmental organizations. It will support sustainable development over 8.4 million hectares in the municipality of São Felix do Xingu and surrounding areas, in the heart of Brazil's deforestation frontier, based on action plans established by local stakeholders through the existing Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation.

RRB completed and delivered the final version of the fund's governance structure and statute after validating the results with stakeholders. The next steps are the creation of the Fund and the election of the governing board members that is planned to occur in the next workshop in SFX in late November with leveraged funds from the British Embassy. Others products that will be delivered as part of the Fund implementation strategy are:

- Detailing and pricing of actions plans
- Mapping of funding sources
- Designing funding strategy
- Setting up the Fund as soon as we have the seed money
- Elaboration of Operational Guide

The so far results of this experience of assessing finance options on possible financing and benefit-sharing arrangements with effective participation of key stakeholders is documented in the report "Fund to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation: The SFX Experience" supported by RRB (Fundo para a Redução do Desmatamento e Degradação Florestal: A Experiência de São Félix do Xingu" (# 38 – Index).

IR 2: Increased adoption of land management best practices on private land to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use/land use change.

Activity 2.1.1 Analyze the costs and benefits of best land management practices to facilitate the adoption of REDD+ programs



Design and carry out the study in SFX

RRB completed the study on a carbon balance assessment of 20 rural properties before and after (using projections) the adoption of best practices (# 39 – Index). This is a very current and relevant topic for increasing adoption of land management best practices on private land to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. Recent report from the Brazilian government (Brazil Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, available on: <http://gvc.es.gov.br/arquivos/177/EstimativasClima.pdf>) indicates that agriculture accounts for the largest share of Brazil's greenhouse-gas output, being responsible for 35% of Brazil's emissions in 2010. Adoption of best land management practices in this sector could contribute to reaching the country climate goals announced at the United Nations climate summit in Copenhagen in 2009.

Activity 2.1.2 Work with extension agents to build capacity among landowners to implement land management best practices

Hold 2 training courses with 3 modules each on restoration best practices

RRB held 2 training courses with 3 modules each on restoration and best practices in São Felix do Xingu (PA) and in Lucas do Rio Verde (MT):

- RRB held two modules in October 2012 and the third and final module in April 2013 of the course on Ecological Restoration and Environmental Adaptation in São Félix do Xingu (PA). Family farmers and technicians from local private and public institutions had the chance to get to know the basic concepts necessary for forest recovery in degraded areas, in a course supported by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and taught by 2 specialists from the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA) **Participants = 36**. During the 3 day training course the participants had discussions, classes with experts and practical restoration activities, to understand what restoration is, how to diagnose a degraded area and what the technical and legal requirements are for the recovery of the native forest, including those defined by the new forest code (# 40 – Index). The third module focused on methods for monitoring and assessing the restored areas with field trip the restored area so as to evaluate the results from module 1 and 2 (# 41 – Index).
- RRB held two modules in October 2012 and the third and final module in March 2013 of the course on Ecological Restoration and Environmental Adaptation in Lucas do Rio Verde (MT). The 3 modules were supported by TNC staff and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa) and were taught by two experts from ISA, one specialist in restoration from TNC and two researchers from Embrapa. Participants = **20** technicians. The courses focused on restoration technics, degraded area assessment and on technical and legal requirements for the recovery of the native forest, including those defined by the new forest code (# 42 – Index). The third and final module brought an additional specialist in restoration from the Forest Institute of the Environment Secretary of São Paulo. This module focused on methods for monitoring and assessing the restored areas (# 43 – Index) and had the participation of **13** technical organizations that operate in the region.

Total participants in the 2 training courses in SFX and LRV = **69**.

Hold 2 field days with producers to present best agricultural practices

RRB organized a field day in June 2012 on production systems for reducing deforestation in Legal Reserve areas, in partnership with Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril (Centro de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Mato Grosso - CPAMT), Secretary of Agriculture of Canarana Municipality and the company DuPont Pioneer Seeds. This innovative event was a success in the region, with over **40** participants, including local farmers, agricultural technicians and seed suppliers. The event included a talk on the recent changes in the Brazilian Forest Code, a presentation of the



project executed by Embrapa, in partnership with ISA and a local grain producer, on restoration of Legal Reserve in the Cerrado Biome, using exotic and native species aiming conservation and economic gains.

RRB held the second field day in May 2013 in partnership with Group Cunha, Embrapa Agrosilvopastoral, the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture and Environment of Canarana, and Pioneer in Canarana (MT), with the participation of approximately **80** people among students, farmers and technicians. This second field day was part of a broader project being developed since 2011 by Embrapa Agrosilvopastoral and ISA, testing restoration techniques in 14 hectares of legal reserve of the Angaiá Farm owned by Group Cunha. The objective of this project is to evaluate the economic and ecological aspects of the restoration practices during 12 years in order to identify the best restoration techniques and management that will yield best economic returns to farmers managing legal reserves. RRB's support to these field days has been contributing to advancing and disseminating best practices and promising results in restoration.

Total participants in the 2nd field day: **120**.

Disseminate results and lessons learned from restoration pilot projects

RRB completed and disseminated the publication on results and lessons learned from good agricultural practices and environmental compliance in partnership with Embrapa. The handbook provides technical information and guidelines to producers and technicians on farm planning, management, restoration practices, diversification, and intensification so as to improve producers' income while maintaining the environmental services provided by nature. The publication provides also a list of bibliography and sites available for consultation. The agricultural and agroforestry models presented in the manual as well as the Integration System of Cattle, Farming, and Forest, known as ILPF (Integração Lavoura, Pecuária e Floresta) are all based on real examples found in the state of Mato Grosso (# **44** - **Index**).

Carry out 1 technical seminar in Alta Floresta to present the 12 Good Agricultural Practices (BPA) for cattle ranching

RRB held a 3-day technical seminar in September 2012 in order to present in more detail the good agricultural practices guidelines. The seminar, carried out in close partnership with Embrapa, gathered **293** participants, most of them producers and extension agents. It was considered a very successful event since it managed to create a strong interest on the BPA approach among the local cattle ranchers and technical assistance professionals (# **47** - **Index**).

Activity 2.1.3 Implement pilot activities to restore degraded lands in target municipalities.

Restore 320 hectares

RRB initiated the restoration of a total of **337** ha in the municipalities of Canarana, Miranda, Ribeirão Cascalheira, Barra do Garças, Santa Cruz do Xingu, and Água Boa. Most restored areas were degraded-abandoned pastures located in the Cerrado and Amazon Biomes. In these restoration efforts, RRB used 13,727 tons of a mix of native seeds and green manure. In addition, the project distributed more than 10,000 seedlings to small farmers in the municipality of Canarana in partnership with the Prefeitura, through the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture and Environment. This partnership will ensure the continuity of the restoration projects initiated in the municipality. This experience is documented in the Report *Restauração Florestais em Áreas de Preservação Permanente e outras Áreas de Relevância Socioambiental na Bacia do Xingu* (# **48** - **Index**).

Hire a consultant to identify areas and develop restoration pilot plan for farmers in SFX.

RRB hired Pierre Clavier of ADAFAX (*Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Agricultura Familiar do Alto Xingu*) to identify the priority areas to be restored with agroforestry including cacao as the main crop and develop of criteria for selecting areas. Additionally, the report included recommendations for how to better coordinate diverse restoration activities in the municipality and an action plan for implementing pilots in small farms (# **49** -



Index). The efforts of ADAFAX were critical to coordinating actions between several partners involved in this initiative and for mobilizing local farmers to participate. Finally, ADAFAX helped the planning, logistics, and mobilization of participants for the workshop to launch the “Sustainable Cocoa Project” in SFX in partnership with the Executive Commission of the Cocoa Plan (Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira – CEPLAC), the Cooperative of Small Rural and Urban Farmers of SFX (Cooperativa Agrícola de Pequenos Produtores Rurais e Urbanos de São Félix do Xingu – CAPPRU), and Cargill. The workshop held in March 2013 brought together all the farmers who volunteered to participate in the project and whose areas were identified for restoration activities in the Y1. The strategy of using agroforestry systems with cocoa, other fruits and native forest species to restore degraded areas was designing to support small farm families to restore their degraded areas while providing alternative and more sustainable incomes

Support restoration plans in SFX

RRB completed 18 PRADAs in SFX (**# 45 – Index**). The activity involved field surveys, environmental diagnosis, and individual restoration plans (PRADAs) for 18 pilot farms located in SFX (**# 46a-r – Index**) in order to be submitted to the State Program for Environmental Compliance of Rural Properties (Programa de Regularização Ambiental – PRA). The PRADAs consists of a technical restoration project that allows farmers to apply for environmental regularization of areas of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves in one’s rural property. These PRADAS are ready to be submitted to the State Secretary of Environment (SEMA-PA). This activity focused on large farms and will serve as a model for formatting the ongoing state regulation related to the new Forest Code and leveraging restoration practices across a much larger area in SFX.

Carry out diagnosis and good agriculture practices (BPA) projects for 5-10 selected producers

RRB completed the diagnosis of agricultural practices for the 10 selected ranches, as part of the “Low Carbon Integrated Cattle Ranching” program. This activity was carried out with the support of high-level specialists from the Minas Gerais Federal University, and the results were shared and validated with the producers (**# 50 – Index**).

Implement Good Agricultural Practices (BPA) projects in 10 selected ranches to restore 200 ha of degraded lands in Alta Floresta

RRB completed the implementation of the 10 BPA projects in a total area of **312** hectares of degraded pastures (**# 51 - Index**). These projects will serve as a basis for a capacity-building program and communication plan in order to widely disseminate the adoption of BPA in cattle ranching in the region.

Support the structuring of the Xingu Seed Production Network in Altamira and region

RRB held several informal discussions with partners and stakeholders from January to March 2012 in order to organize a formal meeting to align perspectives among participants and define on arrangements of the seed production network. The formal meeting, an inter-institutional workshop on seed management in Altamira was held by RRB in partnership with IDEFLOR (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal do Pará) in Abril 2012 and promoted the first seed sales supplied by the seed collectors of Terra do Meio RESEX (*Reserva Extrativista*). In November 2012, RRB facilitated the first sale of seeds of native forest species by *ribeirinhos* (river side inhabitant) of the Resex Riozinho do Anfrízio, in Altamira (PA) to the Xingu Seed Network. Those were milestones for the Resex, which secured resources to further structure their internal clusters of seed gathering and effectively participate and benefit from the Xingu Seed Network.

RRB conducted a technical meeting in June 2013 in partnership with the Federal University of Pará State (UFPA), Campus of Altamira, in order to discuss the operational aspects of implementing the Seeds Network within the Resex Riozinho do Anfrízio, Altamira, PA. The partnership will provide training for a group of people within the Resex that are interested in collecting and selling native seeds from their forests and continuously technical advice to the native seeds collectors. The second selling of 326 kg of native seeds from the region Protected Areas took place this semester to the municipal secretary of environment of Brasil Novo (PA) and was facilitate by the Seed Network executive committee.



The seed network is an important component of the broader strategy of promoting best land practices because it will provide seeds in significant quantities to meet the demand for Legal Reserves and Permanent Protected Areas restoration, thus for environmental compliance of rural properties in the target municipalities. This activity builds on a broader seed production strategy led by ISA in the Xingu River's that started in the river's headwater region in Mato Grosso and the lessons learned from this work has been communicated to Altamira partners through workshops and technical meetings.

Activity 2.2.1 Improve use of and access to existing incentives for land management best practices.

Carry out and finalize study on private financing mechanisms for agricultural best practice

The project finished the study and recommends a private financing mechanism to agricultural and livestock best practices in São Felix do Xingu. The study suggests a mechanism based on fiscal incentives to the territory of São Felix do Xingu in order to persuade the livestock producers to implement best practices. The study found out that the fiscal incentives are very low in comparison with the costs of best practices. So, it was suggested that the fiscal incentives could be directed just to the reform of the pasture in ten years. It was calculated the returns due to the adoption of best practices. The study showed that this value could cover the cost of pasture maintenance, which is the highest value of best practices. The final results were shown in the final RRB Seminar that was held in Brasília in September and can be found in **# 52 - Index**.

Carry out 1 training course with technical agents of Banco do Brasil on the analysis of forest restoration projects

After meeting with BB managers in May 2013 and confirming that there is little interest on training courses on the analysis of forest restoration projects, the project discussed alternatives that could be of interest to the bank while producing similar results to RRB goals. Therefore, it was decided to undertake two studies:

(1) How to improve the compensation mechanisms by increasing the supply of environmental reserve quotas (*Cotas de Reserva Legal*) in the emerging market. The study entitled "Leaving the Square: Proposals attempting to invigorate the market for environmental reserve quota" was completed (**# 53 - Index**). The study analyzes the possibility of using CRAs as payment of administrative fines, addressing legal and economic issues. This study is also available in electronic version at the ISA website and was delivered to various government agencies as a way to provide subsidies and support the emerging market of environmental reserves.

(2) An assessment of existing incentive systems for low carbon production activities and how to increase the incentives. RRB completed the study entitled "Agricultural policy as a vector for environmental conservation" (**# 54 - Index**), which systematizes the actions and studies that ISA has been undertaking since 2010 to promote the "greening" of agricultural policies. RRB highlights two examples of such studies and policy advices that were incorporated in important national programs:

- The first example refers to the inclusion in the governmental Agricultural and Livestock Plan of 2013/2015 a proposal submitted by ISA in late 2011, which suggests an increase of the rural credit by a percentage for producers who are enrolled in CAR or complying with the Forest Code (permanent preservation areas and legal reserves are regularized). The government decided to increase credit by 15%.
- The second example is the proposal recommending that the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) should support environmental conservation by benefiting with premium prices farmers that complying with the Forest Code. This proposal has been discussed with the manager of the Program and received the support of the National Food and Nutritional Security (Consea). Currently, the proposal is being considered by the Steering Group of the PAA and is waiting for approval in order to be formally incorporated in the PAA.



Support the creation of communication materials by Banco do Brasil for bank agents and landowners on credit lines for restoration

The reports from the both studies on CRA and incentives were distributed to bank agents, landowners and policy makers. These reports convey key messages on the compensation mechanism of environment reserve quotas, which has gained lot of attention from the private sector and landowners since the approval of the new Forest Code, and on incentives for low carbon production.

Additional Closeout-Plan Activity: Project RRB Closing Seminar

RRB promoted a closing seminar to present and discuss with key stakeholders (governments, policy makers, private sector, NGOs and donors) the recommendations based on the results of the project so as to contribute to policy formulation for green development. In addition, RRB wanted to bring together local partners who made this work possible and help with the discussion. The seminar was a moment to highlight the main results of the project, assess the current context of REDD +, and reflect on how governments can leverage these results to a scale beyond the States of PA and MT and how the consortium members should proceed to continue the achievements. The workshop was held in Brasília, on September 25th, and 48 people participated. The seminar had three round tables (# 55 - Index):

- (1) Table #1 focused on the current status of REDD+ and future expectations.
- (2) Table #2 focused on IR I and highlighted several case studies from our target municipalities.
- (3) Tabela #3 focused on IR II and highlighted three key results of the project.

The seminar was a success: high attendance by partners and key stakeholders, excellent level of presentations and debate, and the audience was very interested in our products, which will be sent to all participants in November.

8. Success story (ies)*

RRB produced 8 success stories during the Project life time:

1. Indigenous REDD Commission was created in Mato Grosso

An Indigenous REDD Commission was created in Mato Grosso as a result of the public hearing process. The commission was established so stakeholders could assess the ongoing state REDD bill development with the objective of promoting both the construction of an indigenous proposal for REDD and interchanges between state, national and international levels. Members of the RRB have been actively participating in the process of developing the REDD legislation for the state of MT, giving special attention to the stakeholder engagement process. Therefore, RRB promoted a workshop in partnership with the Indigenous REDD Commission with the objective to provide information on REDD+, improve understanding on the REDD+ bill and build capacity for improved participation of the indigenous leaders in the political processes.

The workshop had excellent results:

- Brought together nine indigenous leaders from 6 ethnicities of MT, provided in-depth analyses on REDD+ and facilitated communication and a decision-making opportunity for this crucial stakeholder group.
- Two participants of this workshop are members of the Xingu Management Plan working group and will be actively involved in broader discussion of land use planning for the Xingu Basin.
- Two participants will represent the indigenous communities in the state and national REDD+ discussions.



- The group decided to promote an Indigenous People Conference in Mato Grosso in 2012 in order to create a legitimate forum for indigenous people participation in the state and find ways to finance the crucial participation of indigenous people in these processes.

2. Restoration projects benefit farmer

Although Ribeirão Cascalheira was not listed as a target municipality for restoration activities, it is located between Canarana and Querencia, two target municipalities. RRB work on restoration called attention of José Schreiner Miri from Fazenda Destino in Ribeirão Cascalheira, who demonstrated interest in participating. After exchanging information and explaining the RRB objectives, Mr. Miri signed up for the restoration project and we initiated restoration in 9 hectares of Permanent Protected Area (APP) in his property.

3. Indigenous Association, FUNAI and ICMBio integrated in the Commission in SFX

The Project held the 2 preparatory workshops with indigenous people in order to improve capacity of civil society actors to participate in the land-use planning processes in São Félix do Xingu. In addition, the project held 1 workshop with indigenous people, governments and NGOs in order to support land management plans in the private lands bordering indigenous lands in São Félix do Xingu. These activities, promoted and moderated by the Project, brought together the local indigenous leaders and the local governments in order to build trust among themselves and identify common interests on land management and planning at the municipal level. As a result, two indigenous associations, FUNAI and ICMBio were successfully integrated into the Municipal Pact Commission during the Commission meeting in May 2012. This was a major milestone for SFX, since it represents one of the first times that family farmers, large ranchers, government, and indigenous peoples are represented and participating in one stakeholder group working toward the shared objective of reducing deforestation.

4. Exchanging seeds at the Fair *Mebengokré de Sementes Tradicionais*

The First *Feira Mebengokré de Sementes Tradicionais* (Mebengokré Fair of Native Seeds), which took place in September 2012, in the Mebengokre indigenous village in the Kayapo Indigenous Land, was an initiative of the Associação Floresta Protegida (AFP), an indigenous association, in partnership with the Prefeitura of SFX and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI). The objective of the fair was to facilitate native seeds exchanges between ethnic groups of indigenous people and promote political and technical discussions among indigenous leaders, NGOs and government on key topics for indigenous people. The fair gathered about 1,100 indigenous people from 59 villages belonging to 16 different ethnic groups from Brazil and Peru. RRB supported the Fair by promoting workshops about policies that are relevant to indigenous people, land-use management and planning, and by providing transportation for indigenous leaders from several villages so as they would have a unique opportunity to interact with other ethnic groups, exchange native seeds and experiences in agriculture, crafts and culture. The Fair produced many success stories, such as the meeting between N Xavante, from the Xavante people in Mato Grosso and P Oiapoque, from the Oiapoque people in Amapá. They traveled several days with their families to attend the fair and were very excited with the possibility of exchanging seeds, such as corn, beans and fava, and learning from each other. They stated that the whole experience including the long and difficult trip were worthwhile and they would like to repeat it again in the future – in their land, to bring all the “relatives” to know their lands, families, and culture.

5. Mato Grosso state REDD+ law

The enactment of the Mato Grosso state REDD+ law is a major outcome of this project. The draft bill was prepared from March 2010 to May 2012 through a legitimate participatory process, within the official state REDD Working Group, composed of government, private sector and civil society representatives, and coordinated by RRB member ICV. In June 2012 it was validated by the State Climate Change Forum and handed over to the government. In August 2012 RRB organized a presentation of the draft bill to the Governor and conducted a seminar to present it to a larger audience and start discussing its implementation. After some time of analysis by the State Civil House, which only suspended one article but did not make any other change to the text, it was finally sent by the Governor to the State Assembly on December 7, 2012. By December 18 2012, the Deputies had



discussed and voted for the full approval of the bill, without amendment. The State Law #9878 that creates Mato Grosso State's REDD+ System, an essential step in REDD+ readiness, was finally sanctioned by the governor and enacted on January 7, 2013. The state Secretary of Environment and his team, as well as the members of the REDD working group, are fully committed to work through 2013 and beyond to effectively implement REDD in Mato Grosso.

6. Training courses empowering farms and local technicians

In São Félix do Xingu, family farmers and local technicians from the public and private sector had the chance to learn the basic concepts for forest restoration in degraded areas, in a course sponsored by RRB. The participants had classes with experts and practical activities on how to diagnose a degraded area and what the technical and legal requirements for restoring native forests are. The participation was lively and people were inspired by the training: "The course has shown that we can reconcile the restoration with economic production. What really caught my attention is how planting trees can restore clean water sources," said Francisco Raimundo Teixeira, a family farmer and one of the participants of the course.

Meetings like this are an important part of the activities of RRB in São Félix do Xingu, where the project encourages farmers to change from their current activities to practices that preserve the forest standing and conserve the biodiversity of the region. Because one of the requirements to promote this transition is that the changes also bring social benefits to the whole community, the classes focused on technics that are financially viable and encouraged the dissemination of this new knowledge to other members of the community.

"Learning the technique of mechanized planting of forests seeds, offered by the course, can be an important tool in the recovery of degraded areas in the South of Pará State, due to the low cost when compared to planting seedlings," says Marco Aurelio Silva, consultant of the Ministry of the environment. For Ivonete de Freitas, environmental monitor and educator of the Municipal Environment Secretary, the knowledge obtained in the practical activities will serve her for life. "I'll pass on what I learned to small farmers who could not participate," she said.

7. Empowering local people, indigenous and small farmers organizations, and improving dialogue among diverse stakeholders in SFX

With leveraged resources, RRB is supporting the design and establishment of a multi-stakeholder Fund in SFX. This Fund will support the implementation of the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation, which will help SFX to become a green municipality, to stop deforestation and provide economic opportunities to local people. However, the big success story of this activity is the participatory process to create the SFX Fund. SFX is not only known for its high historical rates of deforestation but also for the frequent and notorious conflicts over land and other natural resources. In this context, it was not trivial to bring together different stakeholders, with conflicting interests, in order to make a pact, list priorities actions to be funded, and decided on the inclusive governance structure of this mechanism. The diverse groups left behind their differences and under the facilitation of RRB members led a process over several months of dialogue in order to create a mechanism to distribute benefits among project participants and monitor performance. Moreover, several activities on capacity building greatly helped to prepare the most vulnerable groups to effectively participate in the fund development. The process is still in its earlier stages, but incredible progress has been done. For instance, the municipality has reduced its deforestation more than any other municipality in the state and more than 10 local organizations have volunteered to associate and found the new non-profit organization with a multi-stakeholder governance structure.

8. Bottom-up process to halt deforestation: The Mato Grosso Sustainable Municipalities Program

The Mato Grosso Sustainable Municipalities Program is a statewide initiative with a high potential to contribute to reduce deforestation and promote land use sustainability that received a decisive support from RRB. Though inspired by Pará State's Green Municipalities Program, it differs from it mainly by the fact that it is being



constructed “bottom-up”, based on the experiences and the mobilization of a group of 25 municipalities already engaged in local sustainability agendas – all of them supported by RRB partners ICV, ISA and TNC. And it is actually rooted in the former Responsible Sourcing project, with the same partners, which gave crucial technical and financial support to municipalities such as Alta Floresta and Cotriguaçu, now pioneers of the proposed statewide program. For Irene Duarte, former Environment Secretary of Alta Floresta who was responsible for taking this municipality out of the Environment Ministry’s list of critical deforestation municipalities in the Amazon in 2012 and is now with ICV coordinating this initiative, making the program operate and promote sustainable landscapes at the scale of the Mato Grosso state is the dream of a lifetime. “In Alta Floresta, we inserted all the 2,400 small properties in the environmental registry, stopped illegal deforestation and started a large program that will ultimately restore 4,000 degraded springs. When another municipality asks us to help do the same, we have to give a hand”. Leveraged funds are already secured in order to expand the approach tested in Alta Floresta and Cotriguaçu to another 7 municipalities in the region. In 2014, the program will seek more sizeable financial support from the Amazon Fund in order to operate initially in 8 out of the 15 existing inter-municipal consortia in Mato Grosso, covering most of the Amazon portion of the state.

9. Thematic Summary

a. Climate Change

RRB worked at the municipal, state and federal levels in order to contribute to the construction and integrations of sub-national and national frameworks for REDD+ programs implementation. RRB led the working group process that drafted the bill, promoted public consultations, several revisions, and consolidated the final version that was approved by the plenary of the MT State Climate Change Forum and was voted and fully approved without amendments by the State Assembly. The law that establishes the Mato Grosso State REDD+ System was enacted in early January, 2013. RRB supported training courses to the Working Group PES/REDD+ of the Pará Forum on Climate Change (FPMC), who are responsible for drafting the PES/REDD+ legislation in the state.

RRB supported the mobilization of 25+ municipalities of Mato Grosso already involved in the agendas of deforestation reduction, environmental registry of rural properties and restoration of degraded areas, in order to start designing a state “Sustainable Municipalities” program. RRB promoted seminars, 3-day exchange visit to Pará with 15 participants of Mato Grosso municipalities to know the Green Municipalities Program, consolidate the program’s outline, secure political support from the state government and integration in the State Plan to Control Deforestation (PPCDQ-MT).

RRB participated in several events to monitor, discuss and advance national and sub-national REDD+ legislative and related policies processes such as the discussion of the Forest Code revision, the Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAM) revisions, the Green Municipality Program implementation in Pará, the REDD+ bill development in Mato Grosso, and participated in events related to COPs and REDD in Rio+20. The participation of RRB members in these meetings contributes to engagement with States, advancing REDD+ policies at the state and federal level, and as inputs for the 3 policy updates and 5 policy briefs produced and broadly disseminated.



b. Forests and Biodiversity

RRB registered a total of **12,824** private properties in the State Environmental Licensing and Monitoring System (SIMLAM) in Pará and Mato Grosso, adding an area of **9,147,129** hectares into the state monitoring system increasing the total forested area under control and monitoring by the environmental states agencies, which will foster sustainable management, curb deforestation within these areas, and protected biodiversity. In addition, the restoration of **337** hectares of Permanent Protected Areas (APPs) in previous agricultural areas will promote ecosystems services, such as water quality, soil, and biodiversity improvements, and carbon sequestration.

RRB assisted the municipalities of Marabá, Tucumã and Novo Progresso (PA) to sign the Municipal Pact for Zero Illegal Deforestation. In São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte e Tucumã, the Project continued working to implement the already signed Municipal Pacts by implementing the Environmental Observatory and the *Portal Ambiental Municipal (PAM)*, institution and tool that improve local government capacity to monitor and control deforestation as well to develop enhanced land-use plans. RRB assisted Trairão and Itaituba to sign the Technical Cooperation Agreements, which states the commitments of both municipal governments to continue working with local partners in order to mobilize the communities and advance the construction of the municipal pacts for zero illegal deforestation.

RRB supported Alta Floresta (MT) to be removed, in 2012, from the Environment Ministry's list of critical deforestation municipalities in the Amazon and to implement the Municipal Sustainable Development Plan, including an innovative approach for cattle ranching and a monitoring system on the restoration of riparian forests in spring water. With RRB support, Cotriguaçu (MT) will sign the Sustainability Municipal Pact in November 2013. As a result of RRB work in this municipality, the environment secretariat and the environmental council are now well structured and working to promote key local environmental policies.

c. Gender Issues

RRB promoted 10 itinerant workshops across SFX municipality so as to reach small farmers, youth and women who for adverse reasons have not been able to participate in the REDD+ training held in town. The 10 workshops were attended by 344 people (132 women or ~40%) from 12 villages and 2 Casa Familiar Rural (Rural Farmers Schools). The workshops took information to remote villages about causes and consequences of greenhouse gases (GHGs), the role of forests in climate change, the causes of deforestation, the international, national and sub-national policy context and role in REDD+, and the state governmental Green Municipality Program. The activity was designed so as to increase female participation, however, their participation is still a challenge mainly because of their household responsibilities that include caring for their children and feeding their family. To effectively increase female participation, activities need to take into account these factors and create conditions for more participation, such as establishing child care facilities and allow activities in alternative hours.



12. Annexes:

1. Index of all reports and information products produced.
2. Staffing List and contacts (updated)
For each institution in consortium, specify: name and function of each staff member, and total number of women and men.
3. List of acronyms (updated)



Index of Report and Information Products Produced

- # 1 – Relatório de Recomendações e Plano de Capacitação
- # 2 – Relatório de Recomendações – PNGATI e Gestão Municipal
- # 3 – Carta de Recomendações do Seminário Indígena
- # 4 – Relatório Final Comissão Pacto Municipal
- # 5 – Relatório minicurso REDD+ indígena
- # 6 – Plano de Gestão Pavuru
- # 7 – Plano de Gestão Leonardo
- # 8 – Plano de Gestão Wawi
- # 9 – Plano de Gestão Diauarum
- # 10 – Plano de Trabalho Planos de Manejo Entorno TIs
- # 11 – Minuta Plano de Ação Entorno
- # 12 – Planejamento curso avançado – GT REDD MT
- # 13 – Relatório Cursos itinerantes MC&F SFX
- # 14 – Manual Mudanças Climáticas e Florestas
- # 15 – Pacto Marabá Outubro 2011
- # 16 – Pacto Tucumã 2012
- # 17 – Pacto Novo Progresso 2012
- # 18 – TCT Trairão 2013
- # 19 – TCT Itaituba 2013
- # 20 – Protocolo de Construção do Plano de Sustentabilidade de Alta Floresta
- # 21 – Planejamento participativo para Entorno e Desenv Rural Sustentável
- # 22 – Diagnóstico Plano Diretor SFX
- # 23 – Relatório Aplicação Web (IMS for PMV)
- # 24 – Linhas gerais da proposta do programa
- # 25 – Iniciativas Locais de Preservação de Fogo – PIX
- # 26 – Cadastro Rural Ambiental Total
- # 27 – Boletim Clima-Web #1
- # 28 – Boletim Clima-Web #2
- # 29 – Boletim Clima-Web #3
- # 30 – Relatório Final Política Agrícola
- # 31 – Boletim Político Código Florestal
- # 32 – Boletim Político CF e populações Tradicionais
- # 33 – Boletim Político CAR
- # 34 – Relato oficina da agricultura familiar
- # 35 – Estudo PAA e PGPM-Bio
- # 36 – Relatório Final Estudo Crédito Rural
- # 37 – Análise CRA MT
- # 38 – Fundo SFX
- # 39 – Relatório Final Balanço C
- # 40 – Relatório Restauração Modulo 1 e 2 São Félix do Xingu
- # 41 – Relatório Restauração Modulo 3 São Félix do Xingu
- # 42 – Relatório Restauração Modulo 1 e 2 Lucas do Rio Verde
- # 43 – Relatório Restauração Modulo 3 Lucas do Rio Verde
- # 44 – Manual de Disseminação de Lições
- # 45 – Relatório de Atividades Diagnóstico Ambiental Agrícola SFX
- # 46a – PRADA - Bela Moça I



- # 46b – PRADA - Bela Moça II
- # 46c – PRADA - Bela Moça
- # 46d – PRADA - Bituva Grande
- # 46e – PRADA - Boqueirão da Serra
- # 46f – PRADA - Canaã
- # 46g – PRADA - Chácara Nossa Senhora da Guia
- # 46h – PRADA - Gaúcho
- # 46i – PRADA - Luz do Sol
- # 46j – PRADA - Maguari
- # 46k – PRADA - Matão
- # 46l – PRADA - Minuano
- # 46m – PRADA - Nossa Senhora Aparecida
- # 46n – PRADA - Nossa Senhora da Guia
- # 46o – PRADA - Santa Clara
- # 46p – PRADA - Santa Isabel
- # 46q – PRADA - São Félix do Xingu
- # 46r – PRADA - Xodó
- # 47 – Relatório Seminário Pecuária Integrada BPA
- # 48 – Restauração Bacia Xingu
- # 49 – Produto ADAFAX Restauração Cacau
- # 50 – Relatório Diagnóstico Marco Zero
- # 51 – Relatório Técnico Elaboração Projetos BPA e Implantação URTs
- # 52 – Mecanismo Financeiros para BPA Final
- # 53 – Estudo Uso de CRAs
- # 54 – Política agrícola e conservação ambiental
- # 55 – Convite e Programação Seminário RRB
- # 56 – Lei Sistema Estadual REDD MT



Annex 1: Staffing List and contacts (updated)

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Annex 2: List of acronyms

ABC	Agricultura de Baixo Carbono
ABEX	Beby Xikrin Association
ACT	Acordo de Cooperação Técnica
ADAFAX	Association for the Development of Family Agriculture of Alto Xingu
AFP	Associação Floresta Protegida (Protected Forest Association)
ATIX	Associação Terras Indígenas do Xingu (Xingu Indigenous Land Association)
BB	Banco do Brasil (Bank of Brazil)
BPA	Boas Práticas Agropecuárias (Good Agricultural Practices)
CAPPRU	Cooperativa Agrícola de Pequenos Agricultores Rurais e Urbanos de São Félix do Xingu
CAR	Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Land Registry)
CEPLAC	Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira
COIAB	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira
Conab	Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (National Supply Company)
Consea	Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (National Council of Food and Nutrition Security)
Contag	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (National Confederation of Agricultural Workers)
CPAMT	Centro de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Mato Grosso
CRA	Cota de Reserva Legal
CRXingu-Funai	Coordenação Regional Xingu da FUNAI (Regional Coordination of the Xingu National Indigenous Foundation)
DIRAG	Office of Agribusiness of Bank of Brazil
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
FCO/UK	British Foreign & Commonwealth



FGV	Fundação Getúlio Vargas
FPMC	Fórum Paraense de Mudanças Climáticas (Climate Change Forum of Para State)
FUNAI	Fundação National do Índio (National Indigenous Foundation)
GATI	Gestão Ambiental e Territorial Indígena
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
IDEFLOR	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal do Pará
IDESP	Institute of Economic, Social and Environmental Pará State
IDR	Instituto de Pesquisa para o Desenvolvimento
IEB	International Institute of education in Brazil
IK	Instituto Kabu
ICMS	Imposto de circulação de mercadorias e serviços
INCRA	Instituto National de Colonização e Reforma Agrária
IPEAX	Instituto de Pesquisa Etnoambiental do Xingu (Research Institute Etnoambiental)
ISPN	Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza (Society, Population and Nature Institute)
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
MDA	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário (Ministry of Agrarian Development)
MDS	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome (Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger)
MEC	Ministério da Educação (Ministry of Education)
MF	Ministério da Fazenda (Ministry of Finance)
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MPA	Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores (Small Farmers Organization)
PAA	Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (Food Purchase Program)



PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PDM	Plano Diretor Municipal
PGPM	Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos (General Policy of Minimum Prices)
PGPM-Bio	PGPM-Bio Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos para os Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade (General Policy of Minimum Prices for Socio-biodiversity Product)
PMV	Programa Municípios Verdes
PNAE	Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (National School Nutrition Programme)
PNGAT	Política Nacional de Gestão Ambiental e Territorial em Áreas Indígenas
PPCDAM	Action Plan for Preventing and Controlling Deforestation in the Amazon
PPCDQ-MT	Plan to prevent and Control Deforestation of Mato Grosso State
PRA	Programa de Regularização Ambiental
Pronaf	Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Reforestation and Restoration
RRB	REDD+ Readiness in Brazil
SEMA-MT	Secretary of State for the Environment in Mato Grosso
SEMA-PA	Secretary of State for the Environment in Pará
SIMLAM	State Environmental Licensing and Monitoring System
SEMMAS	Municipal Secretary of Environment of São Félix do Xingu
SESAI	Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health
SFX	São Felix do Xingu Municipality
SINTTAAAF	Sindicato dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares do Alto Tapajós
SPR	Sindicato dos Produtores Rurais
STTR	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais
UEPA	Universidade Estadual do Pará



UFPA	Federal University of Pará
UFPR	Federal University of Paraná
UNB	Universidade de Brasília
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
WG	Working Group