

Amazon Fund: Activity Report, 2013

ACTIVITY
REPORT
2013

AMAZON
FUND

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**AMAZON
FUND**

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE BNDES

Dear reader,

This is the fifth activities report to be published by the Amazon Fund since it was created in 2008. Over these years, the Fund has injected an expressive amount of non-reimbursable financial resources into combating deforestation and into social inclusion, fostering the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity. Some R\$ 772 million has been approved for 50 projects with expressive impact on the Brazilian Amazon, efforts to control deforestation in other national biomes, and support to develop monitoring systems for the forest coverage in member countries of Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), including the transfer of monitoring technology via satellite from the National Institute of Spatial Research (INPE), in an effort to strengthen South-South relations.

By the end of 2013, some R\$ 222 million had been disbursed to projects receiving support from the Fund, which includes support for sustainable production activities, environmental and land-title regularization, recovering degraded areas, implementing the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), consolidating and maintaining protected areas, strengthening institutions by physically and operationally structuring governmental environmental management agencies and expanding know-how for better use of biodiversity in the region.

We would like to highlight some results, such as strengthening 33 environmental agencies; some 11,873 property requests to enrol in the CAR were protocolled, corresponding to 71,472 km² of rural land registered; some R\$ 38 million was disbursed to projects to combat forest fires and illegal burn-offs including training 1,633 civilians in firefighting techniques; some 8,121 km² of conservation units were created and 53,471 km² of protected areas, strengthening environmental management and territorial control; some R\$ 14 million was disbursed for scientific and technological research, engaging 141 researchers and technicians residing in the Amazon Region.

Fostering the development of economic activities that are suitable to the region, using fair and sustainable bases, is one of the main challenges the Amazon Fund and public policy have to face. To do so, projects submitted by states, municipalities and non-governmental organs focus on several production sectors, such as fishing, forest seeds, rubber and Brazil nuts, which benefit local populations. The Amazon Fund has already trained 6,358 individuals to carry out sustainable economic activities and 1,015

sub-projects (small and medium-sized) to foster sustainable production which received support through strategic partnerships.

Also in 2013, three projects receiving support from the Fund were completed. This annual report includes the activities carried out, assessments of the results from these three projects, as well as activities carried out in other supported projects.

Combating forest fires, of the utmost importance and in which the Amazon Fund has played a key role with support for the five states in the region, has been strengthened with the approval of the project put forth by the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PREVFOGO/IBAMA), which is responsible for the policy on preventing and combating forest fires across the entire national territory.

In 2013, the Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund (COFA), for the 2013-2014 period, defined a focus on priorities linked directly to the Prevention and Control Plan of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM). It also established operational modalities aimed at expanding the scale of the Fund's efforts. These modalities resulted in a 75% increase in the portfolio of projects receiving support, which was at R\$ 440 million in December 2012, but rose to R\$ 772 million at the end of 2013.

To complement the efforts of the federal government towards environmental regularization of rural properties in the country, especially the purchase of high-resolution satellite images, six projects approved in 2013 aim at implementing the CAR, which adds to the five projects with activities in this same area that are already receiving support from the Fund.

The government of Norway and the BNDES signed a new contract which consolidated previous agreements. This made it possible to lengthen the term of cooperation to 2021 and to fully transfer the resources Norway had previously donated to the Fund, in the amount of R\$ 1.4 billion, which attests to the Fund's achievements. With this, the Amazon Fund ended the year with a total of R\$ 1.68 billion in donations fully paid in.

Combating illegal deforestation is of the utmost importance to Brazilian society. After dramatically reducing deforestation over the last ten years, it has become ever-more important to improve the instruments used to inspect and control deforestation; however, consolidating this will only be possible when combating deforestation is aligned with simultaneously fostering more efficient use of the land so that rural economic growth also protects the environment: when production is aligned with environmental protection.

Dialogue and interaction with the range of interested parties, as well as adamant principles to guarantee the transparency of the Amazon Fund's activities, have made it possible to register positive progress

in terms of performance, which is reassuring for the Ministry of the Environment, the BNDES and all other partners involved in this initiative. It is hoped that the Amazon Fund will be more and more associated with an innovative agenda for sustainable development that is suited to the reality of the Amazon region, which fosters a low-carbon economy, and that contributes decisively to improving not only the standard of living and preservation, but also recovery and the rational use of its natural resources.

June 2014

Izabella Teixeira

MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT

PRESIDENT OF THE GUIDANCE COMMITTEE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Luciano Coutinho

PRESIDENT OF THE BNDES

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	9
RECENT PROGRESS	10
THE AMAZON FUND.....	13
GOVERNANCE.....	14
DONATIONS	15
COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPARENCY	15
PROJECT PORTFOLIO	16
MONITORING.....	18
THIRD-SECTOR PROJECTS	
SEMENTES DO PORTAL PORTAL SEEDS.....	20
SEMENTES DO PORTAL – FASE 2 PORTAL SEEDS – PHASE 2.....	22
SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE PRODUTIVA NO XINGU PRODUCTIVE SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY IN XINGU	24
PESCA SUSTENTÁVEL SUSTAINABLE FISHING.....	26
QUINTAIS AMAZÔNICOS AMAZON BACKYARDS	28
MAMIRAUÁ MAMIRAUÁ	30
PROGRAMA DE QUALIFICAÇÃO DA GESTÃO AMBIENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT QUALIFICATION PROGRAM	32
PEQUENOS PROJETOS ECOSSOCIAIS NA AMAZÔNIA SMALL ECO-SOCIAL PROJECTS IN THE AMAZON.....	34
FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL – FUNDO AMAZÔNIA BANCO DO BRASIL FOUNDATION – AMAZON FUND.....	36
ASSENTAMENTOS SUSTENTÁVEIS NA AMAZÔNIA SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMAZON.....	38
FUNDO KAYAPÓ KAYAPÓ FUND	40
CONHECER PARA CONSERVAR KNOWING TO PRESERVE.....	42
FUNDO DEMA DEMA FUND.....	44
DISSEMINAÇÃO E APRIMORAMENTO DAS TÉCNICAS DE MANEJO FLORESTAL SUSTENTÁVEL DISSEMINATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES.....	46
GESTÃO SOCIOAMBIENTAL DE MUNICÍPIOS DO PARÁ SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES OF PARÁ	48
ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DA AMAZÔNIA – FASE 2 PROTECTED AREAS IN THE AMAZON – PHASE 2.....	50
VIRADA VERDE GOING GREEN.....	52
BOLSA FLORESTA FOREST ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.....	54
PROJECTS WITH UNIVERSITIES	
BIODIVERSIDADE BIODIVERSITY.....	56
COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS DA AMAZÔNIA AMAZON BIOACTIVE COMPOST	58
ILHAS DE BELÉM BELÉM ISLANDS.....	60
FLORESTAS DE MANGUE MANGROVE FORESTS	62
INCUBADORA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DA AMAZÔNIA AMAZON PUBLIC POLICIES INCUBATOR.....	64
NOVA CARTOGRAFIA SOCIAL NA AMAZÔNIA NEW SOCIAL MAPPING IN THE AMAZON	66

PROJECTS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

PREVFOGO – IBAMA PREVFOGO – IBAMA.....	68
INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL – AMAZÔNIA NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY – AMAZON.....	70

PROJECTS WITH STATES

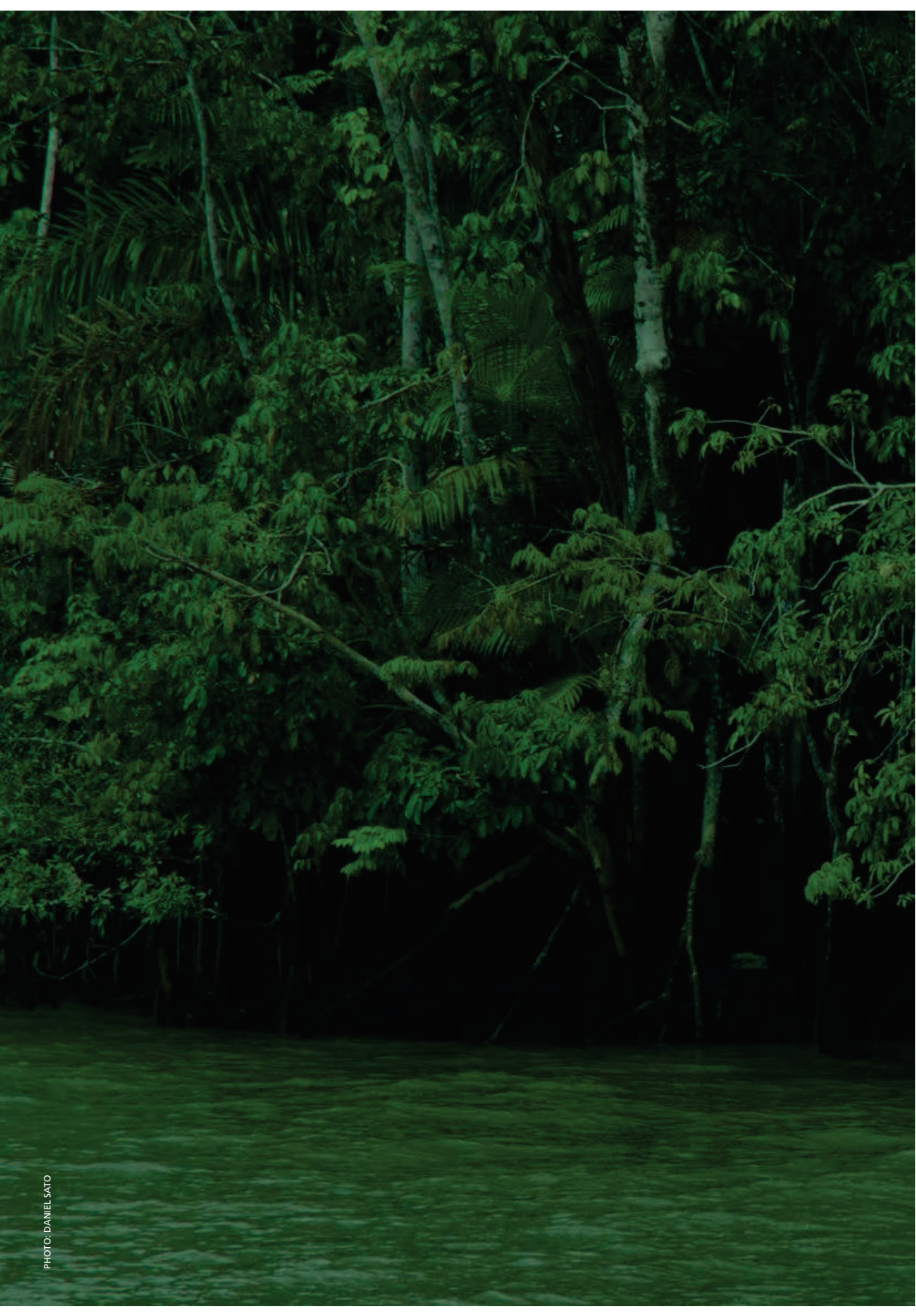
MATO GROSSO SUSTENTÁVEL SUSTAINABLE MATO GROSSO.....	72
PROGRAMA MUNICÍPIOS VERDES GREEN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM	74
GESTÃO FLORESTAL E DINAMIZAÇÃO DE CADEIAS PRODUTIVAS DA SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE DO AMAPÁ FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BOOSTING PRODUCTION SECTOR FOR SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY IN AMAPÁ.....	76
SEPROR AGROECOLÓGICA SEPROR AGRO-ECOLOGY	78
CAR ACRE CAR IN THE STATE OF ACRE	80
CAR: TOCANTINS LEGAL CAR: LEGAL TOCANTINS	82
MARANHÃO SUSTENTÁVEL SUSTAINABLE MARANHÃO	84
PARÁ COMBATENDO OS INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS E QUEIMADAS NÃO AUTORIZADAS PARÁ COMBATING FOREST FIRES AND UNAUTHORIZED BURN-OFFS.....	86
RONDÔNIA MAIS VERDE GREENER RONDÔNIA	88
PROTEÇÃO FLORESTAL TOCANTINS FOREST PROTECTION IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS	90
ACRE: INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS ZERO ACRE: ZERO FOREST FIRES	92
BOMBEIROS FLORESTAIS DE MATO GROSSO FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS IN MATO GROSSO	94
SDS AMAZONAS SDS AMAZONAS.....	96
VALORIZAÇÃO DO ATIVO AMBIENTAL FLORESTAL IMPORTANCE OF FOREST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS	98
SECRETARIA DE MEIO AMBIENTE DO PARÁ SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE STATE OF PARÁ.....	100

PROJECTS WITH MUNICIPALITIES

OLHOS D'ÁGUA DA AMAZÔNIA AMAZON OLHOS D'ÁGUA.....	102
OLHOS D'ÁGUA DA AMAZÔNIA – FASE 2 AMAZON OLHOS D'ÁGUA – PHASE 2	104
PRESERVAR PORTO DOS GAÚCHOS PRESERVING PORTO DOS GAÚCHOS.....	106
JACUNDÁ, MUNICÍPIO DE ECONOMIA VERDE JACUNDÁ, GREEN MUNICIPALITY ECONOMY	108
ANAPU RUMO AO SELO VERDE ANAPU – TOWARDS THE GREEN SEAL.....	110
NASCENTES DO BURITI BURITI SPRINGS	112
RECUPERA MARCELÂNDIA RECOVERING MARCELÂNDIA	114
PORTO DE MOZ SUSTENTÁVEL SUSTAINABLE PORTO DE MOZ.....	116

INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

MONITORAMENTO DA COBERTURA FLORESTAL NA AMAZÔNIA REGIONAL MONITORING FOREST COVERAGE IN THE AMAZON REGION.....	118
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INTRODUCTION

Dear reader,

The Amazon Fund is considered a pioneer funding initiative with efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Within this context, the report on its application and learning process is important, as is its results.

Besides being an instrument for rendering accounts and transparency on information, an annual report is an opportunity to share stories and experiences. When it comes to the specific case of the Amazon Fund, it is also a way to register and inform society how the innovative and participative strategy is being built and consolidated to foster sustainable initiatives so as to develop socio-environmental initiatives in the region.

The publication in your hand aims to briefly present the Amazon Fund's performance in 2013, focusing on its basic concepts and highlighting the projects supported by this fund.

The full 2013 Amazon Fund Activities Report is recorded on the enclosed CD in two languages – Portuguese and English – and contains detailed information on the activities developed, governance, donations and result monitoring, among others. All these texts are also available on the Amazon Fund's website (www.amazonfund.gov.br).

Enjoy the read.

**THE AMAZON FUND.
BRAZIL PROTECTS IT.
THE WORLD SUPPORTS IT.
EVERYONE WINS.**

Values presented in this publication were converted into US dollars at the exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Brazil for 12.31.2013 – 1 DÓLAR EUA/USD = 2,3426001 REAL BRASIL/BRL, except in the case of donations, in which amounts were converted into US dollars based on the exchange rate published by Central Bank of Brazil for the date resources were received.

RECENT PROGRESS

On December 12, the second meeting of the Guidance Committee of the Amazon Fund (COFA) took place in Rio de Janeiro, at the BNDES' headquarters. Together with the event organized in March in Brasília, these two events were rather representative of how the Amazon Fund performed throughout the year. At these COFA meetings, important issues were considered, as well as discussion on essential matters related to the fund's efforts.

At the first meeting on March 14, the Amazon Fund's focus for the 2013-2014 period was defined, characterized by a closer alignment with the Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and to accurately define the fund's priorities and focus areas. Besides this, projects should be aligned with one or two support modes, namely: (i) a call-to-submission, to be run by the BNDES or a partner institution, or (ii) a Structuring Project, which should cumulatively meet three criteria: contributing to implement public policy, offering a solution to diagnosed problems; and presenting a scale equivalent to the territory where activities will be developed.

The gain in scale, effectiveness and reach are permanent objectives of the Amazon Fund, and these definitions are focused on this objective. The first result is to significantly support environmental regularization in the states of the region by implementing the Rural Environment Registration (CAR), which is present in six of the approved projects in 2013. The activities of these projects, besides another five, pertain to this theme and are already underway, backed by the fund.

At COFA's second meeting, the highlight was the preliminary proposal to hold a call-to-submission to develop and establish plans for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PGTA), deriving from a joint effort between the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), the BNDES and the Ministry of the Environment. Given the green light by COFA, the institutions focused on the joint task of completing the call-to-submission. This will make it possible to implement an important effort that will support the indigenous people in the Amazon, who play an important role in conserving the biome and whose territories occupy more than 20% of the region.

Among the 14 approved projects in 2013, there is the first international project to receive support from the Amazon Fund, and which will be implemented by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), with the participation of the National Institute for Spatial Research (INPE). One of its objectives is to help develop the forest monitoring capacity in countries that comprise the entity, whose territories cover approximately 99% of the Amazon Biome.

Concerning firefighting – an area in which the Amazon Fund stands apart due to support for five firefighter projects in the region's states –, there

was an additional project approved in 2013, created by the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PREVFOGO). This specialized center, which is part of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), is responsible for the policy to prevent and combat forest fires across the entire national territory. It operates, among other things, through educational campaigns and monitoring hot spots.

Facing one of Amazon Fund's central challenges – to help develop an adequate economy for the region with sustainable and fair bases –, seven projects that reinforce support for sustainable production activities were approved. Proposed by states, city councils and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), these projects focus on several production sectors, such as fishing, forest seeds, rubber and nuts, often involving partnerships with representative associations of the local populace, namely indigenous and riverbank communities, extractionists and small farmers.

Another important moment in 2013 was September 17, when a new contract between the BNDES and the Government of Norway was signed, consolidating the previous donation contracts to the Amazon Fund. Among the significant alterations are the expansion of cooperation validity between the governments to the end of 2021 and the full transfer of resources previously donated by Norway, made possible by the exemption of PIS-PASEP and COFINS' taxes on donations made to the Amazon Fund (Law N°. 12,810, from May 15, 2013, which altered Law N°. 11,828/2008). This made Norway's expressive R\$ 1 billion (US\$ 465 million) donation in October possible, providing unwavering acknowledgement of the importance of the Amazon Fund. With this, the Amazon Fund ended the year with R\$ 1.68 billion (US\$ 775 million) in donations, and a portfolio of 50 approved projects that total R\$ 772 million (329 million), engaging approximately 46% of the donated funds.

During the Oslo REDD Exchange 2013, an important meeting on REDD+ held up by Norway in October, the fund's team was able to share its experience, as well as learning of initiatives in other countries and multilateral institutions when implementing REDD+. At that time, several meetings were held, with representatives from the government, parliament, the media and Norwegian civil society, directly revealing what has been done with the funds donated, rendering accounts and also showing appreciation and respect for the important role Norway has played in climate financing. In this agenda in Oslo, it is important to cite the event entitled Deforestation and REDD+ in Brazil, What's Going On?, promoted by the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO), an influential center for environmental and climatic research. The main debate centered around the Amazon Fund's and Brazilian efforts to reduce deforestation, and specialists and representatives for Brazil's civil society took part.

Also on the international level, it is imperative to mention the advancements in REDD+ in the most recent United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP), held in Warsaw, in Poland. After lengthy negotiations, important decisions were taken, establishing guidance concerning institutional arrangement, financing and the implementation of safeguards and mechanisms to monitor, report and verify (MRV) reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Expanding the Amazon Fund's activities and support portfolio, as well as transforming deforestation dynamics in the Amazon Region, are always imposing new challenges on efforts to reach objectives. In 2013, the INPE, responsible for monitoring deforestation, showed an increase in comparison to the previous year, albeit the smallest since measurements started in 1988. Some hypotheses on the cause of this setback are being assessed by the Brazilian government and NGOs working on this issue, and, in accordance with the involved processes, they will serve to improve instruments to inspect and control deforestation, so as to maintain the same path observed since 2004.

The Amazon Fund team maintains constant contact with the team from the Ministry of the Environment, so that the several technical issues surrounding this matter are better understood and disseminated, enabling a more effective alignment between policies, players and instruments. One example of this is the interaction concerning the CAR that involved, among other things, training the BNDES' technicians on the workings of the National System for Rural Environmental Registration (SICAR) and defining more detailed parameters for the projects in this field.

Furthermore, it is also worth noting the technical cooperation with the German agency GIZ, which has provided additional support in know-how by supporting the Fund's team and those responsible for implementing projects with specialists, among other expected activities established in this cooperation effort.

In 2013, the Amazon Fund concluded its three first projects, in addition to another 18 projects that had advanced more than 50% in terms of financial execution. Results achieved by completed projects, as well as the activities currently underway, are one of the team's focus points. This is in accordance with the fund's commitment to transparency, and also favors social control through benefits brought to the public by efforts in the project. For such, the section that presents the project was revamped on both the website and in this annual report, offering additional information, such as contextualization of the project, activities conducted, as well as the intervention logic. In the finalized projects, indicators of results and other considerations on implementation are also presented.

Fostering structuring projects, according to the focus points defined by COFA in March 2013, continue to play a strategic role in the search for solutions to the main challenges in the region. These solutions are often beyond the intervention reach of any single project, but represent a step towards solving problems. To advance in the region's land-title regularization, for example, is one of challenges under debate that require the most attention, and the complexity should not inhibit us from facing it as an issue to solve.

Other areas for the fund to make efforts, which have already seen significant advances, but are in need of a proactive approach to remain strong, include support for other international projects, fundraising and establishing new partnerships to foster calls-to-submission for projects based on the focus points defined by COFA.

Dialogue and interaction, a priority within COFA and PPCDAm, together with the donators' diligence, GIZ' technical support, and firm precepts to guarantee the transparency of the fund's activities, have made it possible to maintain a positive path that has satisfied the BNDES, the Ministry of the Environment and all other partners in this innovative initiative. The achieved results mainly increase responsibility and awareness that a lot more can be and should be done for the Amazon Forest and its inhabitants.

THE AMAZON FUND

The aim of the Amazon Fund is to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as foster conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon Biome, under the terms of Decree N°. 6,527/08.

OPERATIONAL AREAS OF THE AMAZON FUND

I	Management of public forests and protected areas;
II	Control, monitoring and environmental inspection;
III	Sustainable forest management;
IV	Economic activities developed from the sustainable use of the forest;
V	Ecological-Economic Zoning, territorial planning and land-title regularization;
VI	Conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity; and
VII	Recovery of deforested areas.

The decree also establishes the use of up to 20% of the fund's resources to support the development of monitoring and deforesting control systems in other Brazilian biomes and tropical rainforests in other countries.

The initiatives eligible for support from the Amazon Fund must meet the following guidelines:

AMAZON FUND GUIDELINES

SUSTAINABLE AMAZON PLAN (PAS)	Federal government's strategic plan, in partnership with the states, for sustainable development of the Amazon.
ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON (PPCDAM)	Federal government's plan, launched in 2004, which integrates and coordinates the efforts of several ministries to control deforestation in the Amazon. It is in the third stage of implementation, referring to the period from 2012 to 2015.
STATE PLANS TO COMBAT DEFORESTATION	Plans to combat deforestation in the Legal Amazon states, elaborated in 2009. It is a requirement for the full participation of states in COFA.
GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA OF COFA	Guiding criteria, minimum conditions for projects, equality criteria, modalities, restrictions and limitations when allocating resources. They are annually updated by COFA, considering that in 2013 COFA defined new focus points and operational modalities for the Amazon Fund.

GOVERNANCE

The management of the Amazon Fund was assigned to the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), which is responsible not only for raising and applying resources, but also for accompanying and monitoring the efforts and supported projects. Besides this, the Bank renders accounts and publishes the results achieved in an ongoing and transparent fashion.

The Amazon Fund has a Guidance Committee (COFA), whose attribution is to establish the guidelines and criteria when allocating resources, as well as monitoring the attained results; and a Technical Committee (CTFA), whose responsibility is to certify the carbon emissions from deforestation calculated by the Ministry of the Environment.

BREAKDOWN OF THE AMAZON FUND GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	STATE GOVERNMENT	CIVIL SOCIETY
Ministry of the Environment	Acre	Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social movements for Environment and the Development (FBOMS)
Ministry of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade	Amapá	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Amazonas	
Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle-raising, and Food Supply	Maranhão	Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB)
Ministry of Agrarian Development	Mato Grosso	
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Pará	National Confederation of Industry (CNI)
Staff of the Presidency of the Republic	Rondônia	National Forum of Forest-based Activities (FNABF)
Strategic Affairs Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic	Roraima	
Brazilian Development Bank	Tocantins	National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG)
		Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPC)

DONATIONS

Raising resources for the Amazon Fund is conditioned to the reduction of carbon emission caused by deforestation in the Amazon Biome. Based on the emission reductions, calculated by the Ministry of the Environment and affirmed by CTFA, the BNDES is authorized to raise funds and issue diplomas to acknowledge contributions made by fund donors.

On each diploma, appear the donator's name and the amount contributed towards the emission reduction effort. These diplomas are nominal, non-transferable and do not generate rights or credit of any nature.

The Norwegian government was the first to support the initiative in 2009, and until now, it is the largest donator of resources to the Amazon Fund, totaling NOK 4,550,000,000.00 (Norwegian kroner), equivalent to R\$ 1,653,944,934.43 (US\$ 758,589,348.12), as well as the intention to donate US\$ 1 billion in total.

At the end of 2010, the fund received support from the German Federal Republic, through KfW, which formalized the input of € 21 million, of which some R\$ 22,598,700.00 (US\$ 11,817,332.89) had already been deposited into the fund's account by December 31, 2013. In 2011, the Amazon received support from its third donor, Petrobras. This was the first company to contribute to the fund, having already contributed with the total sum of R\$ 8,946,193.25 (US\$ 5,029,843.65).

In all, by the end of 2013, formalized donation commitments to the Amazon Fund totaled R\$ 1,724,571,427.68 (US\$ 792,065,106.19). Of this total amount, some R\$ 1,685,489,827.68 (US\$ 775,436,524.66) has already been deposited into the Amazon Fund's account.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPARENCY

The BNDES renders accounts of the Amazon Fund's activities to society on a website (www.amazonfund.gov.br). In addition to Annual Activity Reports, the public has access to information on supported projects, the progress of projects at the BNDES, the allocation of resources, available budgets, and independent auditors' opinions, among others.

In addition to maintaining a broad communication system with its assorted public and partners, the BNDES' staff also participates in many types of events to disseminate the Amazon Fund's efforts actions and render its accounts to donors and society. It is important to mention the participation of the Amazon Fund in the following events in 2013:

EVENT	PLACE	DATE
VI Meeting of the Forum of Environment Secretaries of Legal Amazon	São Luis, Brazil	April 26 and 27
Journey for the Climate Finance Integrity	Mexico City, Mexico	May 16 and 17
VII Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	From August 28 to 30
Deforestation and REDD+ in Brazil, What's Going on? and Oslo REDD Exchange	Oslo, Norway	October 28 and 30

PROJECT PORTFOLIO

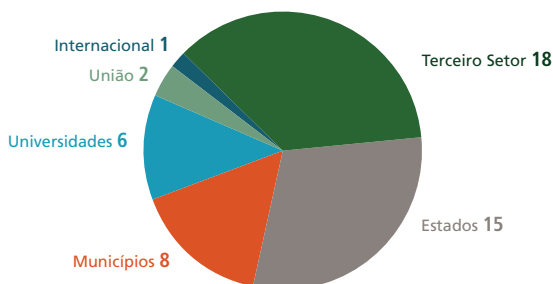
From June 2009 to December 2013, the Amazon Fund approved 50 projects, to the total tune of R\$ 771,772,353.59 (US\$ 329,451,172.39), with disbursements of R\$ 222,955,216.27 (US\$ 95,174,253.20). Completion dates for projects vary from one to five years, with a medium term of three years.

This set of projects contemplates, among other things, support to develop economic activities making sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity, to formalize environmental and land-title regularization, to recover degraded areas, to create and consolidate nature conservation units, to design and implement territorial and environmental management plans for indigenous land, to institutionally strengthen as well as physically and operationally structure government agencies for environmental management, and to fight forest fires, besides expanding available and tried knowledge on the region's biodiversity.

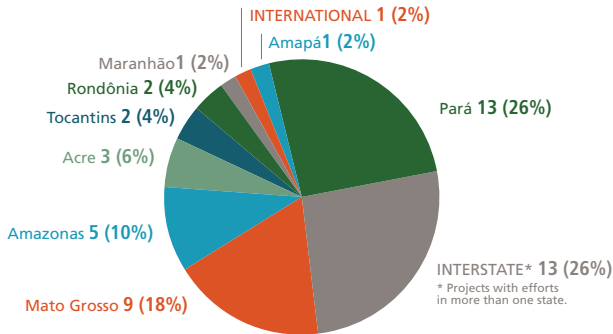
In 2013, some 14 projects were approved, with financial collaboration amounting to R\$ 331,993,810.00 (US\$ 141,720,222.89), corresponding to a total investment of R\$ 354,200,119.00 (US\$ 151,199,565.42), when considering the counter-investment from those responsible for implementing projects.

The number of approved projects in 2013 increased 39%, compared to 2012, from 36 to 50 projects, while the total volume of financial collaboration jumped 75% (from R\$ 439,778,543.59 to R\$ 771,772,353.59), proving support for larger-scale projects in 2013.

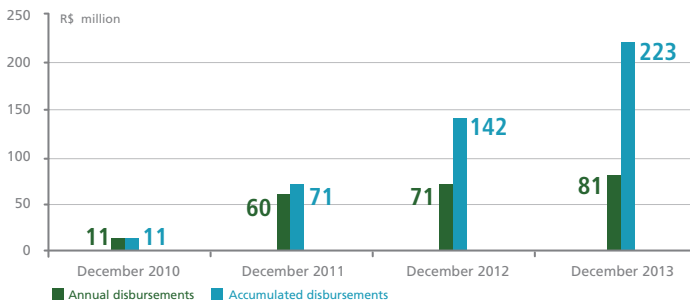
NUMBER OF APPROVED PROJECTS PER LEGAL NATURE OF APPLICANTS



NUMBER OF APPROVED PROJECTS PER TERRITORIAL COVERAGE

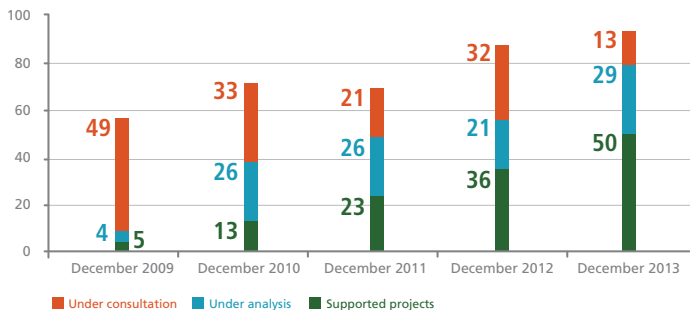


DISBURSEMENT EVOLUTION

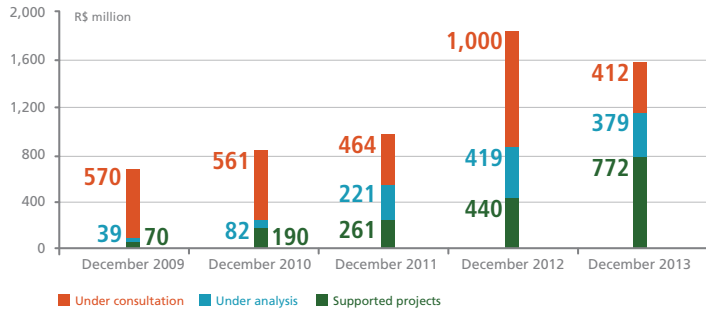


The Amazon Fund's complete portfolio closed 2013 with 92 projects, totaling approximately R\$ 1.563 million (US\$ 667 million). These numbers refer to projects during its several phases of progress, as observed below.

BREAKDOWN OF PORTFOLIO, PER NUMBER OF PROJECTS



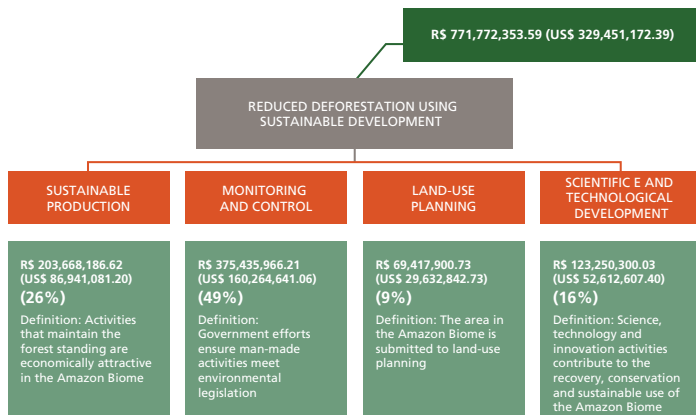
BREAKDOWN OF PORTFOLIO, PER AMOUNT REQUESTED



MONITORING

In addition to physical and financial follow-up on the implementation of projects, a Logical Framework methodology is used as a tool to plan and monitor the results of the Amazon Fund and the projects it supports. This aims to help improve the fund’s performance because it makes it possible to gather and consolidate indicators, as well as measure the quality and quantity of achieved results.

INTERVENTION LOGIC OF THE AMAZON FUND AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES PER COMPONENT IN THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK



It is important to mention that R\$ 16.7 million (US\$ 7.1 million) of the Monitoring and Control component refers to efforts in other countries and R\$ 21.7 million (US\$ 9.3 million), to efforts in other Brazilian biomes.

In its turn, R\$ 7 million (US\$ 3 million) of the Scientific and Technological Development component is allocated to efforts in other countries to produce and diffuse knowledge and technologies in order to monitor the

changes in the use of land and forest exploration in member-countries of the ACTO.

As for the results analyzed so far, we present some numbers based on the aggregate results of several projects. It should be noted that the monitoring plan for each project has several indicators, some specific to the project and other generic indicators that make it possible to consolidate data.

In the section “Monitoring and Assessing Results” of the Amazon Fund Activity Report (enclosed CD-ROM), results from projects supported by the Amazon Fund are presented more extensively, as well as other aspects related to fund monitoring, including risk management and follow-up on regional or systemic indicators.

AMAZON FUND INDICATORS – CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Nº. of individuals participating in awareness or integrating events	28,098
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION	
Nº. of training courses and workshops	203
Nº. of reinforced community-based organizations	38
Nº. of small subprojects (up to R\$ 100,000.00/US\$ 42,687.61) supported by uniting entities	1,000
Nº. of implanted demonstration units	78
Nº. of recovered springs	400
MONITORING AND CONTROL	
Nº. of structured environmental agencies (state and municipal)	33
Nº. of trained workers	87
Nº. of properties whose membership request to CAR was registered	11,873
Area of properties whose membership request to CAR was registered (km ²)	71,472
Nº. of individuals trained in firefighting techniques	1,633
TERRITORIAL PLANNING	
Nº. of supported Conservation Units	94
Area of Conservation Units created (km ²)	8,121
Size of protected areas with environmental management and/or reinforced territorial control (km ²)	53,471
Nº. of rural georeferenced properties for land-title regularization	2,488
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	
Nº. of researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research and living in the Amazon region during the execution of projects	141
Nº. of scientific, pedagogical or informative publications produced	17

PROJECT CONCLUDED

SEMENTES DO PORTAL

PORTAL SEEDS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Ouro Verde Institute (IOV) <<http://www.ouoverde.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Seven municipalities that comprise the region known as the Portal of the Amazon, in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso: Apiaçás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Nova Guarita, Nova Canaã do Norte, Terra Nova do Norte and Matupá

BENEFICIARY

Family farmers and the indigenous community Terena in the state of Mato Grosso

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 5,423,450.00
(US\$ 2,315,141.18)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 5,423,450.00 (US\$ 2,315,141.18)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

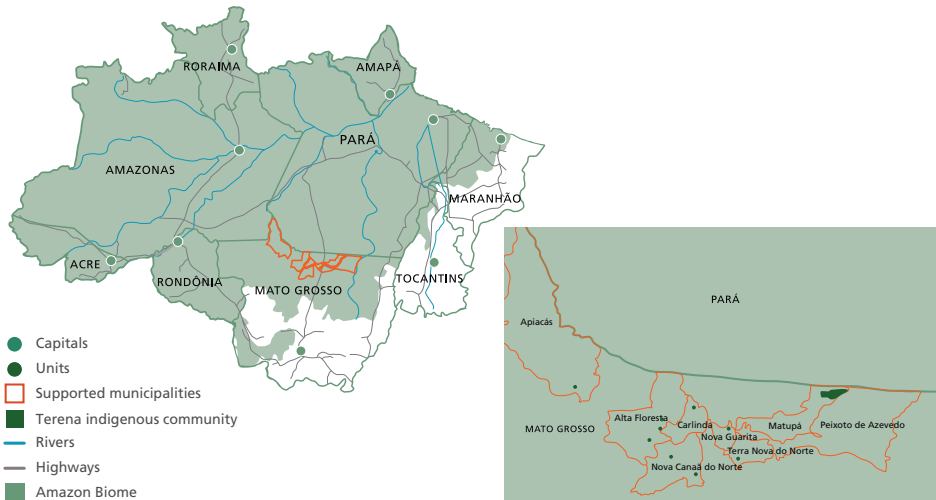
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 3.25.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 5,423,450.00 (US\$ 2,315,141.18)

"Today, we do not have to remove vegetation to plant. It is all put together. It seems the plants grow faster that way"—NILSON JOSÉ MULLER, FARMER, CARLINDA (MATO GROSSO).



OBJECTIVE

To foster the environmental recovery of 1,200 hectares of degraded areas (re-establishment of permanent protection areas and the legal reserve), besides bringing back value to family farming in six municipalities in the territory known as the Portal of the Amazon by disseminating agroforestry systems that bring together the sustainable use of the forest and the generation of income. In addition, the Terena indigenous community will be trained to collect seeds that will be used in agroforestry systems.

THE PROJECT

The Sementes do Portal (Portal Seeds) project aims to recuperate degraded areas by structuring the social and technological bases that can help the family farmers involved fostering environmental recovery. This effort was developed in accordance with the discussion held in the state of Mato Grosso, entailing the recovery and reforestation of degraded areas (state plan to combat deforestation and burn-offs).

Using agroforestry systems (SAFs) to implement environmental recovery of degraded areas is aimed at, but not solely, helping properties meet environmental legislation; protecting and giving value to environmental services rendered throughout these areas, especially maintaining the water course; developing an economic alternative for activities on the properties; and strengthening food safety for families.

In the long-term, the project sought to strengthen another way to build relationships between farmers and their land by giving value to the forest, introducing not only concepts and techniques, such as "muvuca" (an agroforestry technique to implement mixed-seed planting and the management of several species of forest and farming seeds), but also discussions on alternatives to practices that damage the environment, such as burn-offs and the intensive use of pesticides and fertilizers.

As a complement, the project also seeks to foster the collection of native seeds as an important economic alternative in the region. This has resulted from implementing seed houses and strengthening a network of collectors who have shared technical and traditional know-how on the issue. The ethnic group Terena took part in this activity, as their area is well preserved and has many forest species that are rarely found in the region.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Occupation of land in the Amazon region mostly takes place in a disorganized and intense fashion by means of specific activities (timber extraction, gold digging, farming and cattle-raising), which temporarily generate value attracting the general population. In the region known as the Portal of the Amazon, located in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso, such occupation was no different, undergoing the three cycles of gold digging, timber extraction, as well as farming and cattle-raising.

Deforestation as a result of these activities has even compromised permanent preservation areas, harming environmental services rendered especially those related to water resources. In rural settlements, in general, there is a dire need for environmental diagnosis of occupied areas, for technical support, as well as for credit that can help farmers not only adopt farming practices that are more suitable to the region, but also learn to value and manage forest resources.

SEMENTES DO PORTAL FASE 2

PORTAL SEEDS – PHASE 2

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Ouro Verde Institute (IOV) <<http://www.ouoverde.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Eight municipalities in the region known as the Portal of the Amazon, in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso: Apicás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Colíder, Nova Canaã do Norte, Nova Guarita, Nova Santa Helena, and Terra Nova do Norte

BENEFICIARY

Family farmers in the state of Mato Grosso

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 16,086,000.00
(US\$ 6,866,728.94)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 16,086,000.00
(US\$ 6,866,728.94)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

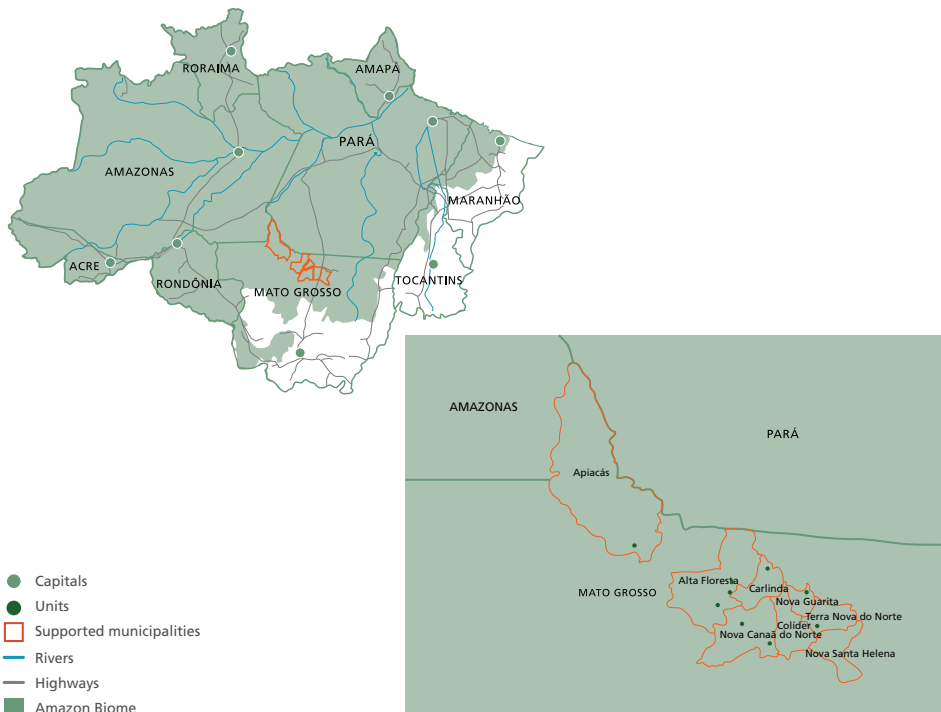
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.5.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project plans to expand on the environmental recovery that was achieved in the first stage, which includes developing commercialization channels, generating knowledge and consolidating the Seed Network. Additionally, research on agricultural forests will be conducted.



OBJECTIVE

To foster the recovery of degraded areas and strengthen family farming in the territory known as the Portal of the Amazon, in the state of Mato Grosso, by implementing and consolidating agroforestry systems, through planting and enrichment of agroforestry systems, structuring commercialization channels for products and seeds, as well as conducting research.

THE PROJECT

The project aims to expand environmental recovery of degraded areas making use of the methodology used in the first phase of the project and to include species of economic interest into parts of the recovered areas. This also entails stimulating the development of commercialization channels for forest products, generating know-how agroforestry economics and consolidating the Seed Network.

Research is also carried out on collecting, improving and storing seeds and monitoring agroforests, among other efforts.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Ouro Verde Institute (IOV) is a non-governmental organization (NGO), headquartered in the municipality of Alta Floresta. In 2010, the IOV's first project was approved within the scope of the Amazon Fund, and its objectives were to foster the environmental recovery of 1,200 hectares of degraded areas and to revitalize family farming in six municipalities in the Portal of the Amazon region.

Using agroforestry systems (SAFs) to foster environmental recovery of degraded areas enhanced the perception – which developed throughout the first project – that SAFs can create a sustainable production alternative for family farmers in the region. This is the main focus of the second project.



SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE PRODUTIVA NO XINGU

PRODUCTIVE SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY IN XINGU

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Socio-environmental Institute (ISA)
<<http://www.socioambiental.org>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The Xingu River Basin, covering 11 municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso and two in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

The population dwelling in the Amazon Biome

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 8,915,396.00
(US\$ 3,805,769.47)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 8,023,856.00
(US\$ 3,425,192.36)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 12.3.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project will foster support for the value chain of products deriving from socio-biodiversity of family farmers, indigenous people and extraction communities in the basin of the Xingu River.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support aimed at structuring and strengthening the value chains for socio-biodiversity in the Xingu basin, including forest seeds and saplings, rubber, Brazil nuts, souari nuts (pequi) and fruit together with the indigenous and extraction populations, and the family farmers, in order to improve the standards of living for these populations and increase sustainable agroforestry and extraction production.

THE PROJECT

The project submitted by the Socio-environmental Institute (ISA) proposes to provide support to family farmers, indigenous people and communities working with extraction in the Xingu River Basin. The project aims to contribute to making feasible institutional and production agroextraction systems that align production and environmental conservation in the Xingu Basin, while incorporating public policies focusing on the region.

As a project that brings together many aspects and players, it will be joined directly by 12 other entities, ranging from extraction, indigenous and rural associations, to environmental and indigenous non-governmental organizations, as well. Activities will be developed to improve production and the commercialization of non-wooden forest products (PFNM), such as rubber, copaiba oil, Brazil nuts and souari nuts (pequi), as well as consolidating the production of fruit pulp, generating income for family farmers, preserving and recovering degraded areas in Agrarian Reform settlements.

The value chain of forest saplings and seeds will be promoted by including new communities and increasing production. This will make it possible to enhance quality and expand. Other efforts will be focused on strengthening commercial relations between communities and companies.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Xingu River Basin is representative of the socio-environmental diversity in the Amazon, receiving a wide array of economic cycles, such as timber exploration, cattle-raising and, more recently, grain production. Among the traditional people, there are 26 indigenous groups, which neighbor several Conservation Units (CUs) comprising one of the largest corridors of the Amazon's Protected Areas, covering 28 million hectares (55% of the total area of the basin). The Protected Areas have played an important role in containing deforestation. Using water resources to generate energy has been intensified in the basin and, along with other investments in infrastructure, encourage migratory flows in the region. On the other hand, the fact that public spheres have implemented new policies and that regional networks have taken on socio-environmental responsibility, in conjunction with the growing demand in the markets to know about the origin of products, have brought about specific initiatives. Such undertakings are aimed at sustainable production of non-wooden forest products from extraction and agroforestry practices.

Far from the main markets, limited access to capital and information, infrastructural shortcomings and the scarcity of skilled labor are some of the challenges.

PESCA SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE FISHING

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

WWF – Brazil <<http://www.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Manuel Urbano, Feijó and Tarauacá,
in the state of Acre

BENEFICIARY

Some 60 local fishermen and close to 300 river-dwelling
families that will take part in the community surveillance system
for the lakes

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 3,205,943.00
(US\$ 1,368,540.44)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 3,205,943.00
(US\$ 1,368,540.44)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 12.30.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

It focuses on managing the *pirarucu* (fish), one of the world's largest fresh-water scaled fish. It can grow up to three meters in length and weigh more than 200 kg. It has a high commercial value.



OBJECTIVE

To foster managing measures aligned with fishing accords to reduce the degradation of aquatic ecosystems by establishing sustainable economic alternatives to deforestation in the state of Acre.

THE PROJECT

The main focus is on managing the *Arapaima gigas* species, known in Brazil as the pirarucu fish. The pirarucu is one of the largest fresh-water scaled fish in the world and can reach up to three meters, weighing close to 200 kilograms. Due to its commercial value, it is an endangered species.

The scope of the project includes the following efforts: an analysis on the economic-ecological feasibility and the potential of the expanding management practices, as well as the pirarucu production sector, with the aim of helping design the necessary efforts to expand management practices and strengthen the pirarucu production chain; developing and consolidating a participative management system for pirarucu in the municipalities of Manoel Urbano, Feijó and Tarauacá by consolidating, expanding and regulating, at least, 15 fishing agreements in these municipalities, covering close to 20 lakes; developing principles and criteria for pirarucu certification; and disseminating the results of the project to replicate good practices and the lessons learned regarding the sustainable use of the pirarucu fish.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Fishing is one of the most traditional and important extraction activities in the Amazon, representing a vital food source for local communities. Nevertheless, over the last few decades, as a result of the growth in fishing and the inappropriate use of rivers and lakes on the plains, the first signs of stock depletion of some species have appeared, as have conflicts over access to and ownership of fishing areas. Within this context, fishing agreements have been drawn up, beginning with community mobilization and interaction between the several users of fishing resources in the manageable area so as to define the proposals for using the lakes. This is to be followed by a declaration in a regional forum and the subsequent submission of the agreement to Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA). Inspection and protection of the lakes is central to the good performance of the community management system and, consequently, of the fishing agreements.

The project covers three municipalities in the state of Acre: Manoel Urbano, Feijó and Tarauacá. Together, these three municipalities account for 35% of the state's territorial scope.

QUINTAIS AMAZÔNICOS

AMAZON BACKYARDS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra) <<http://www.rioterra.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities of Machadinho d'Oeste, Cujubim and Itapuã do Oeste in the state of Rondônia

BENEFICIARY

Small family farmers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,117,000.00
(US\$ 3,891,829.40)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 9,117,000.00 (US\$ 3,891,829.40)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.4.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project aims at supporting family farmers and agrarian reform settlers in the state of Rondônia to develop agricultural forest systems so as to recover deforested areas and generate revenue, as well as forming a protective barrier around remaining forests.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support for family farmers and those in Agrarian Reform settlements in the state of Rondônia, residents in the municipalities of Itapuã do Oeste, Cujubim and Machadinho d'Oeste, in order to: (i) enroll rural properties in the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); and (ii) carry out planting and conduct research on agroforestry systems to recover altered or degraded areas on legal reserves and permanent preservation areas.

THE PROJECT

The project seeks to support family farmers and those in the Agrarian Reform settlements in the state of Rondônia to develop agroforestry systems (SAFs) so as to recover deforested areas and generate income through planting and conducting research on cultures selected and adapted to the region's soil and climate.

The scope of the project includes the following efforts: support for environmental regularization of properties through CAR of family farmers; recovery of degraded or altered areas by implementing the SAFs; exchanging experiences, training in good management practices and rural technical assistance.

The project is also being supported by the city council of Itapuã do Oeste (producing saplings in the municipal nursery), the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) (authorization to implement projects in the settlement) and the Federal University of Rondônia (conducting research and studies on soil and landscape).

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Rondônia covers an area of 237,576.167 km² in the North Region of Brazil and borders the states of Mato Grosso to the East, Amazonas to the North, Acre to the West and is also on the border of the Republic of Bolivia to the West and South. Most of the forests in the three municipalities covered by the project (Itapuã do Oeste, Cujubim and Machadinho d'Oeste) are conserved, but they are located on the deforestation boundary in Rondônia.

The strategy of the Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra) – a non-profit organization, created in 1999, which operates in the state of Rondônia through projects aimed at the environment, education and culture – is to use SAFs to establish a protective barrier around the remaining forests, prioritizing not only the areas close to the Conservation Units, but also those that are more environmentally vulnerable in these municipalities.

MAMIRAUÁ

MAMIRAUÁ

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM)
<<http://www.mamiraua.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Tefé; Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (RDSM) – municipalities of Uarini, Fonte Boa and Maraã; Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (RDSA) – municipalities of Maraã, Barcelos and Coari, in the state of Amazonas.

BENEFICIARY

IDSM, local communities in RDSM and RDSA, scientific community, Conservation Unit managers (CUs) and other communities benefiting from the know-how produced within the scope of the project

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 8,504,678.54
(US\$ 3,630,444.01)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 8,504,678.54
(US\$ 3,630,444.01)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 8.7.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 1,238,521.30
(US\$ 528,695.14)

The project will enable the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute to develop participatory management efforts in the Mamirauá and Amanã sustainable development reserves through research, development and by disseminating knowledge.



OBJECTIVE

To support efforts for participative management in the Mamirauá and Amanã sustainable development reserves (RDSM and RDSA), with research, developing and disseminating know-how in the following areas: sustainable farming and cattle-raising, sustainable timber forest management, sustainable non-timber forest management, environmental education, environmental protection and monitoring.

THE PROJECT

The project receiving support from the Amazon Fund will help enhance the effectiveness of the Conservation Units (CUs) in protecting the sustainable management of natural resources. Efforts will be developed to train individuals to implement agroforestry systems (SAFs), sustainable cattle-raising and timber and non-timber forest management; technical assistance to extract andiroba and copaiba oil; a pilot experience in refrigerating fruit pulp from the SAFs on the reserves for commercialization; environmental education activities; training voluntary environmental agents and running environmental protection missions; monitoring the use of soil in the fields and remote monitoring based on satellite images focused on changes in soil use.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The RDSM and RDSA are located in the Médio Solimões region, in the state of Amazonas, and cover an area close to 3.5 million hectares of flooded and dry forest.

As the CUs are classified as sustainable development reserves, in Mamirauá and Amanã, scientific research is encouraged and local populations are allowed to live there and use the natural resources available, provided that this is done in accordance with the management plan and the zoning system designed for this purpose.

The Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM) shares the management of the reserves with the Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development, conducting research and providing support to manage natural resources and for participative management.

The institute's efforts in the Mamirauá and Amanã reserves, which the federal government has identified as national research laboratories, contribute to generating technologies and know-how on managing resources and CUs, helping to increase the effectiveness of such units in protecting and sustainably managing natural resources.

PROGRAMA DE QUALIFICAÇÃO DA GESTÃO AMBIENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)
<<http://www.ibam.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities in the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

Mainly civil servants in the municipal administration focusing on local environmental management, with the possibility of reaching the 529 municipalities in the Amazon Biome, spread across the nine state of the Legal Amazon (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins)

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 18,853,482.32
(US\$ 8,048,101.00)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 18,853,482.32
(US\$ 8,048,101.00)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

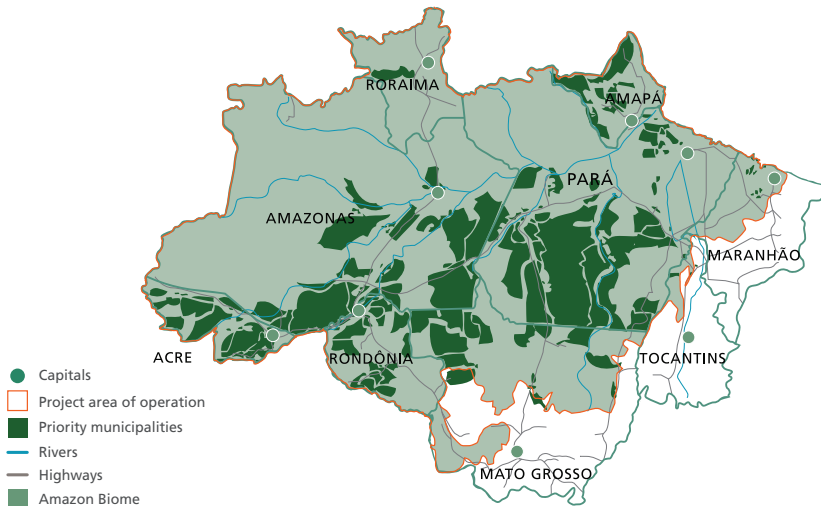
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 2.5.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 1.175.879,11
(US\$ 501,954.69)

The project run by the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM) aims at strengthening the municipal environmental management agencies within the Legal Amazon using planned strategies in the fields of training and knowledge.



OBJECTIVE

To help strengthen environmental management in municipalities in the Amazon biome by: offering training and technical assistance; disseminating know-how and information throughout the network; and stimulating innovation as well as promoting dialogue with other sectors of the government and society in general, within the scope of public environmental policies.

THE PROJECT

The project is aimed at providing training to civil servants and society's representatives in environmental management and in the use of instruments to implement it. Also, it seeks to promote the exchange of experiences and expertise between participants in the courses offered.

Benefits of the initiative are extended to members of the municipal legislative branches, which is an important target audience in making local policy, which involve many more segments of local society. This is done by raising the awareness of those working in the municipal legislative sectors concerning environmental issues by holding specific events.

Awards will be given to those municipalities that stand out for having adopted efforts and projects that foster the preservation of natural resources and sustainable local development, besides holding events for municipalities and states with the aim of decentralizing environmental management.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM) is a non-profit, civil association governed by private law, which operates across the whole of Brazil and abroad, mainly in Latin-American countries and African nations where Portuguese is spoken. Over the course of its history, IBAM has helped introduce new and better practices in municipal government's operations and to improve federal relations, as well as decentralize management throughout the country.

Currently, IBAM efforts are concentrated on helping consolidate local players – government and society – as agents with the capacity to improve the urban-environmental quality in cities and the standards of living for citizens. This can be achieved by modernizing municipal management structures, or by developing the potentialities of the local economy, focusing on production and social inclusion.

PEQUENOS PROJETOS ECOSSOCIAIS NA AMAZÔNIA

SMALL ECO-SOCIAL PROJECTS IN THE AMAZON

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)
<<http://www.ispn.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

States of Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Maranhão, limited to the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

Family farmers, traditional people and communities in the Amazon Biome

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,755,179.21
(US\$ 6,725,509.46)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,843,876.04
(US\$ 5,482,743.71)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 9.25.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 2,927,382.70
(US\$ 1,249,629.71)

“Besides keeping the environment safe, the eco-social projects play an important role in empowering local community associations which are of extreme importance to sustainable development in the regions” – FÁBIO RIBEIRO VAZ DE ALMEIDA, EXECUTIVE COORDINATOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIETY, POPULATION AND NATURE (ISPN).



OBJECTIVE

To help conduct public calls-to-bid to select and finance low-cost socio-environmental projects for family farmers, traditional people and communities in areas within the Amazon Biome in the states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Maranhão.

THE PROJECT

This project aims at maintaining and expanding the Small Eco-social Projects Program (PPP-Ecos) in the region where the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado) meets the Amazon Biome, specifically including community projects in the areas of the Amazon Biome, in the aforementioned states.

For this, four calls-to-bid will be issued to select non-governmental projects from non-profit associations and cooperatives in the communities in the Amazon Biome.

This is expected to stimulate the potential production of local communities by enabling more interaction with the eco-systems in the region. Positive impacts expected include the reduction in deforestation and environmental degradation, as well as improvements in the generation of jobs and income.

Indirectly, the project is expected to help strengthen the work being carried out in society's institutional networks throughout the region, fostering better management capacities through training and exchange programs.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN) is a non-profit civil association, founded in April 1990 and headquartered in Brasília. Over the course of its history, the ISPN has operated in conjunction with governmental entities that deal with the environment and family farming.

Besides this, the institute, together with partners and organized society, has sought to identify opportunities to include biodiversity products from the Hinterland (Cerrado) on the production line of industrialized foodstuffs. The aim of this effort is to increase the sectors for socio-biodiversity products, and, with this, add value to the “standing” Hinterland Biome (Cerrado).

In this area, efforts are made through the PPP-Ecos, an initiative underway since 1994, and which, through public calls-to-bid, provides support to low-cost socio-environmental projects aimed at family farmers, as well as traditional people and communities.

Concerning the state and municipal governments, the ISPN's efforts are limited to the existing dialogue between the community organizations that it supports. With this, the institute seeks to influence the efforts made by state and municipal governments that can facilitate public policy.

FUNDAÇÃO BANCO DO BRASIL FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

BANCO DO BRASIL FOUNDATION – AMAZON FUND

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB) <<http://www.fbb.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

Traditional communities in the Amazon (indigenous groups, remaining slave-communities [quilombos], rubber tappers and river-dweller that survive off fishing and family farming etc.); family farmers, rural workers involved in settlement projects, low-income population or those at risk of social exclusion in the Amazon Biome region; as well as collective undertakings and/or solidarity economies, non-profit institutions governed under private law, public administration entities directly or indirectly linked to municipal, state or federal governments, besides research support foundations

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 25,000,000.00
(US\$ 10,671,902.50)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,000,000.00
(US\$ 6,403,141.50)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 6.18.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 6,686,985.55
(US\$ 2,854,514.31)

The project will support solidarity enterprises and social technologies deriving from territorial diagnosis and studies on economic feasibility throughout the entire Amazon.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to projects that make it feasible to develop production activities in accordance with conservation and the sustainable use of the Amazon Biome.

THE PROJECT

The project is part of a technical and financial cooperation proposal between the Amazon Fund and the FBB. Efforts to receive support will be chosen by the foundation based on a territorial diagnosis and on the feasibility and relevance of their application and development. For this, the FBB will engage in dialogue with the local communities to assist in several stages of the process.

With this, it is expected that support will be offered to subprojects such as those structuring solidarity undertakings in production activities in the region, namely, açaí berries, cupuaçu fruit, Brazil nuts, bananas, cocoa, beekeeping, fish farming, babaçu berries, guarana berries, oils and essences, cassava root, passion fruit, local fishing, rubber, arts and crafts and agroecology.

Social technologies are expected to be re-applied in several areas, for example, food safety, recovery of degraded areas, rational management and the use of soil in agroforestry systems, as well as support for efforts aimed at land-title regularization and environmental licensing, sustainable forest management, reforestation, forest certification and recovery of deforested areas.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The FBB began operations in February 1988 aimed at financing projects in a wide array of areas, such as foodstuffs, health, education, employment and housing. It operates in the entire national territory by developing, implementing, accompanying and assessing programs and projects in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental institutions.

The foundation focuses on the social pyramid, specifically the public prioritized in public policies, including indigenous communities, former slave communities [quilombolas] and those in Agrarian Reform settlements. Standing out in the strategic aims is the development of initiatives within the scope of solidarity economies and efforts through multiplying programs that ramp upscale, bringing about social impact in the regions and communities they operate in.

ASSENTAMENTOS SUSTENTÁVEIS NA AMAZÔNIA

SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMAZON

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)
<<http://www.ipam.org.br>>;
<<http://assentamentosustentavel.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The western region of the state of Pará, covering the municipalities of Anapu, Pacajá, Senador José Porfírio, Mojuí dos Campos and Aveiros

BENEFICIARY

Some 2,769 families settled in the Agrarian Reform of the Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), serving approximately 13,845 people

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 25,482,194.37
(US\$ 10,877,739.75)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 24,939,200.37
(US\$ 10,645,948.59)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 2.14.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 8,455,097.46
(US\$ 3,609,279.03)

The project aims at developing and implementing a model for sustainable production in small rural properties located in three settlements of the Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), in the western region of the state of Pará.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to develop a demonstrative experience in the INCRA settlements, in the western region of the state of Pará, on sustainable production besides implementing payment for environmental services provided by families committed to reducing deforestation.

THE PROJECT

The Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon project is aimed at developing and implementing, in small rural properties of the region, a demonstrative model for sustainable agricultural production. This seeks to improve the land-title situation and local production, while maintaining the forest standing, generating benefits for the climate and biodiversity, as well as, mainly, fostering a change in the local development model, boosting income and promoting food safety. To achieve this goal, the project is divided into two components:

Subproject 1: To develop and implement a sustainable production model in small properties located in three settlements in municipalities in the western region of Pará, including activities to systematize and disseminate the experience.

Subproject 2: To pay 350 families living near the BR-230 Transamazon Highway for any deforestation that is avoided or prevented, as well as preparatory efforts to implement land-title and environmental regularization of these family properties.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) is non-profit and was founded in 1995. It carries out several activities aimed specifically at the population in the Amazon (small rural producers, extraction workers, river-dwellers, and indigenous people).

In the Brazilian Amazon, according to IPAM researchers, approximately 730,000 properties under 100 hectares occupy an area of 13.3 million hectares and are responsible for 15% of the total loss of the Forest coverage (29% of this loss is attributed to properties measuring from 100 ha to 1,000 ha, while 56% is attributed to those measuring over 1,000 ha). Nevertheless, small properties are proportionately deforested more than medium-sized or large properties, with an average between 51% (10 ha to 100 ha) and 78% (up to 10 ha) of their areas suffering from deforestation.

Within the context of the settlements of the Agrarian Reform, up to 2010, close to 3,000 projects were created in the Amazon in an area of almost 460,000 km². Settlement projects present some obstacles, such as difficult access to technical assistance and the rural area, the need for incentives to foster sustainable production alternatives, the intensification of farming and cattle-raising in already cleared areas, as well as the lack of incentive for sustainable forest management.

FUNDO KAYAPÓ

KAYAPÓ FUND

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) <<http://www.funbio.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Indigenous land (TIs) Kayapó, Menkragnoti, Baú and Badjonkôre, in the southern region of the state of Pará; and TI Capoto-Jarina, in the northern region of the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Kayapó indigenous communities

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 23,300,000.00
(US\$ 9,946,213.13)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 16,900,000.00
(US\$ 7,214,206.09)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

72 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 11.21.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 7,350,597.36
(US\$ 3,137,794.33)

FINANCIAL AMOUNT FROM CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI)

R\$ 7,196,000.00

“By strengthening the Kayapó indigenous organizations, we believe that they will present higher capacity to implement projects and leverage new resources” – ANDRÉ GUIMARÃES, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF CI BRASIL.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to kayapó organizations aimed at sustainable production activities, strengthening institutions, preventing deforestation, conserving biodiversity and territorial protection.

THE PROJECT

The Kayapó Fund project is an innovative operational and financial mechanism aimed at making long-term support feasible to projects within Kayapó's organizations.

A stable and continuous financial flow into the activities developed by these organizations will make it possible to significantly improve their institutional capacity and the effectiveness of the initiatives receiving support.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Kayapó Fund Project focuses on preserving five pieces of kayapó indigenous land (TIs), located in the southern region of the state of Pará and the northern region of the state of Mato Grosso, in the region situated in the deforestation belt. These include: the Kayapó TI, the Menkragnoti TI, the Baú TI, the Badjonkôre TI and the Capoto-Jarina TI.

These TIs are part of a neighboring bloc located in the Xingu Basin and total an area of 10.6 million hectares. With this, this territory is one of the largest stretches of protected tropical forest in the world. Furthermore, it represents an important section of the Biodiversity Corridor of South Amazonian Ecotones, considered a significant region due to its rich biodiversity and the presence of species that are under the threat of extinction throughout the world.

The five Kayapó TIs are inhabited by close to 8,000 indigenous people of Kayapó ethnicity, who are, through efforts made by their organizations and with the support of the National Indigenous Fund (FUNAI), responsible for preserving the borders of their territories, which are under the threat of extreme deforestation. The kayapó people have had notable success in maintaining the forest coverage on their land.

CONHECER PARA CONSERVAR

KNOWING TO PRESERVE

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Amazon Museum (MUSA)
<<http://www.museudaamazonia.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Manaus, in the state of Amazonas

BENEFICIARY

The population of Manaus and neighboring cities, national and foreign tourists, university students, public and private school students and teachers in the state of Amazonas, other parties interested in socio-environmental issues

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 8,454,421.00
(US\$ 3,608,990.26)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 8,454,421.00
(US\$ 3,608,990.26)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 9.1.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 5,719,304.00
(US\$ 2,441,434.19)

“You can learn many things here. You can study in the library, learn about plantations and go hiking. [...] My message is: take good care of our nature” – DOUGLAS, STUDENT, SEVEN YEARS OLD.



OBJECTIVE

To implement the Amazon Museum (MUSA) and a training center on the Água Branca settlement, in Manaus, aimed at disseminating know-how that can help add value to and conserve the Amazon's natural resources, as well as its cultural heritage, by means of an innovative model for visiting the forest.

THE PROJECT

The MUSA's proposal is to offer experiences that allow visitors to come into contact with the biological and socio-cultural biodiversity in the Amazon region. For this, the museum will work with the concept of a "living museum" of socio-biodiversity, based on know-how acquired by researchers from Brazilian and international scientific institutions who conducted studies in the Amazon Basin.

The project is structured into two components. One includes a complex of pavilions, tanks, trails, suspended walkways, forest observation towers and stations, interlinked with an area of approximately 30 hectares of the Adolpho Ducke Forest Reserves to the current facilities in the Botanic Gardens in the city of Manaus.

The other component provides support to structure a training center in Água Branca, a settlement area belonging to the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). The aim is to generate economic options based on the sustainable use of the Amazon Biome, creating a demonstrative model for economic activities that add value to the standing forest, and with the possibility of generating income as well as improving social conditions. Some 36 families currently living on the Água Branca settlement will benefit directly.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Adolpho Ducke Reserve has been systematically studied for more than 30 years, especially by the National Research Institute of the Amazon (INPA). Therefore, it has valuable documentation on its biodiversity, its forest and water ecosystems, as well as its biotic and abiotic interactions.

A part of the project will be carried out on a rural settlement area that neighbors the Adolpho Ducke Forest: the Água Branca settlement. This area is an "ecological corridor" linking the Adolpho Ducke Forest Reserve to the Puraquequara Lake.

Today, a large part of these properties are still covered with native forest. Nonetheless, if no measures are taken to assure the ecological corridor is maintained, the reserve runs the risk of conservation losing value due to the fragmentation of the forest and the isolation of the biota.

FUNDO DEMA

DEMA FUND

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)
<<http://www.fase.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Traditional communities in the state of Pará, focusing on the area affected by the Transamazon and BR-163 highways, as well as the region known as the Lower Amazon

BENEFICIARY

Traditional communities in the Amazon: small producers, former slave communities (quilombolas) and indigenous people

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,646,983.00
(US\$ 4,118,066.48)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 9,347,384.00
(US\$ 3,990,174.83)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 6.14.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 2,751,898.57
(US\$ 1.174.719,73)

The purpose of this project is to support low-value socio-environmental projects that serve traditional communities in the Amazon, such as small producers, quilombola families (descendants from former slave communities) and indigenous people.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to low-cost socio-environmental projects by issuing eight calls-to-submission directed to traditional communities in the Amazon (small producers, former slave communities [quilombolas] and indigenous people), over three years.

THE PROJECT

The projects that respond to the public calls-for-submission will be selected and receive support provided they fall within at least one of the following categories: sustainable community forest management; economic activities developed through the sustainable use of the forest; conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity; and recovery of degraded areas.

The projects are expected to help preserve natural resources and strengthen the communities living in the forest, as well as making it possible to develop agro-extraction efforts, diversify production systems and reestablish areas with forest and fruit species in the Amazon.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipalities located in the region known as the Pará Amazon, especially those close to the Transamazon and BR-163 highways, as well as those in the Lower Amazon region, come under heavy pressure from activities that potentially cause deforestation, such as cattle-raising, timber exploration and soybean production.

The Dema Fund is the result of a partnership between the federal government and civil society. It was created in 2004 using resources from the sale of mahogany logs that were illegally extracted and eventually apprehended, mostly in the region of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu (Pará). The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), upon apprehending the timber logs, chose to donate them free of charge to the Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE). The funds raised from the sale of the mahogany logs were then used to compensate the region for the environmental damage caused. With this, yields and gains in the Dema Fund should be used to provide support to sustainable development projects in the western region of the state of Pará.

DISSEMINAÇÃO E APRIMORAMENTO DAS TÉCNICAS DE MANEJO FLORESTAL SUSTENTÁVEL

DISSEMINATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Tropical Forest Institute (IFT) <<http://www.ift.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

States of Pará, Amazonas and Rondônia

BENEFICIARY

Workers in the timber and forest sector, as well as operators of heavy machinery, forest communities and small rural producers, government agents, engineers, auditors, administrators, researchers and forest students in high school and higher education

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 12,498,000.00
(US\$ 5,335,097.50)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 7,449,000.00
(US\$ 3,179,800.07)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 4.15.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 6,672,225.98
(US\$ 2,848,213.80)

The project seeks to reduce the shortage in the workforce to manage forests in the region, as well as to change the sector's perspectives concerning the advantages of adopting better logging practices.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to expand the practice of sustainable Forest management through training, raising the awareness of key players and workers, as well as applied research.

THE PROJECT

The Tropical Forest Institute (IFT) is a benchmark in sustainable forest management in the Amazon, having worked 15 years in the region. It works mainly with training, raising awareness and research of several components of forest management, especially developing and validating techniques for Exploring Reduced Impact (EIR) that are adjusted to suit tropical forests.

The project seeks to reduce the chronic lack of skilled labor in forest management in the region, as well as changing the perception of the sector concerning the advantages of adopting good practices in timber exploration when compared with conventional exploration. These aims have been met by strengthening the institution's training and awareness activities by holding on-site/off-site courses and events, as well as producing and distributing technical material. Another important feature of the project aims to improve social, economic and ecological sustainability in forest management by expanding the technical and scientific base.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Strengthening sustainable forest management in the Amazon Biome, as a business or as a practice of traditional communities, is one of the main policies to add value to the forest as an asset in the region, or, as is commonly said, that foster maintaining the forest standing. This practice has highlighted some environmental benefits (minimizing the impact of timber activities), whether they are social (increasing job offers and income for communities and workers in the sector) or economic (increasing the poorly-developed market of managed or certified timber).

The new forest policy, instituted through the creation of the Brazilian Forest Service and through the approval of the Public Forest Management Act, is an important step in this direction and will make it possible to access expressive timber stocks in the region. This in turn will boost the forest vocation in a responsible manner. One of the main bottlenecks that specialists believe may hamper the complete success of this policy is the lack of skilled labor to implement good practices and forest management in the Amazon. Estimates highlight the need for at least 5,000 skilled professionals over the next 10 years.

Besides the critical lack of skilled labor, developing a sustainable timber economy also has the challenge of little or no knowledge concerning the economic, social and environmental advantages from sustainable forest management, and the need to generate and disseminate technical know-how, so as to continuously improve potential environmental and economic benefits.

GESTÃO SOCIOAMBIENTAL DE MUNICÍPIOS DO PARÁ

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
IN MUNICIPALITIES OF PARÁ

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)
<<http://www.imazon.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

11 municipalities in the state of Pará (Abel Figueiredo, Bom Jesus do Tocantins, Moju, Dom Eliseu, Goianésia do Pará, Itupiranga, Jacundá, Paragominas, Rondon do Pará, Tailândia and Ulianópolis)

BENEFICIARY

Total population in 11 municipalities – 482,000 inhabitants, according to the 2008 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 9,736,473.00
(US\$ 4,156,267.62)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 9,736,473.00
(US\$ 4,156,267.62)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 7.29.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 8,314,363.87
(US\$ 3,549,203.22)

"Imazon's projects that are backed by the Amazon Fund have proven to be of extreme importance for the municipality in virtue of its efforts, especially training employees" – GILBERTO MIGUEL SUFREDINI, TAILÂNDIA (PARÁ).



OBJECTIVE

To mobilize state and municipal governments, rural producers, unions and associations, aimed at: speeding up adherence to the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR); monitoring deforestation using satellite images; and helping plan landscaping as well as restoring degraded areas in the Uraim River Basin, in the municipality of Paragominas.

THE PROJECT

The project IMAZON developed in the state of Pará is based on incentives for rural producers to adhere to the CAR, making territorial regularization of the properties a possibility, as well as access to credit.

The project monitors deforestation in these municipalities using satellite images, to guide efforts that help inspect and reduce deforestation.

It is worth mentioning that the Paragominas territory – which is one of the municipalities that have most benefited from the project – contains the Uraim Basin, whose permanent preservation areas have largely been degraded, which has put the city's water supply at risk. The Uraim River supplies almost 80% of Paragominas' water. One of the aims of the project is to focus on planning the river basin's landscape to restore the degraded areas.

Analyzing satellite images helps identify the level of degradation of the area. Based on this information, a plan to recover the basin will be produced and used to: (i) guide those property owners in the region that sign the term of conduct change for environmental regularization of CAR; (ii) help implement a city council program to plant saplings; and (iii) aid analysis of business potential with carbon sequester via forest recovery in the region.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Pará is one of the federation's states with the highest deforestation rates, according to 2013 data collected by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). The project will benefit 11 municipalities within the state.

Raising beef cattle, with a herd of more than 2 million head, stands apart as one of the main economic activities in the region. The state of Pará has the fifth largest beef herd in the country, with approximately 17 million head.

It is also important to mention that the Ministry of the Environment has included seven of the 11 municipalities in the project on a list of priority municipalities to prevent and control deforestation in the Amazon. Four of these were later removed from the list as they have been monitoring deforestation and now have it under control.

ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DA AMAZÔNIA FASE 2

PROTECTED AREAS IN THE AMAZON – PHASE 2

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) <<http://www.funbio.org.br>>;
<<http://www.programaarpa.org.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the state in the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

The population residing and living in the surrounding areas; workers and institutions responsible for management; management councils; and municipalities involved in the territories of the Conservation Units (CUs) that are served by the program

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 164,294,880.00
(US\$ 70,133,557.62)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 20,000,000.00
(US\$ 8,537,522.00)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

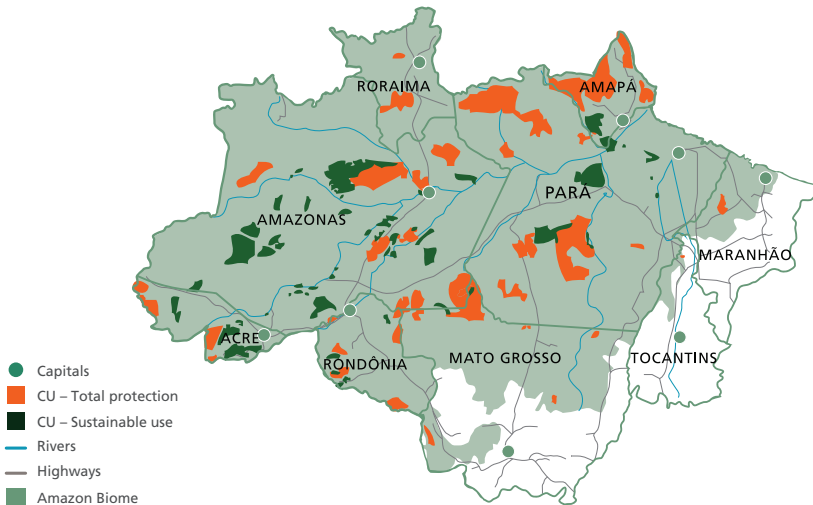
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 4.22.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 17,499,230.90
(US\$ 7,470,003.44)

“Personally, I believe what are today we owe to Arpa: a strong and structured unit, a proactive team with great professional experience” – SIMONE DOS SANTOS, ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST, BIOLOGICAL RESERVE OF JARUICHICO MENDES INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY PRESERVATION (ICMBIO).



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to create and consolidate the Conservation Units (CUs) in the Amazon Biome, so as to assure conservation of the biodiversity and maintain the ecological processes and services in the region.

THE PROJECT

The projects aim to provide support to: create new CUs in areas with bio-geographic representativeness; consolidate existing CUs, by building basic infrastructure, signage, protection, monitoring biodiversity, designing an education and management plan, as well as maintaining consulting and advisory councils; strategic planning in conjunction with the CUs, and incentives to create management mosaics; and promoting financial sustainability, through fund raising strategies and preserving capital from the fiduciary fund in the long term, besides identifying the appropriate mechanisms to generate revenue.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The creation of the Protected Areas is one of the main strategies for conserving biodiversity. Brazil, as a signatory of the UN's Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB), has significant targets to protect its eco-systems. In the Brazilian Amazon, efforts to reach these goals have advanced significantly over the last few decades, with the creation of CUs, which cover 22.2% of the Amazon Biome, in the categories referred to as integral protection and sustainable use.

As society understands more and becomes more engaged in discussion on climate change, it has become quite evident that the CUs, with their forest ecosystems, have contributed enormously to maintaining carbon stocks and, especially in the Amazon, due to the large stretches of forestland and to deforestation.

In 2000, the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) established the current instruments used to create and manage CUs, as well as their categories. With the federal scope, the Chico Mendes Institute for Conserving Biodiversity (ICMBIO), created in 2007, is the main player in SNUC activities. The institute is responsible for proposing, implementing, managing, protecting, inspecting and monitoring the CUs implemented by the federal government.

The program Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA) is considered one of the largest in the world in terms of environmental conservation. The first phase, carried out between 2002 and 2009, helped support the creation and consolidation of 43 CUs, totaling 24 million hectares, besides having made it feasible to consolidate the other 8.5 million hectares for CUs previously created.

In addition, the program made it possible to create and implement the Computerized System for Coordination and Management of the ARPA Program (SISARPA), as well as running 14 community projects in the surrounding areas of the CUs for integral protection. The Protected Area Fund (FAP) also raised capital of close to US\$ 29.7 million, and, in the future, it will operate as a financial mechanism to provide long-term financial sustainability for the CUs that have been consolidated within the scope of this program.

VIRADA VERDE

GOING GREEN

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Nature Conservancy do Brasil (TNC Brasil)
<<http://www.portugues.tnc.org/tnc-no-mundo/americas/brasil/index.htm>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

12 municipalities in the states of Mato Grosso and Pará

BENEFICIARY

Municipal councils and rural producers in general in the cities covered by the project

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 19,200,000.00
(US\$ 8,196,021.12)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 16,000,000.00
(US\$ 6,830,017.60)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 4.13.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 11,612,778.00
(US\$ 4,957,217.38)

“The Juruena + Legal project, with the participation of TNC, has become very important for rural producers. It helps verify areas already demarcated, which is advantageous for producers that are licensing their properties below cost. Additionally, the guidance efforts undertaken on the importance of environmental conservation is of the utmost importance” – DINAIR MAMEDES DA SILVA, RURAL PRODUCER, JURUENA (MATO GROSSO).



OBJECTIVE

To help mobilize local players in 12 municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso and Pará, seeking adherence to Rural Environment Registration (CAR), and monitoring deforestation in the region using satellite images.

THE PROJECT

This project seeks to raise awareness, mobilize and integrate stakeholders – such as state and municipal governments, associations, unions and rural producers – to implement an economic development model based on environmental adjustment and the socio-environmental sustainability of the territory. This will be achieved by promoting the CAR and fostering environmental regularization of rural properties in seven municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso and five in the state of Pará.

The project seeks, among other factors, to foster rural producers' adherence to CAR, with at least 10 million hectares with an updated map and high-resolution satellite images available.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The area covered by the project includes 12 municipalities in the Amazon Biome, of which some are located in a transitional area bordering on the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado). There are seven municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso (Campos de Júlio, Cotriguaçu, Juruena, Nova Mutum, Nova Ubitatã, Sapezal and Tapurah) and five in the state of Pará (Bannach, Cumarú do Norte, Ourilândia do Norte, São Félix do Xingu and Tucumã). Mostly, these municipalities are home to economic activities that are linked to timber exploration, cattle-raising, or soybean, suffering from deforestation.

Nova Ubitatã, Tapurah, Nova Mutum, Sapezal and Campos de Júlio are part of the soybean hub in the state of Mato Grosso, where part of the rural properties have several pending issues regarding environmental legislation.

The municipalities Cotriguaçu and Juruena are located in the northeastern region of the state of Mato Grosso, where timber exploration is quite prominent, and this was once a priority area in the Integrated Environmental Management Plan (PGAI).

The municipalities São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte, Tucumã, Cumarú do Norte and Bannach are located in the region known as São Félix do Xingu, in the state of Pará, where cattle-raising for beef is the main use of soil. This region is high on the Ministry of the Environment's list of priority municipalities for efforts to prevent and control deforestation. Still, despite registering the highest deforestation rates in the Amazon in terms of the total area, the region also has the largest remaining forest and is one of the most important Protected Area mosaics (indigenous land and Conservation units) in the state of Pará.



BOLSA FLORESTA

FOREST ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Amazon Foundation (FAS)
<<http://www.fas-amazonas.org>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

20 state Conservation Units (CUs) in the Amazon, covering close to 10 million hectares

BENEFICIARY

CU populations covered by the project, increasing the number from 14 to 20 CUs by 2013

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 29,934,645.00
(US\$ 12,778,384.51)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 19,169,087.00
(US\$ 8,182,825.10)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 3.31.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 14,234,193.00
(US\$ 6,076,236.79)

“Before Forest Assistance, the community was in a tragic position. We committed illegal [...] logging. Today, we can work peacefully, in a sustainable way” – JOSÉ ROBERTO DA SILVA, COMMUNITY LEADER, RIO NEGRO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESERVE.



OBJECTIVE

To foster control of deforestation and improve the standards of living for traditional populations residing in the state Conservation Units (CUs) in the Amazon.

THE PROJECT

The Forest Assistance Program (PBF) recognizes values and pays the traditional populations that take on the formal commitment to zero deforestation. The PBF fosters the direct transfer of income to families that adhere to the accord to no longer deforest, which is a broad system of benefits, structured so as to motivate the creation of associations, income, sustainable production and basic social services through its four components: Income, Social, Association and Family.

Furthermore, support programs of a structuring nature are being implemented, and have been divided into five sections: sustainable production, health and education, inspection and monitoring, CU management and scientific development.

Disbursements to the project are distributed as follows: 58% for Income, 10% for Association, with support from the Amazon Fund, and 32% for the efforts from support programs, with resources from the counterparty.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Amazonas has managed to maintain close to 98% of its forest coverage. The so-called “heart of the forest” in the biome has remained rather intact, mainly due to the low rates of deforestation which usually accompany colonization projects, highway construction and predatory activities including timber exploration, as well as farming and cattle-raising. On the other hand, traditional and indigenous populations have occupied land which has played an active role in conserving their territories. In the state of Amazonas, almost half the surface of the state has been classified under some category of protection.

Nevertheless, merely creating a CU does not guarantee, per se, environmental preservation. Other initiatives are required, including management, inspection and mainly adding value to the active/living forest, so that maintenance can become attractive. In the case of units for sustainable use, this depends on involving populations and improving their standards of living through social policies that serve their reality, strengthening the community and increasing the possibility to generate income through sustainable activities.

It is important to take into account that there are predatory activities, represented by the deforestation belt, mainly in the south of the state. Besides this, the lack of sustainable economic alternatives makes felling trees a financial strategy in the region.

BIODIVERSIDADE

BIODIVERSITY

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP) <<http://www.portal.ufpa.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Belém, in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

UFPA, scientific community, potential suppliers and companies in the Amazon Region that work with products that come from biodiversity, such as pharmaceuticals and herbicides, and their potential consumers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 4,639,706.98
(US\$ 1,980,580.02)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 4,639,706.98
(US\$ 1,980,580.02)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 10.2.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 765,429.18
(US\$ 326,743.42)

The Amazon is deemed to have the largest biological diversity in the world, although only part of it is known. The project supervised by the Institute of Biological Sciences of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA) aims at strengthening research infrastructure related to studies on the region's biodiversity.



OBJECTIVE

To expand UFPA's research the infrastructure that is aimed at studying biodiversity, including: (i) building and structuring the Center for Advances Studies on Biodiversity (CEABIO); and (ii) remodeling the Pharmaceutical Planning Laboratory and the Cellular and Molecular Neuro-chemical Laboratory, as well as buying and installing lab equipment for research in biotechnology.

THE PROJECT

The project, coordinated by the Biological Sciences Institute of the UFPA, aims at strengthening the research infrastructure related to studies in biodiversity, focusing on two components.

The first component refers to acquiring equipment and constructing a building to be known as the CEABIO. The building will hold several laboratories and rooms which will be used to develop Works in several areas of research on the Amazon's biodiversity.

The second is related to remodeling the Pharmaceutical Planning Laboratory and the Cellular and Molecular Neuro-chemical Laboratory, as well as buying equipment to be used by UFPA's biotechnology group.

The laboratories will be structured so as to house the following research: planning and development of pharmaceuticals using the Amazon's biodiversity; isolation of peptides from Amazon seeds using biological activities of biomedical interest; and development of bio-herbicides by characterizing the activities of substances produced by Amazon plants.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

With its territorial magnitude, geographic and climactic diversity, as well as the largest tropical forest coverage in the world, Brazil is home to vast biological diversity, which makes it the most important of countries that hold mega-diversity on the planet, covering 15% to 20% of the 1.5 million known species on Earth. In particular, the Amazon Region is considered the place with the largest biodiversity on the planet, even though only a part of such diversity is known.

Maintaining biodiversity enables a supply of several benefits to society, namely: offering environmental services, such as carbon fixation, maintaining water sources, protecting and fertilizing soil, regulating temperature and climate; offering scientific, cultural and aesthetic values among other universally-known values, even if they are intangible or non-monetary; sources of food, pharmaceutical products and chemicals, as well as information to develop biotechnology; and a basis for farming cultures and to improve and develop new agricultural varieties.

COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON BIOACTIVE COMPOST

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP) <<http://www.portal.ufpa.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

BENEFICIARY

UFPA; small farmers, potential suppliers of rawmaterials to produce bioactive composts; and companies in the Amazon Region that work with products that derive from bioactive composts

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,413,357.00
(US\$ 603,328.32)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,352,336.00
(US\$ 577,279.92)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 8.21.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

Developing products and technological applications using the Amazon's biodiversity may add value to the raw materials in the region and become an alternative for economic development in the area.



OBJECTIVE

To implement a pilot plant in the Federal University of Pará State (UFPA) food laboratory to produce and characterize extracts rich in bioactive compounds; and to develop new products and technological applications using bioactive compounds extracted from plants and fruits that are typical to the eastern region of the Amazon.

THE PROJECT

In the project, which was presented by the Support Foundation for Research Development (FADESP) and is to be carried out by the UFPA, bioactive compounds will be produced using extraction, purification, concentration and fractionation, through studies on their biochemical properties.

Researches to develop new products or technological applications, such as sunscreens, anti-aging creams and encapsulated food supplements, were divided into two different lines: one to be developed in partnership with a private company and a cooperative, and another in which research will be conducted solely by UFPA, with no private partners involved.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

A large part of the economy in the state of Pará is aimed at exploring raw-materials, such as rubber, Brazil nuts, mining, fruit and other primary products with low added value. The fruit growing sector has enormous potential yet it is under-explored, as a large part of what is produced is turned into pulp or juice, which are products with low added value and little diversity.

Developing new products and technological applications using Amazon biodiversity may be able to add value to the raw materials in the region and become an alternative for economic development in the region. It is worth mentioning that these new products and technologies aim at adding value to the standing forest, creating alternatives to activities that cause deforestation and increasing the draw to sustainable exploration of products in the region.

ILHAS, DE BELEM

BELEM ISLANDS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP) <<http://www.portal.ufpa.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

BENEFICIARY

UFPA; the population living on the islands that surround the city of Belém; and those that carry out public policy in territorial management

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,138,083.93
(US\$ 485,820.83)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,138,083.93
(US\$ 485,820.83)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 7.17.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 620,525.20
(US\$ 264,887.38)

“The study of islands is essential to preserving the environment of these locations, which are extremely important to the riverbank populations and the entire population in the city of Belém, which rely on the natural resources for food – especially the açai berry, and for leisure purposes” – BÁRBARA HECK SCHALLENBERGER, RESEARCHER.



OBJECTIVE

To implement a methodology to help establish the economic and environmental zoning at a local scale for the islands surrounding the city of Belém; and to expand the research infrastructure in the Graduate Program for Water and Fishing Ecology at UFPA.

THE PROJECT

The project in question will apply a multi-criteria analytical methodology based on a Geographical Information System (SIG) on the islands surrounding the city of Belém; specifically, the islands of Combu, Onças, Mosqueiro and Outeiro. Maps will be developed, showing priority areas for environmental conservation and priority areas for sustainable development. In the research, aspects of a biological and socio-economic nature will be assessed.

It is important to mention that collecting, georeferencing and processing biological and socio-economic data will provide detailed information on the local economy, farming skills, reproduction zones and fish feeding habits, among other aspects in the region. Producing maps with this data will provide important information on the region.

Besides this, once research has been concluded, a report will be published on how the methodology used was implemented in the research so as to help similar projects in the Amazon region, mainly in estuary regions.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The region covered by the proposed research includes the islands close to the city of Belém: Combu, Onças, Mosqueiro and Outeiro. This is where the sweet water (at the southern region of the Guajará Bay and to the right of the Guamá River) meets salt water (to the north of Belém, adjacent to the city of Colares). Among the environments that are part of this region are rivers, steams, forests, plains, basins, marshlands and beaches on the islands.

Traditional fishing is quite common in the state of Pará. Small producers usually fish, but it is often associated to other activities. Resources are explored seasonally, using basic work tools. This activity is quite common among the populations that live on the water's edge and on the banks of the rivers and lakes in the interior of the Amazon. On the islands included in this research, most of the population lives on the banks of rivers, mainly surviving off açai berries and fishing. The region is part of the local economy, above all supplying primary products.

FLORESTAS DE MANGUE

MANGROVE FORESTS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP) <<http://www.ufpa.br/lama>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Bragança, in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Traditional communities – Tamatateua and Taperaçú; as well as other communities that are affected by the Caeté-Taperaçú Maritime Extraction Reserve (RESEX), that benefit indirectly from the project

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,982,143.00
(US\$ 846,129.47)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,982,143.00
(US\$ 846,129.47)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 7.17.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 1,079,947.00
(US\$ 461,003.56)

The project will focus on two traditional communities in the Caeté-Taperaçu Maritime RESEX, Tamatateua and Taperaçu, and aims at developing knowledge and techniques to recover degraded mangrove areas in the North Region; as well as developing models to estimate biomass and carbon sequestration levels in mangrove forests.



OBJECTIVE

To research and develop know-how and techniques related to recovering degraded mangrove areas in the North Region of the country; to develop estimate models for biomass, carbon sequester and to assess carbon stocks in mangrove forests; and to expand infrastructure in the Mangrove Ecology Laboratory (LAMA) at Federal University of Pará (UFPA), by constructing a building and purchasing lab equipment.

THE PROJECT

The laboratory will make use of research materials and equipment while processing and analyzing collected material. At the end of the project, the laboratory will be used to continue the research being carried out by LAMA researchers, helping consolidate a research center aimed at producing scientific knowledge on mangrove ecology in the Amazon.

A forest inventory is to be carried out in the mangrove area, mapping out the region where there is timber exploration, as well as measuring plant survival, mortality and growth after replanting. Efforts will be made to raise awareness in the traditional communities of the Caeté-Taperaçu Maritime Extraction Reserve (RESEX), with regards to mangrove replanting activities.

The models to estimate the potential, capture and store carbon in the mangrove areas in the Amazon Biome may be used in markets that pay for environmental services and to help mechanisms within the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Program (REDD).

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Mangrove Forests Project will be coordinated by the LAMA, which is located in the UFPA on the Bragança campus. The Bragança University campus is also home to the Institute for Coastal Studies (IECOS), where there are laboratories developing research on coastal areas in the Amazon, including Lama.

The project's area of study is located on the Bragança peninsula, where the Caeté-Taperaçu Maritime RESEX was implemented. The project is concentrated in two traditional communities in the RESEX, known as Tamatateua and Taperaçu, and in the areas surrounding the state highway, PA-458.



INCUBADORA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON PUBLIC POLICIES INCUBATOR

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP) <<http://www.naea.ufpa.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All states within the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

UFPA

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,704,084.90
(US\$ 1,154,309.22)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 2,704,084.90
(US\$ 1,154,309.22)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.9.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 2,704,084.90
(US\$ 1,154,309.22)

“The Amazon Public Policy Incubator project allows scientific organizations and their Amazon representatives the opportunity to proportionately develop know-how in the Amazon Region, thus formulating more legitimate knowledge within the Amazon for the Amazon itself” – PROFESSOR SINEY FERAZ, STATE UNIVERSITY OF MARANHÃO, IMPERATRIZ (MARANHÃO).



OBJECTIVE

To develop an interdisciplinary project on the socio-economic and environmental impacts resulting from the expansion of the economic frontier in the Amazon, within the scope of the Amazon Public Policies Incubator, linked to the Research Forum and Graduate Program in Sustainable Development of the Amazon.

THE PROJECT

The first phase of the project will be carried out in all the states that comprise the Legal Amazon, based on data from secondary sources, generating indicators and information that will outline the meso-regions, in each one of the states, that are more vulnerable in socio-environmental terms. Socio-environmental vulnerability encompasses economic, social, political-institutional and environmental aspects that help establish the capacity of the meso-region to avoid or prevent deforestation.

In the second phase, the incubator's state bases will be set up in each meso-region from the first phase and research, as well as plans of action, will be carried out in conjunction with representatives from local social, economic, educational and political institutions. The aim is to characterize the ecological, economic and social systems; assess the socio-economic dynamics; and assess recent experiences in managing natural resources of the system in the meso-region. Research tied to plans of action constitutes a research methodology that seeks to diagnose and solve problems by a collaborative and participative means, involving researchers and those involved in the issue diagnosed and its respective problems.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The Amazon High Studies Nucleus (NAEA) is linked to the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), one of the most important research and educational institutions in the North Region. NAEA is a Graduate Program nucleus with three main lines of research: Society, Regional Development and Public Policy; Regional Economics and Sustainable Development; and Environmental Management of Ecosystems.

Besides this, NAEA is responsible for the executive secretariat of the Sustainable Amazon Forum, which encompasses 19 graduate programs working in areas of public policy and sustainable regional development in the nine states that comprise the Legal Amazon.

Linked to this Forum is the Amazon Public Policies Incubator, whose mission is to contribute to conceiving, establishing, accompanying and assessing public policy on sustainable development for the region, relying on scientific knowledge, traditional wisdom and official participation of regional actors.

NOVA CARTOGRAFIA SOCIAL NA AMAZÔNIA

NEW SOCIAL MAPPING IN THE AMAZON

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazonas State University (UEA) and the Muraki Institutional Support Foundation <<http://www.novacartografiasocial.com>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

All the states within the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

27 traditional groups and communities in the region and the Network for Traditional People and Communities and Researchers, which includes close to 70 researchers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 4,614,587.03
(US\$ 1,969,856.91)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 4,614,587.03
(US\$ 1,969,856.91)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 5.6.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 3,787,921.45
(US\$ 1,616,973.14)

“Communities have enhanced their relations with natural resources. They have described seeds, fibers, vines and wood, places where they collect and extract resources, as well as the time of the year. In the description of just one indigenous community, groups of natural resources stand apart, helping to give meaning to relations with specific territorialities” – GLADEMIR SALES DOS SANTOS, RESEARCHER.



OBJECTIVE

To foster social mapping in 27 communities in the Amazon Biome and to strengthen the research network involved in the project.

THE PROJECT

The Amazonas State University (UEA), using a participative methodology known as social mapping, plans to show the reality of 27 groups and communities that live in the Amazon Biome, which will contribute to expanding knowledge on traditional ways for sustainable use of natural resources.

The main characteristic of the process is to design maps that will highlight the economic activities developed in the region, as well as the characteristics on the use of natural resources, and the community's forms of social organization.

All the work to build the maps will be done by members of the Network of Traditional People and Communities, and Researchers, comprising nine state nuclei and researchers from universities and partner institutions working in the Amazon. Map workshops established in the project will be run by this group of researchers, but will also have the active participation of community members.

A part of the project also aims to strengthen this research network. Among the efforts planned are: adjusting the physical space of the project headquarters; consolidating the nine state nuclei; structuring a data bank to store material produced by the project; holding regional meetings and seminars to exchange information and integrate members.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Traditional people and communities – social groups with vast knowledge on ecosystems and biodiversity in the region – occupying territories in the Amazon is an important factor in preserving plains forests and the so-called firm land forests. Due to this, strengthening associations and community organizations, as well as consolidating and publicizing practical know-how from the traditional people and communities are strategies that can multiply native knowledge on sustainable use of natural resources, contributing to maintain the forest standing.

PREVFOGO IBAMA

PREVFOGO – IBAMA

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) <<http://www.ibama.gov.br/prevfogo>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Mainly the Amazon Biome, strengthening the logistics center at the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PREVFOGO) in Brasilia

BENEFICIARY

Population of the Amazon Biome

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 14,717,270.00
(US\$ 6,282,450.82)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 14,717,270.00
(US\$ 6,282,450.82)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

12 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 12.30.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project will strengthen PREVFOGO's operational logistics, besides supporting environmental education for local players when combating forest fires and in the proper use of fire.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to physically and operationally structure the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PREVFOGO) program, and the environmental education to raise awareness and training locals to monitor, prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the Amazon Biome.

THE PROJECT

The project includes supplying infrastructure, such as equipment, tools and vehicles to help monitor and combat fires and unauthorized burn-offs.

Also planned is the construction of a logistics and support center for the PREVFOGO in Brasília to foster information-sharing between several federal and state entities, with the purpose of designing strategies, targets and plans of action to combat fire in forest areas.

The project will also enable PREVFOGO to reinforce efforts towards environmental education, aimed at informing rural producers and the general population about the correct use of fire.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

There is a strong perception that economic, environmental and social losses are related to forest fires and burn-offs, whether they are illegal or not. It is possible, for example, to cite those related to the declining forest coverage; to the loss of biodiversity; to the destruction of soil; to over-sedimentation of waterways; to the health of populations affected by the smoke and fallout produced; to the fall in the safety of aerial operations. Besides this, there is the aspect related to greenhouse gas emissions (GGE), which contribute to global warming and climate change.

PREVFOGO is the main federal structure in the country making efforts both to directly combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs, as well as to induce a change in the culture related to the use of fire in farming. Every year, PREVFOGO selects and hires temporary fire brigades with the aim, among other intentions, to establish a routine inspection to inhibit the use on unauthorized burn-offs and collect local information to help design operative plans to prevent and combat fires and unauthorized burn-offs.

An important part of PREVFOGO'S strategy refers to dialogue with other institutions involved in solving the problem, such as the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the Chico Mendes Institute for Conserving Biodiversity (ICMbio), the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), among other state entities.

INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL AMAZÔNIA

NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY – AMAZON

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Federal government/Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)
<<http://www.sfb.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

All people and institutions that use information produced by the Amazon Forest Inventory

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 65,000,555.12
(US\$ 27,747,183.47)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 65,000,555.12
(US\$ 27,747,183.47)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 1.24.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

Conducting the National Forest Inventory (IFN) aims at knowing what biomass and carbon stocks exist, as well as the biodiversity, the vitality and health of forests, and the standard of living of the population that inhabit the forest or live near them.



OBJECTIVE

To implement the National Forest Inventory (IFN) in the Amazon Biome to produce information on forest resources, carbon stocks and how populations in the region use their territory.

THE PROJECT

Besides aiming to measure timber stocks, carrying out the IFN seeks to know what the stocks of biomass and carbon are, biodiversity, the forest's vitality and health, in addition to the standard of living of the populations that live in the forest or near them.

The variables that are collected in this in this edition of the IFN are: biophysical, to verify the Forest dynamics; socio-environmental, to check the importance of forests to the population that live there, in surrounding areas, or the relevance of exploring resources; and administrative, which will be used to monitor field work.

In addition to the biophysical data, collecting socio-environmental variables is aimed at: accompanying the use and the perception of people over time in relation to forest resources; improving and strengthening the circumstances for sustainable use of forests; assessing the effectiveness of implementing the public policies in this sector; helping formulate and adjust norms and regulations for exploring and conserving forest resources; identifying research demands, new uses of products and services and strategies to add value to the sustainable use of forests.

This project aims to implement the IFN in the entire Amazon Biome, therefore, covering an area of 419,694,300 hectares, which represents more than 40% of the national territory.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

A national forest inventory covers the entire country and is carried out periodically through sampling techniques, fostering on-going monitoring of forest resources. It also fosters improved management of these resources and collection of more information to help define forest policy as well as plans for use and conservation.

The only edition of the forest inventory at a nation-wide level in Brazil dates back to the 1980s and was aimed at producing information on timber stocks in natural and planted forests, that is, it was mainly aimed at timber production.

Some regional inventories were also carried out to meet specific demands for information and help colonization or planning programs. Nevertheless, no nation-wide system was prepared since 1983.

MATO GROSSO SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE MATO GROSSO

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Mato Grosso <<http://www.sema.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Mato Grosso, focusing on state Conservation Units (CUs) and in 40 municipalities in the Amazon Biome

BENEFICIARY

Population in the state of Mato Grosso

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 35,015,970.00
(US\$ 14,947,480.71)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 35,015,970.00
(US\$ 14,947,480.71)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 12.17.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

Besides helping consolidate nine state conservation units, as well as strengthening surveillance and environmental licensing, the project will promote the decentralization of the environmental management in 40 municipalities throughout the state.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to: (i) consolidate in Conservation Units (CUs) in the Amazon Biome; (ii) strengthen inspections and state environmental licensing; and (iii) decentralize state environmental management.

THE PROJECT

The project is structured into three sections. The first is the support to consolidate the Protected Areas system, specifically the nine state CUs, by georeferencing, demarcating and installing signage of the perimeter, as well as fostering management of the CUs, through training and physical and operational structuring.

The second covers inspection and state environmental licensing. Within this context, the aim is to modernize the management of forest resources in the state by implementing a digital environmental licensing system and expanding and intensifying inspection activities.

The last section focuses on decentralizing environmental management and, among other targets, aims to: structure regional branches of the State Secretariat of the Environment (SEMA); strengthen regional environmental licensing and inspection; and foster decentralization of state environmental management with the support of 40 municipal secretariats of the environment located within the Amazon Biome.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Mato Grosso covers an area of 903,357 km². There are 141 municipalities, of which 86 are part of the Amazon Biome, which corresponds to an area of 480,215 km² (54%). The Hinterland Biome (Cerrado) covers a central portion of the state, with 354,823 km² (39%), while the Pantanal Biome covers the smaller areas, in the south of the state, with 60,885 km² (7%).

Occupation and economic growth in the state were mainly due to the farming and cattle-raising sector, with an incentive to replace the forest with several types of plantations and cattle pastures, causing massive environmental damage owing to the high deforestation rate. Despite a significant drop in deforestation rates over the last few years, the state of Mato Grosso has the largest accumulated deforested area in the Legal Amazon, with approximately 34% of the total areas deforested.

PROGRAMA MUNICÍPIOS VERDES

GREEN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará <<http://www.municipiosverdes.com.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

100 municipalities in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Rural producers and municipal secretariats in the 100 municipalities covered by the project

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 92,421,590.00
(US\$ 39,452,567.89)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 82,378,560.00
(US\$ 35,165,438.42)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 12.10.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project aims at consolidating the Rural Environmental Registration and strengthening municipal environmental management, helping combat deforestation in the state of Pará.



OBJECTIVE

To help consolidate the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) of rural properties and strengthen municipal environmental management to help combat deforestation and forest degradation in the state of Pará.

THE PROJECT

The CAR will be implemented in the rural properties and bailments (temporarily-owned properties) located in the 100 municipalities in the state that have adhered to the Green Municipalities Program (PMV), corresponding to an area of 92,479 km². Efforts being made to implement the CAR include: running campaigns to promote the PMV; collecting and organizing documentation and information required from the rural producers to design the CAR for properties up to four government-established land modules (each state has a different measurement); georeferencing rural properties up to four government-established land modules; inserting data on all rural properties that have adhered to the CAR into the Integrated monitoring and Environmental Licensing System (SIMLAM), run by the Pará State Secretariat of the Environment, as well as validating the CAR, which is required so as to issue the definitive CAR for properties.

Also within the scope of the PMV, investments are being made to further decentralize environmental management and to consolidate the process in the municipalities that are already prepared to carry out environmental management. For such, a database will be developed and updated for municipalities to exchange information with PMV; there will be structure implemented and training given in municipalities to register deforestation in the fields; and municipalities will be prepared and structured for environmental management.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The PMV was created in the state of Pará in 2011, inspired by the successful experience in the municipality of Paragominas, which took steps towards environmental regularization in response to its inclusion on the Ministry of the Environment's blacklist, which lists the priority municipalities to prevent, monitor and control deforestation.

The state of Pará covers an area of 1,247,954 km² and has 144 municipalities. Of these 144, some 100 signed up to the PMV. This was voluntary and required signing a term of commitment with the Federal Prosecutor's Office, promising to reach a set of targets, namely: to maintain annual deforestation below 40 km², to register 80% of the municipal area on the CAR, and to be removed from the list of the largest deforesters in the Amazon.

Also within the scope of the PMV, incentive mechanisms are being developed to increase adherence to the program, such as structuring the Brazilian Green VAT (ICMS Verde) in the state, in which distribution of resources from Green VAT collection to municipalities takes into account, among other variables, the municipalities' performance in terms of adherence to the CAR.

GESTÃO FLORESTAL E DINAMIZAÇÃO DE CADEIAS PRODUTIVAS DA SOCIOBIODIVERSIDADE DO AMAPÁ

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BOOSTING
PRODUCTION SECTOR FOR
SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY IN AMAPÁ

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amapá <<http://www.ap.gov.br/amapa/site/index.jsp>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Amapá

BENEFICIARY

Population and state of Amapá

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 43,304,200.00
(US\$ 18,485,528.01)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 40,304,200.00
(US\$ 18,485,528.01)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 9.24.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The extractionist population will benefit from technical assistance provided to the production of açai berries, managed wood and Brazil nuts. Additionally, land-use planning; forest and environmental management; the development of instruments to implement projects for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) will receive support in the state.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to: (i) develop açai production sectors, timber and Brazil nuts aimed at the extraction population; (ii) improve instruments for territorial planning; (iii) improve operational conditions and increase professional qualification in entities and state autarkies to strengthen initiatives for environmental, territorial and forest management in the state; and (iv) develop instruments aimed at implementing projects for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD).

THE PROJECT

The project has four areas: the first aims to foster and increase the production scale of forest wood and non-wooden products coming from sustainable management of forest including plans for management, research, innovation and scientific and technological dissemination, market development, training and capacity-building.

The second aims at territorial planning in the forest areas, whether they are flood forests or firm land, where there are production systems for açai, Brazil nuts and timber, including theme-based maps, land-title regularization, environmental licensing, monitoring change to forest coverage and developing a structure for forest concessions.

In its turn, the third covers the support to structure state entities responsible for forest management, expanding and intensifying monitoring system for deforestation and forest degradation.

Lastly, within the scope of the project, instruments will also be developed to implement projects for REDD, establishing a statewide policy for forest emissions and a monitoring system.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Some 97% of the state of Amapá is covered with forests. Nevertheless, investments are underway and scheduled, including asphaltting the BR-156 highway, generating electric energy, expanding the Port of Santana, intensifying mining exploration, interconnections with French Guiana, among others, with general socio-environment aims and which may represent potential pressure against maintaining forest coverage.

Such a perspective reaffirms the need for investment initiatives that seek to strengthen public management policies and adding value to the forest, because 70% of the land in the state is Protected Areas, between Conservation Units and indigenous land.

SEPROR

AGROECOLÓGICA

SEPROR AGRO-ECOLOGY

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amazonas/Secretariat for Rural Production (SEPROR)
<<http://www.sepror.am.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

41 municipalities in the state of Amazonas

BENEFICIARY

Extractionists of natural rubber and Brazil nuts, as well as indigenous communities

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 14,900,000.00
(US\$ 6,360,453.89)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 14,900,000.00
(US\$ 6,360,453.89)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

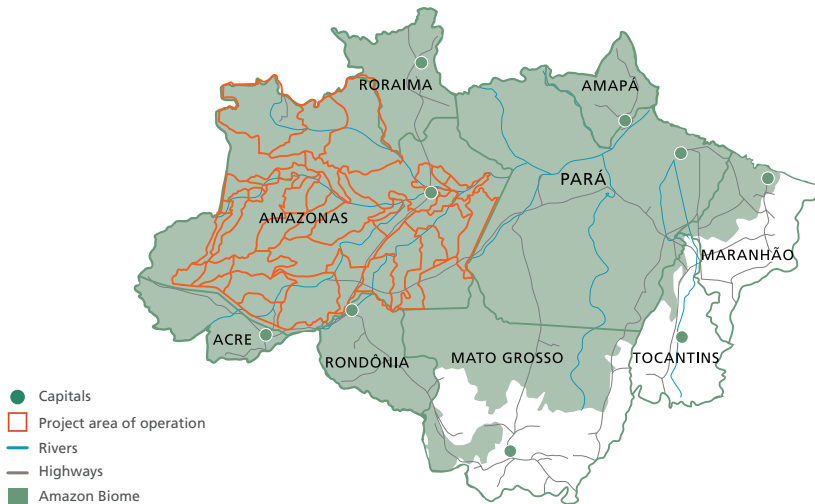
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.12.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

In addition to support to develop the production of rubber and Brazil nuts, the project plans to support indigenous farming by implementing nurseries, agro-forestry systems, fish farming, flour mills and others.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to revitalize the natural rubber sector; to add value to the Brazil nut sector; and to provide incentives to run sustainable production activities on indigenous land.

THE PROJECT

In the project, three initiatives aim at conservation and the sustainable use of active forests in the state of Amazonas. The first is to stimulate the return to exploring native rubber trees by supporting rubber tappers and acquiring equipment, as well as investing in infrastructure for storing and distributing the production.

The second initiative focuses on adding value to local Brazil nut sectors for the traditional extraction populations by acquiring equipment to remodel and equip the industry with Brazil nut enhancement, promoting the best production practices, as well as investments in infrastructure for enhancement and distributing the production.

The third approach provides support for indigenous farming by implementing nurseries, sustainable production systems (agroforestry and agroecological), fish farming tanks, flour storage and investments into infrastructure for enhancement, distribution and commercialization of production to generate income and foster food safety for these populations.

Besides this, a complementary effort to these initiatives will be taken on, ranging from collection and systematizing data on the natural rubber and Brazil nut sectors, to training indigenous workers and extractionists, as well as offering rural technical assistance.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

In 2007, the state of Amazonas launched the New Agricultural Policy, with emphasis on family farming. The underlying guidelines of the new policy are: polycultivation, environmental sustainability, scientific and technological modernity, economic efficiency and social justice.

The SEPROR Agro-ecology Project falls within this agricultural policy. Efforts cover the extraction populations and indigenous people that live on the territories that stretch across 41 of the 62 municipalities in the state of Amazonas. Two of these municipalities, Lábrea and Boca do Acre, are on the list of priority municipalities to combat deforestation in the Amazon.

CAR ACRE

CAR IN THE STATE OF ACRE

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre <<http://www.ac.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

22 municipalities in the state of Acre

BENEFICIARY

Property owners engaged in family farming with four government-established modules located in the rural zones in all 22 municipalities in the state of Acre, covering an area close to 9 million hectares

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Up to R\$ 16,838,000.00
(US\$ 7,187,739.77)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

Up to R\$ 16,838,000.00
(US\$ 7,187,739.77)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 11.13.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

This aims to implement the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and boost adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), which includes adapting legal frameworks, training environmental organizations and raising the awareness of rural producers.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to implement the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and the adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) in the state of Acre.

THE PROJECT

The project is structured into four components. The first refers to adjusting the state's legal framework. The second aims to improve infrastructure and the capacity of state environmental entities, as well as technical assistance to implement and manage the CAR and the PRA. The third and fourth components focus on fostering and supporting enrollment on the CAR and supporting adherence to the PRA. Mobilizing and raising the awareness of rural producers to adhere to the CAR will take place via events and meetings in the municipalities and by distributing didactic and informative material.

The target audience of the project is mainly made up of the property owners and bailees (temporary land owners) working with family farming, with up to four government-established land modules located in the rural zones in all the 22 municipalities in the state of Acre, covering an area of close to 9 million hectares. Other beneficiaries of the project include the Acre state government and medium-sized and large rural property owners, through efforts to adjust the state norms and improve the infrastructure and the capacity of civil servants so as to implement the CAR.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The new Forest Code (Act N°. 12,651, of May 25, 2012) made it obligatory to adhere to the CAR, an electronic registration that aims to integrate environmental information related to rural properties and bailments (temporarily-owned property). Besides the CAR, the Forest Code established the obligation for state and federal governments to implement Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs), aimed at correcting environmental damage to rural property and bailments.

The economy in the state of Acre is partially based on the strong participation of timber and non-timber forest sectors. Due to the historic importance of the sector, the state's environmental policy seeks to add value to forest assets, so as to increase participation of ever more forest activities in the local economy.

To increase this participation in an orderly and sustainable fashion, the CAR and the PRA are important planning tools for rural properties and recovering degraded areas.

CAR: TOCANTINS LEGAL

CAR: LEGAL TOCANTINS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Tocantins. Implementation and coordination: Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development (SEMADES). Mediators: Tocantins Nature Institute (Naturatins) and the Institute for Rural Development in the State of Tocantins (Ruraltins) <semades.to.gov.br>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Tocantins

BENEFICIARY

Population in the state of Tocantins

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 43,564,400.00
(US\$ 18,596,601.17)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 40,504,400.00
(US\$ 17,290,360.30)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 6.28.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project is aligned with strategies in the State's Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Forest Fires, focusing on planning the landscape, recovering environmental damage and protecting the remaining vegetation.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to: (i) implement the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) in 96 municipalities throughout the state; (ii) improve the monitoring and control system for deforestation; (iii) implement a program to decentralize environmental management in the municipalities in the Amazon Biome; and (iv) develop a sustainable forestry hub in the Amazon Biome within the state.

THE PROJECT

The activities proposed in the project largely reflect the strategies outlined in the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Burn-offs in the State of Tocantins, which was disclosed in 2009. According to this document, tackling deforestation in the state requires a diversified strategy, focused on planning and managing landscape, recovering environmental damage and protecting the remaining vegetation.

With this, the project's main objectives are to: implement CAR throughout the state; to improve the monitoring and control system for deforestation; to implement a program to decentralize environmental management in the municipalities in the Amazon Biome; and to develop a sustainable forestry hub in the Amazon Biome in the northern region of the state.

The project will be coordinated by the Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development in Tocantins (SEMADES), with the participation of the Tocantins Nature Institute (Naturantins) and the Institute for Rural Development in the State of Tocantins (Ruraltins).

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Created in 1988, the state of Tocantins covers an area of 277,621 km² in a region between the Amazon Biome (9%) and the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado) (91%). There are 139 municipalities, with an estimated population of 1.38 million inhabitants, according to 2010 data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

The state's economic structure is based mainly on farming and cattle-raising, as well as the trade and services sector in the capital, Palmas. However, a large part of the small and large-scale farmers still employ environmentally inadequate methods to establish pastures or prepare soil.

Despite being a region with relatively recent occupation, the state has had to face environmental problems as a consequence to such occupation and production, especially in the farming and cattle-raising sector, due mainly to deforestation and burn-offs.

MARANHÃO SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE MARANHÃO

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Maranhão State Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMA-MA) <<http://www.sema.ma.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

30 municipalities present in the Amazon biome and one municipality in the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado)

BENEFICIARY

Small producers and rural bailees (temporary land owners) in settlements throughout the state and of the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), in areas covered by the programs Land-title Credit, "A Ticket to Land" (Cédula da Terra) and Legal Land, as well former-slave communities (quilombolas)

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 20,849,000.00
(US\$ 8,899,939.81)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 20,036,000.00
(US\$ 8,552,889.54)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 6.26.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project will promote environmental regularization in the state by implementing the Rural Environmental Registration and designing Plans to Renew Degraded and Altered Areas.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to the strategy of the Maranhão State Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMA-MA) to foster control of and combat deforestation, as well as add value to the active forest in the state of Maranhão.

THE PROJECT

The project is structured to focus on two areas: (i) developing efforts towards environmental regularization, by implementing the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and designing Plans to Recover Degraded and Altered Areas (PRADA); and (ii) improving infrastructure and training staff.

It initially covers 30 municipalities related to the Ministerial Order MMA 96/2008 (municipalities in the Amazon Biome) and a municipality, Grajaú, which is part of the Hinterland (Cerrado) Biome, is on the Ministerial Order MMA 175/2011, which outlines the municipalities with the highest rates of illegal deforestation in the Amazon. It is important to note that the support to implement the CAR with resources from the Amazon Fund can be made available to all biomes, in compliance with the "2013-2014 Guidelines and Criteria for Applying Resources and Focusing Efforts".

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Maranhão covers an area of 331,937 km² and a population of 6,574,789 inhabitants, according to 2010 Census conducted by Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). There are 217 municipalities, of which almost half (102 municipalities) are part of the Amazon Biome, according to the Ministerial Order MMA 96, of March 2008.

It is located in the transitional zone between a semi-arid climate, which is typical to the Northeast Region of the country, and the humid equatorial climate of the Amazon, where three biomes meet: Amazon, Hinterland (Cerrado) and Desert Vegetation (Caatinga). Close to 64% of the area in the state is located in the Hinterland (Cerrado) Biome, while 35% is in the Amazon Biome and only 1% in the Desert Vegetation (Caatinga) Biome.

The most significant economic activity in the state of Maranhão is the services sector (67%), while farming and cattle-raising coupled with industry account for 17% and 16% of the state's GDP, respectively, also according to the 2010 Census conducted by the IBGE. In farming and cattle-raising, the products that stand apart include soybean, cassava root, rice, sugarcane and corn, as well as beef cattle herds. The main products from extraction activities are wood to produce vegetal coal, and babaçu oil. Industry focuses mainly on the production of aluminum and aluminum oxide, as well as iron ore (mining).

The activities related to farming and cattle-raising and industry, which are important to the state's economy, are also those that most deforest in the state. According to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), accumulated deforestation up to 2011 totaled 105,200 km², which is equivalent to almost 70% of the state's Amazon Forest.

PARÁ COMBATENDO OS INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS E QUEIMADAS NÃO AUTORIZADAS

PARÁ COMBATING FOREST FIRES
AND UNAUTHORIZED BURN-OFFS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará <<http://www.bombeiros.pa.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará/Pará State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-PA)

BENEFICIARY

Population in the state of Pará

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 23,374,140.00
(US\$ 9,977,861.72)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 16,830,280.00
(US\$ 7,184,444.29)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 6.26.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 16,830,280.00
(US\$ 7,184,444.29)

The project will cover 10 units of the Pará State Military Fire Fighters, responsible for protecting the entire state.



OBJECTIVE

The general aim of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening efforts to monitor, prevent and combat not only deforestation, but also unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires in the state of Pará.

THE PROJECT

The project will support efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs, by physically and operationally structuring the Pará State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-PA).

Resources for the project will be earmarked for 10 CBM-PA fire stations, located in the following municipalities: Marabá, Itaituba, Castanhal, Tucuruí, Redenção, Altamira, Santarém, Abaetetuba, Parauapebas and Paragominas. The 10 fire stations are responsible for covering all 12 integrating regions in the state of Pará, which makes the project a state-wide effort.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Pará is Brazil's second largest state and the most populated in the entire Amazon biome. All told, there are 144 municipalities in an area stretching over 1,200,000 km², with an estimated population of 7.6 million inhabitants, according to 2009 data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

While deforestation rates have fallen over the last few years, it is still the state with the highest rates in the Amazon Forest. From 1998 to 2011, according to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), some 132,000 km² of forestland has been deforested, which is equivalent to over 10% of its total area. Deforestation is most intense in the southeastern region of the state. The main reasons behind such deforestation are those that affect most of the Amazon Region: escalating farming and cattle-raising activities.

The project, presented by the Pará state government and to be implemented by the CBM-PA, is part of the state's strategy to combat forest fires and illegal burn-offs, as established in the Pará State Plan for Prevention, Control and Alternatives to Deforestation (PPCAD-PA), launched in June 2009, aimed at guaranteeing targets are reached, especially those that are within the national scope of the Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM).

The project is also part of a strategy developed by the Ministry of the Environment to interact and exchange ideas with efforts being made by several entities that are responsible for forest or environmental management – Fire Fighter Corps; State Secretariat of the Environment; Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Resources (IBAMA); the Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBio); Pará municipalities; among others – in relation to combating deforestation caused by unauthorized burn-offs and natural forest fires.

RONDÔNIA MAIS VERDE

GREENER RONDÔNIA

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Rondônia <<http://www.rondonia.ro.gov.br>>;
<<http://www.cbm.ro.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The areas covered by the efforts that will be developed in the Aerial and Land Operations Base – which will be installed in the capital Porto Velho – and at the four largest operational fire stations located in the municipalities of Ji-Paraná, Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal and Vilhena, which will also receive equipment paid for with project resources. The area to be covered will include important preservation areas and environmental protection areas, especially the Pacaás and Serra da Cutia National Parks

BENEFICIARY

The population that owns land in the region where the Rondônia Aerial and Land Operations Base works and in the region covered by the four largest operational fire stations located in the municipalities of Ji-Paraná, Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal and Vilhena

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,910,500.00
(US\$ 6,791,812.19)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,040,500.00
(US\$ 6,420,429.98)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

12 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.21.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 4,324,000.00
(US\$ 1,845,812.26)

The project for the Rondônia State Military Fire Fighters will equip the brigade in the city of Porto Velho and four other units located in Ji-Paraná, Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal and Vilhena.



OBJECTIVE

The Rondônia State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-RO), which is part of the state strategy to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs, is aimed at providing support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state, so as to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

THE PROJECT

To reach these goals, the project will prepare the Aerial and Land Operations Base – which will be installed in the capital Porto Velho – and four other CBM-RO operational stations, located in the municipalities of Ji-Paraná, Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal and Vilhena.

Besides this, CBM-RO staff and those from partner entities will be trained in postgraduate courses in Environmental Sciences, in which subjects are related to operationalizing integrated processes for monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation, unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Rondônia was created on December 22, 1981. According to data in the 2010 Demographic Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the state of Rondônia has an estimated population of 1.56 million inhabitants, with a demographic density of 6.58 inhab./km².

The state's annual deforestation rate was on the rise in 2003; as of then, it plummeted until 2009. However, the years of 2010 and 2011 have shown a tendency for deforestation to rise, with annual rates of 435 km² and 865 km², respectively.

Concerning burn-offs, from June to November 2009, throughout the whole state of Rondônia, a total of 12,203 hot spots were detected, against 16,389 hot spots in the same period in 2008, representing a significant drop. Nevertheless, in 2010, there was a considerable increase to 40,862 hot spots, a concern for local authorities.

PROTEÇÃO FLORESTAL TOCANTINS

FOREST PROTECTION IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Tocantins, and to be carried out by the Tocantins State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-TO)
<<http://www.to.gov.br>>; <<http://www.bombeiros.to.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

The areas covered by the efforts that will be developed by the CBM-TO Environmental Protection Platoon, located in the municipality of Araguaína, in the northern region of the state. Coverage will be extended to protected areas within the state, such as the federal ecological corridors Araguaia-Bananal, Paranã-Pirineus and Jalapão-Chapada das Mangabeiras, located within the state of Tocantins, with the support of competent federal entities

BENEFICIARY

The population that owns land in the region where the Araguaína Environmental Protection Platoon works

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 6,697,880.00
(US\$ 2,859,164.89)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 5,000,000.00
(US\$ 2,134,380.50)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 8.9.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 2,927,910.00
(US\$ 1,249,854.80)

The project will strengthen the Environmental Protection Battalion of the Tocantins State Military Fire Fighters, located in the municipality of Araguaína.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Tocantins, especially in the central-north region, through training, structuring mechanisms for integrated management, and purchasing materials and equipment to prepare the Environmental Protection Platoon, located in the municipality of Araguaína.

THE PROJECT

The Tocantins State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-TO) will implement the project, which aims to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires.

This contribution from the project will be made possible by monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires, and which, therefore, represent an important measure to meet Brazil's voluntary target to reduce its emissions. This was agreed upon in the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, held in Copenhagen, in December 2009. Besides this, it is part of the state's strategy to combat forest fires and burn-offs.

With this, the project will provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Tocantins, especially in the central-north region of the state, by training CBM-TO managers and the community, structuring mechanism for integrated management, and purchasing materials and equipment to prepare the Environmental Protection Platoon, located in the municipality of Araguaína.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Tocantins is located in the southeastern region of Brazil's North Region, covers 277,621 km² and has 139 municipalities. According to data from the 2010 Demographic Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the state's estimated population stands at 1.38 million inhabitants, with a demographic density of 4.98 inhab./km². In 2009, the Tocantins' GDP was close to R\$ 14.6 billion.

Located in a region that can be described as a transitional area between the Amazon Forest and the Hinterland (Cerrado), most of the state (91%) belongs to the Hinterland Biome (Cerrado), while the remainder (9%) consists of forest fragments characterized as the Amazon Biome.

The state's economic structure is based mainly on farming and cattle-raising, as well as the capital's trade and services. Most small and large cattle farmers still use rudimentary methods, or those that are far short of correct, in an environmental point of view. The predominant culture is to use fire as a tool to clear areas so as to eliminate any remains and to rotate grazing, which contributes significantly to forest fires.

ACRE: INCÊNDIOS FLORESTAIS ZERO

ACRE: ZERO FOREST FIRES

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre and Acre State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-AC)
<<http://www.ac.gov.br>>; <<http://www.bombeiros.ac.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Acre

BENEFICIARY

The population of the state of Acre

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 13,337,700.00
(US\$ 5,693,545.36)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 13,280,700.00 (US\$ 5,669,213.42)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 7.5.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 5,835,000.00
(US\$ 2,490,822.04)

The project for the Acre State Military Fire Fighters includes structuring battalions, training firefighters to control, monitor, inspect and fight forest fires and creating municipal and indigenous brigades.



OBJECTIVE

The project aims to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires, by monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation in the state of Acre.

THE PROJECT

To reach its goal, two efforts have been established. The first involves purchasing equipment to help structure the Forest Fire Education, Protection and Combat Platoons that are part of the Acre State Military Fire Fighters (CBM-AC), for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs.

The second effort seeks to train military firefighters as managers to control, monitor, help inspect and combat forest fires in postgraduate courses focusing on environmental monitoring.

In addition, the project will also conduct activities aimed at effectively implementing the National Program to Reduce the Use of Fire in Rural and Forest Areas (PRONAFOGO), designed by the Ministry of the Environment, in accordance with the State Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation. These activities include motivation and training to create municipal and indigenous brigades to carry out routine and operational activities and procedures in integrated efforts, as well as implementing a safety plan for authorized burn-offs, among others.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Acre covers an area of 164,000 km², accounting for, approximately, 2% of Brazil's territory. The state has 22 municipalities and a population of 746,000 inhabitants, according to data from 2010 conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

Acre's economy is concentrated heavily in wood and non-wood forest sectors, which are responsible for 17% of the state's GDP. Due to the historic importance of this sector, environmental policy in the state is seeking to add value to active forests in such a way as to increase the participation of forest activities in the local economy even more.

Besides this, the state of Acre has a broad legislation on territorial and environmental management. Standing apart is Economic-Ecological Zoning, which guides all public policy related to developing state land. Another important aspect, concerning the preservation of vegetation coverage, is the State Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in Acre, which aims to guarantee that goals established for the nation in the Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) are met.

With regard to the land-title structure, the participation of the Conservation Units and indigenous land has been expressive, expanding across 45% of the state's land.

BOMBEIROS FLORESTAIS DE MATO GROSSO

FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS IN MATO GROSSO

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Mato Grosso <<http://www.mt.gov.br>>;
<<http://www.seguranca.mt.gov.br>>;
<<http://www.bombeiros.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

The population in the region where the Sinop Aerial and Land Operations Base (MT) works

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 16,742,500.00
(US\$ 7,146,973.10)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 12,625,000.00
(US\$ 5,389,310.76)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 1.17.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 8,268,720.00
(US\$ 3,529,718.95)

The project will strengthen the Air and Ground Operations Base of the Mato Grosso State Military Fire Fighters, located in the city of Sinop.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support for efforts towards monitoring, preventing and combating deforestation caused by forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Mato Grosso.

THE PROJECT

The project seeks to help structure the State Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Burn-Offs (PPCDQ-MT) and improve communication between entities that are responsible for controlling deforestation by training employees and partners of the Mato Grosso State Military Fire Fighters, as well as acquiring aircraft, vehicles and support equipment for the CBM-MT's Aerial and Land Operation Base, located in the city of Sinop.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Mato Grosso covers an area of 903,000 km², accounting for 10.6% of Brazil's territory, including 141 municipalities and, according to data from 2010 conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), a population of 3,033,991 inhabitants.

Up to 2009, approximately 39% of the forestland in the state of Mato Grosso had already been deforested. Nevertheless, over the last few years, this has been reverted and the state's deforestation rate has fallen significantly. Between 2004, when the rate was at its highest, and 2011, the deforestation rate fell 90%.

In October 2009, the state of Mato Grosso, in a partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, designed the PPCDQ-MT, which includes initiatives to reverse deforestation, which are mainly linked to state entities, such as the State Secretariat of the Environment (SEMA-MT) and the CBM-MT.

Formally, the PPCDQ-MT was instituted by Decree N^o. 2,943, of October 27, 2010, and is structured into four main areas: environmental planning and land-title regularization; monitoring and control; support for sustainable activities; as well as governance and executive management.

The entity responsible for the project is the CBM-MT. The CBM-MT's attributions, defined in the State Complementary Act N^o 404, of June 30, 2010, include educational activities on preventing fires and protecting the environment, as well as offering prevention services and putting out forest fires so as to protect the environment.

The same law instituted the CBM-MT's Environmental Emergency Platoon (BEA) to attend emergencies related to preventing and combating unauthorized burn-offs and forest fires. The CBM-MT has 17 operational stations – one in the city of Cuiabá, another in the neighboring city of Várzea Grande, while the others are scattered throughout the cities in the interior of the state.

SDS AMAZONAS

SDS AMAZONAS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Amazonas <<http://www.sds.am.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipalities in the southern region of the state of Amazonas (Boca do Acre, Lábrea, Apuí and Novo Aripuanã)

BENEFICIARY

Population in the cities of Boca do Acre, Lábrea, Apuí and Novo Aripuanã

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 20,000,000.00
(US\$ 8,537,522.00)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 20,000,000.00
(US\$ 8,537,522.00)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the contract was signed)

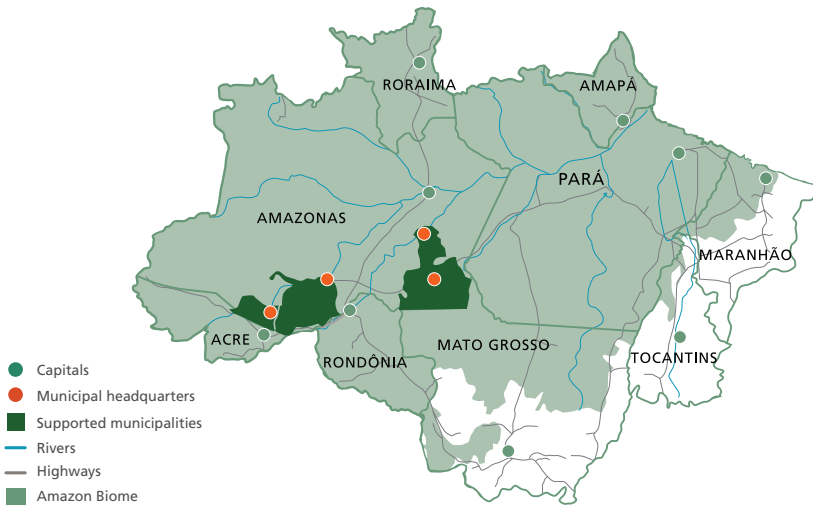
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 12.17.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 17,516,747.42
(US\$ 7,477,480.82)

“Our objective is to provide rural technical assistance, offering a new proposal for sustainable production for municipalities that are directly affected by the deforestation belt. With this, we plan to provide an alternative for production and generating revenue to the countryside, which can change the future of these municipalities” – KAMILA AMARAL, STATE SECRETARY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support for environmental management in areas suffering from deforestation in the state of Amazonas by designing legal frameworks for registration – Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) –; by encouraging environmental and land-title regularization; by improving mechanisms for licensing and environmental monitoring; and recovering deforested areas with reforestation aimed at the economy and ecology.

THE PROJECT

The SDS Amazonas project will implement efforts aimed at four municipalities in the southern region of the state – Boca do Acre, Lábrea, Apuí and Novo Aripuanã –, which have the significant deforestation rates.

The first effort seeks to strengthen environmental management by designing technical norms to establish and implement the CAR, as well as Environmental Licensing for Sustainable Production in the four cities.

The second focuses on land-title regularization in state-owned areas, in the municipalities of Boca do Acre and Novo Aripuanã, targeting 800 properties.

The third aims to recover deforested areas. For such, workshops to raise awareness will be offered to local populations, as well as training and technical assistance on the use and sustainable management of natural resources. This will be done using demonstrative units where producers can observe implementation methods and the results of agroforestry systems.

The project will be implemented by the State Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development (SDS), in partnership with the Institute for Developing Farming, Cattle-raising, and Sustainable Forestry in the State of Amazonas (IDAM), the Amazonas Environmental Protection Institute (IPAAM), the Amazonas Land Institute (ITEAM), the municipal secretariats of the Environment and of Rural Production.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Amazonas holds the largest valuable forest in Brazil. There are 140 million hectares of native forest, and close to 52% of the territory is legally protected. Of the latter, some 28% is indigenous land, 12% is state Conservation Units (CUs) and 12% is federal CUs. It has the lowest deforestation rate in the Amazon Region (close to 2%), despite the municipalities located in the southern region of the state presenting high rates of deforestation. Among the main causes are: migration from neighboring states; the lack of integrated policies aimed at sustainable development in the region; timid efforts promoting land-title regularization and the lack of permanent control and environmental inspection.

VALORIZAÇÃO DO ATIVO AMBIENTAL FLORESTAL

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Acre <<http://www.ac.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Acre

BENEFICIARY

Settler populations and family farmers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 66,700,000.00
(US\$ 28,472,635.87)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 60,000,000.00
(US\$ 25,612,566.00)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

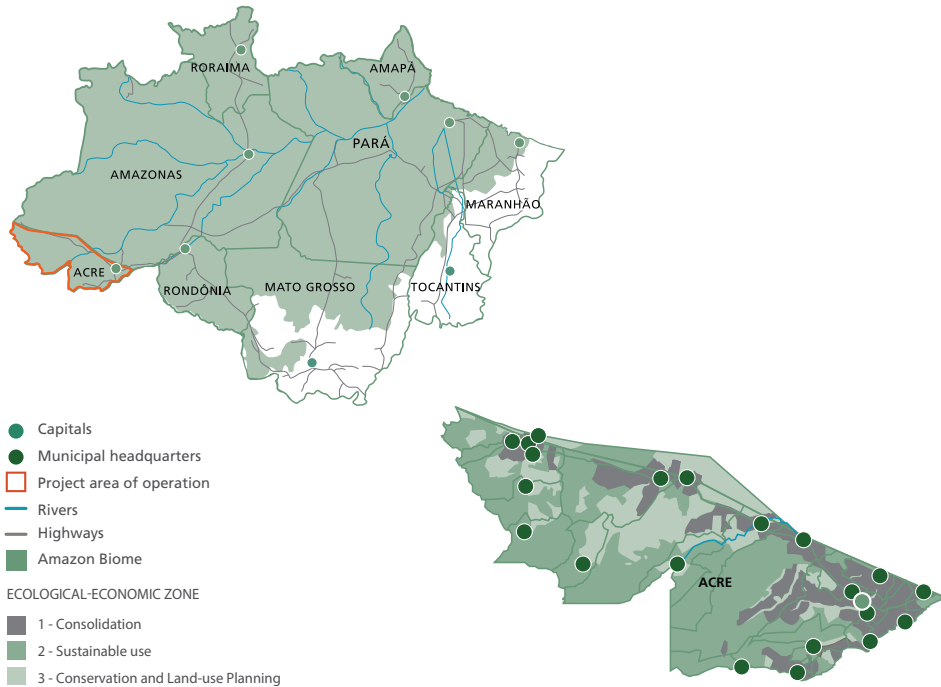
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 11.19.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 36,557,354.63
(US\$ 15,605,460.97)

"For us producers, [the project] is good because we are receiving saplings of various plants which will improve the river as well as our revenue in the future" – ANTONIA PAIVA DA SILVA, RURAL PRODUCER.



OBJECTIVE

To boost sustainable practices aimed at reducing deforestation, with payments for environmental services, adding value to the environment and the forest as an asset to consolidate clean, fair and competitive economies, based on Ecological-Economic Zoning.

THE PROJECT

The Acre state project aims to provide support for its policy aimed at adding value to the active environment and forest by strengthening integrated territorial management, fostering forest and agroforestry production sectors, and offering technical and financial incentives for environmental services. This plan is being implemented in accordance with the principle that paying for environmental services (financial and economic incentives) is linked to adopting sustainable practices and environmental criteria.

The project includes efforts to improve the system to monitor, control and inspect altered areas by strengthening institutions responsible for territorial management, as well as incentives for environmental services aimed at: including and consolidating sustainable production practices; forest management of wood and non-wood products; and capturing carbon by reforesting degraded areas. It also includes support for indigenous associations to design territorial management plans, to build surveillance posts, to train teams and to demarcate the boundaries of the 15 indigenous lands (TIs).

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The state of Acre is one of the most engaged in implementing integrated environmental and territorial management, besides seeking effective instruments to build an economy that, in a sustainable fashion, incorporates forest products and services.

The Acre state government instituted a Policy to Add Value to the Active Environment, seeking to establish basic guidelines to implement payments for environmental services, as well as other policies that foster territorial planning and strengthen sustainable production sectors. Launched in September 2008, this policy has been implemented through an integrated strategy at both municipal and state levels, involving organized social movements.

SECRETARIA DE MEIO AMBIENTE DO PARÁ

SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

State of Pará <<http://www.sema.pa.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

State of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Population in the state of Pará, especially rural producers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 15,923,230.00
(US\$ 6,797,246.32)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 15,923,230.00
(US\$ 6,797,246.32)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

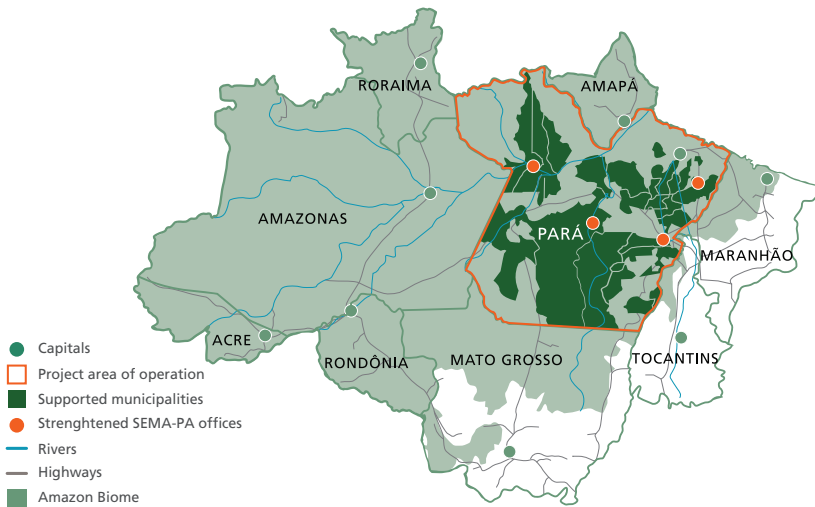
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 10.6.2010

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 11,781,608.94
(US\$ 5,029,287.28)

The Pará State project is strengthening municipalities and regions, so that environmental management in the state is more efficient.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen environmental management in the state of Pará by improving the processes to issue the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), by decentralizing the activities carried out by the Secretariat of the Environment in the State of Pará (SEMA-PA) and improving the legal processes for environmental licensing.

THE PROJECT

The project in the state of Pará aims to strengthen municipalities and regions to make environmental management throughout the entire state more efficient. The strategy is to decentralize the activities of the SEMA-PA by structuring municipal environmental networks and implementing and strengthening regional units.

To decentralize the SEMA-PA's activities, efforts will be made to physically and operationally structure municipal environmental administration branches, even reinforcing technological infrastructure to help implement the CAR and improving the legal process of environmental licensing.

Decentralizing environmental management in the state includes implementing and strengthening regional branches, bringing SEMA-PA closer to inhabitants and economic agents in the more distant regions from the capital, Belém. To achieve this goal, regional branches will be set up in the municipalities of Marabá, Santarém, Paragominas and Altamira, in addition to the SEMA-PA headquarters in Belém.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Pará is Brazil's second largest state and the most populated in the Amazon Biome. It also has the highest deforestation rates for the Amazon Forest, due to expanding vegetation extraction, cattle-raising and, more recently, soybean cultivation.

Over the last few years, however, the state government has made efforts to align environmental protection with socio-economic development, which has resulted in a drop in deforestation in the region. In 2011, according to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Pará's deforestation rate fell 23.9% compared to the previous year.

PROJECT CONCLUDED

OLHOS D'ÁGUA DA AMAZÔNIA

AMAZON OLHOS D'ÁGUA

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Alta Floresta, in the state of Mato Grosso
<<http://www.podam.com.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Alta Floresta, in the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Local population, especially rural producers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 2,781,340.40
(US\$ 1,187,287.74)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 2,781,340.40
(US\$ 1,187,287.74)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 1. 25.2011

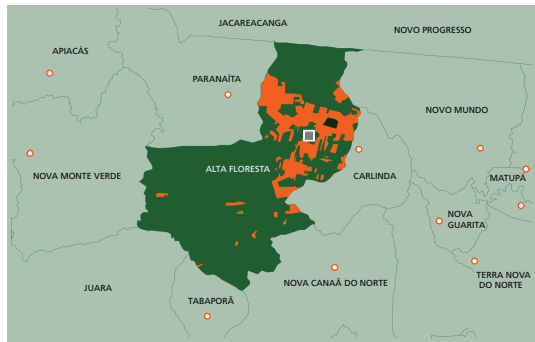
TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 2,781,340.40
(US\$ 1,187,287.74)

“The project has helped the municipality to effectively put the environmental public policy into practice, ranging from environmental and land-title regularization for rural properties to the recovery of springs and water courses” – JOSÉ ALESDANO RODRIGUES, EXECUTIVE COORDINATOR OF THE PROJECT.



- Capitals
- Alta Floresta
- Alta Floresta municipal headquarters
- Municipals headquarters
- Properties covered by the project
- Rivers
- Highways
- Amazon Biome



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen municipal environmental management by conducting environmental diagnosis making it feasible to register small rural properties in the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), besides fostering efforts to recover degraded permanent preservation areas close to springs located on the small properties.

THE PROJECT

The project Amazon Olhos d'Água includes a series of efforts to tackle the rural environmental degradation problem in Alta Floresta, especially the springs located on small properties, preventing water shortage problems in the city.

Among the activities implemented by the project was support to help small rural producers to adhere to the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR), an environmental management instrument that, through geoprocessing, enables the delimitation of rural properties, identifying permanent preservation areas and legal reserves, for environmental recovery and monitoring.

The project also provides support to design technical projects to recover permanent preservation areas on rural property and to make it feasible to recover springs on small properties, as well as implementing demonstrative projects showing agroforestry systems with seed and sapling planting, as well as plants with ecological grazing management in 20 rural properties in Alta Floresta.

Besides having contributed to removing Alta Floresta from the list of municipalities that deforest more in the Amazon and to the recovery of degraded areas, the project Amazon Olhos d'Água also supplied municipal administration instruments to improve and provide efforts aimed at monitoring and controlling deforestation.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipality of Alta Floresta is located in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso, in an area suffering from extreme deforestation. In 2008, the Ministry of the Environment included the city on the list of priority municipalities for efforts to monitor and control deforestation.

Income in Alta Floresta is influenced by the predominant economic activities, which include cattle-raising and timber exploration. As a result of the occupation of the municipality's territory and the economic activities developed there, there has been environmental degradation. In 2012, the deforested area in the municipality of Alta Floresta accounted for 54% of its total area. According to data from the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment in Alta Floresta, of the nearly 8,000 springs that exist in the municipality, only 4,000 were preserved in 2010.

OLHOS D'ÁGUA DA AMAZÔNIA – FASE 2

AMAZON OLHOS D'ÁGUA – PHASE 2

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Alta Floresta, in the state of Mato Grosso
<<http://www.olhosdaguadaamazonia.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Alta Floresta, in the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Local population, especially family farmers in the municipality of Alta Floresta

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 7,594,720.00
(US\$ 3,242,004.45)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 7,182,970.00
(US\$ 3,066,238.22)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

30 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 9.5.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 603,000.00
(US\$ 257,406.29)

The project aims at creating the right conditions to consolidate a local sustainable development model, allying revenue generation and stimulating conservation in rural properties. Sustainable production initiatives include beekeeping and fish farming.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to recover degraded areas and develop sustainable production activities aimed at implementing environmental regularization for rural properties with family farming in the municipality of Alta Floresta.

THE PROJECT

With a 30-month deadline, the project Amazon Olhos d'Água – Phase 2 seeks to continue and expand the efforts to recover degraded area, focusing on environmental regularization of rural properties with family farming in the municipality of Alta Floresta. Phase 1, which required R\$ 2.8 million (US\$ 1.2 million) in investments, was entirely funded by the Amazon Fund.

Additionally, the second phase includes incentives to develop sustainable production initiatives, for example, beekeeping and fish farming, as well as production of organic vegetables and legumes.

The aim is to make it possible to consolidate a local model for sustainable development, aligning income generation with conservation of permanent preservation areas on rural properties.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Founded in 1976, the municipality of Alta Floresta is located in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso, some 830 km from the capital of Cuiabá. Its territory covers 8,976 km², with a population of 49,164 inhabitants, according to 2010 data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

Together with 15 surrounding municipalities it is an area named the Portal of the Amazon, which in its turn accounts for 12.3% of the area and 8.5% of the population in the state of Mato Grosso.

In 2012, it was removed from the list of municipalities that required priority efforts to prevent, monitor and control deforestation in the Amazon Biome, due to specific efforts aimed at enrolling rural properties on the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) and at implementing a strategy to recover deforested and degraded areas.

PROJECT CONCLUDED

PRESERVAR PORTO DOS GAÚCHOS

PRESERVING PORTO DOS GAÚCHOS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, in the state of Mato Grosso
<<http://www.portodosgauchos.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, in the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Local population

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 120,655.00
(US\$ 51,504.74)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 120,655.00 (US\$ 51,504.74)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

12 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 8.12.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 120,655.00
(US\$ 51,504.74)

“The partnership with the Amazon Fund has enabled this secretariat to solidify its position as a tool for environmental preservation, since it was created with very few resources. It has provided the necessary mobility for land owners to become aware of deforestation and forest fires” – MÁRIO HENRIQUE LARA FERREIRA, FORMER MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.



OBJECTIVE

To strengthen municipal environmental management by physically and operationally structuring the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism (SEMATUR).

THE PROJECT

The project in the municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos seeks to supply instruments for efforts such as environmental management, physically and operationally structuring the SEMATUR, equipping it to combat and control deforestation.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Porto dos Gaúchos is located in the central-north of the state of Mato Grosso, some 620 km from the capital of Cuiabá. It covers an area of 6,994 km², with a population of approximately 5,500 inhabitants, according to the 2010 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), representing a demographic density of 0.72 inhab./km². The municipality was created by Law N^o. 1,945, of November 11, 1963, as part of a project for private colonization which began in the 1950s. Currently, there are close to 745 rural properties in the municipality, according to data from the Institute of Farming and Cattle-raising Defense in the State of Mato Grosso (IDEA-MT).

The environmental situation in Porto dos Gaúchos is similar to that in other cities in the central-north region of the state. Most are undergoing rapid growth in terms of occupation, due mainly to uncontrolled cattle-raising, farming and timber exploration. Thus, the municipality presents problems, such as degraded permanent preservation areas, burn-offs and illegal deforestation, and, in the beginning of 2008, it was placed on the list of priority municipalities, prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, for efforts to prevent and combat deforestation in the Legal Amazon.

JACUNDÁ MUNICÍPIO DE ECONOMIA VERDE

JACUNDÁ, GREEN MUNICIPALITY ECONOMY

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Jacundá, in the state of Pará
<<http://www.prefeituradejacunda.pa.gov.br/site>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Jacundá, in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Local population, especially rural producers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 820,860.00
(US\$ 350,405.52)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 792,200.00
(US\$ 338,171.25)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

18 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 8.31.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project aims at strengthening municipal environmental management by physically and operationally structuring of the Municipal Secretariat of Environment and Tourism (SEMATUR).



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen municipal environmental management by: (i) physically and operationally structuring the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism (SEMATUR); (ii) expanding the capacity and production of the municipal nursery; and (iii) designing a study to characterize the municipal territory.

THE PROJECT

The municipality currently faces a series of environmental problems resulting from several socio-economic activities that are developed on its territory as well as uncontrolled urban occupation. To tackle these issues, this project seeks to strengthen municipal environmental management by physically and operationally structuring the SEMATUR, setting up an economic-environmental databank, and expanding the municipal nursery.

Physically and operationally structuring SEMATUR will entail remodeling and expanding its headquarters; purchasing operational material, support material and IT equipment for general use at the secretariat and in efforts such as monitoring, inspection and environmental licensing; training people for monitoring and environmental licensing; and designing a Municipal Environmental Management Plan.

Setting up the economic-environmental databank seeks to help the municipality, through information on its territorial characteristics, to strategically plan efforts to implement and apply urban planning, to recover degraded areas, among other procedures, in order to expand and maintain its green areas. With this, the databank design will include studies to characterize the municipal territory – the initial phase of Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) – and training human resources.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipality of Jacundá is located in the meso-region of Jacundá and the micro-region of Tucuui, in the state of Pará, approximately 400 km from the capital of Belém. It covers an area of 2,008 km² and has a population of approximately 51,000 inhabitants, according to 2010 estimates made by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), accounting for a demographic density of 26 inhab./km².

The municipality is not on the list of priority municipalities, prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, for efforts to prevent and combat deforestation in the Legal Amazon. Nevertheless, it is located adjacent to an area classified as the largest focus of deforestation in the Amazon, known as the deforestation belt.

The main economic activities in the municipality are concentrated in extensive cattle-raising and vegetal extraction. Besides these activities, production of fruit, legumes and grains, both in permanent and temporary plantations, are also important, according to 2009's Municipal Farming Production, a study conducted by the IBGE.

According to the Municipal Human Development index (HDI-M) on Brazilian municipalities, which was put together by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2000, the municipality of Jacundá has an HDI of 0.691, equivalent to an average HDI, reflecting a municipality with average human development.

ANAPU RUMO AO SELO VERDE

ANAPU – TOWARDS THE GREEN SEAL

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Anapu, in the state of Pará
<<http://www.anapu.pa.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Anapu, in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Population in the municipality of Anapu (approximately 5,000 families)

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 497,270.00
(US\$ 212,272.68)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 431,940.00
(US\$ 184,384.86)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

24 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 3.23.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project aims at strengthening the Municipal Secretariat of Environment and Tourism (SEMMAT) so that it carries out its municipal policies more efficiently.



OBJECTIVE

To structure and modernize the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism (SEMMAT) in Anapu, so the city can receive the Green Municipality seal.

THE PROJECT

The project aims to strengthen SEMMAT to better apply municipal policy to monitor, follow up on, control, plan, inspect and license environmental activities. In this vein, the City Council in Anapu will physically and operationally structure SEMMAT, by constructing its own headquarters, purchasing operational and support equipment, and training its staff members.

Currently, SEMMAT operates out of rented house. The secretariat's headquarters will be built on land owned by the city.

Training SEMMAT's technical staff entails holding courses on the following topics: georeferencing; management and control; legislation and inspection; environmental education; as well as project assessment and follow-up.

As the municipality is concerned about developing activities that do not increase deforestation, the project includes training activities to carry out sustainable forest management projects, as well as offering technical assistance to producers and seminars to encourage: reforestation of deforested areas; plantations without the need to burn off; sustainable community forest management.

Efforts are also aimed at constructing environmental legislation within the municipal scope, specifically the Municipal Environmental Plan.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipality of Anapu is located in the southeastern meso-region of the state of Pará and in the micro-region known as Altamira. During the occupation of the Amazon, it was created through the National Integration Plan, instituted in 1970, and with the construction of the Marabá-Altamira section of the Transamazon highway. The main highway access to the municipality is along a non-asphalted road from the city of Altamira – a distance of 133 km.

The municipality was formally created by the State Law N.º 5,929, of December 28, 1995, despite having been dismembered from the municipalities of Pacajá and Senador José Porfírio. It received the status of municipality on January 1, 1977.

Anapu is located 374 km from Belém. It covers an area of 11,895 km², with a population of 20,543 inhabitants, according to the 2010 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), representing a demographic density of 1.73 inhab./km². The Municipal Human Development Index (HDI-M), measured in 2000 by the United Nations' Development Program (UNDP), registered Anapu as having 0.645, which is an average HDI.

In 2009, the municipality produced 161,000 m³ of timber logs, valued at R\$ 17,655,000.00 (US\$ 10.1 million), according to the IBGE, which indicates the importance this activity in generating local income. The cattle-raising sector is also quite important in Anapu, which is made evident by the 178,000 head of cattle in the municipality, also according to the IBGE's figures.

NASCENTES DO BURITI

BURITI SPRINGS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Carlinda, in the state of Mato Grosso
<<http://www.carlinda.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Carlinda, in the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Local population, especially rural producers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 1,888,581.50
(US\$ 806,190.31)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 1,870,581.50
(US\$ 798,506.54)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

48 months (from the date the contract signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 9.6.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 1,506,804.90
(US\$ 643,219.00)

"The project was good because we saved money when buying saplings and seeds, wire and wood to fence the river's margins. We also have technical assistance when planting saplings. Recovery costs are really high, and without support it would be difficult to accomplish" – BENEDITO ANTONIO RAGONHA, RURAL PRODUCER.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen municipal environment management, by physically structuring the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism (SEMMAT); and efforts to recover 1,722 hectares of permanent preservation areas in areas surrounding the springs.

THE PROJECT

The project in the municipality of Carlinda focuses on recovering permanent preservation areas (APPs) in five (5) sub-basins located in the surrounding areas of the city council's headquarters. Of these, the most important has a spring to capture water for the city's water supply. The remaining four sub-basins were chosen because they were the most degraded, according to a diagnosis provided by Agenda 21 Local. All told, these five sub-basins stretch over approximately 450 rural properties, which is equivalent to 25% of the total 1,800 rural properties estimated to exist in the municipal area. The total area of the five sub-basins is 2,668 hectares, of which 1,722 hectares are degraded APPs. The project aims to recover said areas, as well as the 946 hectares remaining in the preserved APPs.

Carlinda's city council will increase the production of its nursery, located on city land, by purchasing a selection of equipment and hiring two nursery workers to work on the project. Besides this, the project seeks to strengthen municipal environmental management by physically structuring SEMMAT.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Carlinda covers an area of 2,157 km², with a population of 10,990 inhabitants, according to 2010 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). It is located in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso, close to the state of Pará, in the area that is affected by the BR-163 highway (Cuiabá-Santarém).

The municipality borders on three rivers: Teles Pires, Quatro Pontes and Ariranha. Currently, the main economic activity is concentrated in the services sector, followed by farming and cattle-raising (dairy cattle, small coffee and cocoa plantations) and, then, industry. The city has approximately 1,800 rural properties, of which 90% hold land titles, according to estimates from the SEMMAT.

Carlinda, together with 15 surrounding municipalities, is part of the so-called Portal of the Amazon, which in its turn is part of federal government's program Territories for Citizenship. The main aim of the program is to foster economic development and universalize basic citizenship programs using a strategy aimed at sustainable territorial development. The Portal of the Amazon covers an area of 111,167.50 km², with a population of 260,000 inhabitants, comprising 16 municipalities: Alta Floresta, Apicás, Carlinda, Colider, Garantã do Norte, Marcelândia, Matupá, Nova Bandeirantes, Nova Canaã do Norte, Nova Guarita, Nova Monte Verde, Nova Santa Helena, Novo Mundo, Paranaíta, Peixoto de Azevedo and Terra Nova do Norte.

RECUPERA MARCELÂNDIA

RECOVERING MARCELÂNDIA

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Marcelândia, in the state of Mato Grosso
<<http://www.marcelandia.mt.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Marcelândia, in the state of Mato Grosso

BENEFICIARY

Local population, especially rural producers

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 686,630.30
(US\$ 293,106.06)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 669,126.00
(US\$ 285,633.90)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

36 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

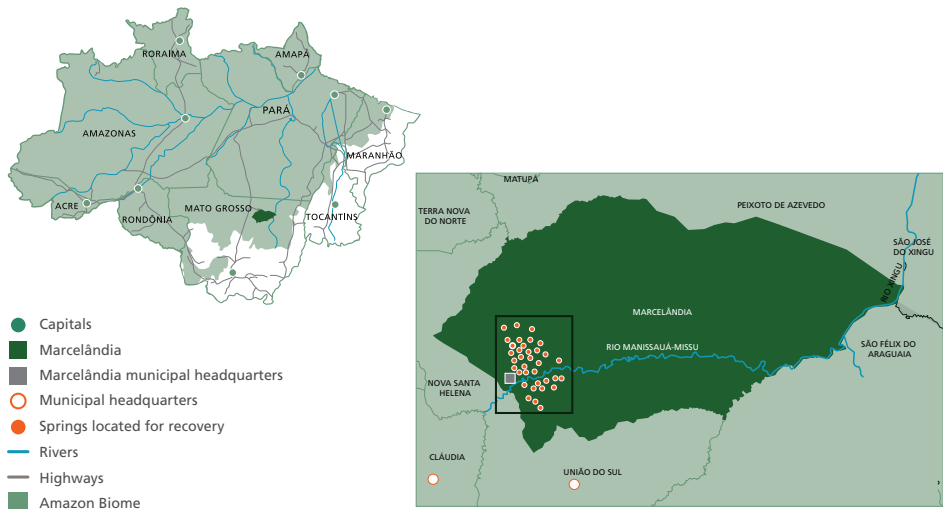
SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 5.24.2011

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 181,980.00
(US\$ 77,682.91)

The project run by the municipality of Marcelândia is divided in two large-scale efforts: institutionally strengthening the Secretariat of the Environment and recovering degraded areas.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen municipal environmental management and the recovery of degraded areas surrounding 50 springs in the sub-basins of the Manissauá-Missú River, located close to the municipal urban areas.

THE PROJECT

The project to recover the municipality of Marcelândia focuses on two efforts: strengthening the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Tourism (SEMMAT), and recovering the riverside forest surrounding the 50 springs in the sub-basin of the Manissauá-Missú River, by planting seeds and saplings which will be produced in the municipal nursery.

In the first effort, SEMMAT will be equipped and staff will receive training in geotechnological tools, which will enable computerized processing of georeferenced data, that is, computer programs will align mapping data (maps, building plans, topographical maps etc.) with other associated information (such as production activities, natural resources and population numbers).

The second effort will tackle the problem of degraded and deforested areas, especially those near the springs. According to data presented by SEMMAT, of the 1,300 springs in the municipality, close to 370 (28%) have been degraded.

Environmental diagnosis will be conducted in the areas to be recovered, and the local community will be trained. A demonstrative environmental recovery unit will be implemented on one of the properties, so the model can be copied on other rural properties throughout the municipality.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipality of Marcelândia is located in the north of the state of Mato Grosso, close to the BR-163 highway (Cuiabá-Santarém), and is part of the Portal of the Amazon. It has mainly large and medium-sized properties (84% of the total area), while the remainder is made up of family farms (3%), settlements (1%) and indigenous land (12%).

Marcelândia's environmental situation is similar to that in other municipalities in the north of the state, which are undergoing rapid expansion due to occupation. This is because of uncontrolled cattle-raising activities and timber exploration. Nevertheless, deforestation, over the last few years, is gradually falling.

PORTO DE MOZ SUSTENTÁVEL

SUSTAINABLE PORTO DE MOZ

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Porto de Moz, in the state of Pará
<<http://www.portodemoz.pa.gov.br>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Municipality of Porto de Moz, in the state of Pará

BENEFICIARY

Population in Porto de Moz (34,756 inhabitants, according to the 2010 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); approximately 8,700 families)

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 345,401.00
(US\$ 147,443.43)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 337,206.46 (US\$ 143,945.38)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

18 months (from the date the contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Approved on 8.7.2012

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

-

The project will help strengthen municipal environmental management by physically and operationally structuring the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment.



OBJECTIVE

To provide support to strengthen municipal environmental management in Porto de Moz by: (i) physically and operationally structuring the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment (SEMMA); and (ii) designing a study – initial phase (diagnosis) of Economic-Ecological Zoning (ZEE) – to characterize the part of the territory surrounding the Extraction Reserve (RESEX), known as Green Forever (Verde para Sempre).

THE PROJECT

As it is located in the Xingu Integration Region – one of the 12 integration regions in the state of Pará – where large-scale infrastructure are to be implemented, the municipality has become a priority in designing plans to maximize benefits generated by undertakings and to mitigate possible negative outcomes, especially those of a social and environmental nature.

In this vein, the project will contribute to strengthening environmental management in Porto de Moz through investments to physically and operationally structure the SEMMA, including training the technical team to intensify environmental inspection and monitoring and to design a study – initial phase (diagnosis) of ZEE – to characterize the part of the territory surrounding the Green Forever RESEX.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The municipality of Porto de Moz is located in the Lower Xingu region, in the meso-region known as the Lower Amazon, in the state of Pará, some 420 km from the capital of Belém. Access to Porto de Moz is mainly possible via the waterways, and Altamira is the most important municipality nearby.

According to data from the 2010 Census conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the municipality covers an of 17,423 km² and a population of 34,756 inhabitants, therefore, a demographic density of 1.99 inhab./km². Close to 80% of the municipal territory belongs to the Green Forever RESEX.

Currently, the population in Porto de Moz comprises, mostly, traditional communities living along the rivers.

The municipality's economic activities are concentrated in two areas: cattle-raising and farming. Most of the population lives in the rural areas, and the economy is based on family production (small plantations of cassava root, rice, corn, beans, vegetables, bananas, coconuts, coffee), timber exploration and other forest products (local consumption and small trade), as well as fishing.

The GDP in Porto de Moz, at current prices, for the year 2009 was R\$ 76.143 million, according to data from IBGE; the GDP per capita was R\$ 2,710.58. According to the Municipal Human Development Index (HDI-M) for Brazilian municipalities, measured in 2000 by the UN's Development Program (UNDP), the municipality of Porto de Moz has an HDI-M of 0.650, which places it as a municipality with medium human development.

MONITORAMENTO DA COBERTURA FLORESTAL NA AMAZÔNIA REGIONAL

MONITORING FOREST COVERAGE
IN THE AMAZON REGION

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)
<<http://www.otca.info/portal>>

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

Amazon Region

BENEFICIARY

ACTO member countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador,
Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

R\$ 27,670,630.00
(US\$ 11,811,930.62)

AMAZON FUND SUPPORT

R\$ 23,693,641.00
(US\$ 10,114,249.06)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

60 months (from the date the
contract was signed)

SITUATION ON 12.31.2013

Awarded on 10.3.2013

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED UP TO 12.31.2013

R\$ 4,700,000.00
(US\$ 2,006,317.67)

The project will strengthen monitoring efforts towards deforestation, changes in land usage and forest exploration in ACTO member countries, which, together, comprise 99% of the Amazon Biome.



OBJECTIVE

With a 60-month deadline, the project aims to help develop the capacity to monitor deforestation, changes in the use of land and forest in Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) member countries, offering information on the extent and quality of forest coverage, prerequisites for monitoring and controlling deforestation.

THE PROJECT

The project – which began in 2011, with resources from the German Agency for International Technical Cooperation (GIZ) and from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) – will receive support from the Amazon Fund in the following initiatives: to strengthen observation rooms by offering support to purchase physical infrastructure and to hire staff; to structure research rooms; to offer training in monitoring technology for forest coverage; and to design national monitoring plans.

Efforts also focus on regional cooperation to combat illegal deforestation and to exchange experiences related to public policy instruments aimed at reducing deforestation rates.

The project has the support of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of the Environment is involved as the National Coordinating Institution, by means of the Policy Department to Control Deforestation. The National Institute for Space Research (INPE) is also involved in the project, transferring its monitoring technology for forest coverage and training people in other ACTO member countries.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Using satellites to monitor the environment is of great use when combating deforestation and environmental degradation, generating data that can help implement public policies to combat deforestation and foster more social participation and control.

The ACTO is an intergovernmental organization comprising eight countries, which, together, cover 99% of the Amazon Biome: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. It is an institution that is responsible for implementing the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA), signed in 1978, and operates as a permanent cooperation forum, exchange and know-how, under the principle of reducing regional disparity, helping implement programs and projects that foster sustainable development and regional cooperation to improve the standards of living for Amazon inhabitants.